

अङ्गिरः, अङ्गिरस् *m.* [अङ्गति-अङ्गु गतौ असि इत्; Un 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अङ्गिरस् is from अङ्गार; ये अङ्गारा आसंस्तेऽङ्गिरसोऽभवन्; so Nir.; अङ्गिरेषु यो बभूव सोऽङ्गिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the *Rigveda* (ix) are ascribed. Etymologically *Āngira* is connected with the word *Agni* and is often regarded as its synonym (शिवो भव प्रजाभ्यो मानुषीभ्यस्त्वमङ्गिरः; अङ्गिरोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अङ्गसौष्ठवाद्वा अङ्गिरा अभिरूपः) According to *Bhārata* he was son of *Agni*. When *Agni* began to practise penance, *Āngiras* himself became *Agni* and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which *Agni* came to the sage and said:— निक्षिपाम्यहमग्निं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोऽहं प्राजापत्यक एव च ॥ *Āngiras* said:— कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासमै भवान्मिस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुरुवाम्ने प्रथमं पुत्रमञ्जसा ॥ तत्श्रुत्वाङ्गिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथाऽकरोत् । He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of *Brahmā*. His wife was *Śraddhā*, daughter of *Kardama* and bore him three sons, *Brhaspati*, *Utathya* and *Samvarta*, and 4 daughters *Kuhū*, *Sinivālī*, *Rākā* and *Anumati*. The *Matsya Purāna* says that *Āngiras* was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of *Varuṇa* 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 *Āngiras* was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on *Astronomy*. As an astronomical personification he is *Brhaspati*, regent of *Jupiter* or *Jupiter* itself. शिष्यैरुपेता आजग्मुः कश्यपाङ्गिरसादयः (*Bhāg.* 1. 9. 8.) He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides *Śraddhā* his wives were *Smṛti*, two daughters of *Maitreya*, some daughters of *Dakṣa*, *Svadhā* and *Satī*. He is also regarded as teacher of *Brahmavidyā*. The *Vedic* hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the *Bhāgavata Purāna*, *Āngiras* begot sons possessing *Brahmanical* glory on the wife of *Rāthītara*, a *Kṣatriya* who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of *Āngiras*. The principal authors of *vedic* hymns in the family of *Āngiras* were 33. His family has three distinct branches *केवलाङ्गिरस*, *गौतमाङ्गिरस* and *भारद्वाजाङ्गिरस* each branch having a number of subdivisions. — (pl.) 1 Descendants of *Āngiras*, [*Āngiras* being father of *Agni* they are considered as descendants of *Agni* himself who is called the first of the *Āngirasas*. Like *Āngiras* they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the *अश्वमेध*, *राजसूय* &c.] —2 Hymns of the *Atharvaveda*. —3 Priests, who,

by using magical formulas of the *Atharvaveda*, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अङ्गिरस्तम *a.* [तमप्] *Ved.* Very rapid, especially like *Agni* in devouring food (?).

अङ्गिरस्वत् *a.* [अङ्गिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन वियतेऽस्य; मनुप् मस्य वः] Accompanied by *Āngiras*, epithet of wind.

अङ्गिरसः An enemy of *Viṣṇu* in his incarnation of *Paraśurāma*.

अङ्गिरसामयनम् [अलुक् स.] A *Sattra* sacrifice.

अङ्गीकृ 8 U. [connected with अङ्ग or अङ्ग-त्वि; अनङ्गम् अस्वोपकरणं स्वकीयम् अङ्गं कियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवङ्गी कुरङ्गी दृगङ्गीकरोतु *Jagannātha*; दक्षिणामाशामङ्गीकृत्य गन्तव्यम् K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; अङ्गीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि मृत्युमङ्गीकरोमि *ibid.*; एवमङ्गीकारयितुं मया भणितम् Mk. 8 to make her consent. —2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to, undertake; किं त्वङ्गीकृतमृतसृजन् कृपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जनो लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. —3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant. —4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अङ्गीकारः—कृतिः—करणम् 1 Acceptance. —2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अङ्गुः [अङ्ग्-उन्] A hand (occurring in अङ्गुष्ठ q. v.).

अङ्गुरिः—री = अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुलः [अङ्ग्-उल्] 1 A finger. —2 The thumb, अङ्गौ पाणौ लीयते (*n.* also). —3 A finger's breadth (*n.* also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 *Āngulas* making a *वितस्ति* or span, and 24 a *हस्त* or cubit; शङ्कुर्दशाङ्गुलः Ms. 8. 271. —4 (*Astr.*) A digit or 12th part. —5 N. of the sage *Chāṅakya* or *Vātsyāyana*.

अङ्गुलिः—ली—रिः—री *f.* [अङ्ग्-उलि Un. 4. 2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); एकविंशोऽयं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अङ्गुलयो दश पाया आत्मैकविंशः Ait. Br. —2 The thumb, great toe. —3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. cf. *Mātanga* L. 6. 9. —4 The measure अङ्गुल. —5 N. of the tree गजकर्णिका. (*Mar.* काकडी ?) —6 Penis (?). —Comp. —ग्रन्थिः *f.* (also —पर्वन) The portion of the finger between two joints. —तारणम् [अङ्गुलेः तोरणमिव कृतम्] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c. —त्रम् त्राणम् [अङ्गुलिं त्रायते, अङ्गुलिन्नायते अनेन त्रै - क.] a fingerprotector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or fingers from being injured by the bow-string). सजैश्चापैर्बद्धगोधाङ्गुलित्रैः Pañch. 2; व्रजति पुरतरुण्यो बद्धचित्राङ्गुलित्रे Bk. 1. 26. —पञ्चकम् the five fingers collectively. —फला *f.* *Dolichos lablab* (*Mar.* चवडा). —मुद्रा, —मुद्रिका a seal-ring. इयमङ्गुलिमुद्रा आर्यमवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mu. 1. —मोटनम्, —स्फोटनम् [अङ्गुल्योर्मोटनं मर्दनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping