Śamatha, as, m. quiet, tranquillity, calmness of mind, absence of passion; a counsellor, minister.

Śamana, am, n. the act of appeasing, allaying, tranquillizing, soothing, consoling, calming, suppressing, &c.; tranquillity, calmness, indifference; cessation, termination, end, destruction, (*śamanaṃ yā*, to go to annihilation, be destroyed); hurting, injuring, injury; killing (animals for sacrifice), immolation; a mode of rinsing the mouth; swallowing, chewing; malediction, reviling, (for *śapana?*); (*as*), m. 'the settler or destroyer,' epithet of Yama; an antelope; (*ī*), f. night. — *Śamana-svasṛi, svasā,* f. 'Yama's sister,' the river Yamunā or Jumnā. — *Śamanī-śhada, as,* m. 'night-goer,' a Rākshasa, evil spirit, demon.

Śamanīya, as, ā, am, to be appeased or tranquillized, consolable.

Śamayat, an, antī, at, appeasing, allaying; terminating, stopping.

Śamala, am, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 111. fr. rt. 1. *śam* above), feculent matter, sediment, feces, ordure; impurity; sin; calamity.

1. *śami, is,* f. a legume, pod; the Śamī tree [cf. *śamī*]. — *Śami-roha, as,* m. 'ascending the Śamī tree,' an epithet of Śiva.

Śamita, as, ā, am [cf. *śānta*], appeased, allayed, calmed, stilled, tranquillized, pacified, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate; alleviated, relieved, cured; tempered, moderated; relaxed, intermitted. — *Śamita-ruci, is, is, i,* whose lustre is moderated or dimmed. — *Śamitāyāma* (*°ta-āy°*), *as, ā, am,* having the length diminished.

Śamitavya, as, ā, am, = *śamanīya* above.

Śamitṛi, tā, m., Ved. 'a settler, silencer,' a killer, slaughterer (of a sacrificial victim).

Śamitvā, ind. having become tranquillized or calmed.

Śamin, ī, inī, i, calm, tranquil, appeased, tranquillized, pacific; (*ī*), m., N. of a son of Śūra.

Śamira, as, m. a small variety of the Śamī tree.

Śamishyat, an, atī or *antī, at,* about to appease or tranquillize.

Śamī, f. (sometimes shortened into *śami*, q. v.), a rite, sacrificial rite (Ved., according to Naigh. II. 1. and Sāy. = *karma*); a legume, pod; the Śamī tree, Acacia Suma (possessing a very tough and hard wood supposed to contain fire, [cf. Manu VIII. 247, Raghu-vaṃśa III. 9]; it was employed to kindle the sacred fire by rubbing two dried pieces together, and a legend relates that Purū-ravas generated primeval fire by the friction of two branches of the Śamī and Aśvattha trees); the shrub Serratula Anthelmintica (= *vāgujī*). — *Śamī-garbha, as,* m. 'having the Śamī tree as its place of origin, produced from the Śamī tree,' epithet of Agni or fire; a Brāhman or man of the sacerdotal class. — *Śamī-dhānya, am,* n. 'pod-grain' any pulse or grain growing in pods. — *Śamī-pattri,* f. 'having Śamī leaves,' a kind of sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica. — *Śamī-mandāra-māhātmya, am,* n. 'glorification of the Śamī and Mandāra trees,' N. of the thirty-seventh chapter of the Krīḍā-khaṇḍa of the Gaṇeśa-Purāṇa.

Śamīka, as, m., N. of a Muni (son of Śūra and brother of Vasu-deva).

Śamīra, as, m. = *śamira* above.

Śamya, as, ā, am, to be appeased, to be kept quiet, &c.; (*ā*), f. a wooden stick or post (as quieting or making firm); a staff; the pin of a yoke; a kind of cymbal or other musical instrument held in the right hand (= *tāla-viśesha*); a sacrificial vessel. — *Śamyā-pāta, as,* m. the cast of a stick, i.e. the distance that a stick can be thrown. — *Śamyā-mātra, as, ī, am,* Ved. having the measure of a Śamyā, as large as the pin of a yoke.

Śānta, śāntvā, &c. See s. v., p. 1000.

Śāmyat, &c. See under *śāma*, p. 1001.

शम् 2. *śam,* ind. (perhaps to be connected with rt. 1. *śam*, but also referrible to 2. *śa*), happiness, welfare, prosperity, blessing, beatitude, health, hail, (according to Pāṇ. II. 3, 73. with dat. or gen., e.g. *śaṃ devadattāya* or *śaṃ devadattasya*, hail to Devadatta); happy, auspicious, pleasant, sweet, kind, agreeable; happily, auspiciously, well; (used in the Veda as a subst., adj., and adv.; frequently found in the phrase *śaṃ yos* or *śaṃ ca yoś ca*, 'prosperity and succour,' or 'blessing and protection,' Ṛig-veda I. 114, 2, II. 33, 13, &c., cf. *yos*; sometimes joined with the verbs *bhū, as, kṛi, yā,* &c., and sometimes occurring without any verb, e.g. *śaṃ no bhavatv Aryamā*, may Aryaman be kind or propitious to us; *Somaḥ śam astu te hṛide*, may the Soma be agreeable to thy heart; *śaṃ naḥ karato Aśvinā*, may the two Aśvins do us good; *śaṃ yāti*, he attains happiness or becomes prosperous; *śaṃ tad asmai*, that is pleasant to him.) — *Śaṃ-vat, ān, atī, at,* containing the word *śam*. — *Śaṃ-stha, as, ā, am,* or *śaṃ-sthā, ās, ās, am,* being in prosperity, happy, prosperous, faring well. — *Śaṃ-kara, as, ā* or *ī, am,* causing happiness, &c. = *śaṅkara*, p. 988, col. 1. — *Śaṃ-gaya, as, ā* or *ī, am,* Ved. having a pleasant house, happily domiciled, (in Ṛig-veda IX. 97, 17. the fem. *śaṃ-gayīm* occurs.) — *Śaṃ-tama, as, ā, am,* Ved. most happy, very fortunate, most pleasant or auspicious. — *Śaṃ-tāti, is, is, i,* Ved. causing happiness, auspicious, (Sāy. = *śānti-kara*, Ṛig-veda VIII. 18, 7); (*is*), f., Ved. happiness, prosperity. — *Śam-pāka, as,* m. a kind of Cassia, Cassia Fistula (= *ārag-badha*); lac, the red dye (= *yāvaka*); bringing to maturity or ripeness, cooking, maturing, (probably for *sam-pāka*.) — *Śam-pāta, as,* m. Cassia Fistula. — *Śam-bhavishṭha, as, ā, am,* Ved. being greatly for happiness or welfare, granting much happiness or beatitude. — *Śam-bhu, us, us, u,* being for happiness or welfare, granting or causing happiness; (*us*), m., N. of a Vedic deity, (Sāy. = *sukhasya bhāvayitā*, Ṛig-veda VII. 35, 10); N. of Śiva; of Brahmā; a sage, venerable man; a Jina or Jaina sanctified teacher; a particular semi-divine being (= *siddha*); N. of one of the eleven Rudras (according to the Vishṇu-Purāṇa); N. of an author; (*us*), f., N. of a wife of Dhruva. — *Śambhu-tanaya* or *śambhu-nandana, as,* m. 'son of Śiva,' an epithet of Kārttikeya; of Gaṇeśa. — *Śambhu-nātha, as,* m. a proper N. — *Śambhu-priyā,* f. 'dear to Śiva,' an epithet of Durgā; Emblic Myrobalan. — *Śambhu-rāhasya, am,* n., N. of a work. — *Śambhu-vallabha, as, ā, am,* beloved by Śiva; (*am*), n. the white lotus. — *Śambhū, ūs, ūs, u,* auspicious (Ved.); (*ūs*), m. a proper N. — *Śambhū-nātha, as,* m., N. of the author of the Kāla-jñāna and of the Vaidyaka-sāra-saṃgraha.

Śaṃyu, us, us, u, happy, prosperous, fortunate (= *sukhayu*, Nirukta IV. 2); (*us*), m. a sort of snake; N. of the author of the hymns Ṛig-veda VI. 44–46, 48 (his patronymic is Bārhaspatya). — *Śaṃyu-vāka,* a particular sacrificial ceremony.

Śaṃyya or *śaṃya, as, ā, am,* happy, fortunate; (*ā*), f. knowledge, understanding.

Śaṃva, as, ā, am, fortunate, prosperous; happy; (*as*), m. the thunderbolt of Indra; the iron head of a pestle; [cf. *śamba*.]

Śaṃvara, am, n. water, &c. = *śambara*, q. v.

शम्पा *śampā,* f. lightning.

शम्ब् *śamb,* cl. 1. P. *śambati, śambitum,* to go (in this sense = rt. *śarb*), cl. 10. P. *śambayati, -yitum,* to accumulate, collect, heap together (in this sense = rts. *samb, sāmb*).

शंब *śamba, as, ā, am* (either fr. rt. 1. *śam* or 2. *śam* or rt. *śamb*), happy, fortunate [cf. *śaṃva* above]; poor (according to Śabda-k.); (*as*), m. Indra's thunderbolt (Sāy. = *vajra*); the iron head of a pestle; an iron chain worn round the loins; ploughing in the regular direction; the second ploughing of a field. — *Śambā-kṛita, as, ā, am,* (a field &c.) twice ploughed (= *dvi-halya, dvi-sītya*).

शम्बर *śambara, as,* m. (said to be fr. rt. *śamb* or fr. 2. *śam* with rt. *vṛi*; cf. *śaṃvara, sambara, saṃvara*), N. of a demon of drought (represented in the Ṛig-veda as an enemy of Indra); a cloud (= *megha*, Naigh. I. 10); a mountain (in general) or a particular mountain; a sort of deer; a kind of fish; war; N. of a Daitya [cf. *śambara-sūdana*]; best, excellent; a Jina; N. of various plants or trees (= *citraka*; = *lodhra*; = *arjuna*); (*ī*), f. a kind of drug or medicinal plant, Anthericum Tuberosum (= *ākhu-parṇī*); a female juggler; illusion; (*am*), n. water, (in Naigh. I. 12. enumerated among the *udaka-nāmāni*, and in Naigh. II. 9. among the *bala-nāmāni*); a cloud, (Sāy. *śambarāṇi* = *meghān*, Ṛig-veda II. 24, 2); wealth; a religious observance; a particular religious vow (with Buddhists); = *citram* (according to Śabda-k.). — *Śambara-kanda, as,* m. a kind of bulbous plant (= *vārāhī-kanda*). — *Śambara-candana, am,* n. a variety of sandal (= *bahala-gandha*). — *Śambara-sūdana, as,* m. 'destroyer of the Daitya Śambara,' epithet of Kāma-deva (god of love). — *Śambara-hatya, am, ā,* n. f. the killing of Śambara. — *Śambarāri* (*°ra-ari*), *is,* m. 'enemy of (the Daitya) Śambara,' epithet of Kāma-deva. — *Śambarāsura* (*°ra-as°*), *as,* m. the Asura or Daitya Śambara. — *Śambarāsura-vadhopakhyāna* (*°dha-up°*), *am,* n. the story of the killing of the Daitya Śambara (told in the fifty-fifth chapter of the tenth book of the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa).

शम्बल *śambala, as, am,* m. n. (said to be fr. rt. *śamb*, also written *śaṃvala*, cf. *sambala, saṃvala*), provender or provisions for a journey, stock for travelling; a bank, shore; envy, jealousy, impatience of another's success; (*ī*), f. a procuress, bawd.

शम्बु *śambu, us,* m. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *śam*), a bivalve shell. — *Śambu-vardhana, as,* m. a proper N.

Śambuka, as, m. (also written *śāmbuka*, q. v.), a bivalve shell.

Śambukka, as, m. a bivalve shell.

Śambūka, as, ā, m. f. a bivalve shell; (*as*), m. a small conch-shell; a snail; N. of a Śūdra (who had become a devotee and was slain by Rāma-candra); the edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant; N. of a Daitya; a proper N.; = *ghoṅga* (according to Śabda-k.); [cf. Gr. *σαμβύκη*.]

Śambū-putra, as, m. a proper N.

शम्भ *śambha, as,* m. (said to be fr. 2. *śam* with rt. 1. *bhā*), a happy man [cf. *śam-bhu*]; Indra's thunderbolt; the iron-bound head of a pestle; [cf. *śaṃva, śamba*.]

शम्भल *śambhala* (perhaps connected with 2. *śam*), N. of a town situated between the Rathaprā and Ganges (identified by some with Sumbhul in Moradabad; the town or district of Śambhala is fabled to be the place where Kalkī, the last incarnation of Vishṇu, is to appear in the family of a Brāhman named Vishṇu-yaśas); (*ī*), f. a procuress, bawd. — *Śambhala-grāma-māhātmya* or *śambhala-māhātmya, am,* n. 'the glory of the town Śambhala,' N. of a part of the Skanda-Purāṇa (consisting of twenty-four chapters). — *Śambhaleśvara-linga* (*°la-īś°*), N. of a Linga.

शम्भु *śam-bhu, śam-bhavishṭha,* &c. See under 2. *śam*.

शय *śaya, as, ā* or *ī, am* (fr. rt. 1. *śī*), lying down, asleep, sleeping; (*as*), m. sleep, sleeping; a bed, couch; a hand; a snake, the boa constrictor; abuse, imprecation; (according to Śabda-k.) = *paṇa*; (*ā*), f., Ved. a place of rest or repose, [cf. *saṃyā*; cf. also Gr. *δρέσ-κοιος*.]

Śayaṇḍa, as, ī, am, sleeping, asleep, sleepy; (*as*), m., N. of a place. — *Śayaṇḍa-bhakta, as,* m., N. of a district, the district of Śayaṇḍa.

Śayatha, as, ā, am, sleepy, asleep, sleeping; (*as*), m. death, dying; a sort of snake, the boa constrictor; a boar; a fish.