

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

*Samana*, am, n. the act of appeasing, allaying, tranquillizing, soothing, consoling, calming, suppressing, &c.; tranquillity, calmness, indifference; cessation, termination, end, destruction, (*samanam 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 *sāpana* ?); (*as*), m. 'the settler or destroyer, epithet of Yama; an antelope; (i), f. night. — *Sāmāna-svasrī*, sā, f. 'Yama's sister, the river Yamunā or Jumnā. — *Sāmānī-shāda*, as, m. 'night-goer,' a Rākshasa, evil spirit, demon.

*Sāmānīya*, as, ā, am, to be appeased or tranquillized, consolable.

*Sāmayat*, an, anti, at, appeasing, allaying; terminating, stopping.

*Sāmala*, am, n. (according to Upādi-s. I. III. fr. rt. I. *sām* above), feculent matter, sediment, feces, ordure; impurity; sin; calamity.

1. *sāmī*, is, f. a legume, pod; the Samī tree [cf. *sāmī*]. — *Sāmī-roha*, as, m. 'ascending the Samī tree,' an epithet of Śiva.

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

*Sāmītavya*, as, ā, am, = *sāmānīya* above. *Sāmītrī*, tā, m., Ved. 'a settler, silencer,' a killer, slaughterer (of a sacrificial victim).

*Sāmītvā*, ind. having become tranquillized or calmed.

*Sāmīn*, ī, inī, ś, calm, tranquil, appeased, tranquillized, pacific; (i), m., N. of a son of Śtra.

*Sāmīra*, as, m. a small variety of the Samī tree.

*Sāmīshyat*, an, ati or anti, at, about to appease or tranquillize.

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

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

*Sāmīra*, as, m. = *sāmīra* above.

*Sāmīya*, 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-vīśeṣa*); a sacrificial vessel. — *Sāmīyā-pāta*, as, m. the cast of a stick, i. e. the distance that a stick can be thrown. — *Sāmīyā-mātra*, as, ī, am, Ved. having the measure of a Sāmīya, as large as the pin of a yoke.

*Sānta*, *sāntvā*, &c. See s. v., p. 1000.

*Sāmīyat*, &c. See under *sāmī*, p. 1001.

*शम* 2. *sām*, ind. (perhaps to be connected with rt. 1. *sām*, but also referable to 2. *sā*), happiness, welfare, prosperity, blessing, beatitude, health, hail, (according to Pāp. II. 3, 73. with dat. or

gen., e. g. *saṃ devadattāya* or *saṃ 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 *saṃ yos* or *saṃ ēa yos ēa*, 'prosperity and succour,' or 'blessing and protection,' Rīg-veda I. 114, 2, II. 33, 13, &c., cf. *yo*); sometimes joined with the verbs *bhū*, *as*, *kṛi*, *yā*, &c., and sometimes occurring without any verb, e. g. *saṃ no bhavatu Aryama*, may Aryama be kind or propitious to us; *Somaḥ saṃ astu te hṛide*, may the Soma be agreeable to thy heart; *saṃ naḥ karato Aśvinā*, may the two Aśvins do us good; *saṃ yāti*, he attains happiness or becomes prosperous; *saṃ tad asmat*, that is pleasant to him. — *Sām-vat*, ān, atī, at, containing the word *sām*. — *Sām-stha*, as, ā, am, or *saṃ-sthā*, ās, ās, am, being in prosperity, happy, prosperous, faring well. — *Sām-kara*, as, ā or ī, am, causing happiness, &c. = *saṅ-kara*, p. 988, col. 1. — *Sām-gaya*, as, ā or ī, am, Ved. having a pleasant house, happily domiciled, (in Rīg-veda IX. 97, 17. the fem. *sām-gayim* occurs.) — *Sām-tama*, as, ā, am, Ved. most happy, very fortunate, most pleasant or auspicious. — *Sām-tāti*, is, is, i, Ved. causing happiness, auspicious, (Śāy. = *sānti-kara*, Rīg-veda VIII. 18, 7); (is), f., Ved. happiness, prosperity. — *Sām-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 *saṃ-pāka*).

— *Sām-pāta*, as, m. Cassia Fistula. — *Sām-bhavi-shīha*, as, ā, am, Ved. being greatly for happiness or welfare, granting much happiness or beatitude.

— *Sām-bhu*, us, us, u, being for happiness or welfare, granting or causing happiness; (us), m., N. of a Vedic deity, (Śāy. = *sukhasya bhāvayitā*, Rīg-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 Vishnu-Purāṇa); N. of an author; (us), f., N. of a wife of Dhruva. — *Sambhu-tanaya* or *sambhu-nandana*, as, m. 'son of Śiva,' an epithet of Kārtikeya; of Gaṇeśa. — *Sambhu-nātha*, as, m. a proper N. — *Sambhu-priyā*, f. 'dear to Śiva,' an epithet of Durgā; Emblic Myrobalan. — *Sambhu-rāhasya*, am, n., N. of a work. — *Sambhu-vallabha*, as, ā, am, beloved by Śiva; (am), n. the white lotus. — *Sambhū*, ūs, ūs, u, auspicious (Ved.); (ūs), m. a proper N. — *Sambhū-nātha*, as, m., N. of the author of the Kāla-jñāna and of the Vaidyaka-sāra-saṅgraha.

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

*Sāmīya* or *sāmīya*, as, ā, am, happy, fortunate; (ā), f. knowledge, understanding.

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

*Sāmīvara*, am, n. water, &c. = *sāmbara*, q. v.

*शम्पा śampā*, f. lightning.

*शम्ब* śamb, cl. I. P. *sambati*, śambitum, to go (in this sense = rt. *śarb*), cl. 10. P. *sambayati*, -yitum, to accumulate, collect, heap together (in this sense = rts. *samb*, *sāmb*).

*शंस* śamba, as, ā, am (either fr. rt. 1. *sām* or 2. *sām* or rt. *sāmb*), happy, fortunate [cf. *sāmva* above]; poor (according to Sabda-k.); (as), m. Indra's thunderbolt (Śāy. = *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. — *Sāmbā-kṛīta*, as, ā, am, (a field &c.) twice ploughed (= *dvī-halya*, *dvī-sūya*).

*शम्बर* śambara, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. *samb* or fr. 2. *sām* with rt. *vṛi*; cf. *saṃvara*, *sambara*, *saṃvara*), N. of a demon of drought

(represented in the Rīg-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. *sāmbara-sūdāna*]; best, excellent; a Jina; N. of various plants or trees (= *śītraka*; = *lodhra*; = *arjuna*); (i), 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-nāmāntī*, and in Naigh. II. 9. among the *śāla-nāmāntī*); a cloud, (Śāy. *sāmbarānī* = *meghān*, Rīg-veda II. 24, 2); wealth; a religious observance; a particular religious vow (with Buddhists); = *śītram* (according to Sabda-k.). — *Sāmbara-kanda*, as, m. a kind of bulbous plant (= *vārāhī-kanda*). — *Sāmbara-śāndana*, am, n. a variety of sandal (= *bahala-gandha*). — *Sāmbara-sūdāna*, as, m. 'destroyer of the Daitya Sāmbara,' epithet of Kāma-deva (god of love). — *Sāmbara-hatya*, am, ā, n. f. the killing of Sāmbara. — *Sāmbarāri* ('*ra-ari*'), is, m. 'enemy of (the Daitya) Sāmbara,' epithet of Kāma-deva. — *Sāmbarāsura* ('*ra-as*'), as, m. the Asura or Daitya Sāmbara. — *Sāmbarāsura-vadhopakhyāna* ('*dha-up*'), am, n. the story of the killing of the Daitya Sāmbara (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. *samb*, also written *saṃpala*, cf. *sambala*, *saṃpala*), proceader or provisions for a journey, stock for travelling; a bank, shore; envy, jealousy, impatience of another's success; (i), f. a procress, bawd.

*शम्बु* śambu, us, m. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *sām*), a bivalve shell. — *Sambu-varadhana*, as, m. a proper N.

*Sāmbuka*, as, m. (also written *sāmbuka*, q. v.), a bivalve shell.

*Sāmbukka*, as, m. a bivalve shell.

*Sāmbūka*, 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-śāndra); the edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant; N. of a Daitya; a proper N. = *ghoṭega* (according to Sabda-k.); [cf. *σαμβύκη*].

*Sāmbū-putra*, as, m. a proper N.

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

*शम्भल* śambhala (perhaps connected with 2. *sām*), N. of a town situated between the Rāthapra and Ganges (identified by some with Sumbhul in Moradabad; the town or district of Sāmbhala is fabled to be the place where Kalki, the last incarnation of Vishṇu, is to appear in the family of a Brāhman named Vishṇu-yāsas); (i), f. a procress, bawd. — *Sāmbhala-grāma-māhātmya* or *sāmbhala-māhātmya*, am, n. 'the glory of the town Sāmbhala,' N. of a part of the Skānda-Purāṇa (consisting of twenty-four chapters). — *Sāmbhalesvara-linga* ('*la-iś*'), N. of a Linga.

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

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

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

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