

*saikā* (EI 28), Sanskrit *śatikā*; a levy per one hundred articles; one payable in a hundred articles.

*śaila* (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), 'seven'.

*śailā-devagrha* (EI 24), a stone temple.

*śaila-grha* (LL), a cave.

*śaila-karman* (LL), stone-work.

*Śailālaka* (EI 1; LL), same as *Śilālin*, an actor.

*śaila-rūpakarman* (LL), stone-carving.

*Śaila-varadhakin* (LL), cf. Prakrit *Sela-vaḍhākī* (EI 20); a stone mason.

*Sainika-saṅgha-mukhya* (EI 22), official designation; probably, a general.

*sainya* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 71), probably, an administrative unit.

*Sainy-ādihikārin* (IE 8-3), same as *Senāpati*, etc.

*Sainyapati* (IE 8-3), same as *Senāpati*, etc.

*Śaiv-ācārya* (CII 4), an ascetic of the Śaiva sect.

*śaivācārya-kṣetra* (SITI), tax-free land endowed to a *Śaiv-ācārya*.

*śaiva-dikṣā* (EI 32), initiation into the Śaiva faith.

*śaivara*, a revenue term; cf. *śaibara*; a levy in kind according to Ghoshal (*H.Rev. Syst.*, p. 220); but probably the same as Marāṭhī *śerī*, 'arable land originally excluded from the village assessment' (Wilson's Glossary); may also be a tax on farm-houses (cf. *śibara*).

*Śaka* (EI 24), originally, the Scythians; later any foreigners including Muhammadans; used to indicate the Musalmans (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 44; Bhandarkar's List, No. 926).

*śaka*, *śāka* (IA 9, 19), used in the sense of 'a year' or 'an era'; cf. *Vikrama-śaka* (IA 18).

*śāka*, cf. *a-harīlaka-śāka-puṣpa-grahaṇa* (EI 8-5); vegetables which the villagers were obliged to supply to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers. Cf. *śāka-śaka*

*śākā* (IA 29), Rājasthānī; same as *jauhar* or *javhar*.

*śākambharī-vidyā* (EI 29; CII 4), name of a science, the nature of which is uncertain.

*Śakānikā* (CII 4), a Śaka woman. Cf. *anikā*.

*śāka-pañikā*, cf. *śāka-pañikā-nyāyena* (LP), 'like vegetables in a market'.

*śakarukara*, occurs in a Śātavāhana inscription probably for