female personification of the divine energy, a Śākta, (see above); a spearman, (see *śāktīka* below.)

*Śāktīka, as, ī, am,* belonging or relating to a spear, spearing, speared; (*as*), m. a spearman, lancer.

*Śākteya, as,* m. a worshipper of the Śakti, a Śākta, q. v.; the son of Śakti, i. e. Parāśara.

*Śāktya, as,* m. a worshipper of the female principle or Śakti; a patronymic of the Vedic Ṛishi Gauri-vīti; of Parāśara.

**शाक्मन्** *śākman, a,* n. = *śakman,* Ved. power, strength.

**शाक्य** *śākya, as,* m. (fr. *śāka* or fr. rt. 1. *śak*), N. of the family of the Buddha par excellence (founder of the Buddhist religion); N. of Buddha himself, (see *buddha*); N. of a son of Sañjaya. — *Śākya-bhikshuka, as,* m. a Buddhist ascetic or kind of religious mendicant; (*ī*), f. a Buddhist nun. — *Śākya-muni, is,* m. 'the Śākya saint,' epithet of Buddha. — *Śākya-vaṅśa, as,* m. the Śākya family. — *Śākyavaṅśāvatīrṇa* (°*śa-av*°), *as,* m. 'incarnate in the family of the Śākyas,' epithet of Buddha. — *Śākya-siṅha, as,* m. 'the Śākya lion,' epithet of Buddha.

**शाक्र** *śākra, as, ī, am* (fr. *śakra*), relating to Śakra or Indra; (*ī*), f. the wife of Indra; N. of Durgā.

**शाक्वर** *śākvara, as,* m. an ox; a bull, (see *śākkara*); a patronymic of the Vedic Ṛishi Ṛishabha; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman (identified with the Rathantara-sāman in Aitareya-Br. IV. 13).

**शाख** *śākh* (= rt. *ślākh*), cl. 1. P. *śākhati, śākhitum,* to embrace, pervade.

*Śākha, as,* m. (said to be fr. rt. *śākh,* but according to others fr. rt. 1. *śak*), a particular plant (= *chitti*); N. of Kumāra or Kārttikeya; of a son of Kumāra; of a place; (*ā*), f. the branch of a tree &c., a branch (in general); any part or division of an animal; an arm; a finger (Ved., the fingers being compared to branches); a sect, faction, party; a subdivision, section (of any work); a branch or school or traditional recension of the Vedas, (i. e. the Saṃhitā or collection of Mantras and the Brāhmaṇas in each Veda as received in conflicting schools, modified more or less both in variations of the actual text and in difference of arrangement, and even of interpretation; the work *śākhā* or branch is sometimes used to distinguish the three original Vedas from each other, as when it is said that 'Sāma hymns ought not to be recited in the neighbourhood of another Śākhā,' i. e. of the other two Vedas; but it properly applies to the various recensions or editions of any of the original Vedas handed down by different Caraṇas, i. e. by different schools or sects, each adhering to its own traditional text and interpretation: in the Caraṇa-vyūha, a work by Śaunaka treating of these various schools, five Śākhās are enumerated of the Ṛig-veda, viz. those of the Śākalas, Bāshkalas, Āśvalāyanas, Śāṅkhāyanas, and Māṇḍukāyanas; forty-two or forty-four out of eighty-six are mentioned of the Yajur-veda, fifteen of which belong to the Vājasaneyins, including those of the Kāṇvas and Mādhyandinas; twelve out of a thousand said to have once existed of the Sāma-veda and nine of the Atharva-veda; of all these, however, the Ṛig-veda is said to be now extant in one only, viz. the Śākala-śākhā, the Yajur-veda in three and partially in four, the Sāma-veda in one or perhaps two, and the Atharva-veda in one: although the words *ćaraṇa* and *śākhā* are sometimes used synonymously, yet *ćaraṇa* properly applies to the sect or collection of persons united in one school, and *śākhā* to the traditional text followed, as in the phrase *śākhām adhīte,* he reads a particular recension of the Veda); any part of an animal devoid of sensibility (as a horn &c.); = *antika* (according to Śabda-k.); [cf. Lith. *szakà;* Russ. *suk;* Hib. *géag.*] — *Śākhā-kaṇṭha, as,* m. a particular tree (= *snuhī*). — *Śākhā-ćaṅkramaṇa, am,* n. skipping from branch to branch, desultory study. — *Śākhā-ćandra-nyāya, as,* m. 'the rule of the moon on a bough,' a phrase adduced as an illustration when an object seen or matter debated has its position or relation assigned to it merely from the appearance of contiguity or connection. — *Śākhā-dhyetṛi* (°*khā-adh*°), *tā,* m. the reader of a Śākhā, follower of any particular text of the Veda. — *Śākhā-nagara* or *śākhā-pura, am,* n. 'branch-town,' a suburb. — *Śākhāntariya-karman, a,* n. the (rule of) action belonging to another school or sect. — *Śākhā-pitta, as,* m. inflammation of the extremities, (i. e. of the hands, feet, shoulders, &c.) — *Śākhā-prakṛiti, ayas,* f. pl. the eight remoter princes to be considered in time of war; [cf. *pra-kṛiti.*] — *Śākhā-bhṛit, t,* m. 'branch-bearer,' a tree. — *Śākhā-bheda, as,* m. difference of school, (see *śākhā.*) — *Śākhā-mṛiga, as,* m. 'branch-animal,' a monkey, ape; a squirrel. — *Śākhāmṛiga-gaṇāyuta* (°*ṇa-āy*), *as, ā, am,* filled with or possessed of troops of monkeys. — *Śākhāmṛigānīka-pati* (°*ga-an*°), *is,* m. 'lord of troops of monkeys,' epithet of Sugrīva. — *Śākhāmlā* (°*khā-am*°), f. a kind of plant (= *vṛikshāmla*). — *Śākhā-raṇḍa, as,* m. a man who is faithless or a traitor to his Śākhā, i. e. a Brāhman who has changed his peculiar school of the Vedas. — *Śākhā-rathyā,* f. a branch road (properly sixteen cubits in width). — *Śākhā-vilīna, as, ā, am,* settled or sitting on branches (said of birds). — *Śākhā-śiphā,* f. 'branch-root,' a root growing from a branch (as in the Indian fig, the branches of which shoot downwards to the ground and take fresh root there, = *ava-roha*); a creeper growing upwards from the root of a tree towards the top (according to some). — *Śākhāśraya* (°*khā-āś*°), *as,* m. recourse to a Śākhā, following a particular school. — *Śākhāsthi* (°*khā-as*°), n. the bone of the arm.

*Śākhāla, as,* m. a sort of cane (= *vānīra*).

*Śākhin, ī, inī, i,* having branches (literally or figuratively), branched, branching, ramifying; belonging to any branch or school or sect, &c.; (*ī*), m. a tree; a Veda (as having various branches or schools); the follower of any school or sect, (often at the end of a comp., e. g. *Mādhyandina-śākhin,* a follower of the Mādhyandina school of the Vājasaneyins, cf. *kāṇva-ś*°); an inhabitant of the northern districts bordering on India, a Turk, Tartar (= *turushka*); N. of a king.

*Śākhya, as, ā, am,* belonging to the branch of a tree, branching, ramifying (literally or figuratively).

**शाखोट** *śākhoṭa* or *śākhoṭaka, as,* m. the small tree Trophis Aspera (= *piśāća-dru*).

**शाङ्कर** *śāṅkara, as, ī, am* (fr. *śaṅkara*), belonging to or composed by Śaṅkara; (*as*), m. a bull; (*am*), n. a form of metre; [cf. *śākkara, śārkara.*]

*Śāṅkari, is,* m. a patronymic of Kārttikeya; of Gaṇeśa; fire; N. of a Muni.

**शाङ्कुची** *śāṅkućī,* f. the skate fish (= *śaṅkućī, śaṅkoća*).

**शाङ्ख** *śāṅkha, as, ī, am* (fr. *śaṅkha*), relating to the conch-shell, belonging to shells; (*am*), n. the sound of a conch-shell.

*Śāṅkhamitri, is,* m., N. of a Vedic grammarian, (also written *śāṅkhamitra.*)

*Śāṅkhāyana, as,* m., N. of the author of the Śāṅkhāyana-Brāhmaṇa and of certain Śrauta-sūtras. — *Śāṅkhāyana-ćaraṇa,* N. of a Caraṇa of the Ṛig-veda. — *Śāṅkhāyana-brāhmaṇa, am,* n., N. of a Brāhmaṇa (belonging to the Ṛig-veda; see *brāhmaṇa.*) — *Śāṅkhāyana-sūtra, am,* n. the Śrauta-sūtras attributed to Śāṅkhāyana.

*Śāṅkhāyanin, inas,* m. pl. the pupils of Śāṅkhāyana.

*Śāṅkhika, as, ī, am,* made from the Śaṅkha, relating or belonging to the conch-shell or to any shell, shelly; (*as*), m. a shell-cutter, worker or dealer in shells (constituting a particular caste called Śāṅkhāri); a player on the Śaṅkha, shell-blower (= *śaṅkha-dhmā*).

**शाङ्गुष्ठा** *śāṅgushṭhā,* f. the shrub Abrus Precatorius (= *gunjā*).

*Śāṅgoshṭhā,* f. another reading for *śāṅgashṭhā,* q. v.

**शाचि** *śāći, is, is, i* (fr. rt. *śać,* cf. *śaći*), distinguished, renowned; strong. — *Śāći-gu, us, us, u,* Ved. having strong or renowned cattle; having powerful or clearly manifested rays. — *Śāći-pūjana, am,* n., Ved. vehement or earnest worship; (*as, ā, am*), Ved. having strong or earnest worship.

**शाट** *śāṭa, as,* m. (fr. rt. *śaṭ*), a petticoat; a particular clean or white garment, gown; cloth.

*Śāṭaka, as, am,* m. n. a petticoat, garment, cloth; a kind of play (= *nāṭaka,* according to Śabda-k.).

*Śāṭikā,* f. a particular plant, the Zedoary (= *śaṭī*).

*Śāṭī,* f. = *śāṭa* above.

**शाट्यायन** *śāṭyāyana, as,* m., N. of a Muni; (*am*), n., N. of a Brāhmaṇa; a particular oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of an act or rite; (*as, ī, am*), of or belonging to Śāṭyāyana or to the Śāṭyāyana-Brāhmaṇa. — *Śāṭyāyana-homa, as,* m. the above oblation.

*Śāṭyāyanaka, am,* n. a passage from the Śāṭyāyana-Brāhmaṇa.

*Śāṭyāyani, is,* m., N. of the author of a law-book.

*Śāṭyāyanin, inas,* m. pl. the followers of the Śāṭyāyana-Brāhmaṇa; N. of a Śākhā belonging to the Yajur-veda.

**शाठ्य** *śāṭhya, am,* n. (fr. *śaṭha*), wickedness, villainy, dishonesty, perfidy, deceit, roguery, knavery, hatred.

*Śāṭhyāyanīya, ās,* m. pl., N. of a Śākhā or school.

**शाड्** *śāḍ,* cl. 1. A. *śāḍate, śāḍitum,* = rt. *śāl,* q. v.

**शाड्वल** *śāḍvala, as, ā, am* (= *śādvala*), abounding in fresh grass, green, verdant.

**शाण** 1. *śāṇa, as, ī,* m. f. (fr. rt. *śo*), a whetstone, grindstone; touchstone [cf. *śāna*]; a saw; [cf. Gr. *κῶνο-s, κωνίο-ν, κονί-s;* Lat. *cuneu-s;* Engl. *hone;* Old Norse *hein;* Angl. Sax. *hænan.*] — *Śāṇā-jīva* (°*ṇa-āj*°), *as,* m. 'living by a whetstone,' an armourer. — *Śāṇāśma-gharshaṇa* (°*ṇa-aś*°), *am,* n. rubbing (anything) on a touchstone or whetstone.

*Śāṇita, as, ā, am,* sharpened on a grindstone, whetted, ground.

**शाण** 2. *śāṇa, as, ī, am* (fr. *śaṇa*), made of hemp or Bengal flax, hempen, flaxen; (*as, ī*), m. f. a weight of four Māshas; (*am*), n. cloth made of hemp, coarse cloth, sack-cloth, canvas; a hempen garment; (*ī*), f. a hempen cloth or garment; a new unseamed and single breadth of cloth (given to a student at his investiture for his upper garment), ragged or torn raiment; coarse or tattered clothes given to a Jaina ascetic at his initiation; a small tent or screen (especially one used as a retiring-room for actors, tumblers, &c.); gesture, gesticulation, making signs with the hands or eyes.

*Śāṇi, is,* m. a plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth or cordage is prepared, Corchorus Olitorius (= *paṭṭa*).

**शाणीर** *śāṇīra, am,* n. (according to Śabda-k.) a bank in the Soṇa river (or, according to some, in the river Dardarī).

**शाण्ड** *śāṇḍa, as,* m., Ved., N. of a king.

**शाण्डिल** *śāṇḍila, as, ī, am* (fr. *śaṇḍila*), descended from Śaṇḍila, q. v.

*Śāṇḍilī-putra, as,* m., Ved., N. of a teacher.

*Śāṇḍilī-mātṛi, tā,* f. a matron descended from Śaṇḍila.