

*valaya-yaṣṭi* (EI 33; CII 3), wrong emendation of *bala-yaṣṭi* and supposed to mean 'a boundary-pillar'. See *bala-yaṣṭi*.

*vālayitvā* (LP), Gujarātī *vāḷīne*.

*valhoḍīya* (LP), rams.

*vāḷi* (SII 2), ear-ring.

*valisyati* (LP), cf. Gujarātī *vāḷi levāmām āvaśe*; see *vālanīya*.

*valita*, *vaḷita* (E 12; SITI), same as *vaṇita*; a small territorial unit; a district or its subdivision.

*valita-patra-vidhi* (LP), cf. Gujarātī *vaḷat-dān-khat*.

*valivarda*, variant spelling of *balivarda* (q.v.); cf. *a-param-ṣarā-valivarda*, etc. (IE 8-5); a pair of bullocks [which the villagers were obliged to provide for the cart of the royal officers when they were camping or touring in the village].

*valla* (IE 8-8), name of a weight equal to 3 *ratis*; see *dvi-vallakya*.

*Vallabha* (IE 8-3; EI 12, 26), the king's favourite or a courtier; same as *Rājavallabha*.

(IE 8-2), same as *Vallabharāja*; a shortened form of the title *Śrī-ṣṛīthivī-vallabha* assumed by certain imperial rulers of the Kannada-speaking area.

*vallakya*, cf. *dvi-vallakya*.

*Vallava* (IE 8-3; 27; LL), official designation; officer in charge of the king's cattle; same as Sanskrit *Vallabha*, a herdsman.

*vāmana-mudrā* (SITI), figures of *śaṅkha* and *cakra* marked on the boundary stones set up to demarcate the lands of a Viṣṇu temple. Cf. *Vāmana-kkal*, boundary stone of land granted for religious purposes.

*vāmphaya*, cf. *niddhi-vāmphaya-sahita* (EI 12), wrong reading of *nidhi-nikṣepa-sahita*.

*vaṁśadhara* (EI 24), a palanquin-bearer.

*Vaṁśakara* (LL), a bamboo-worker.

*Vaṁś-āvalī* (IA 30), a genealogical list; called *kula-ṣaṅgī* or *kula-ṣaṅgikā* in Bengal.

*Vāṁśika* (EI 33), a flute-player.

*vaṁśya*, same as *dhvaṁśī* (q.v.).

*vana*, a source of income. See Ghoshal, *H. Rev. Syst.*, pp. 109-10. Cf. *nāga-vana* (IE 8-4), an elephant-forest.

*vanacara* (EI 12), an animal.

*vanadhi* (IE 7-1-2), used in the sense of *vāridhi* to indicate 'four.'