चा चित्रं वितक

स्याप्त शितक sthandilasitaka (cf. sthandila), n. An altar.

dila+i-çaya, m. A devotee sleeping on place prepared for a sacrifice, Lass. 2. ed. 49, 11.

and perhaps stha-pati, i.e. sthå, Caus., + ati, and perhaps stha-pati, I. m. 1. An architect, Pańch. 10, 4. 2. A carpenter, a wheelwright, Râm. 2, 63, 2, Seramp. 3. The performer of the Vrihaspati sacrifice, MBh. 1, 2029. 4. A charioteer. 5. A king or chief. 6. A guard or attendant of the womens' apartment. II. adj. Chief, best.—Comp. Puchkara-, m. a name of Çiva, MBh. 13, 1207 (erroneously written pushara-).

2. Bent with pain, Mâlat. 78, 17.

† THAL (akin to sthå, cf. the next), i. 1, Par. To stand or be firm.—Cf. O.H.G. stallan, stellan.

THE sthal + a, or rather $sth\hat{a} + la$, I. n., and f. li. 1. Firm or dry ground, Hit. i. d. 89, M.M. (la). 2. Place, Vikr. d. 79 (li); Panch. 161, 15 (la). II. n., and f. lâ, A spot drained and raised. III. n. 1. A mound, a terrace, Megh. 67. 2. A tent. 3. Point, topic.—Comp. Adri-krita-, f. li, an Apsaras. Kuça-, n., and f. li, names of towns, MBh. 2, 614 (li). Klipta-harmya-sthala, adj., f. li. of which the ground of the palaces was made, Bhûg. P. 4, 25, 15. Ganda-, n., and f. li, 1. the check, Cringarat. 7 (la); Daçak. in Chr. 199, 2 (li). 2. an elephant's temple, Paúch. i. d. 139. Jaghana-sthali, f. the buttocks, Cic. 9, 45. Prasava-, f. li, a mother. Maru-, n. a desert, Hit. i. d. 10, M.M.; 80, 7. Maha-, f. li, the earth. Vakshas-, n. breast, Hit. iv. d. 130 .- Cf. O.H.G. stal, stall; A.S. stal, stael; O.H.G. stullan; Goth. ga-stalds; O.H.G. stelza, stolz; also A.S. stillan, stille.

स्वाकम् sthala-kamala, n., and -kamalinî, f. A shrub, Hibiscus mutabilis, Megh. 90.

ख्ना sthala-ja, adj. 1. Growing on earth, Man. 6, 13. 2. Terrestrial.

ख्याता sthala + tâ, in gushka-sthala + tâ, f. Dryness, Pańch. 84, 19; 79, 13.

खनेश्य sthaleçaya, i.e. sthala+i -çaya, m. An amphibious animal.

ख्वि sthavi, probably vb. sthâ (see the next), m. A weaver.

vara, cf. sthavira, I. adj., f. ra. 1. Fixed, firm. 2. Old, Daçak. in Chr. 200, 12. II. m. 1. An old man. 2. A beggar. 3. Brahman.

स्विष्ठ sthavishtha, स्ववीयंस् sthaviyams, see sthûla.

STHÂ, i. 1, tishtha, Par., and in some significations only Atm., but in epic poetry Atm. as well as Par., against the rules of the Gramm. 1. To stand, Hit. i. d. 97; with janubhyam, To kneel, Vikr. 63, 6; with casane, To obey, Vikr. d. 155. 2. To cease to move, to stand still, to stop, Vikr. d. 20; Râm. 1, 60, 19; to wait, Vikr. 88, 17; to be restrained, Man. 7, 108. 3. To stay, MBh. 2, 732; to abide, Man. 7, 37 (cásane, He may abide by their decision). Impers. pass., Hit. 46, 2, MM.; Lass. 56, 2, sthîyatâm, It may be abided, viz. by you, i.e. you may abide. 4. With instr. To practise, to use what the instrumental expresses, Panch. 31, 18 (sâmâdibhis, To use conciliatory speech, etc.); 76, 20 (maunavratena, To be silent). 5. To be, Man. 8, 158; to exist, Man. 7, 8. 6. To remain, Lass.