

abstract, absolute; simple, pure, uncompounded, unmingled, ŚBr. &c.; entire, whole, all, Mn.; MBh. &c.; selfish, envious, L.; (am), ind. only, merely, solely (na kevalam—api, not only—but also, Ragh.; VP.; Rājāt.; kevalam—na tu, only—but not, Śpīngār.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; entirely, wholly, absolutely, R. ii, 87, 23; but, Kād.; Hcar.; (= nirṇitam) certainly, decidedly, L.; (as), m. (= kelaka) a dancer, tumbler, Gal.; N. of a prince, BhP. ix, 2, 30; (ā), f., N. of a locality, MBh. iii, 254, 10 (v. l. °lī); (ī), f. 'the whole of a philosophical system,' see pāśa-ka-k°; N. of a locality (v. l. for °lā, q. v.); (am), n. the doctrine of the absolute unity of spirit; the highest possible knowledge (= kevala-jñāna), Jain.; N. of a country (v. l. kerala), MBh. vi, 9, 34. —karmin, mfn. performing mere works (without intelligence), Bādar. iii, 1, 7, Sch. —jñāna, n. the highest possible knowledge, Jain. —jñānin, m. 'possessing the kevala-jñāna,' an Arhat, Jain. —tas, ind. only, Comm. on Yājñ. —tva, n. the state of standing by itself or alone, VPāt., Sch. —dravya, n. mere matter or substance, RāmātUp.; black pepper, L. —naiyāyika, m. a mere logician (not versed in any other science), Pāp. ii, 1, 49, Sch. —putrā, f., N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. —barhis (kēv°), mfn. having its own sacrificial straw, ŚBr. ii. —brahmōpanishad, f., N. of an Up. —mānusha, m. a mere man (and nothing else), MBh. xii. —vātika, mf(ī)n. applied for diseases of a simple rheumatic kind, Car. —vaiyākaraṇa, m. a mere grammarian (not versed in any other science). —vyatirekin, mfn. pertaining only to separateness, Tarkas. —śas, ind. completely, AitBr. vi, 9. —Kēvalāgha, mfn. alone guilty, RV. x, 117, 6. —Kēvalātman, mfn. one whose nature is absolute unity, Kum. ii, 4. —Kēvalādīn, mfn. eating by one's self alone, RV. x, 117, 6. —Kēvalādvaitya-vāda-kulīsa, n., N. of a work. —Kēvalānvayin, mfn. pertaining only to connection, Tarkas.; °yi-grantha, m., -rahasya, n., -vāda, m., N. of works.

Kevalin, mfn. alone, one, only, W.; (ī), m. 'devoted to the doctrine of the absolute unity of spirit,' a meditative ascetic, BhP. iv, 25, 39; vi, 5, 40; 'possessing the kevala-jñāna,' an Arhat, Jain.

केवाल kevala, f. ī, g. gaurādi (not in Kāś. & Gaṇar.) **Kevali**-√as, -√kri [= √hins, Gaṇar. 97, Sch.], -√bhū, g. ūry-ādi.

केवासी kevasī, ind. only in comp. —√as, -√kri [= √hins, Gaṇar. 73, Sch.], -√bhū, g. ūry-ādi (not in Kāś.)

केविका kevikā, f., N. of a flower (commonly kevera), L.

Kevi, f. id., L.

केवुक kevuka or °rūka = kecuka, q. v., Car.

केश 1. kēśa, as, m. (√kliš, Un.; ifc. ā or ī, Pāp. iv, 1, 54) the hair of the head, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; the mane (of a horse or lion), MBh. i, 8008; Śak., Sch.; a kind of perfume (hrīvera), L.; N. of a mineral, VarBrS. lxxvii, 23; N. of Varuṇa, L.; of Viṣṇu, L.; of a Daitya, L.; of a locality, Romakas.; (pl.) the tail (of the Bos grunniens), Pāp. ii, 3, 36, Kāś. (v. l. vāla); (ī), f. a lock of hair on the crown of the head, L.; the Indigo plant, L.; Carpopogon pruriens, L.; another plant (bhūta-keśī), L.; N. of Durgā, L. —karman, n. dressing or arranging the hair of the head, MBh. iv, 78. —karshaṇa, n. pulling or tearing by the hair, Venis. —kalāpa, m. a mass or quantity of hair, head of hair, Kathās. lxx, 13. —kāra, m. (for kośa-k°) a sort of sugar-cane, Bhpr. —kārin, mfn. dressing or arranging the hair of the head, MBh. iv, 412. —kīṭa, m. a louse or insect in the hair, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; -tāvapatita, mfn. that on which a louse has fallen, MBh. xiii, 1577; (cf. kīṭāvapanā). —garbha, m. = °bhaka, W.; N. of Varuṇa, W. —garbhaka, m. a braid of hair, L. —grīhita, mfn. pulled or seized by the hair. —granthi, m. a tie of hair, BhP. x, 39, 14. —graha, m. pulling the hair, Mn. iv, 83; Kathās. —grahana, n. id., R. iii, 46, 2; Megh. —grāham, ind. so as to pull the hair, Pāp. iii, 4, 50, Kāś. —ghna, n. 'destroying the hair,' morbid baldness, falling of the hair, L. —cana, mfn. known by his hair, having fine hair, Pāp. v, 2, 26. —cūḍa, mfn. one who has dressed his hair in a top-knot, Pāp. ii, 2, 24, Vārtt. 13, Pat. —caitya, n., N. of a Caitya, W. —ochid, m. a hair-dresser, barber, L. —jāha, n. the root of

the hair, g. karṇādi. —damanī, f. 'destroying the hair,' Prosopis spicigera, Gal. —drīṇhaṇa, mf(ī)n. serving for fastening the hair, AV. vi, 21, 3. —dha-ra, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv, 26. —dhāraṇa, n. keeping, i. e. not cutting the hair, BhP. xii, 2, 6. —dhārīṇī, f., N. of a plant (the root of sweet flag), L. —dhṛit, m. id., L. —paksha, m. side of the hair, temple, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 28; ĀśvGr. i, 7, 16 & 17, 8; much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh.; Prasannar. (ifc. f. ā). —paṅkti, f. a row or line or quantity of hair. —parṇī, f. Achyranthes aspera (apāmārgā), L. —pāsa, m. much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh.; Kum.; Vikr.; Ritus. (ifc. f. ā), &c.; (ī), f. a lock of hair hanging down from the top of the head, L. —piṅgala, m., N. of a Brāhman. —pradhārshaṇa, n. = -karshaṇa, MBh. vii, 102, 21. —prasāra, m. cleaning the hair, BhP. x, 59, 45 & 61, 6. —bandha, m. a hair-band, MBh. iv, 190; BhP.; = -vesha, L.; a particular position of the hands in dancing. —bhū, f. 'hair-ground,' head, L. —bhūmi, f. the skull on which hair grows, Jain.; Suśr. —maṇḍala, n. a lock of hair, Kaus. —mathanī, f. = -damanī, L. —mardana, n. cleaning the hair (v. l. -mārjana, one of the 64 kalās), Comm. on BhP. x, 45, 36. —mārjaka, m. n. a comb, L. —mārjana, n., v. l. for -mardana; a comb, L. —mīśra, mf(ā)n. 'mingled with hair,' soiled by hair, ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 5. —mushti, f. a handful of hair, W.; Melia Bukayun, Bhpr. i, 204; another plant (visha-mushti), L. —mushtika, m. Melia Bukayun, L. —yantri, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2635. —racanā, f. arranging or dressing the hair, Ritus. iv, 15. —rañjana, n. colouring the hair, ŚāṅhGr.; (as), m. the vegetable Eclipta prostrata, L. —rāja, m. (= -rañjana) Eclipta prostrata, L.; Wedelia calendulacea, L. —ruhā, f. a species of the Croton plant (bhadra-dantikā), L. —rūpā, f. 'hair-shaped,' Vanda Roxburghii, L. —romā, f. Mucuna pruriens, Gal. —luñcaka, m. 'pulling the hair,' a Jain ascetic, Prab. —luñcana, m. id., Hcar.; (am), n. pulling the hair, Daś. —vat (kēśa-), mfn. (= keśavā, Pāp. v, 2, 109) having long hair, MārKP.; having a mane, RV. viii, 116, 5; (ī), f., N. of a river. —vapa-na, n. shaving or cutting the hair, ĀśvGr. —vapanīya, m. 'hair-cutting or -shaving,' N. of a festival (belonging to the Rāja-sūya), ŚBr. v; TāndyaBr. xviii; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; ŚāṅkhŚr. —vār-dhana, mf(ī)n. causing the hair to grow, AV. vi, 21, 3 & 137, 1; (ī), f. Sida rhomboides, L. —vesha, m. (Pān. iv, 1, 42) a tress of hair, ĀśvGr. —veshta, m. the parting of the hair, Aprāt. iii, 43, Sch. —vyaparopana, n. pulling the hair, Ragh. iii, 56. —vyudāharana, n., N. of a work. —śūla, n. disease of the hair, MBh. iii, 12846. —śmaśrū, n. (gaṇa rājadanīdī) the hair of the head and the beard, AV. viii, 2, 17; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ūni), n. pl. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. —stuka, m. a lock of hair, Kaus. 42. —hantri-phalā, f. 'having fruits that destroy the hair,' = -damanī, Npr. —hantri, f. id., L. —has-ta, m. much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh. iii, 1822; Śis. viii, 27; Venis. (quoted in Śah.); the hair for a hand, Śis. viii, 27. —hṛit-phalā, f. = -hantri-ph°, Npr. —Kēśa-keśi, ind. (Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 2, 27; v, 4, 127 & vi, 3, 137; Gaṇar. 95, Sch.) hair to hair, head to head, Yājñ. ii, 283; MBh. —Kēśāgra, n. the top of a hair, ŚāṅkhGr. —Kēśāda, m. 'eating the hair,' N. of a parasitical insect, Car.; Suśr. —Kēśānta, m. (ifc. f. ā) the border of the hair on the forehead, ŚāṅkhGr.; TUp.; R.; Suśr.; long hair hanging down, lock of hair, tuft, MBh.; R. &c.; cutting off the hair finally (as a religious ceremony performed upon Brāhmins at 16 years of age, Kshatriyas at 22, and Vaiśyas at 24), PārGr.; Gobh.; Mn. ii, 65; Yājñ. i, 36; -karaṇa, n. id., Gobh. iii, 1, 2. —Kēśāntika, mfn. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead, Mn. ii, 46; relating to the ceremony of final tonsure, W. —Kēśāpahā, f. = °śa-damanī, Npr. —Kēśāmbu, n. Pavonia odorata, Bhpr. —Kēśāri, m. 'enemy of the hair,' Mesua Ferrea, L. —Kēśāruhā, f. = °śa-var-dhanī, L. —Kēśāli, m. 'row of hair,' Eclipta prostrata (keśa-rañjana), Npr. —Kēśāvarshaṇa, n. pulling the hair, especially amorously playing with it or rubbing it &c., W. —Kēśōccaya, m. much or handsome hair, W. —Kēśōṇḍuka, m. a sling or knot of hair, Suśr.; net-like apparitions seen while the eyes are shut, AitĀr. (ed. °ṇḍraka). —Kēśōṇḍraka, see °ṇḍuka.

Keśaka, mfn. bestowing care upon the hair, Pāp. v, 2, 66, Kāś.

Keśara, &c. See késara.

Keśavā, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 109) having long or much or handsome hair, AV. viii, 6, 23; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (as), m., N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; (hence) of the month Mārgaśirsha, VarBrS. cv, 14; Rottleria tinctoria, L.; N. of the author of a lexicon called Kalpa-dru; of the author of the Dvaita-pariśiṣṭa; of the father of Govinda and Ruci-kara; of the father of Brāhma and uncle of Maheśvara; of the son of Viśva-dhara and brother of Kari-nātha; of the father of Vopa-deva. —jātaka-paddhaty-udāharana, n. a Comm. by Viśva-nātha on the work Jātaka-paddhati. —jī-nanda-sar-man, m., N. of an author. —dāsa, m., N. of several authors. —dikshita, m., N. of a man. —daivajña, m., N. of an astronomer. —prabhu, m., N. of a man. —bhakti, f. devotion to Kṛishṇa, W. —bhaṭ-ṭa, m., N. of a man. —mīśra, m., N. of the author of the Dvaita-pariśiṣṭa and of the Chandoga-pariśiṣṭa. —śikshā, f., N. of a Śikshā. —śreshṭhin, m., N. of a merchant. —svāmin, m., N. of a gram-marian, Sūdradh. —Kēśavācārya, m., N. of a teacher. —Kēśavāditya, m. a form of the sun, SkandaP. —Kēśavāyudha, m. 'Kṛishṇa's weapon,' the Mango tree, L. —Kēśavārka, m. = °vāditya, SkandaP.; N. of the author of the Kṛishṇa-kṛīḍita (son of Jayāditya and grandson of Rāṇiga); N. of the author of the Jātaka-paddhati; of the author of the Vivāha-vṛindāvana. —Kēśavālaya, m. 'Keśava's abode,' the holy fig-tree, L. —Kēśavāvāsa, m. id., L.

1. **Keśi**, is, m. (= °sin), N. of an Asura, Hariv.

2. **Keśi** (in comp. for keśin). —grīhapati (°śī-), m. 'whose householder is Keśin (Dārbhya),' belonging to Keśin's family, ŚBr. xi, 8, 4, 1. —tīrtha, n., N. of a Tirtha. —dhvaja, m., N. of a prince (son of Kṛita-dhvaja), BhP. ix, 13, 20. —nīshūda-na, m. 'slayer of the Asura Keśin,' Kṛishṇa, Bhag. xviii, 1 (v. l. -nisūd°). —mathana, m. id., Gīt. ii, 11. —sūdāna, m. id., MBh. ii, 1214. —han, m. id., MBh.; Hariv. —hantri, m. id., MBh. ii, 1402.

Keśika, mfn. having fine or luxuriant hair, Pāp. v, 2, 109; (as), m. the plant Asparagus racemosus, L.; (ī), f., N. of the mother of Jahnu, VP.

Keśin, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 109) having fine or long hair (said of Rudra [cf. kapardīn], of his female attendants, of female demons, and of men), AV. xi, 2, 18 (cf. RV. x, 136, 1 ff.) & 31; xii, 5, 48; xiv, 2, 59; having a mane (as Indra's and Agni's horses), RV.; having tips (as rays or flames), RV. i, 140, 8 & 151, 6; (ī), m., 'N. of Rudra' (see before); of Viṣṇu, L.; 'a horse' (see before); a lion, L.; N. of an Asura slain by Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Kauśalyā, BhP. ix, 24, 47; (Pāp. vi, 4, 165) N. of Dārbhya or Dālbhya; (inī), f., N. of Durgā; (gaṇa kurv-ādi) N. of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 2558; iii, 14562; of a Rākshasi, Buddh.; of the daughter of the king of Vidarbha (wife of Sagara and mother of A-samañjas), Hariv. 797 ff.; R.; of the wife of Ājamīḍha (Suhotra) and mother of Jahnu, MBh. i, 3722; Hariv. 1416 & 1756; of the wife of Viśravas and mother of Rā-vaṇa and Kumbha-karṇa, BhP. vii, 1, 43; of a servant of Damayantī, Nal. xxii, 1; of the daughter of a Brāhman, Buddh.; Chrysopogon aciculatus, L.; Nardostachys Jaṭā-māṃsī, L.; (inī), f., see kaisind; (inīs), Ved. f. pl. 'the attendants of Rudra' (see before); 'N. of certain female demons' (see before).

Kēśya, mfn. being in the hair, AV. xiv, 2, 68; suitable to the hair, Suśr.; (as), m. (= °śa-rañjana) Eclipta prostrata, L.; (am), n. black Aloe wood, L.

केश 2. kēśa, am, n. 'whose lord is Prajā-pati (see 3. kēśa),' the lunar mansion Rohiṇī.

केशट keśaṭa, mfn. 'richly endowed with,' see madhu-; (as), m. a goat, L.; a louse, L.; Bigno-nia Indica, L.; the parching arrow of Kāma (the god of love), L.; a brother (cf. mātri-), L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; N. of a man, Kathās. cxxiii, 157.

केशव keśavā, °śi, &c. See 1. kēśa.

केसर késara, am, n. the hair (of the brow), VS. xix, 91; (in classical literature usually keśara), m. or n. (?), the mane (of a horse or lion), R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. id., KātyŚr. (kes°); (am), n. the tail of the Bos grunniens (used as a fan for driving away flies), L.; (as, L.; am), m. n. the filament of a lotus or of any vegetable, R.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; a fibre (as of a Mango fruit), Suśr.; (as), m. the plants