Sithil-ācārya (IA 19), Jain; an Acārya permitting laxity of observances.

sītka (EI 11), a well.

śiva (IE 7-1-2), 'eleven'.

(SITI), title applied to a Saiva devotee; often śiva, śambhu etc., are used as the ending of the names of Saiva ascetics. śiva, cf. śrīvijaya-śiva-Mṛgeśavarman; used as an honorific.

Cf. śri, vijaya, vijayaśiva.

Siva-bhāṇḍārin (SITI), treasury officer of a Siva temple. Siva-Brāhmaṇa (EI 25; SITI), a Saiva Brāhmaṇa; the priest of a Siva temple; also called Adi-śaiva.

śiva-dikṣā (EI 32), same as śaiva-dikṣā, śiva-maṇḍala-dikṣā. Śiva-drohin (ASLV), a sinner against the god Śiva.

śiva-māna (EI 33), a measure approved by a Śiva temple. śivamaṇḍala-dīkṣā (EI 32), same as śaiva-dīkṣā, śiva-dīkṣā. Śiva-pañcāyatana (EI 27), a Śiva temple consisting of five

shrines.

 $\it siva-sthala$ (CII 2-1), probably , the same as $\it dharma-sth\bar ana$, or a $\it Siva$ shrine.

Śiva-tithi (EI 5), same as Śiva-rātri or Śiva-caturdaśi.

Śiva-yogin (SITI), a Śaiva ascetic.

skambha (LL), a post or pillar; cf. dipa-skambha (LL), a lamp post. Same as Kannada kamba, kamma. Cf. stambha.

Skandaka (HD), a petty officer; probably the head of the village administration. See Rājatarangiņī, V. 175.

skandaka (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, p. 69), an instalment; cf. skandha.

skandha (LP), an instalment; cf. skandaka.

skandhaka (EI 3; HRS), known from Gujara-Pratīhāra records; name of a tax; probably, a cess at a certain rate per shoulder-load.

skandhāvāra (EI 29; CII 3; BL), camp; usually called jaya-skandhāvāra (i. e. the victorious camp) which indicates the capital of a king in some cases. Cf. Kannaḍa neleviḍu=Sanskrit sthira-śibira.

ślo (IE 8-1), abbreviation of śloka.

ślotra (EI 32), same as śilotara, etc.; cf. śrotaka.

smat (IE 8-1), corrupt form of samvat.

smṛty-upasthāna, cf. satipaṭṭhāna (EI 5), Buddhist; four in number.