

Sthavira, literally 'elder,' is used as a sort of epithet of several men; Sthavira Śākalya occurs in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka¹ and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,² and Sthavira Jātukarṇya in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.³ Cf. the names Hrasva and Dīrgha.

¹ iii. 2, 1. 6.

² vii. 16; viii. 1. 11.

³ xxvi. 5.

Sthāgara in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹ is applied to an ornament (*alaṃkāra*) meaning 'made of the fragrant substance Sthagara,' which elsewhere² appears as Sthakara.

¹ ii. 3, 10, 2; Apastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 15, 2.

198; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 311, n. 2; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 265.

Sthāpu in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'stump' or 'post' of wood.

¹ x. 40, 13.

² Av. x. 4, 1; xiv. 2, 48; xix. 49, 10, etc.

Sthātṛ ('he who stands') in the Rigveda¹ denotes the 'driver' of horses or a car.

¹ i. 33, 5; 181, 3; iii. 45, 2, etc.

Sthā-patya denotes in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xvii. 11, 6. 7) the 'rank or status of a Sthapati.'

Sthālī denotes a 'cooking pot,' usually of earthenware, in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

¹ viii. 6, 17.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 10, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 27, 86; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 11, 8, etc.

Sthālī-pāka, a dish of rice or barley

boiled in milk, is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 18; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii 2, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xi. 6, etc.

Sthiraka Gārgya ('descendant of Garga') is the name of a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Sthivi occurs once (used in the plural) in the Rigveda,¹ probably meaning 'bushel.' The word is also found once in the adjective *sthivimant*,² 'provided with bushels.'

¹ x. 68, 3.

² Rv. x. 27, 15. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238.