

Pers., Suçr. 1, 138, 3. *Mahâ-prishtha-gala-*. adj. having a large back, neck, and shoulders, Hiç. 2, 4. *Râjaskandha*, i.e. *râjan-*, m. a horse. *Vishâna-ud-nâ-mita-* (vb. *nam*), adj. whose shoulders reach to his horns, Hit. iii. d. 144 (but cf. Böhrl. Ind. Spr. 932). *Vishâna-ud-likhita-*, adj. whose shoulders are slit up by horns, i.e. brave, Böhrl. Ind. Spr. 932. *Vrisha-*, adj. having the shoulders of a bull, Râm. 3, 55, 4. *Skandha-* (repeated), m. every shoulder, Kâm. Nitis. 9, 19 (where the visarga must be erased), Hit. iv. d. 122, v.r.—Cf. A.S. sculdor, sculder; O.H.G. scultarra; probably *σκαθῆν*; Lat. scapula (for old scaphula, cf. rufus, s.v. *rudhira*, and rutilus, ib. for old rutilus).

**स्कन्धम्** *skandhas*, n. 1. The shoulder. 2. The trunk of a tree (cf. the last).

**स्कन्धावार** *skandhâvâra*, i.e. *skandha-â-vri* + *â*, m. 1. An army, or division of it attached to the king. 2. A royal residence. 3. A camp, Hit. 107, 21; MBh. 1, 6950.

**स्कन्धिका** *skandhika*, i.e. *skandha* + *ika*, m. An ox of burthen.

**स्कन्धिन** *skandhin*, i.e. *skandha* + *in*, m. A tree.

**स्कन्धोपनेय** *skandhopaneyâ*, i. e. *skandha-upa-neyâ* (vb. *nî*), adj. m. (viz. *sañdhi*). A form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented as token of submission, Hit. iv. d. 122.

**स्कम्भ** *SKAMBH*, i. 1, Âtm., ii. 5, *skubhnu* and 9, *skubhnâ*, *nî*, Par. 1. To make firm (to create), Bhâg. P. 2, 7, 49. 2. To support (ved.). 3. To stop, to obstruct, to impede.—With the prep.

**वि** *vi*, Caus. *viskambhita*, 1. Impeded, shown away, Pañch. 29, c. 2. Ob-

structed, precluded, Pañch. 56, 10.—Cf. *stambh* and *stamba*; Lat. scabellum, scamnum; Goth. ga-skapjan, ga-skafts; A.S. scapen, sceþpan, sceaft; O.H.G. scafan, scafon, scoppon, to stop; probably *σκήπτρον*, *σκήπτω*, *σκέπτω*.

**स्कु** *SKU*, ii. 5, *skunn*, and 9, *skunâ*, *nî*, Par. Âtm. 1. † To go by leaps. 2. To cover, Bhañt. 17, 82. 3. † To lift. 4. † To approach.—With **प्रति** *prati*, To cover in one's turn, Bhañt. 17, 82.—Cf. Lat. ob-scûru-, scutum, corium, cavere, cautus, causa; probably A.S. scuva, umbra; Goth. skôh; A.S. scoh, sceo; O.H.G. scur, tugurium; A.S. scûnian; O.H.G. skiuhan, also A.S. scawian, sceawian, to see (concerning the signification, cf. *εἶ*, *ὁρᾶν*); *ἐπι-σκέυον*, *σκέυος*.

† **स्कन्द** *SKUND*, **स्कन्द** *SKAND*, i. 1, Âtm. 1. To jump or go by leaps. 2. To raise (cf. 1. *skand*).

† **स्कम्भ** *SKUMBH*, ii. 5, *skubhnu*, and 9, *skubhnâ*, *nî*, Par. 1. To stop or hinder. 2. To hold; cf. *skambh*.

**स्खद्** *SKHAD*, i. 1, Âtm. 1. To cut. 2. To hurt or kill. 3. To discomfit, to defeat. 4. To fatigue, to exhaust. 5. To destroy. 6. To make firm.—Cf. *kshad*.

**स्खल्** *SKHAL*, i. 1, Par. 1. To stumble, to tumble, Hit. iii. d. 132. 2. To fall, Mâlat. 73, 2. 3. To stutter, Mâlat. 162, 10; to hesitate, Hit. ii. d. 63. 4. To err, to fail, Râm. 1, 13, 10. 5. To disappear, Çrîngârat. 7. *skhalita*, 1. Shaken, Mâlat. 148, 15. 2. Shaking, wavering. 3. Staggering, Çiç. 9, 78; interrupted, faltering, Utt. Râmach. 70, 6; stammering, ib. 95, 12. 4. Fluctuating, Pañch. 188, 10. 5. Drunk. 6. Hesitating. 7. Slipped, fallen. 8. Stopped, Çâk. d. 131; obstructed, Vikr