

is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success. ]-2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15.90), his capital being called Angadiyā. -3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.-Comp. -निर्युहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

**अंगनं-णं** [ अंग्यते गृहानिःसृत्य गम्यते अत्र; अंग-स्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv. ] 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृहं; गगनं the wide firmament; युवः केसरवृक्षस्य Mā. 1 situated or being in the courtyard. -2 [ करणे स्युट् ] A conveyance. -3 [ मावे स्युट् ] Going, walking &.

**अंगना** [ प्रसस्तं अंगं यस्याः सा; अंगत् कल्याणे नः P. V. 2. 100. ] 1 A woman or female in general; नृपं, गजं, हरिणं &c.-2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman. -3 ( Astr. ) Virgo. -4 The female elephant of the north. -Comp. -जनः 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.-प्रिय a. beloved of women. (-ञः) N. of a plant ( अचोक ) *Jonesia Asoka*, for women are fond of decking their persons with *Asoka* flowers.

**अंगवं** [ अंगं स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अतिशोषणात् संकुचितांगमिव भवति, वा-ड Tv. ] Dried fruit.

**अंगस्** m. [ अञ्-असुन् कृत्वं ] A bird.

**अंगारः-रं** [ अंग-आरन् Up. 3. 134 ] 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); घृतकुम्भसमा नारी तप्सांगारसमः पुमान्; उष्णो वहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगाराः कथिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुरुकुलांगार Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.-2 The planet Mars.-3 A plant हितावली, कुडकः-हितावली.-4 N. of a prince who fought with king Māndhatri. -र a. Red, of a red colour. -रं Red colour.-Comp. -अवक्षेपणं [ अंगारा अवक्षिप्यते अनेन करणे स्युट् ] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals. -कारिण a. [ अंगारं करोति कृ-णिनि ] one who prepares coal for sale. -कुडकः [ अंगारवर्णं कुडमिव-कन् ] N. of a plant हितावली. -धानी [ अंगारा धीयते अस्यां; धा-आधारे स्युट् ङीप् ], -धानिका [ स्वार्थे कन् ] a portable fire-pan, brazier. -परिपाचितं [ तृ. त. ] roasted food or meat. -पर्णं [ अंगारमिव पर्णं यस्य ] N. of a grove or forest. (-र्णः) [ अस्त्यर्थे

अन् ] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [ On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kuntī with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skillful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas. ] -पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan. -पुष्पः [ अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्पं यस्य सः ] the plant इगुदी. -मंजरी, -मंजी [ अंगारा रक्तवर्णा मंजरी यस्याः ] a shrub *Cesalpinia Banducella* ( रक्तकरंजवृक्ष ). -वल्ली, -वल्ली [ अंगारा इव रक्तफलत्वात् रक्ता ] N. of various plants, करंज, भार्गी, गुंजा. -वेणुः [ कर्म. ] a sort of bamboo.

**अंगारकः-कं** [ अंगार स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 Charcoal. -2 Mars; विरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Brihat Samhitā. -3 Tuesday ( -दिनं, -वासरः ). -4 N. of a prince of Sauvira. -5 N. of two plants कुट्टक and भृंगराज, Eclipta ( or Verbesina ) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth. -कं [ अल्पार्थे कन् ] 1 A small spark. -2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Dūrvā, Manjishthā and other substances have been boiled.-Comp. -मणिः [ अंगारकस्य प्रियः मणिः शाक. त. ] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तन्मिवत्वं; माणिक्यं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रज्ञापयित् प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात् ).

**अंगारिः** f. [ अंगार मत्वर्थे ठन् उषोद० कलोपः ] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

**अंगारकित** a. [ अंगारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच् ] Charred, roasted.

**अंगारिका** [ अंगारं विद्यते अस्याः मत्वर्थे ठन् कप् च ] 1 A portable fire-pan.-2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.-3 The bud of the *Butea Frondosa* ( किशुक ).

**अंगारिणी** [ अंगार-मत्वर्थे ङिनि ] 1 A small fire-pan. -2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. -3 A creeper in general.

**अंगारित** a. [ अंगारं अस्य संजातं; तारका० इतच् ] Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -तः-त् [ अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-किप् ततः कर्तरि क् ] An early bud of the किशुक tree. -ता 1 = अंगारधानी q.v.-2 A bud in general. -3 A creeper. ( लतामन्वि ). -4 N. of a river.

**अंगारीय** a. [ अंगारेभ्यः एतानि; अंगार-ङ ] To be used for preparing coal; याणि काष्ठानि P. V. 1. 12. Sk.

**अंगार्यो** [ पासादिगण ] A heap of charcoal.

**अंगिर** m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavāha.

**अंगिरः, अंगिरस्** m. [ अंगति-अंगगतौ असि इरुट्; Up. 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसेस्तेंगिरसोऽभवन्; so Nir.; अंगारसु योत्र भूवर्षांगिराः ] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the *Rigveda* are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym ( विप्रो भव प्रजाभ्यो मासुषीभ्यस्त्वमंगिरः; अंगिरौभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसौष्ठवाद् अंगिरा अभिरूपः ). According to Bhārata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came to the sage and said : -निश्चिन्म्यहमाश्रित्वं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव | भविष्यामि द्वितीयोऽहं प्राजापत्यक एव च || Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गं भवाग्निस्तिमिरापहः | मां च देव कुरुष्वग्निं प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा || तच्छुश्रुवांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथाऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahma. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uta-thya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinvāli, Raka and Anunnati. The Matsya Purāna says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddha his wives were Smṛiti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadha and Sati. He is also regarded as a teacher of the Brahmanvidya. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhagavata Purāna, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rāthitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केशवांगिरस, गीतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजांगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions. - ( pl. ) 1 Descendants of Angiras, [ Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous