

soil, place, spot, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; a flat surface, roof (of a palace), Megh.; situation, circumstance, case (*tathāvidha-sthale*, 'in such a case'), Sāh.; Sarvad.; a topic, subject, W.; a text, ib. — **kanda**, m. a kind of plant, L. — **kamala**, n. the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, Gīt.; Dhanv.; Bhpr. — **kamalinī**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, Megh. — **kālī**, f. N. of a being attending on Durgā, W. — **kumuda**, m. Nerium Odorum, L. — **ga**, mfn. living on dry land, BhP. — **gata**, mfn. gone or left on dry l°, MW. — **cara**, mfn. = *ga*, R.; Hit.; VarBṛS. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., VarBṛS. — **cārin**, mfn. id. (°*ri-tā*, f.), Kāśikh. — **cyuta**, mfn. fallen or removed from any place or position, MW. — **ja**, mfn. growing or living on dry land, Mn.; R.; Suśr. &c.; accruing from land-transport (said of certain taxes or duties), Yājñ.; (ā), f. licorice-root, L. — **tara**, n. a higher place, Lāty. — **tas**, ind. from dry land, MW. — **tā**, f. the state of being dry ground, ŚārngP.; Pañcat. — **devatā**, f. a local or rural deity, tutelary god presiding over some partic. spot, MW. — **nalini**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis (ifc. °*nika*, mfn.), BhP.; Kād. — **niraja**, n. the flower of Hib<sup>o</sup> Mut<sup>o</sup>, Pañcar. — **pattana**, n. a town situated on dry land (opp. to *jala-p°*), Śil. — **patha**, m. a road by land (ena, 'by land'), Kalpas.; Kathās. &c.; commerce by l°, Kām., Sch. — **pathi** — **krī**, P. — *karoti*, to make into dry l° or road by l°, Vcar. — **padma**, m. Arum Indicum, L.; the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, Pañcar.; Bhāṭṭ.; another plant (= *chattrapatra*, *tamālaka*), MW. — **padmini**, f. Hibiscus Mut<sup>o</sup>, L. — **piṇḍā**, f. a kind of date, L. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **mañjarī**, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — **mārga**, m. a way by land, MW. — **ruhā**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. — **vartman**, n. a road by land (°*nā*, 'by land'), Ragh. — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Hcar. — **vigraha**, m. a land-fight, Hit. — **vihamga** or °*gama*, m. a land bird, BhP. — **vetasa**, m. Calamus Rotang, Megh., Sch. — **śud-dhi**, f. the cleansing of any place from impurity, MW. — **śringāṭa** or °*taka*, m. Tribulus Lanuginosus or a similar plant, L. — **sambhavanushadhi**, f. pl. plants growing on dry land, VarBṛS. — **sīman**, m. = *sthanḍila*, m. (?), L.; a land-mark, boundary, W. — **stha**, mfn. standing on dry ground, MBh.; R.; BhP. **Sthalāntara**, n. another place, MW. **Sthalāravinda**, n. the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, Kum. **Sthalārūḍha**, mfn. standing on the ground (as opp. to one seated in a chariot), Mn. vii, 91. **Sthalēśvara**, n. N. of a locality, Kāśikh. **Sthalōtpalini**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, Kād. **Sthalānka**, m. an animal dwelling on dry land, BhP.

**Sthalaya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make into dry land, Subh.

**Sthalāya**, Nom. A. °*yate*, to become dry land, Naish.

1. **Sthalī**, f., see under *sthala* above. — **devatā**, f. a local deity, Megh. — **bhūta**, mfn. high-lying (as a country), Hariv. — **sāyin**, mfn. lying or sleeping on the bare ground, Bhartṛ.

2. **Sthalī**, in comp. for *sthala*. — **√bhū**, P. — *bhavati*, to become dry land, Naish., Sch.

1. **Sthalīya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to regard as dry land, VarYogay.

2. **Sthalīya**, mfn. relating or belonging to dry land, terrestrial, MW.; belonging to a place, local, ib.; relating or bel<sup>o</sup> to a situation or case (in *uddēśya-vidheya-bodha-sthaliya-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.)

**Sthale** (loc. of *sthala*), in comp. — **jāta**, mf(ā)n. growing on dry land (with *padmini*, f. 'Hibiscus Mutabilis'), R.; n. licorice root, L. — **ruhā**, f. 'growing on dry land,' N. of two plants (= *griha-kumārī* and = *dagdā*), L. — **śaya**, m. 'sleeping on dry land,' a partic. (or any) amphibious animal, L.

**Sthaleyu**, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Hariv.; VP.

**Sthāla**, n. (fr. *sthala*, of which it is also the Vṛddhi form in comp.) any vessel or receptacle, plate, cup, bowl, dish, caldron, pot, ŚrS.; any culinary utensil, Rājat.; the hollow of a tooth, Yājñ.; (ī), f., see col. 2. — **patha**, mfn. (fr. *sthala-p°*) imported by land, Pāṇ. v, 1, 77, Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **pathika**, mfn. (fr. id.) imported or travelling by land, Pāṇ. ib., Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **rūpa**, n. the form or representation of a caldron or cooking-pot, MW.

**Sthālaka**, m. or n. (pl.) N. of partic. bones on the back, Vishṇ.; Car.

**Sthālīka**, m. the smell of faeces, L.; mfn. smelling of faeces, L.

**Sthālīn**, mfn. possessing any vessel or receptacle (cf. *kara-sth°*), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 83, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

**Sthālī**, f. an earthen dish or pan, cooking-vessel, caldron, AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; a partic. vessel used in preparing Soma, MW.; the substitution of a cooked offering of rice &c. for a meat offering at the Māṇsāśṭakā (q. v.), ib.; Bignonia Suaveolens, L. — **graha**, m. a ladleful taken out of a cooking-vessel, KātyŚr. — **darāṇa**, n. the breaking of a dish or vessel, AdbhBr. — **druma**, m. Ficus Benjamina or Indica, L. — **pakva**, mfn. cooked or dressed in any vessel, boiled, W. — **parṇī**, w. r. for *śālī-p°*, q. v. — **pākā** (or *sthālī-p°*), m. a dish of barley or rice boiled in milk (used as an oblation), ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; mfn. (= °*kīya*, Cat.; -*nirṇaya*, m., -*prayoga*, m., -*mantra*, m. pl. N. of wks.; °*kīya*, mfn. belonging to the above oblation, Gobh. — **purīsha**, n. the sediment or dirt sticking to a kettle or cooking-pot, BhP. — **pulāka**, m. boiled rice in a cooking-vessel; -*nyāya*, m. the rule of b° rice in a c°-v° (i. e. the inferring of the condition of a whole from that of a part, as of the good cooking of rice from tasting one grain), A. — **bila**, n. the interior or hollow of a cooking-vessel, Pāṇ. v, 1, 70; °*liya* or °*lya*, mfn. fit to be boiled in a cooking-vessel, ib., Sch. — **vri-ksha**, m. = *druma*, L.

स्थविर *sthavira*, °*vishṭha*. See p. 1265.

स्था 1. *sthā*, cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxii, 30) *tishṭhati*, °*te* (pf. *tasthau*, *tasthe*, RV. &c. &c.; aor. *dsthāt*, *dsthita*, ib.; 3. pl. *asthiran*, RV.; AV.; Br.; *asthat* [?], AV.; *asthishi*, °*shata*, Br. &c.; Subj. *sthāti*, °*sthāthah*, RV.; Prec. *stheyāt*, ib.; *sthesham*, °*shuh* [?], AV.; *sthāsishṭa*, Gr.; fut. *sthātā*, MBh. &c.; *sthāsyati*, °*te*, Br. &c.; inf. *sthātum*, ib.; °*tos*, Br.; GṛŚrS.; -*sthitum*, R.; ind. p. *sthitvā*, MBh. &c.; -*sthāya*, RV. &c. &c.; -*sthāyam*, Bhāṭṭ.), to stand, stand firmly, station one's self, stand upon, get upon, take up a position on (with *pādābhyām*, 'to stand on the feet'; with *jānubhyām*, 'to kneel'; with *agre* or *agratas* and gen., 'to stand or present one's self before'; with *purā* and with or without gen., 'to stand up against an enemy &c.'), RV. &c. &c.; to stay, remain, continue in any condition or action (e. g. with *kan-yā*, 'to remain a girl or unmarried'; with *tūshṇīm* or with *maunena*, instr. 'to remain silent'; with *sukham*, 'to continue or feel well'), AV. &c. &c.; to remain occupied or engaged in, be intent upon, make a practice of, keep on, persevere in any act (with loc.; e. g. with *rājye*, 'to continue governing'; with *śāsane*, 'to practise obedience'; with *bale*, 'to exercise power'; with *sva-dharme*, 'to do one's duty'; with *sva-karmanī*, 'to keep to one's own business'; with *saṁśaye*, 'to persist in doubting'; also with ind. p., e. g. *dharmam āśritya*, 'to practise virtue'), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to continue to be or exist (as opp. to 'perish'), endure, last, TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be, exist, be present, be obtainable or at hand, AV. &c. &c.; to be with or at the disposal of, belong to (dat., gen., or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (Ā., m. c. also P., cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 23; iv, 34) to stand by, abide by, be near to, be on the side of, adhere or submit to, acquiesce in, serve, obey (loc. or dat.), RV. &c. &c.; to stand still, stay quiet, remain stationary, stop, halt, wait, tarry, linger, hesitate (see under *sthitvā* below), RV. &c. &c.; to behave or conduct one's self (with *samam*, 'to behave equally towards any one,' loc.); to be directed to or fixed on (loc.), Hariv.; Kathās.; to be founded or rest or depend on, be contained in (loc.), RV.; AV.; MBh.; to rely on, confide in (loc., e. g. *mayi sthitvā*, 'confiding in me'), Bhāṭṭ.; to stay at, resort to (acc.), R.; to arise from (abl. or gen.), RV.; ChUp.; to desist or cease from (abl.), Kathās.; to remain unnoticed (as of no importance), be left alone (only Impv. and Pot.), Kāv.; Pañcat.: Pass. *sthiyate* (aor. *asthāyī*), to be stood &c. (frequently used impers., e. g. *mayā sthiyatām*, 'let it be abided by me,' i. e. 'I must abide'), Br. &c. &c.; Caus. *sthāpayati*, °*te* (aor. *ātishṭhipat*; ind. p. *sthāpayitvā* [q. v.] and -*sthāpam*: Pass. *sthāpyate*), to cause to stand, place, locate, set, lay, fix, station, establish, found, institute, AV. &c. &c.; to set up, erect, raise, build, MBh.; R.; to cause to continue, make durable, strengthen, confirm, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; to prop up, support, maintain, MBh.; Hcat.; to affirm, assent, Sāh.; Nyāyas., Sch.; to appoint (to any office, loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to cause to be, constitute, make, appoint or employ as (two acc.; with *dhātṛīm*, 'to employ any one as a nurse'; with *rak-shārtham*, 'to appoint any one as guardian'; with

*sajjam*, 'to make anything ready'; with *su-rak-shitam*, 'to keep anything well guarded'; with *svī-kṛitya*, 'to make anything one's own'; with *pariśe-sham*, 'to leave anyth° over or remaining'), SvetUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fix, settle, determine, resolve, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to fix in or on, lead or bring into, direct or turn towards (loc., rarely acc.; with *hṛidi*, 'to impress on the heart'; with *manas*, 'to fix the mind on'), AV. &c. &c.; to introduce or initiate into, instruct in (loc., e. g. with *naye*, 'to instruct in a plan or system'), MBh.; Kathās.; to make over or deliver up to (loc. or *haste* with gen., 'into the hands of'), Yājñ.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; to give in marriage, MBh.; to cause to stand still, stop, arrest, check, hold, keep in, restrain (with *bad-dhvā*, 'to keep bound or imprisoned'), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to place aside, keep, save, preserve, MBh.; Hariv.: Desid. of Caus. -*sthāpayishati* (see *saṁ-√sthā*): Desid. *tishṭhāsati*, to wish to stand &c., ŚBr.: Intens. *teshṭhiyate*; *tāstheti*, *tāsthāti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *i-stāvai*; Lat. *stare*; Lith. *stōti*; Slav. *stati*; Germ. *stān*, *stehen*; Eng. *stand*.]

**Tasthivās**, mfn. (pf. p. of *√sthā*; nom. °*vān*, °*thūshī*, °*vāt*) one who has stood, standing, remaining, continuing in, being on or in (loc.), RV.; Ragh.; one who has stood still or stopped or made a pause (used as pf. tense, 'he made a pause,' Hariv.), fixed, immovable, stationary (opp. to *jāgat*), RV.; MBh. &c.; occupied with, engaged in (loc.), Ragh.; Rājat.; keeping on with (instr.), MBh.; persevering, constant, MBh.; ready to, prepared for (dat.), ib.

**Stha** (or *sthā*), mf(ā)n. (only ifc.) standing, staying, abiding, being situated in, existing or being in or on or among (see *agni*-, *garbha*-, *jala*-, *nara-ka*-, *rājya-stha* &c.); occupied with, engaged in, devoted to, performing, practising (see *dhyāna*-, *yajña*-, *yoga*-, *savana-stha* &c.); a place, ground (ibc. = *sthala*), L. — **pāti**, m. (accord. to some *sthapati*, fr. caus. of *√sthā*) 'place-lord,' a king, chief, governor, head official (accord. to KātyŚr., 'a Vaiśya or even a person of lower caste, who has celebrated the Go-sava sacrifice after being chosen king'; accord. to others, 'an Āyogava who is a town official'; cf. *nishāda-sth°*), AV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; R.; Śiś.; an architect, master builder, carpenter, wheelwright, MBh.; R. &c. (IW. 185); one who sacrifices to Bṛhas-pati, L.; a guard or attendant on the women's apartments, chamberlain, L.; a charioteer, W.; N. of Bṛhas-pati, L.; of Kubera, L.; mfn. chief, best, principal, L. — **śās**, ind. according to (its) place, RV.

**Sthapati**. See *stha-pati* above.

**Sthavi**, **sthavira**. See p. 1265, col. 2.

2. **Sthā** (or *sthā*), mfn. (nom. m. n. *sthās*) standing, stationary (often ifc. = 'standing, being, existing in or on or among,' cf. *agni-shṭhā*, *ṛita-sthā* &c.), RV.; PañcavBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **raśman** (*sthā*-, Padap. *sthāh*-), having firm bridles (?), RV.

**Sthānava**, mfn. (fr. *sthānu* below) coming from the trunks or stems of trees, Hcar.

**Sthānavīya**, mfn. (fr. next) relating or belonging to Śiva, Bālar.

**Sthānū**, mfn. (accord. to some for *sthalnu*) standing firmly, stationary, firm, fixed, immovable, motionless, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. (or n., g. *ardhar-cādi*) a stump, stem, trunk, stake, post, pile, pillar (also as symbol of motionlessness), RV. &c. &c.; a kind of spear or dart, L.; m. a partic. part of a plough, Kṛishis.; the gnomon of a dial, MW.; a partic. perfume (= *jīvaka*), L.; a nest of white ants, W.; N. of Śiva (who is supposed to remain as motionless as the trunk of a tree during his austerities), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (RTL. 63); of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Prajā-pati, R.; of a serpent-demon, RāmatUp.; of a Rākshasa, TāṇḍBr.; n. anything stationary or fixed, MBh. &c.; a partic. posture in sitting, Cat. — **karnī**, f. a partic. species of large colocynth, L. — **cheda**, m. one who cuts down the trunks of trees or clears away timber, Mn. ix, 44. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **diś**, f. 'Śiva's quarter,' the north-east, VarBṛS. — **bhūta**, mfn. become motionless as the trunk of a tree, MBh. — **bhrama**, m. mistaking anything for a post, Śāntiś. — **matī**, f. N. of a river, R. — **roga**, m. a partic. disease of horses, L. — **vaṭa**, N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **vat**, ind. like a post, MW. — **vanāśkas**, mfn. inhabiting Śiva's forest, ib.

**Sthānv**, in comp. for *sthānu*. — **āśrama-mā-hātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **īśvara**, m. N. of a Liṅga