

*Apracarāja* (IE 8-2, 8-3), Prakrit; Sanskrit *Apratyagrāja* (q. v.).

*apradā* (EI 15) '[gift land] not to be alienated'; same as *nīvī*; sometimes used as an epithet of *akṣaya-nīvī*

*apradā-dharma* (EI 15), custom regarding inalienable gift land; same as *nīvī-dharma*.

*aprahata* (EI 15), uncultivated; same as *khila*.

*aprahartī* (CII 1), 'one who observes or maintains'.

*Apratihata*, see *Aniketos*.

*apratikara* (HRS), explained as 'without the right of alienation'; 'without yield of revenue'; but cf. *pratikara*.

*apraṭiṣṭhāpita* (ML), non-interred.

*Apratyagrāja*, 'having no rival among kings'; feudatory title.

*āptakriya* (IA 18), a trusty agent.

*ābtoryāma* (CII 3), name of a sacrifice.

*apūrva*, cf. *apūrva-Brāhmaṇa* (IA 18), a new Brāhmaṇa who was not fed on a previous occasion and is not to be fed again.

*apūrvīn*, *apūri* (SITI), a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas on a visit to holy shrines.

*aṅgula-dhana* (IE 8-5; EI 25; CII 4), confiscation of the property of one dying without leaving a son or an heir.

*aṅgulikā-dhana* (EI 3; CII 4; HRS), same as *aṅgula-dhana*; the property of persons who died sonless, which the king could confiscate; escheat of the property of females.

*aṅgulika-draṅgula* (EI 20), escheat property.

*ārādh* (CII 1), 'to attain'; cf. *svargam=ārādhayantu*; also *ārāddha* (CII 1), 'obtained'.

*Ārādhyā* (EI 15), 'the worshipful one'; title of certain Śaivite Brāhmaṇas of Karṇāṭaka.

*araghaṭṭa* (EI 10, 14, 22), a water-drawing machine; a well with a water-wheel.

*Ārakṣ-ādhiṅgula* (IE 8-3); cf. Prakrit *Ārakh-ādhiṅgula* (EI 2), a police officer; a magistrate looking after the maintenance of law and order, or the chief of the king's body-guards; same as *Ārakṣika*.

*Ārakṣika* (EI 10), cf. Prakrit *Ārakhīya* (EI 2), a police officer; same as *Arakṣ-ādhiṅgula*, and also *Talāra* (q. v.) and *Danḍapāśika* (q. v.); cf. *IHQ*, December 1960, p. 266.

*ārāma* (LL), a park.

(ML), a grove or monastery.