

*aṣṭi* (IE 7-1-2), 'sixteen'.

*āśu* (SII 2), probably, a hilt.

*āsu* (CII 4), name of a coin; cf. *āchu* and *accu*.

*a-suddha-pakṣa* (IA 16), used to indicate the dark fortnight.

*Āśu-kavi* (EI 5), epithet of a poet; cf. *Sukara-kavi*, *Śighra-kavi*.

*a-śukla* (IA 15), also called *a-śukla-pakṣa* (IA 16), the dark fortnight.

*āśulopa* (CII 1), hurry.

*āśura-kriyā* (IA 23), the worship of spirits.

*Asura-vijayin* (CII 4), 'a devilish conqueror'; epithet of a conqueror.

*aśva* (IE 7-1-2), 'seven'.

*aśv-āddānaka-patra* (LP), deed for mortgaging a horse.

*Aśv-ādhyakṣa* (EI 18), superintendent of stables or cavalry officer; cf. *Aśva-sādhanika*, *Aśvapati*.

*Aśva-ghāsa-kāyastha* (HD), a petty officer in charge of the fodder for horses. Cf. *Rājataranṅinī*, III. 489.

*aśvamedha* (CII 3, 4), a sacrificial ceremony centering in a horse, generally performed by independent monarchs. Kings celebrating the sacrifice sometimes assumed suitable titles (cf. *Aśvamedha-parākrama* and *Aśvamedha-Mahendra* claimed respectively by Samudragupta and Kumāragupta I on their coins). Some kings performed two, four or more horse-sacrifices. For a list of the performers of *aśvamedha* known from epigraphic and numismatic records, see *Sundaram Pillai Com. Vol.*, pp. 93 ff.

*āśvamedha* (EI 12), same as *āśvamedhika*.

*asvāmika* (EI 19), anarchy.

*Aśvapati* (IE 8-2; CII 4)), cf. *Aśvapati-Gajapati-Narapati-rāja-tray-ādhipati*; royal title; the king as 'the leader of the cavalry'; title of the Vijayanagara kings on account of their strength in horses (ASLV); title assumed by the rulers of some royal families.

(EI 9, 21; CII 3; HD), an official title meaning either the master of the stables or the commander of the cavalry; cavalry officer; cf. *Aśv-ādhyakṣa* (EI 18). See *CII*, Vol. III, p. 259.

*Aśvapati-Gajapati-Narapati-mūvaru-rāyara-gaṇḍa* (IE 8-2),