agrika-pāyā (LP), original foundation; cf. Gujarātī  $p\bar{a}y\bar{a}$ , foundation.

Agronomoi (IE 8-3), Greek; probably the same as Rajjuka.

āhāda (EI 1), probably, a quarry.

Ahamvīra, see Amīra. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 178. ahan (CII 3), 'a day'; used to denote the solar, or more properly civil, day.

āhāra (IE 8-4; EI 27; CII1, 3, 4), a district; cf. āharaņī.

Cf. grām-āhāra (IE 8-4), a group of villages.

(IA 17), cf. s-āhāra in Buddhist literature explained as sa-janapada. Āhāra= [land for] food; cf. bhoga.

āharaṇī (IE 8-4; EI 16), a district or its subdivision; cf. Hastakavapr-āharaṇī (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 109); also cf. āhāra.

āhāra-viṣaya (IE 8-4), originally an āhāra, but later a visaya; cf. Kheṭak-āhāra-viṣaya.

āhavanīya (EI 32), the sacred fire.

ahi (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'.

ahi-danda (IE 8-5; EI 12, 28, 33), professional tax levied from snake-charmers or levy for their maintenance.

aidūka, same as edūka (q.v.).

airāvata (IE 7-1-2), 'one'; sometimes hastin, etc., are used in this sense though they really mean 'seven'.

aiśvary-āṣṭaka (EI 33), same as aṣṭa-bhoga (q. v.).

aitada (EI 28), derived from etad.

 $\bar{a}j\bar{i}vaka-k\bar{a}su$  (SITI), same as Tamil  $\bar{a}suva-kk\bar{a}su$ ,  $\bar{a}suvikal-k\bar{a}su$ ,  $\bar{a}suva-kkadamai$ ; tax payable by  $\bar{A}j\bar{i}vakas$  or for the maintainance of  $\bar{A}j\bar{i}vaka$  monks.

 $\bar{A}j\bar{n}\bar{a}$  (IE 8-3; EI 27; BL; CII 3), an order or command; same as  $\bar{a}j\bar{n}apti$  or  $\bar{a}j\bar{n}\bar{a}pti$  supposed to be connected with giving the order for the drawing up of a charter; person receiving a king's order regarding the preparation of a charter; usually translated as 'executor of a grant'; standing alone, the word is supposed to indicate the office of the  $D\bar{u}taka$ , though the latter seems to have been additionally responsible for giving the donee the possession of the gift land. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 362 (of the Ganga year 149) where the words are  $\bar{a}j\bar{n}\bar{a}$  mahāmahattara-Śivavarmā; also  $svayam=\bar{a}j\bar{n}\bar{a}$  (CII, Vol. III, p. 115; Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 19) taken to mean that the king employed no  $D\bar{u}taka$  to convey the details of his grant to the local officers, but that he gave the details in person.