

(EI 20), religious practice, being regarded as five in number.

Cf. *navanavaty-ācāreṇa* (LP), '99 per cent', i.e. 'certainly'.

*ācāra-pātra* (EI 30), same as *sthiti-pātra*, *ācāra-sthiti-pātra*, etc.; a document relating to customary laws.

*ācāra-sthiti-pātra* (IE 8-5), same as *ācāra-pātra*, etc.; regulation regarding customary laws; cf. *sthiti-pātra*, a charter relating to customary laws (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, p. 169).

*Ācārya* (EI 33; BL), title of a religious teacher; used commonly by the Buddhists and Jains (LL; SII 1).

(CII 3; EI 32; ML), a spiritual guide or teacher; a preceptor.

Same as *Sthān-ācārya* (EI 17), a temple priest.

(EI 8; IA 14), an architect; used in the sense of 'a master', i.e. 'a master-mason'; cf. *Ācāri* (EI 17), an artisan. Pāli *Ācariya* is explained as 'a master goldsmith' in the *P.T.S. Pāli-Eng. Dict.*

(LL), title of a sculptor.

(HA; IA 19), Jain; a *Sādhu* who has the right of both reading the sacred texts publicly and explaining them authoritatively.

*ācāryakula* (LL), a Buddhist temple; cf. *devakula*.

*ācārya-pīṭha* (EI 16), a holy site; a site sanctified by a religious teacher.

*ācārya-pūjanā* (SITI), honorarium payable to priests.

*āchanna* (EI 30), a word of doubtful import.

*accu* (IE 8-8; SITI), Tamil; name of a coin; cf. *ānai-accu*, *nall-ānai-accu*, *paḷamudal-ānai-accu*, *paḷaṅjalāgai-accu*, *paduccalāgai-accu*, *amudan-accu*, *uṅḍi-accu*, etc. Cf. also *pañcālav-accu* (SITI), name of a coin probably struck by the body called *pañcālattār* or *pañcakarmāra*; *uṅḍiy-accu* (SITI); *vaḷudiy-accu-varggam* (SITI), a group of taxes payable in Pāṇḍya coins; *yakki-accu* (SITI), from Sanskrit *Takṣi*; name of a coin current in the Koṅgu country.

(EI 24), name of a tax.

*accu-pannāya* (EI 16), department of taxation or coining.

*Accuṣannāyadadhīṣṭhāyaka* (IE 8-3), Kannaḍa; superintendent of the revenue from mints; sometimes also called *Mahā-sāmantādhipati*, *Mahāpradhāna*, *Bhānasavērgaḍē*, etc., additionally.