

āvedanaka (IE 8-8), a written complaint or application.
avaṇḍ-āya (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 96), Telugu; name of a tax.

Āveśanin, cf. Prakrit *Āvesani* (EI 2; LL), the chief artisan; the foreman of artisans.

avimanas (CII 1), pleased.

aviprahīna (CII 1), used in the sense of *ahīna*, 'not lost'; undiminished.

avirodha (SITI), not inimical; amicability.

āvṛti (CII 1), order; cf. *sakala-deś-āvṛtika* (CII 1), 'one whose order has reached all parts of the country'.

Cf. *anāvṛti* (CII 1), 'want of practice'.

āvṛtti (IE 8-4; EI 26), an administrative unit like a Pargana (*JAS*, Letters, Vol. XX, p. 205).

aya (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

āya (IE 7-1-2), 'four'.

(EI 33; CII 3; SII 1, 2), a fiscal term meaning 'revenue', 'tax'.

(*SITI*), literally, income; a general term denoting 'taxes'; cf. *vaḷiy-āyam* (*SITI*), tolls on the roadway.

(*HRS*), revenue in general according to the *Arthasāstra* and other authorities; a special branch of revenue according to the inscriptions of the Uccakalpa kings and later epigraphs.

(*CITD*), profit, income, receipt; tribute; corn given by the well-to-do villagers to the hereditary servants of the village as their established fees of office.

āyāga (EI 1), an object of homage; cf. *āyāga-paṭṭa*.

āyāga-paṭa, *āyāga-paṭṭa* (EI 24; LL), Jain; tablet for worship.

āyāga-sabhā (LL), Jain; a hall of homage.

(*SITI*), administration of a village by a group of officers called *āyāgār* (village officers and servants).

āyaka (EI 21; LL), the entrance pavilion of a Buddhist monastery; a pavilion in front of the door of a Buddhist monastery.

āya-mukha, 'sources of income'; cf. *āya-sarīra*. See Ghoshal, *H. Rev. Syst.*, p. 26.

ayana (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.

ayan-āṁśa (CII 3), the degree of procession of the equinoxes.