betel (which with the areca-nut is much chewed by Hindū women). — *Strī-ratna, am,* n. a jewel or gem of a woman, an excellent woman; N. of Lakshmī. — *Strī-rājya, am,* n. the kingdom of women (a country placed by some in the region of Bhotan). — *Strī-roga, as,* m. any disease incident to women. — *Strī-liṅga, am,* n. the female organ; the feminine gender. — *Strīliṅga-vartin, ī, inī, i,* being in the feminine gender, being a feminine. — *Strī-vadha, as,* m. the slaying of a woman. — *Strī-vaśa, am,* n. subjection to women, submissiveness to a wife. — *Strī-vākyāṅkuśa-prakshuṇṇa* (°*ya-aṅ*°), *as, ā, am,* driven or urged on by the goad of women's words. — *Strī-vidheya, as, ā, am,* submissive to a wife, governed by a wife, uxorious. — *Strī-viyoga, as,* m. separation from a wife. — *Strī-vivāha, as,* m. 'woman-marriage,' the act of contracting marriage with a woman. — *Strī-vṛita, as, ā, am,* surrounded or attended by women. — *Strī-saṃsarga, as,* m. intercourse with women, female society. — *Strī-saṃsthāna, as, ā, am,* having a female shape. — *Strī-saṅga, as,* m. attachment or addiction to women; intercourse with a woman. — *Strī-saṅgrahaṇa, am,* n. the act of embracing a woman (improperly), adultery, seduction. — *Strī-sabha, am,* n. an assembly of women, collection of females. — *Strī-sambandha, as,* m. matrimonial connection with a woman; connection by marriage; relation or reference to women. — *Strī-sevā,* f. 'woman-service,' addiction to women. — *Strī-svabhāva, as,* m. the nature or disposition of women; a guard of the women's apartments, eunuch. — *Strī-svarūpa, as, ā, am,* or *strī-svarūpavat, ān, atī, at,* or *strī-svarūpin, ī, iṇī, i,* having a woman's shape or figure. — *Strī-hatyā,* f. the murder of a woman. — *Strī-hantṛi, tā,* m. the murderer of a woman. — *Strī-haraṇa, am,* n. the carrying off or forcible abduction of a woman; rape. — *Strī-hārin, ī,* m. the carrier off of a woman; one who commits rape, a ravisher. — *Stry-abhigamana, am,* n. the act of approaching a woman, sexual intercourse. — *Stry-ājīva, as,* m. one who lives by his wife; one who lives by keeping women for prostitution.

Strīka = *strī* (at the end of an adj. comp., e.g. *sa-strīka,* q.v.).

Straiṇa, as, ī, am, female, feminine; suited or belonging to women; being among women; (*am*), n. womanhood, femininess; the female sex; the nature of woman; a multitude of women; sexual enjoyment (Ved.). — *Straiṇa-tā,* f. or *straiṇa-tva, am,* n. effeminacy.

Strairājaku, ās, f. pl. (probably) the women of Strī-rājya.

Straishūya. See Atharva-veda VI. 11, 3.

स्थ *stha.* See under rt. 1. *sthā,* col. 3.

स्थकर *sthakara* (connected with *sthagara* below), a betel-nut (according to some; cf. *sthagī*).

स्थग् *sthag,* cl. 1. P. *sthagati, tasthāga, asthagīt,* &c., to cover, hide, conceal: Caus. *sthagayati,* &c., to cover, veil, hide, make invisible; [cf. Gr. *στέγ-ω, στέγ-η, τέγη, στέγος, τέγος, στεγ-ανό-s, στεγ-νό-s*: Lat. *teg-o, tec-tu-m, teg-i-men, teg-ula*: Old Norse *thek,* 'a roof:' Old Germ. *dak-jan*: Angl. Sax. *theccan, thaca*: Lith. *steg-iu,* 'I cover;' *stoga-s,* 'a roof.']

Sthagu, as, ā, am, fraudulent, dishonest, shameless, abandoned; (*as*), m. a rogue, cheat; (*ī*), f. a betel box.

Sthagana, am, n. the act of covering or concealing, concealment.

Sthagara, a kind of plant (= *putra-jīvaka*); (perhaps) a betel-nut; [cf. *sthagī* above.]

Sthagikā, f. a courtezan; the office of betel-bearer.

Sthagita, as, ā, am, covered, concealed, hidden.

Sthagu, us, m. a hump, an excrescence or protuberance on the back.

स्थण्डिल *sthaṇḍila, am,* n. (according to some connected with rt. *sthal*), a piece of ground (levelled, squared, and prepared for a sacrifice); a barren field; a heap of clods; a boundary, limit, landmark; (*as*), m., N. of a Ṛishi. — *Sthaṇḍila-śāyin, ī,* m. a devotee who sleeps on the bare ground or on the sacrificial Sthaṇḍila (on account of a religious vow). — *Sthaṇḍila-sitaka, am,* n. an altar. — *Sthaṇḍile-śaya, as,* m. an ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on the Sthaṇḍila; a proper N.

Sthaṇḍileyu, us, m., N. of a king.

स्थन *sthana* (fr. rt. 1. *as*), Ved. = *bhavatha,* (Ṛig-veda VIII. 18, 15.)

स्थपति *stha-pati.* See col. 3.

स्थपुट *sthapuṭa, as, ā, am,* being in contracted or difficult circumstances; unevenly raised, elevated and depressed, bent down. — *Sthapuṭa-gata, as, ā, am,* being in contracted and uneven places, being on raised places and in hollows. — *Sthapuṭi-kṛita, as, ā, am,* made uneven, raised and depressed; (according to one commentator) covered with grass, &c.

स्थल् *sthal* (connected with rt. 1. *sthā*), cl. 1. P. *sthalati, tasthāla, sthalishyati, asthālīt, sthalitum,* to stand firm, be firm: Caus. *sthālayati, -yitum,* Aor. *atishṭhalat,* to cause to stand firm, fix firmly: Desid. of Caus. *tisthālayishati*: Desid. *tisthalishati*: Intens. *tāsthalyate, tāsthalti;* [cf. Gr. *στέλλ-ω, ἔσταλκα, ἐ-στάλη-ν, στόλο-s, στάλ-ιξ, στελεό-ν*; Lat. *præstol-o-r, stul-tu-s, stol-i-du-s* (?); Old Germ. *stil, stallan, stellan*; Lith. *stelloju,* 'I appoint.']

Sthala, am, i, n. f. firm or dry ground, terra firma, dry land (as opposed to 'water'); shore, strand, beach; ground or land (in general), soil; place, spot, site; field, tract, district; station; (*am, ā*), n. f. a spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained; (*ī*), f. a deity of the soil, local or tutelary divinity; (*am*), n. a piece of raised ground, mound, terrace; a topic, case, subject (of a description &c.), point under discussion; part (of a book); a tent, house of cloth; [cf. Old Germ. *stal,* 'a place;' *stullan, stelza, stolv*: Goth. *ga-stalds*: Angl. Sax. *stal, stæl, stillan, stille*: Mod. Germ. *stall,*] — *Sthala-kanda, as,* m. a kind of plant (= *agrāmya-kanda*). — *Sthala-kamala, am,* n. or *sthala-kamalinī,* f. the flowering shrub, Hibiscus Mutabilis. — *Sthala-kumuda, as,* m. the Kara-vīra plant. — *Sthala-gata, as, ā, am,* gone or left on dry land. — *Sthala-ćara, as, ī, am,* land-going, living on dry land, not aquatic (opposed to *jala-ćara*). — *Sthala-ćyuta, as, ā, am,* fallen or removed from a place or position. — *Sthala-ja, as, ā, am,* land-born, terrestrial, not aquatic. — *Sthala-tas,* ind. from dry land, from terra firma. — *Sthala-tā,* f. the state of being dry ground. — *Sthala-devatā,* f. a local or rural deity, tutelary god presiding over some particular spot. — *Sthala-nalinī,* f. = *sthala-padminī* below. — *Sthala-padma, as,* m. = *mānaka*; (*am*), n. the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis; another plant (= *ćhattra-pattra, tamālaka*). — *Sthala-padminī,* f. the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis. — *Sthala-mañjarī,* f. the plant Achyranthes Aspera. — *Sthala-mārga, as,* m. or *sthala-vartman, a,* n. a way or road by land, (*sthala-vartmanā,* inst. c. by land, as opposed to *jala-mārgena,* by water.) — *Sthala-vigraha, as,* m. a battle on level ground. — *Sthala-śuddhi, is,* f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity. — *Sthala-śṛiṅgāṭa* or *sthala-śṛiṅgāṭaka, as,* m. the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus (= *go-kshura*). — *Sthala-siman, ā,* m. a land-mark, boundary. — *Sthala-stha, as, ā, am,* standing or being on dry ground, being on terra firma, being on shore. — *Sthalāntara* (°*la-an*°), *am,* n. another place. — *Sthalārūḍha* (°*la-ār*°), *as, ā, am,* alighted on the ground. — *Sthale-ruha, as, ā, am,* growing on dry ground; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (= *griha-kumārī*); another plant (= *dagdhā*). — *Sthale-śaya, as, ā, am,* sleeping on dry ground; (*as*), m. any amphibious animal (such as a tortoise, otter, &c.).

Sthalī, f. dry ground, &c.; see under *sthala* above. — *Sthalī-devatā,* f. a local divinity, deity of the soil or tutelary deity presiding over some particular spot (as a field, grove, village, &c.), a kind of faun or dryad.

Sthalīya, as, ā, am, relating or belonging to dry ground, terrestrial; belonging to a place, local.

Sthaleyu, us, m., N. of a king.

स्थवि *sthavi, sthavira,* &c. See p. 1146.

स्थविष्ठ *sthavishṭha, as, ā, am* (superl. of *sthūla*), largest, most bulky; very big, very fat or corpulent.

Sthaviyas, ūn, asī, as (compar. of *sthūla*), larger, bigger, more bulky, fatter, stronger; very fat, very corpulent.

स्था 1. *sthā,* cl. 1. P. (ep. and in some special significations also A.) *tishṭhati, -te* (*sthāt* = *tishṭhatu,* Ṛig-veda II. 3, 10), *tasthau* (2nd sing, *tasthitha* or *tasthātha,* 1st du. *tasthiva*), *tasthe, sthāsyati, -te, asthāt* (3rd pl. *asthuḥ*), *asthita* (3rd pl. *asthishata*), Prec. *stheyāt, sthāsishṭa, sthātum,* to stand (often with inst., e.g. *pādābhyāṃ sthā,* to stand on the feet; *jānubhyāṃ sthā,* to stand on the knees, i.e. to kneel); to stand still, stand firmly; to stay, stop, abide, dwell, remain, rest, wait; to stop, cease, desist; to rest on, depend on (sometimes A.); to be in any situation or state or position; to be, exist, live; to be at hand, be near or at the side; to abide or continue or be engaged in any act or course of action, practice, perform, behave, occupy one's self with, (sometimes with loc., e.g. *śāsane sthā,* to abide in a command, i.e. to be obedient; sometimes with inst., e.g. *sāmādibhiḥ sthā,* to practice or continue practising conciliation, &c.; *mauna-vratena sthā,* to continue observing a vow of silence; sometimes with ind. part., especially if a habit or continuous course of action is implied, e.g. *dharmam āśritya tishṭhati,* he continues practising virtue); to stand as a prostitute, give one's self up to sexual embrace, offer one's self to (A., e.g. *deva-dattāya tishṭhate,* she offers herself to Devadatta, Pāṇ. I. 4, 34): Pass. *sthīyate,* 2nd fut. *sthāsyate* or *sthāyishyate,* Aor. *asthāyi,* to be stood; to be stayed or remained or abided, to be fixed or located, &c. (frequently used impersonally, e.g. *mayā sthīyatām,* let it be abided by me, i.e. I must abide): Caus. *sthāpayati, -te* (sometimes regarded as a nominal fr. *sthira*), *-yitum,* Aor. *atishṭhipat, -ta,* to cause to stand; to cause to stand still or firmly; to fix, settle, establish, set up, found, institute, erect, build; to place, put, locate, set, lay; to stop, arrest, restrain, hold in; to cause to be in any state or position; to cause to continue, make durable; to cause to live; to give in marriage; to make (with two acc.); to instruct in (with two acc.): Desid. *tishṭhāsati, -te*: Intens. *teshṭhīyate, tāsthāti;* [cf. Zend *hi-stā-mi* = Sans. *ti-shṭhā-mi*: Gr. *ἴ-στη-μι, ἑ-στη-ν, στά-σι-s, στα-μίν, στά-μνο-s, ἱ-στό-s, στή-μων, στή-λη, στα-τήρ, στα-θ-ερό-s, στα-θ-μό-s, στῆ-θ-ο-s, στε-νό-s*; (with the Caus. may be compared also, according to some) *στέφ-ω* (for *στεπ-ω*), *στέμ-μα, στέφ-os, στέφ-ανο-s, στεφ-άνη, τόπ-ο-s*: Lat. *st-o, si-st-o, stă-ti-m, stă-ti-o, Sta-tor, stă-tu-s, stă-tu-o, stă-tua, stāmen, stă-bu-lu-m, stă-bi-li-s;* (also with the Caus.) *stipa-re, stipatores, stipulāri, stapia;* (according to some also) *stup-eo, stup-idu-s*: Old Germ. *stā-m, stedi, standa, stut*: Goth. *stan-dan,* 'to stand;' *stath-s,* 'a place;' *stol-s,* 'a stool, throne:' Angl. Sax. *stan-dan, stand, studu, stunt*: Slav. *sta-ti,* 'to stand:' Lith. *stó-ti,* 'to stand;' *sta-tù-s,* 'standing;' *statýti,* 'to place;' *sto-na-s,* 'a stand, station;' *stá-kle-s,* 'a loom:' Hib. *sta-d,* 'stop, delay, state, condition;' *stadaim,* 'I stand, stop.']

Tasthivas, vān, -thushī, vat, one who has stood.

Stha, as, ā, am, standing, staying, abiding, being situated, living, existing (generally found at the end of comps., e.g. *garbha-s°, jala-s°, dūra-s°*); a place, spot, ground, = *sthala* (according to Śabda-k.). — *Stha-pati, is,* m. (probably fr. *stha* + *pati,* but