

that is taken for calculation in astronomical works, though, even in Southern India, the arrangement was not applied to the Śaka years, for the civil reckoning, till between 804 and 866 A.D.; on the other hand, according to him, even in Northern India, this arrangement was used in Nepal with the years of the Newār era, though it was abandoned there when the Newār era was followed by the Vikrama era in its northern variety. For its prevalence in Indonesia, see *Sel. Ins.*, p. 470.

*amara* (IE 7-1-2), 'thirtythree' [being the original number of the gods].

(*SITI*; ASLV), land or revenue granted by a ruler to his retainers for military service; land assigned to military officers who were entitled to collect only certain revenues with the obligation to raise a contingent of army ready for service whenever called upon and also to pay tribute to the king; same as *amara-māgaṇi*. Cf. *Amara-nāyaka*.

*amara-māgaṇi* (*SITI*; ASLV), same as *amara*; estate given to an *Amara-nāyaka*.

*Amara-nāyaka* (EI 16; *SITI*; ASLV), a retainer chief enjoying *amara*, i.e. land or its revenue, for military service to be rendered to his master.

*amāri-rūḍhi* (EI 11), Jain; an edict for the non-slaughter [of animals].

*Amātya* (IE 8-3; EI 28, 30; CII 3, 4; BL; HD; LL), a minister; sometimes, officer in charge of a district; explained as *deś-ādi-kārya-nirvāhaka*; in some cases, called *Sarvādhikārin*, etc., additionally. Cf. *Hist. Dharm.*, Vol. III, p. 114, note 150. See *Mahāmātya*.

*amātya-sabhā* (EI 32), same as *mantri-pariṣad*.

*amāvāsyā*, cf. *ṣaṣṭhi amāvāsyā*, *caturthi-amāvāsyā*, *nava rātri-amāvāsyā*, *mahānavamī-amāvāsyā*, etc.

*amboka* (IE 7-1-2), 'two'; cf. *netra*.

*ambā-kapīlikā*, same as *āmra-pīpīlikā* (q. v.).

*ambara* (IE 7-1-2), 'cypher'.

*ambhonidhi* (IE 7-1-2), 'four'; cf. *sāgara*.

*ambikā-janika* (CII 1), 'mothers and wives'; women in general.

*ambudhi* (IE 7-1-2), 'four'; see *sāgara*.

*amburāśi* (IE 7-1-2), 'four'; see *sāgara*.

*amhati*, also spelt *amhiti* (EI 4), a gift.