

meaning 'a territorial unit'; supposed similarly to mean 'a servant' (EI 23) or 'an officer' (EI 24).

Sāntakika (IE 8-3), official designation of uncertain import.
santāna (SITI), lineage.

(BL), cf. a Jain religious teacher described as belonging to the *paṭṭa* of another teacher and the *santāna* of a third teacher. (IA 20), used in the sense of *āmnāya* or *kula-krama*.

(EI 6), same as *santānaka*, *santati*; seven in number.

santāna-śāpa (SITI), curse that prevents progeny.

Santānika-śaiva (SITI), Śaivas who belong to the line of *ācāryas* of the *santāna-kuravar*.

santati (SITI), lineage. Cf. also *sapta-santati* (EI 14) and *santānaka* (under *santāna*).

santati-praveśam (SITI), 'from generation to generation'.

Śānti, a priest in a temple; cf. Tamil-Sanskrit *Mel-śānti*; also cf. *Śāntikāra*, of which *Śānti* seems to be an abbreviation.

śānti (EI 33), a propitiatory rite; cf. *śānty-āgāra*.

santika (EI 25), proximity, presence.

Śāntikāra (SITI), a temple priest; also known as *Śāntiy-aḍigal* and *Śānti-śeyyān*.

santiraṇā, cf. *artha-santiraṇā* (CII 1), despatch of business.

Śānti-vārika (EI 12, 30, 33), priest in charge of the performance of propitiatory rites or the priest who provides for *śānti-vāri*, 'propitiatory water'.

śānty-āgāra (EI 12, 30), room wherein a bath is taken with the propitiatory water after a sacrifice; the room for performing propitiatory rites. See *Śāntyāgārika*, *Śāntyāgār-ādhikṛta*.

Śāntyāgār-ādhikṛta (EI 30), priest in charge of the room for the performance of propitiatory rites. Cf. *śānty-āgāra*, *Śānty-āgārika*.

Śāntyāgārika (EI 30), same as *Śāntyāgār-ādhikṛta*.

Shaonano Shao (EI 30), known from the legend of Kuṣāṇa coins; same as *Sāhānuśāhi* (q.v.), Persian *Shāhān Shāh*.

Sapādalakṣa (IE 8-4), name of two territories so called with reference to the theoretical number of villages in each of them. Cf. *Pādonalakṣa*.

sapīṇḍikaraṇa-śrāddha (CII 4), a ceremony.

sapta-kṣetra (IA 19), Jain; seven spheres of action.

Saptama-cakravartin (LP), 'the seventh emperor', i. e. the ruling monarch; according to the *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi*, the six