

हृति स्या-क इ० नि० Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाक्शाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kaṭh.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15.1.-2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). -3 N. of another tree गर्दभांड. -4 The constellation Asvini.-5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvini; अश्वत्थो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. -6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्थ tree (Ved.). -7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्थस्य फलमश्वत्थः Sk.-8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्थफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.-9 An epithet of the sun.-10 N. of a people; Bri. S. 14. 3. -स्या The day of full moon in the month of Asvina, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe).-एयी [क्षुद्रोऽश्वत्थः अल्पायै जीप्] A small fig-tree.-Comp.-कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पीत्वा० कुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree.-भेदः N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the Asvattha tree bears fruit.-कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तदुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्तत्र देयमृणम् बुन् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits. -2 [स्वार्थे कन्] The Asvattha tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वत्थेव स्याम बलमस्य, इषो० समासः; cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवास्य यत्स्याम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् || अश्वत्थामैव बालोयं तस्मान्नाम्ना भविष्यति ||] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kauravas, son of Droṇa and Kṛpī. [After the last great battle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Kauravas, entered the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhrishṭadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parikshit while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by Krishna. The next morning Draupadi clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhīma, Arjuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhisṭhira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief fea-

tures of his character; see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 Chirajīvis 'ever living persons'].

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, छन् P. IV. 4. 10] Feeding on Asvattha fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. see P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वयति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वया A desire to get horses.

अश्वयु a. [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच्] 1 Having horses. -2 Desiring horses.

अश्वलः [अश्वं लाति ला-क.] N. of a sage, the Hotri-priest of Janaka; अश्व इ जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव Bri. Up.

अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-अस्त्वर्थे इनि] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4.2.5. -m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer.

-नौ (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. त्वाष्ट्री तु सवितुर्भार्या वदवारूपधारिणी || असूयत महाभागा सांतरीक्षेऽभिनावौ ||. [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c.; and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva and the physicians of the gods and are called Gadāgadan, Searvaidyan, Dasran, Nāsatyau, Vādaveyan, Abdhijau &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life.] -2 Two horses. -3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदुत्तमांशकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि जीप्] 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). -2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. -कु-

मारी, -पुत्री, -सुती the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्विमन् a. Containing the word Asvin (such as a Mantra).

अश्विय a. Referring to horses. -या Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्वीन a. [अश्व-अ] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-उ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] A number of horses, cavalry; Si. 18. 5; K. 222.

अश्वय a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. -2 Consisting of horses. -अश्वय 1 A number of horses. -2 Possession of horses.

अश्वंत a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. -2 Unbounded, unlimited. -तः 1 Death. -2 A field. -3 A fire-place. -4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day. -2 One who makes no provision for the morrow Ms. 4. 7.

अश्व 1 U. [अश्वति-ने, अश्वितुं] 1 To shine. -2 To go, move. -3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षीण a. Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); * णो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृत इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. -र्ष A secret.

अषतर a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; Rv. 2. 21. 2. -2 Born under the constellation Ashāḍha (P. IV. 3. 34). -इः 1 The month Ashāḍha commencing with the sun's entrance into Gemini (usually written आषाढ). -2 A staff made of the wood of Palāsa, carried by a religious student or ascetic. -3 N. of the Malaya mountain. -इ 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढा) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions.

अषाढकः The month of Ashāḍha.

अष्टन num. a. [अश्व-व्याप्तौ कनिन् तद् च Up. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-द्वौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns, as अष्टदशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. [cf. L. octo; Gr. okto; Zend.