

tiriya-Upan. explains अन्न 2.2. thus: अद्यते ऽन्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते इति । 'because it is eaten and because it eats what exists i. e. because what exists becomes again अन्न'.

II. m. (-न्नः) The sun. E. According to an Uñádisūtra as quoted in the Siddh. Kaum. and in Nṛsiṅha's Swaramanjari अत्, uñ. aff. न; acc. to Hemach.'s Dhātupārayāṇa, अम् (उष्णादौ दम्यमीति ने । अन्नः), uñ. aff. न.

अन्नकाम Bahuvr. m. (-मः) One desirous of food or plenty; (this word occurs esp. in vaidik passages which speak of sacrifices the performance of which insures the attainment of food or plenty; e. g. पौष्णं श्याममालभेतान्नकामः; or मैत्रं श्वेतमालभेत वारुणं कृष्णमपां चौषधीनां च संधावन्नकामः). Comp. also अन्नाद्यकाम. E. अन्न and काम.

अन्नकाल Tatpur. m. (-लः) Meal time, proper hour for eating. E. अन्न and काल.

अन्नकूट Tatpur. m. n. (-टः-टम्) A large heap of boiled rice; see the following. E. अन्न and कूट.

अन्नकूटयात्रा Tatpur. f. (-त्रा) The festival of the mountain of boiled rice; a festival of the Hindus in the month of November when they make a pile of boiled rice as a type of the hill Govardhana in Vraja, near Mathurá, upheld by Kṛishṇa for the shelter of the milkmaids. It is called also Govardhanapūjā and observed especially by cowherds. E. अन्नकूट and यात्रा.

अन्नकोष्ठक Tatpur. m. (-कः) ¹ A granary. ² Vishṇu. ³ The sun. E. अन्न and कोष्ठक.

अन्नगति Tatpur. f. (-तिः) (In Medicine.) The œsophagus, the gullet. E. अन्न and गति.

अन्नगन्धि Bahuvr. m. (-न्धिः) Diarrhoea, dysentery. E. अन्न and गन्धि, samās. ádeśa इ; the compound implying comparison 'smelling like boiled rice'; comp. similar formations as पद्मगन्धि, करीषगन्धि, उत्पलगन्धि.

अन्नयाहक Tatpur. m. (-कः) The seizer of food; an epithet of the vital air अपान q. v.; comp. अन्नायु. E. अन्न and याहक.

अन्नज Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-जः-जा-जम्) Produced by food or by the essence of the elementary creation; e. g. कथमन्नजो ऽन्नात्मा ऽन्नप्रलयो ऽहं तस्मादन्नं ब्रह्मेति 'how (is it that men adore Brahman under the form of अन्न? it is when they think:) I am the product of अन्न, I have the nature of अन्न, I shall be merged again into अन्न, therefore अन्न is Brahman'.

2. n. (-जम्) (In Medicine.) Water in which rice has been boiled, rice gruel. E. अन्न and ज.

अन्नजल Dwandwa n. (-लम्) Support, maintenance. E. अन्न and जल; 'rice and water'.

अन्नजात Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) The same as अन्नज q. v. E. अन्न and जात.

अन्नजित् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-त्-त्-त्) Conquering food; a vaidik epithet of sacrificial horses. E. अन्न and जित्.

अन्नजीवन Tatpur. (?) m. f. n. (-नः-नी-नम्) Living through or by अन्न q. v. 2.2. E. अन्न and जीवन.

अन्नतेजस् Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-जाः-जाः-जः) (ved.) Having the strength or power of अन्न q. v. 2.2. E. अन्न and तेजस्.

अन्नद Tatpur. m. f. n. (-दः-दा-दम्) Giving food &c., see अन्न; also m. as an epithet of Śiva and f. of Durgá. [Manu promises to a man who gives food, eternal happiness; Yājñavalkya, that he will be honoured in the Swarga; the Anu-

śāsanaparvan of the Mahābh. however (see the passages quoted s. v. अन्न), gives a detailed account of the various benefits which accrue to the giver of food, and which comprise nearly all conceivable happiness in this and the future world.] E. अन्न and द.

अन्नदातु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ता-त्री-तृ) The same as अन्नद. E. अन्न and दातु.

अन्नदान Tatpur. n. (-नम्) The giving of food (enjoined as a meritorious act; compare अन्नद). E. अन्न and दान.

अन्नदायिन् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-यी-यिनी-यि) The same as अन्नद q. v. E. अन्न and दायिन्.

अन्नदोष Tatpur. m. (-षः) A sin committed with reference to the laws of diet, e. g. by eating garlick, onions, mushrooms or other prohibited articles of food. E. अन्न and दोष.

अन्नद्वेष Tatpur. m. (-षः) Dislike of food, want of appetite. E. अन्न and द्वेष.

अन्नपति Tatpur. m. (-तिः) The protector of food (a vaidik epithet of Agni, and an epithet of Śiva in the Mahābh.); the Lord of food (an epithet of Savitṛi or the sun). Comp.

अन्नपू. E. अन्न and पति.

अन्नपरिवर्त Tatpur. m. (-र्तः) Change of diet (= आहारद्रव्य-विपर्ययः). E. अन्न and परिवर्त.

अन्नपानरक्षा Tatpur. f. (-क्षा) Precaution in eating and drinking. (The अन्नपानरक्षाकल्प is the introductory chapter of Suśruta to his toxicology; the bearing of the word is conveyed by the verse: तस्मात्परीक्षणं कार्यं भृत्यानामादितो नृपिः । अन्ने पाने &c.) Comp. अन्नरक्षा. E. अन्न-पान, Dwandwa, and रक्षा.

अन्नपानविधि Tatpur. m. (-धिः) The properties of eatable and drinkable substances (they are the subject of a chapter in Suśruta's Sūtrasthāna). E. अन्न-पान, Dwandwa, and विधि.

अन्नपू Tatpur. m. (-पूः) Purifier of food, a vaidik epithet of the Sun; comp. अन्नपति. E. अन्न and पू.

अन्नपूर्णा Tatpur. f. (-णा) ¹ A name of Durgá or Párvatī (lit. 'full with food'). [² Hence applied to a female cook under whose management the daily provision seems blessed and increased. ³ A term for an alms' bag. ⁴ A particular drinking vessel used at Benares; so named after the goddess.] E. अन्न and पूर्ण.

अन्नपूर्वा (?) Bahuvr. f. (-र्वा) A name of Durgá. Comp. the preceding. E. अन्न and पूर्व.

अन्नपेय Bahuvr. n. (-यम्) (ved.) A synonyme of the sacrifice वाजपेय q. v.; वाज in the latter word being a synonyme of अन्न; according to Śáyana: 'because a spirituous liquor prepared from rice is drunk at that sacrifice' (वाजशब्दो ऽन्नवाची । अन्नमन्नविकारभूतं सुराद्रव्यं पीयते ऽचेति हि व्युत्पत्तिः). See अन्न 2.9. and compare अन्नमल. E. अन्न and पेय.

अन्नप्रद Tatpur. m. f. n. (-दः-दा-दम्) The same as अन्नद q. v. E. अन्न and प्रद.

अन्नप्रलय Tatpur. m. f. n. (-यः-या-यम्) Becoming merged into अन्न (2.2) q. v., returning to it after death, the reverse of अन्नज q. v. (comp. the passage mentioned under the latter word). E. अन्न and प्रलय.

अन्नप्राश् Tatpur. m. (-शः) The same as the following. E. अन्न and प्राश्.

अन्नप्राशन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) Giving food to eat, scil. to a