

of Śiva, Vāmp.; n. N. of a town (cf. *sthānēśvara*), Hcat.

Sthātavya, mfn. (n. impers.) to be stood or stayed or remained or continued in or abided by (loc., rarely instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sthātri, m. a guider, driver (of horses &c.), RV.; a guide, authority, MBh. iii, 12691; (^o*tri*), mfn. (nom. n. ^o*trī*) what stands or stays stationary, immovable (as opp. to *jagat* or *caratha*), RV. i, 58, 8.

Sthātrā, n. station, place (cf. *bhūri-sth*), RV. x, 125, 3.

Sthāna, n. (also said to be m., Siddh.) the act of standing, standing firmly, being fixed or stationary, AV. &c. &c.; position or posture of the body (in shooting &c.), R.; staying, abiding, being in or on (loc. or comp.), Daś.; Kām.; Hariv.; Sāh.; storing-place or storage (of goods), Mn. viii, 401; firm bearing (of troops), sustaining a charge (as opp. to *yuddha*, 'charging'), ib. vii, 190; state, condition (ifc. = 'being in the state of'), Up.; BhP.; continued existence, continuance in the same state (i. e. in a kind of neutral state unmarked by loss or gain), continuing as or as long as (with instr.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; a state of perfect tranquillity, Sarvad.; station, rank, office, appointment, dignity, degree, MaitrUp.; Mu.; MBh. &c.; place of standing or staying, any place, spot, locality, abode, dwelling, house, site (*sthāne sthāne* or *sthāne sthāneshu*, 'in different places,' 'here and there'), RV. &c. &c.; place or room, stead (*sthāne* with gen. or ifc. 'in place of,' 'instead of,' 'in lieu of,' *ripu-sthāne* *v* *ṛit*, 'to act in the place of an enemy'; *vilocana-sthānagata*, 'acting the part of eyes'; also *sthāna* ifc. = 'taking the place of,' 'acting as,' 'representing' or 'represented by,' e. g. *pītri-sth*, 'acting as a father' or 'represented by a f'; *iyān-uvān-sthāna*, repr^o by *iy* or *uv* [as *ī* and *ū*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 4]; in Pāṇini's grammar the gen. case is often used alone, when the word *sthāne* has to be supplied, e. g. *hanter jah*, 'ja is to be substituted in place of *han*,' i, 1, 49), AitBr.; GṛŚrS. &c.; place for, receptacle of (gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; proper or right place (*sthāne*, 'in the right place or at the right time, seasonably, justly'), PañcavBr. &c. &c. (cf. g. *svār-ādī*); province, region, domain, sphere (of gods or virtuous men; said to be in one of three places, viz. 'earth' or 'atmosphere' or 'heaven'; accord. to some that of virtuous Brāhmins is called *Prājāpatya*; of Kshatriyas, *Aindra*; of Vaiśyas, *Māruta*; of Śūdras, *Gāndharva*), Nir.; VarBṛS.; the main support or strength or chief constituent of a kingdom (said to be four, viz. 'army,' 'treasury,' 'city,' 'territory'), Mn. vii, 56; a stronghold, fortress, Pañcat.; the place or organ of utterance of any sound (said to be 8 in number, viz. *kanṭha*, 'throat'; *tālu*, 'palate'; *mūrdhan*, 'top of palate'; *danta*, 'teeth'; *oshṭha*, 'lips'; *kanṭha-tālu*, 'throat and palate'; *kanṭh-oshṭha*, 'throat and lips'; *dant-oshṭha*, 'teeth and lips'; to which are added *nāsikā*, 'nose,' said to be the place of utterance of true Anusvāra, and *uras*, 'chest,' of Visarga), Pāṇ. i, 9, Sch.; Prāt.; Sarvad.; any organ of sense (e. g. the eye), BhP.; the pitch or key of the voice, note, tone (of which, accord. to RPrāt., there are three [see *mandra*]), or accord. to TPrāt., seven; *vinā cyutā sthānāt*, 'a lute out of tune'), ŚrS.; Prāt.; MBh. &c.; shape, form, appearance (as of the moon), VarBṛS.; the part or character of an actor, MW.; case, occurrence (*mē-dam sthānam vidyate*, 'this case does not occur'), Yājñ.; Pañcat.; Vajracch.; occasion, opportunity for (gen. or comp.; *sthāne*, ind. 'occasionally'), ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; cause or object of (gen. or comp., e. g. *śulka-sthāna*, 'an object of toll'; *pūjā*- or *mānya-sth*, 'an object of honour'; also applied to persons; *sthāne*, ind. 'because of,' 'on account of'), MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; a section or division (e. g. of medicine), Car.; Suśr. &c.; an astrol. mansion or its subdivision, VarBṛS.; = *kāryōtsarga*, Śil.; an open place in a town, plain, square, W.; a holy place, MW.; an altar, ib.; N. of a Gandharva king, R. - **cañcalā**, f. *Ocimum Pilosum*, L. - **caturvidha-śloka**, m. N. of wk. - **cintaka**, m. one who provides quarters for an army, a kind of quartermaster, Pañcat. - **cyuta**, mfn. fallen or removed from any place or office &c., GāruḍaP. - **tas**, ind. according to place or station, MW.; in regard to the place or organ of utterance, ib. - **tā**, f. the state of being the receptacle of, possession of (gen.), Naish. - **tyāga**, m. abandonment of a dwelling-place, Cāṇ.;

loss of rank or dignity, VarBṛS. - **tvā** (in *eka-sthāna-tvā*, 'the being pronounced with the same organ'), n., TPrāt., Sch. - **dātri**, mf(^o*tri*) n. one who assigns a place to (gen.), Pañcar. - **dīpta**, mfn. (in augury) inauspicious on account of situation (see *dīpta*), VarBṛS. - **pata**, mfn. (fr. next), g. *asvapaty-ādī*. - **pati**, m. lord of a pl^o, (esp.) head of a monastery, Inscr. - **pāta**, m. occupying (another's) pl^o, Nyāyam. - **pāla**, m. guardian of a pl^o or region, Yājñ.; R.; Rājāt.; chief guardian, superintendent, Hcar.; a keeper, watchman, policeman, W. - **pracyuta**, mfn. = **cyuta**, R. - **prāpti**, f. obtainment of a place or situation, VarBṛS. - **bhaṅga**, m. ruin or fall of a place, Pañcat. - **bhūmi**, f. a dwelling-place, mansion, MW. - **bhraṅsa**, m. loss of place or station or rank, VarBṛS.; Hit. - **bhrashṭa**, mfn. = **cyuta**, ib. - **māhātmya**, n. the greatness or glory of any place, the divine virtue supposed to be inherent in any sacred spot, MW. - **mṛiga**, m. N. of certain big animals (such as the turtle, crocodile, and Makara, supposed to frequent the same pl^o), L. - **yoga**, m. assignment of suitable places or application of the best modes for preserving articles, Mn. ix, 332. - **yogin**, mfn. = *sthāne-yoga* (col. 3), VPrāt. - **rakshaka**, m. = *sthāna-pāla*, MW. - **vat**, mfn. being in the right place, well-founded (as doubt), Nyāyas. - **vid**, mfn. knowing places, having local knowledge, Kathās. - **vibhāga**, m. assignment of pl^o, Bṛih.; (in alg.) subdivision of a number according to the position of its figures, Col. - **vīrasana**, n. a partic. sedent posture, SamhUp. - **stha**, mfn. abiding in one pl^o, immovable, VarBṛS.; staying at home, L. - **sthāna**, n. pl. every place (*eshu*, loc. pl. 'everywhere,' 'in every corner'; cf. *sthāna*, col. 1), Kathās. - **sthita**, mfn. standing in a (high) pl^o, Kāv. **Sthānānga**, n. N. of the 3rd Aṅga (q. v.) of the Jains. **Sthānādhipati**, m. the superintendence of a shrine, Inscr. **Sthānādhipati**, m. = *sthāna-pati*, Inscr. **Sthānādhyaksha**, m. the governor of a place, L. **Sthānānta**, mfn. ending in *sthāna*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 35. **Sthānāntara**, n. another pl^o; *-gata*, mfn. gone to another place, gone away, MW.; *rābhīnukha*, mf(*n*) facing another place, turned away, Mālav. **Sthānānya-tva**, n. difference of pl^o, MW. **Sthānāpati**, f. taking the place of another person or thing, substitution, KātyŚr., Sch. **Sthānāpanna**, mfn. substituted in place of another (cf. prec.), ib. **Sthānābhāva**, m. want of place or situation, MW. **Sthānāśraya**, m. the pl^o on which anything stands, Suśr. (*eka-sth*, mfn. 'being in the same pl^o,' Kathās.) **Sthānāsana**, n. du. standing and sitting down, Mn. vi, 22; *-vihāra-vat*, mfn. (a pupil) occupying the habitation and seat and place of recreation (of his preceptor), ib. ii, 248; *sanika*, mfn. standing or sitting, Apast. **Sthānāsedha**, m. confinement to a place, local or personal arrest, Yājñ., Sch. **Sthānāsthāna-jūāna-bala**, n. the power of the knowledge of what is proper and what is improper, Buddh. **Sthānēśvara**, m. the governor of a pl^o, Rājāt.; n. (prob. incorrect for *sthānēśvara*) N. of a town and its territory (Thanesar), MBh.; Buddh.

Sthānaka, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; n. position, situation, rank, dignity, MBh.; a place, spot, Pañcat.; a city, town, L.; attitude of the body (in shooting &c.), Hcar.; Nalac.; a partic. point or situation in dramatic action, Vikr. iv, 44 (others 'a kind of posture'; but cf. *patākā-sth*); a basin or trench dug for water at the root of a tree, L.; a division or section (esp.) of the Kāthaka (accord. to some 'a mode of recitation'); froth or bubbles on spirits or wine (prob. for *sthāsaka*); L.

Sthāni, in comp. for *sthānin*. - **bhūta**, mfn. (in gram.) being the original or primitive form, Pāṇ., Sch. - **vat**, ind. like the original or primitive element (the *ādeśa* or substituted form is said to be *sthāni-vat* when it is liable to all the rules which hold good for the primitive), Pāṇ. i, 1, 56; (*-vat*)-*tvā*, n. the state of being like the original form or element, Pāṇ., Sch.; (*-vat*)-*sūtra-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.; (*-vad*)-*bhāva*, m. (= *-vat-tva*), Pat.

Sthānika, mfn. belonging to a place or site, local, W.; (in gram.) taking the place of anything else, substituted for (gen. or comp.), Pāṇ., Sch.; m. any one holding an official post, governor of a place, manager of a temple &c., L.

Sthānin, mfn. having a place, occupying a (high) position, Cat.; having fixedness, abiding, permanent, W.; being in the right place, appropriate, ĀsvŚr.; (in gram.) that which should be in the place or is to be supplied, Pāṇ. i, 4, 105; m. the original form or

primitive element (for which anything is substituted, as opp. to *ādeśa*, 'the substitute'), Pāṇ., Sch.

Sthāniya, mfn. having its place in, being in (comp.; *kanṭha-sth*, 'having its place in the throat'), Vedāntas.; belonging to or prevailing in any place, local, W.; occupying the place of, representing (comp.), Āpast.; n. a town or a large village, L.

Sthāne (loc. of *sthāna*), in comp. - **patita**, mfn. occupying the place of another (person or thing; *-tva*, n.), Nyāyam., Sch. - **yoga**, mf(*n*) (in gram.) implying the relation of 'instead' (said of the gen. case or *shashthi*, which designates that for which something is substituted), Pāṇ. i, 1, 49. - **yogin**, mfn. (cf. *sthāna-yoga*), id. (^o*gi-tva*, n.), Pāṇ. i, 1, 47, Sch.

Sthāny, in comp. for *sthānin*. - **āśraya**, mfn. depending on the primitive form (said of an operation in gr.), MW.

Sthāpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to stand, placing, fixing &c.; m. the erector of an image, VarBṛS.; a depositor, Yājñ., Sch.; (ifc.) an establisher, founder, Cat.; (in dram.) a kind of stage-director (assistant of the *Sūtra-dhāra* [q. v.] but not clearly defined in his functions and not mentioned in any of the extant plays), Bhar.; Sāh.

Sthāpatya, m. (fr. *sthapati*) a guard of the women's apartments, L.; n. the office of the governor of a district, PañcavBr.; architecture, building, erecting, R.; BhP. - **veda**, m. 'science of architecture,' one of the four *Upa-vedas* (q. v.), IW. 184.

Sthāpana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to stand &c.; maintaining, preserving (see *vayaḥ-sth*); fixing, determining, Sāh.; (*ā*), f. the act of causing to stand firmly or fixing, supporting (as an attribute of the earth), MBh.; Hcat.; storing, keeping, preserving, Campak.; fixed order or regulation, ib.; establishing, establishment, dialectical proof (of a proposition), ib.; Cat.; Sarvad.; arranging, regulating or directing (as a drama &c.), stage-management (cf. *sthāpaka*), W.; (*ī*), f. *Clypea Hernandifolia*, L.; (*am*), n. causing to stand, fixing, establishing, founding, instituting, raising, erecting (an image &c.), VarBṛS.; Inscr.; putting or placing or laying upon (comp.), Suśr.; Naish., Sch.; fastening, fixing, rendering immovable, BhP.; hanging, suspending, Cat.; strengthening (of the limbs), preservation or prolongation (of life) or a means of strengthening &c., Suśr.; Car.; a means of stopping (the flow of blood), styptic, ib.; storage (of grain), Kṛishis.; establishment or dialectical proof of a proposition, Madhus.; statement, definition, Sāh.; a partic. process to which quicksilver is subjected, Sarvad.; = *pum-savana*, L.; fixing the thoughts, abstraction, W.; a dwelling, habitation, ib. - **vṛitta**, mfn. one who is past all restoration to strength, Car.

Sthāpanika, mf(*n*) deposited, laid up in store, Vet.

Sthāpaniya, mfn. to be fixed or established in a place, Kathās.; to be kept (as a cat &c.), ib.; to be treated with tonics or strengthening remedies, Suśr.

Sthāpayitavya, mfn. to be kept in a place, MBh.; to be kept in order or restrained, ib.

Sthāpayitri, mfn. one who causes to stand, establisher, founder, MBh.

Sthāpayitvā, ind. having placed or fixed &c.; having put aside = 'with the exception of' (acc.), Divyāv.

Sthāpita, mfn. caused or made to stand, fixed, established, founded &c.; handed over, deposited, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; lodged, Kathās.; put aside, kept, stored, ib.; wedded, Mālatīm.; ordered, regulated, enjoyed, ordained, enacted, W.; settled, ascertained, certain, ib.; firm, steady, ib. - **vat**, mfn. one who has placed or fixed, ib.

Sthāpin, m. (prob.) the erector (of an image), Pañcar.

Sthāpya, mfn. to be set up or erected (as an image), VarBṛS.; to be placed in or on (loc.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be installed in or appointed to (an office), R.; to be shut up or confined in (loc.), Kathās.; to be kept (*veśmani*, 'in the house,' i. e. 'as a domestic animal'), VarBṛS.; to be kept to (one's duty, loc.), MārKP.; to be plunged in (grief &c., acc.), Kathās.; to be kept in order or curbed or checked or restrained, MBh.; m. (prob.) the image of a god, Pañcar.; m. or n. a deposit, pledge (= *nikshepa*), L. **Sthāpyāharana**, n. the stealing or embezzling of a deposit, MW.

Sthāma, in comp. for *sthāman*. - **vat**, mfn. powerful, strong, Lalit.; (ifc.) having the strength of, ib.