place of any thing or is substituted for it (in gram.). II m. Any one holding an office.

स्थानिन् I a. (f. नी) 1 Having a place, having fixedness, permanent; 2 having a substitute. Il m. 1 The original form or primitive element, (e. g. स्थानिनदावे मोऽनान्त्रयो Pánini); 2 that which has a place.

स्थानीय I a. (f. या) Belonging or suitable to any place, local. II n. A town. स्थापन I a. (f. ना) Causing to stand, establishing, regulating. II m. 1 The establisher or director of the stage-business, a stage-manager; 2 the founder of a temple.

स्थापस्य I m. A guard of the women's apartments. II n. Architecture, building.

exign n. 1 The act of causing to stand, establishing, instituting, directing; 2 fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, abstraction; 3 a dwelling, habitation; 4 a ceremony performed when a woman perceives the first signs of living conception. (Cf. 9877).

स्थापना f. 1 Placing, fixing, establishing; 2 arranging, regulating (as a drama). स्थापित a (f. ता) 1 Fixed, established, located, deposited; 2 set up, erected; 3 founded, endowed, instituted; 4 placed in any post, appointed; 5 ordered, regulated, enacted; 6 settled, ascertained; 7 firm, steady. स्थाप्य I a. / f. प्या ) 1 To be placed or deposited; 2 to be

fixed or established. II n.

A deposit, a pledge. Comp.
— अपदर्भ n. the stealing or
embezzling of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. 1 Strength, power, stamina; 2 fixity, stability, (e. g. अश्वस्थेवास्य यन्स्थाम नद-तः प्रदिशो गतम्। अश्वस्थामेव बालोऽयं तस्मान्नामा भविष्यति ).

स्थायित I a. (f. नी) 1 Standing, staying, being, situated; 2 abiding, living, remaining, आयुः कहीललीलं क-तिपयदिवसस्थायिनाः योवनभीः Bhartr. 11. 82, Megh. 1. 23; enduring, continuing, permanent, lasting; steady, firm, unchangeable, invariable. II n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. Сомр. — ता f., स्व n. permanency, steadiness, constancy, invariableness. -भाव m. a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting feeling (as forming a class of feelings which are described as giving rise to sentiments in poetry. They are:-रतिर्होसभ जो हथ कोओत्साही भ-यं तथा। जुडुप्सा विस्मयभेत्थमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शमोऽपि च S. D. 1111.) See भाव, विभाव, द्याभिचारिभाव. स्थायक I a. (/. का or की) Steady, stationary, enduring. II m. The overseer of a village.

Ruin n. 1 A plate or dish; 2 a cooking-pot Comp. — Ty n. the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली f. 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot. स्थाल्यां वेद्यंम्य्यां पचनि तिल जलीभिभने- भदनायै: Bhartr. 11 100; 2 a particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. Comp. —पाक m. a particular religious act performed by a house-holder. —प्रीच n.

the sediment or dirt sticking to a kettle or cookingpot. —पुलाक m. boiled rice in a cooking-pot. ेन्याय m. the maxim of the cookingpot and the boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains are equally moistened by the heated water and so when one knows that one grain is well-cooked he can draw the same inference as regards all others. From this fact the maxim is applied to cases where the condition of the whole is inferred from that of a part. – विला interior or hollow caldron.

स्थावर I a. (f. रा ) 1 Standing still, stationary, stable, immovable, (as op. to जंग-म ), काठिन्यं स्थावरे काये भवता सर्वमपितम K. S. vi. 73, M. 1. 40; 2 inert, inactive, slow: 3 regular, established. II m. A mountain, यज्ञानां जपय-ज्ञोऽस्मि स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. x. 25. III n. 1 Any stationary or inanimate object; (these stationary objects were the seventh creation of Brahman (m.), मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहा-रहेतुः R. 11. 44, K. S. vr. 58; 2 a bow-string; 3 immovable property. estate: 4 a heir-loom. Сомр. — अस्थावर, जंगम п. 1 movable and immovable property; 2 things animate and inanimate.

स्थावर I a. (f. रा or री)
Thick, firm. II n. Old age.
स्थासक m. 1 Perfuming or
smearing the body with fragrant unguents; 2 a bubble
of water or any fluid.

स्थास् n. Bodily strength. स्थास्त a. 1 Disposed to stand