Pauliśa-s°, Romaka-s°, Vāsishṭha-s°, Saura-s°, and Paitāmaha-s°.) — *Siddhānta-koṭi, is,* f. the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion. — *Siddhānta-kaumudī,* f., N. of a celebrated grammar by Bhaṭṭoji-dīkshita (intended to furnish a practical arrangement of Pāṇini's Sūtras with a commentary). — *Siddhānta-garbha, as,* m., N. of a work by Madana-pāla. — *Siddhānta-ćandrikā,* f. a commentary on the Sarasvatī-sūtra by Rāmaćandrāśrama; another on the Śāstra-dīpikā by Rāma-kṛishṇa-bhaṭṭa; N. of Rāma-saṃyamin's Vedānta precepts. — *Siddhāntaćandrikā-ṭīkā,* f. a commentary by Gaṅgādhara-yati on Rāma-saṃyamin's work. — *Siddhānta-ćandrodaya* (°*ra-ud*°), *as,* m. a commentary by Kṛishṇa-dhūrjaṭi-dīkshita on the Tarka-saṅgraha. — *Siddhānta-ćintāmaṇi, is,* m., N. of a work on astronomy. — *Siddhāntatattva, am,* n., N. of a work on the principles of the Vaiśeshika doctrines, (also called Padārtha-viveka.) — *Siddhāntatattva-bindu,* a commentary by Madhu-sūdana-sarasvatī on Śaṅkarāćārya's Daśa-ślokī. — *Siddhāntatattvabindu-sandīpana* or *bindu-sandīpana, am,* n. a commentary by Purushottama Sarasvatī on the preceding. — *Siddhāntatattva-sarvasva, am,* n. a commentary on the Siddhāntatattva by Gopīnātha-maunin. — *Siddhānta-dīpikā,* f. a commentary on the Siddhānta-muktāvalī by Nānā-dīkshita. — *Siddhānta-paksha, as,* m. the logically correct side of an argument. — *Siddhānta-bindu* = *siddhāntatattva-bindu,* q. v. — *Siddhāntabindu-vyākhyā,* f. a commentary by Nārāyaṇa-yati on the preceding. — *Siddhānta-muktāvalī,* f. 'string of pearls of dogmatic precepts,' N. of a commentary by Viśva-nātha Pañćānana Bhaṭṭāćārya Tarkālaṅkāra on the Bhāshā-pariććheda (a text-book of the Nyāya, also called *muktāvalī*); of a metrical Vedānta treatise with a prose interpretation by Prakāśānanda; of a metrical exposition of the theory of Vallabhāćārya. — *Siddhāntamuktāvali-prakāśa, as,* m., N. of a commentary on the Siddhānta-muktāvalī. — *Siddhānta-ratna,* N. of a summary of the Vedānta system by Nimbārka (= *daśa-ślokī*). — *Siddhānta-rahasya, am,* n., N. of a work on astronomy. — *Siddhānta-leśa, as,* m., N. of a metrical work by Apya-dīkshita on the Vedānta and other systems of philosophy. — *Siddhānta-vāgīśa, as,* m., N. of the preceptor of Rāghavendra. — *Siddhānta-śiromaṇi,* N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara. — *Siddhānta-saṅgraha, as,* m., N. of an epitome of Vijñāneśvara's Mitākṣharā. — *Siddhānta-sandarbha, as,* m., N. of an astronomical work. — *Siddhānta-sundara,* N. of a work on astronomy by Jñāna-rāja. — *Siddhānta-śukti-mañjarī,* f., N. of a metrical abridgment of the Siddhānta-leśa by Gaṅgā-dhara-sarasvatī. — *Siddhāntāćāra* (°*ta-āć*°), *as,* m. a perfect rule of action (with the Tāntrikas); one who practises this rule (said to consist in purity, quietism, and complete mental absorption in Durgā). — *Siddhāntita, as, ā, am* (fr. *siddhānta*), logically demonstrated or proved, established as true. — *Siddhāntin, ī,* m. one who establishes or proves his conclusions; one learned in scientific text-books; a follower of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. — *Siddhānna* (°*dha-an*°), *am,* n. dressed food, cooked victuals. — *Siddhāpagā* (°*dha-ap*°), f. 'divine river,' epithet of the Ganges. — *Siddhāri* (°*dha-ari*), *is,* m. a particular Mantra. — *Siddhārtha* (°*dha-ar*°), *as, ā, am,* one who has accomplished an aim or object, successful, prosperous; (*as*), m. epithet of the great Buddha (or Śākya-muni, founder of the Buddhist religion); N. of the father of the last and most celebrated Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī; epithet of Śiva; white mustard; (*ā*), f., N. of the mother of the fourth of the twenty-four Arhats. — *Siddhārthaka, am,* n. white mustard. — *Siddhārtha-kārin, ī,* m. epithet of Śiva. — *Siddhārthin* (°*dha-ar*°), *ī,* m., N. of the fifty-third (or twenty-seventh) year of Jupiter's cycle of sixty years. — *Siddhāśrama* (°*dha-āś*°), N. of a hermitage in the Himālaya (where Vishṇu performed penance before his dwarf incarnation). — *Siddhāśrama-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Siddhāsana* (°*dha-ās*°), *am,* n. a particular posture in religious meditation (described as placing the left heel under the body and the right heel in front of it, fixing the sight between the eyebrows, and meditating upon the syllable *Om*). — *Siddheśvara-tantra* (°*dha-iś*°), *am,* n., N. of a Tantra work. — *Siddheśvara-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Siddheśvarī* (°*dha-iś*°), f., N. of a particular goddess. — *Siddhaugha* (°*dha-ogha*), *as,* m., N. of a particular class of Gurus worshipped or revered by the Tāntrikas, (their names are said to be Nārada, Kāśyapa, Saṃbhu, Bhārgava, Kula-kaulika.)

Siddhaka, as, m. a kind of tree (= *sindhu-vāra*); the Sāl tree; a species of metre.

Siddhā. See under *siddha,* p. 1114, col. 2.

Siddhāyikā, f., N. of one of the twenty-four goddesses, called Śāsana-devatās, who execute the commands of the twenty-four Arhats.

Siddhi, is, f. accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of any object), performance; success, prosperity, well-being; settlement, establishment, substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion; validity (of a rule or law); certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness; decision, adjudication, determination (of a lawsuit); payment, liquidation (of a debt), acquittance; the solution of a problem; preparation, cooking, maturing, maturity; readiness; complete knowledge; complete perfection or sanctification (by penance &c.); final emancipation, supreme felicity, beatitude; the acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means or the supernatural faculty so acquired, (eight are usually enumerated, e. g. *aṇiman, mahiman, laghiman, gariman, prāpti, prākāmya, īśi-tva, vaśi-tva,* q. q. v. v., to which is sometimes added *kāmāvasāyi-tva* and many others, e. g. *siddhiḥ khećarī,* the magical power of flying through the air; *rasollāsa,* q. v., *vi-śokā,* q. v., see also under *siddha,* p. 1114); any marvellous skill or capability; a magical shoe or slipper (supposed to have the power of conveying the wearer wherever he likes); good effect or result, use, advantage; understanding, intellect; concealment, vanishing, making one's self invisible; a particular Yoga (either the sixteenth of the astronomical periods or the nineteenth of the twenty-eight astrological Yogas); a kind of medicinal root (= *ṛiddhi*); Perfection (personified as a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma); N. of a Yoginī; of Durgā; of Śiva, (in this sense masc.) — *Siddhi-kāraṇa, am,* n. a cause of beatitude, means of obtaining felicity. — *Siddhi-ćāmuṇḍā-tīrtha, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Siddhi-da, as, ā, am,* conferring felicity or beatitude; (*as*), m. epithet of a form of Bhairava or Śiva (= *vaṭuka-bhairava*). — *Siddhi-dātṛī,* f. 'giver of perfection,' epithet of Durgā. — *Siddhi-bhairava, am,* n., N. of a Tantra work. — *Siddhi-yoga, as,* m. a particular auspicious conjunction of the planets. — *Siddhi-yoginī,* f. a kind of Yoginī. — *Siddhi-lābha, as,* m. acquirement of success or perfection. — *Siddhi-sopāna,* 'ladder of success,' N. of a work. — *Siddhi-sthāna, am,* n. 'place of felicity,' N. of any sacred spot where final beatitude is obtained by religious worship (such as particular places on the Ganges or Sarasvatī). — *Siddhy-artham,* ind. for the sake of accomplishing or obtaining.

Siddhvā, ind. having accomplished or effected, having completed.

Sidhitvā, ind. (according to some) = *siddhvā* above.

Sidhma, am, or *sidhman, a,* n. a blotch, pustule, scab; pock-mark, leprous spot; leprosy or a kind of leprosy (one of the seven kinds). — *Sidhma-pushpikā,* f. a particular kind of cutaneous disease or leprosy. — *Sidhma-vat, ān, atī, at,* scabby, pock-marked, covered with pustules or blotches; leprous, tainted with leprosy.

Sidhmala, as, ā, am, = *sidhma-vat;* (*ā*), f. a scab, blotch, leprous spot; a sort of leprosy; dried fish, salt fish (= *matsya-vikṛiti*).

Sidhmā, f. a blotch, scab, leprous spot; leprosy.

Sidhya, as, m. 'auspicious,' N. of the asterism Pushya.

Sidhra, as, ā, am, Ved. obtaining, effecting, (Sāy. = *sādhaka*); perfect, good; protecting; (*as*), m. a pious or virtuous man; a tree.

Sidhrakā, f. a kind of plant or tree. — *Sidhrakā-vaṇa, am,* n. 'Sidhrakā-grove,' N. of one of the celestial gardens.

2. *sedhitvā,* ind. (according to some) = *siddhvā,* col. 2; [cf. 1. *sedhitvā* under rt. 1. *sidh.*]

सिन *sina, as,* m. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 2. fr. rt. *si,* 'to bind;' see also Nirukta V. 5), 'a quantity of anything bound or collected together,' a lump of food, &c., mouthful; (*am*), n. the body; food (Ved.; Sāy. = *anna*); (*as, ī, am*), white, white-coloured (according to Śabda-k.); blind with one eye, one-eyed, = *kāṇa;* (*ī*), f. white, (perhaps an old fem. of 2. *sita;* cf. *śyenī* under *śyena.*) — *Sīna-vat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. having food.

Sinīvālī, f. (said to be connected with *sinī,* 'white;' but in Nirukta XI. 31. *sinī* is connected with rt. *si* and *vālī* with rt. *val,* 'to surround,' or with *bāla,* 'young;' the real meaning may be 'a white ring'), the day preceding that of new moon or the day on which the moon rises with a thin crescent of light scarcely visible; N. of a Vedic goddess; of the goddess Durgā.

सिन्दुक *sinduka, as,* m. (probably fr. rt. *syand,* see below), the small tree or shrub Vitex Negundo.

Sindu-vāra, as, m. (probably for *syanda-vāra,* the plant being used medicinally to prevent flow of the humors and laxity), = *sinduka* above; [cf. *sindhu-vāra.*]

सिन्दूर *sindūra, as,* m. (in Uṇādi-s. I. 69. said to be fr. rt. *syand*), a sort of tree; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant (= *roćanī*); the plant Grislea Tomentosa (= *dhātakī*); the plant Lythrum Fruticosum; red cloth or clothes; (*am*), n. red lead, minium, vermilion; = *rāja-lekha* (according to some). — *Sindūra-kāraṇa, am,* n. 'origin of minium,' lead. — *Sindūra-tilaka, as,* m. 'marked with red lead,' an elephant; (*ā*), f. a woman whose forehead is marked with red lead (and therefore whose husband is living). — *Sindūra-nirgama, as,* m., N. of the 137th chapter of the Krīḍā-khaṇḍa or second part of the Gaṇeśa-Purāṇa. — *Sindūra-pushpī,* f. a kind of plant (= *vīra-pushpī*).

Sindūrikā, f. red lead, minium.

Sindārita, as, ā, am, reddened, made red.

सिन्धु *sindhu, us,* m. (probably connected with rt. *syand,* 'to flow'), the ocean, sea, (*kṛipā-sindhu,* 'ocean of mercy,' a term for an exceedingly merciful person); N. of Varuṇa (as god of the ocean); the river Indus; the Indus personified (as one of the male rivers, cf. *nada*); the country around the Indus (commonly called Sindh); the water into which the Soma drops; water ejected from the mouth or from an elephant's trunk (= *vamathu*); the juice that exudes from an elephant's temples; an elephant; a particular Rāga or musical mode (regarded as son of the Rāga Mālakauśa); the tree Vitex Negundo [cf. *sinduka*]; white or refined borax, = *śveta-ṭaṅkaṇa;* (*avas*), m. pl. the inhabitants of Sindh; (*us*), f. the river Sindhu, (Nirukta IX. 26); a river or stream of water in general. — *Sindhu-kapha, as,* m. 'sea-foam,' cuttle-fish bone. — *Sindhu-kara, am,* n. a kind of white borax (= *śveta-ṭaṅkaṇa*). — *Sindhu-kshit, t,* m., N. of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 75 (having the patronymic Praiyamedha). — *Sindhu-khela, as,* m. 'sported or flowed over by the Indus,' the country Sindh. — *Sindhu-ja, as, ā, am,* ocean-born, sea-born, marine; river-born, aquatic; born or produced in the country Sindh; (*ā*), f. epithet of the goddess Lakshmī (as produced at the churning of the ocean); (*am*), n. rock-salt. — *Sindhu-janman, ā, ā, a,* ocean-born, sea-born; produced in Sindh; (*ā*), m.