अंधंभविष्णु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अंधक *a.* [अंध्-कन्] Blind; **अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव** Pt. 5. 91. **—कः** 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by *Siva*. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; **स व्रजत्यंधवधस्मादनंधोपि हि भारत । तमंधकोयं नान्येति प्रोचुस्तत्र निवासिनः ॥** He was slain by *Siva* when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence *Siva* is called *Andhakaripu, -ari, -dvish* &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Ganas by *Siva*, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife Parvati]. –2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Krishna and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshṭu, son of Yudhâjit who, together with his brother Vṛishṇi is the ancestor of the celebrated family of Andhakavṛishṇis; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.–3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of Bṛihaspati.–**Comp.** **—अरिः -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -घातिन्, -असुहृद्** &c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of *Siva*. **—वर्तः** N. of a mountain. **—वृष्णि** *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध्-ण्वुल्] 1 Night. –2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). –3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. –4 A disease of the eye. –5 =सर्षपी, =सिद्धा q.v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिक्षयो जायते इति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind, blind; **°कृतात्मा** blinded in mind.

अंधीभू To become blind.

अंधस् *n.* [अद्-असुन् नुम् धश्च; अदेर्नुम्धौ च Un. 4. 205] Food; **द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतदंधसा** Ki. 1. 39; **सशेष एवांधसि असावतृप्यत्** Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अम् Un. 1. 27] 1 A well; **आपीनोंऽधुः** P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. –2 The male organ of generation; **वाक्पाणिपादपायध्वंधुसंज्ञान्याहुर्मनीषिणः.**

अंधुलः [अंध्-उलच्] A kind of tree, Acacia Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; **जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागादधोक् श्रीभ्रमरात्मकात् । तावदंध्राभिधो देशः**].–2 N. of a dynasty of kings.–3 A man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kárávara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36.–4 A kind of fowler.–**Comp.** **—जातिः** the Andhra tribe. **—भृत्याः** N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्न [अद्-क्त; अनित्यनेन, अन्-नन्; according to Yâska, from अद्, अद्यते अत्ति च भूतानि; or from आ–नम्, आ अभिमुख्येन श्वेतत्वं प्रह्वीभूतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); **अद्यतेऽत्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते** Tait. Up.; **मेदोऽसृङ्मांसमज्जास्थि वर्दत्यन्नं मनीषिणः** Ms. 3. 182; **अहमन्नं भवान् भोक्ता** H. 1. 54 I am your prey &c.; **चराणामन्नमचराः** Ms. 5. 29. –2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis –"the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश). –3 Boiled rice; **अन्नेन व्यंजनं** P. II. 1. 34. –4 Corn (bread corn); **ता (आपः) अन्नमसृजंत तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति** Ch. Up.; **आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः** । Ms. 3. 76; **कृत°** 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. –5 Water. –6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नशब्दवाच्यता).–7 N. of Vishṇu. **—न्नः** The sun (स हि अन्नहेतुवृष्टिहेतुः). –**Comp.** **—अकालः** =अनाकाल q. v. **—अत्तृ, -आदिन्, -आहारिन्** eating food. **—अद** *a.* 1. eating food. –2. having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्नि). (–द्यः) N. of Vishṇu. **—अद्यं** proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82, 4.112, 11. 144. **—आच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं** food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessaries of life. **—आयुः** (अन्नायु) consisting of, living by, food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). **—कालः** hour of dinner; meal-time. **—किट्टः** =°मल q. v. **—कूटः** a large heap of boiled rice. **—कोष्ठकः** 1. a cupboard; granary.–2. Vishṇu. –3. the sun. **—गतिः** *f.* the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). **—गंधिः** dysentery, diarrhœa. **—ज, -जात** *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance. **—जलं** food and water, bare subsistence. **— तेजस्** *a.* having the vigour caused by food. **—द, -दातृ, -दायिन्, -प्रद** *a.* 1. giving food; **वारिदस्तृप्तिमाप्नोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः** Ms. 4. 229. –2. epithet of *Siva*. **—दा** N. of Durgá or Annapûrṇâ. **—दासः** [अन्नेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becoms a servant or slave by getting food only. **—देवता** the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. **—दोषः** 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food; Ms. 5. 4. –2. a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; **आलस्यादन्नदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विप्राञ् जिघांसति** Ms. 5. 4. **—द्वेषः** dislike of food, loss of appetite. **—पतिः** lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitṛi, Agni, and *Siva*. **—पाकः** cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). **—पू** *a.* purifying food, epithet of the Sun. **—पूर्ण** *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (**-र्णा**) a form of Durgâ (the goddess of plenty); **°ईश्वरी** N. of Durgá or a form of Bhairavî. **—पेयं=वाजपेयं** q. v. **—प्रलय** *a.* being dissolved into food after death. **—प्राशः, -प्राशनं** the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samskáras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्दावण); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. **—ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन्** *m.* Brahma as represented by food. **—भक्त** *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] =अन्नदास q. v. **—भुज्** *a.* eating food, epithet of *Siva*. **—मय** *a.* see below. **—मलं** 1. excrement, feces; P. VI. 1. 148 Sk. –2. spirituous