

number seven (from the seven कुलाचल). cf. ... अथ पत्रगे । नगाः अगाः पर्वतेऽर्के पादेषु स्यात्...। Nm. -**Comp.** -**आत्मजा** the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pārvati. -**ओकस्** m. [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1 a mountain-dweller. -2 a bird (वृक्षवासी). -3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. -4 a lion. -**ज** a. (अगात् पर्वतशिलातो जायते; जन्-ड,) produced on a mountain or from a tree; roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (गिरिचर); कचाचितौ विष्णुगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. (-**जम्**) bitumen. [शिलाजित] -**जा** Born From the mountain, Pārvati. अगजाननपद्मार्क गजाननमहर्निशम् । अनेकदं तं भक्तानामेकदन्तमुपास्महे ॥ Subhā. -**जानिः** Śiva. सर्वं तद्भगवन् त्वदीयमगजाजानि समस्तातिहन् । चोल-चम्पूकाव्य P. 9, Verse 12.

अगच्छ a. [गम् बाहु. श, न. त.] Not going. -**च्छः** A tree.

अगण्डः A trunk without hands and feet, ... (कुम्भकर्णः) ... अगण्डभूतो विवृतो दावदग्ध इव द्रुमः Rām. 6. 68. 5.

अगण्य a. 1 Countless, immense; °पण्यविस्तारितमणि Dk. 1. -2 Not deserving to be counted (अहं यत्); worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः f. [न. त.] 1 Want of resort or recourse; necessity. -2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र रामस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Rām; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64, See under गति. -3 Evil path; अगतिश्च गतिश्चैव लोकस्य विदिता तव Mb. 12. 16. 6.

अगति (ती) क. a. 1 Helpless, without any resort or resource; बालमेनमगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दण्डस्त्वगतिका गतिः Y. 1. 346. -2 The last resource or-shift; अगतिका गतिर्होषा पापा राजोपसेविनाम् । V. 1. अगतीकगतीनस्मात्रष्टार्थानर्थसिद्धये Mb. 12. 10. 16.

अगद a. [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] 1 Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health नरोऽगदः Ms. 8. 107. -2 (गद् भाषणे-अच्, न. त.) Not speaking or telling. -3 Free from judicial affliction. -**दः** [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात्] 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति चिन्ताविषमोऽयमगदः किं न पीयते H. Pr. 29; विषमैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योजयेत् Ms. 7. 218. -2 Health, freedom from disease; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च विविधा स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यन्ति तपस्तेषां हि साधनम् ॥ Ms. 11. 237. (अगदः गदाभावः नैरुज्यमिति यावत् Kull.) -3 The science of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of medical science. -**राजः** good medicine; श्रेयस्तनोत्यगदराज इवोपयुक्तः Bhāg. 10. 47. 59.

अगदंकारः [अगदं करोति; अगदं कृ-अण् मुमागमश्च; कारे सत्यागदस्य; P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.

अगद्याति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम a = अग q. v. बभूवुरगमाः सर्वे मारुतेन विनिर्धुताः Rām. 5. 14. 17.

अगम्य a. [न गन्तुमर्हति गम्-यत्; न. त.] 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought); याः सम्पदस्ता मनसोऽप्यगम्याः

Śi. 3. 59. See under गम्य also. -**Comp.** -**रूप** a. of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c. °रूपं पदवीं प्रपित्तुना Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; °म्यां च स्त्रियं गत्वा, °गमनं चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c. -**Comp.** -**गमनम्** illicit intercourse. -**गमिन्** a. practising illicit intercourse. -**गमनीय** a. relating to illicit intercourse; °नीये तु (पापम्) त्रैतैरभिरपानुदेत् Ms. 11. 169.

अगरी [नास्ति गरो विषं यस्याः; प. ब. गौर. औष्] 1 A kind of grass or plant (देवताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar, Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison of rats and mice. -2. Any substance that removes poison (विषहारिद्रव्यमात्रम्)

अगरु n. [न गिरति; गु.-उ. न. त.] Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha. a kind of चन्दन; also अगुरु; संचारिते चागुरुसारयोर्नौ भूये समुत्सर्पति वैजयन्तीः R. 6. 8.

अगर्दभः A mule.

अगव्यूति a. Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रम्) अगव्यूति क्षेत्रमागन्म देवाः Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अगस्ति [विन्ध्याख्यं अगं अस्यति; अस्-क्विच् शकन्धादि०, Un. 4. 179, or अगं विन्ध्याचलं स्त्यायति स्तभ्नाति, स्त्यै-क; or अगः कुम्भः तत्र स्थानः संहृतः इत्यगस्यः] 1 'Pitcher-born,' N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. -2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent. -3 N. of a plant (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana (or Aeschynomene) Grandiflora [Mar. रुईमंदार]. [The sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the Rīgveda he and Vasistha are said to be the off-springs of Mitra and Varuṇa, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvāśī at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya, who is, therefore, called Kum-bhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalāśayoni &c; from the latter Vasistha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitrāvaruṇi, Aurvaśeya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Mānya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they wellnigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path. See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some, to typify the progress of the Āryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way). He is also known by the names of Pītā-bdhi, Samudra-chuluka &c.; from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and