

(2) *nikṣepa* (a treasure hidden or stored up by some one), (3) *akṣiṇa* (permanent or lasting benefits), (4) *āgāmin* (future benefits); (5) *sañcita* (benefits already stored up), (6) *jala* (waters); (7) *taru* (trees) and (8) *pāṣāṇa* (stones). See *JAHRS*, Vol. X, p. 124. *Pāṣāṇa* seems to mean 'hilly area'.

(*SITI*), eight kinds of rights in enjoying landed property; mentioned sometimes as *vikraya*, *dāna*, *vinimaya*, *jala*, *taru*, *pāṣāṇa*, *nidhi* and *nikṣepa*, and also as *nidhi*, *nikṣepa*, *jalāmṛta*, *pāṣāṇa*, *akṣiṇin*, *āgāmin*, *siddha* and *sādhyā*.

*aṣṭabhoga-tejaḥsvāmya* (IA 8), unbridled ownership endowed with all the rights associated with the enjoyment of property; translated as 'with the eight rights of full possession' though *aṣṭa* probably means 'all' and not merely 'eight' (cf. *aṣṭādaśa*, etc.); cf. *aṣṭabhoga-tejaḥsvāmyam ca krayeṇ = ādāya* (EI 23), 'having secured the *aṣṭabhoga-tejaḥsvāmya* rights by purchase'; (IA 19), translated as 'the proprietorship of all the glory of the *aṣṭa-bhoga*', and *aṣṭa-bhoga* explained as 'the deposits of buried treasure (*nidhi-nikṣepa*), water, stones, the *akṣiṇī*, that which may accrue, that which has been made property, that which may be made property, and augmentation'. But there is probably no justification for taking *nidhi-nikṣepa* as a single unit.

Cf. *aṣṭabhoga-tejassvāmya-daṇḍaśulka-yukta* (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 247, text line 102), mentioned along with *nidhi-nikṣepa-pāṣāṇ-ārām-ādi-catuṣ-prakāra-biravaṇa-pārikkh-āya-sahita*. The separate mention of these two groups shows that *aṣṭa-bhoga* vaguely indicated all kinds of proprietary rights.

*aṣṭa-bhūti* (EI 33), same as *aṣṭa-bhoga*.

*aṣṭādaśa*, cf. *aṣṭādaśa-jāti-parihāra* (IE 8-5); literally, 'eighteen'; actually, 'all' (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, p. 115). Cf. *Oḍiyā aṭhara-gaḍajāta* (EI 26). See *aṣṭa*, *ṣaṭtrimśat*, *ṣaṭpañcāśat*, *bāhattara*, etc.

*aṣṭādaśa-doṣa* (SII 1), the eighteen or all sins.

*aṣṭādaśa-jāti* (CITD), same as *aṣṭādaśa-prajā*; the 18 castes. Kittel enumerates the 18 castes of the Kannaḍa-speaking area as the Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, Vaiśya, Liṅgavanta, Baṇajige, Gaṅgaḍikāra-vokkaliga, Maḍivāli, Kelasiga, Kuṛuba, Kumbāra, Kaṭuka, Baḍagi, Akkasālē, Toreya, Uppāra, Besta, Holeyā and Mādiga. But really the number 18 means 'all' in such cases. The number 36 has the same meaning in the