

splendour. -21 Wealth, property. -22 Dakṣa Prajāpati. -कम् 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नक्त which is explained thus; न कं (सुखम्) = अकं न अकं दुःखं यत्र) नुतपदकमला कमला करधृतकमला करोतु मे कमलम् (कम् + अलम्) Subhāṣ.; Ch. Up. 4. 10. 5. -2 Water; सत्येन मामिरेक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कम् Y. 2. 108; के शवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पाण्डवा हर्ष-निर्भराः Subhāṣ. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava.) -3 The head; as in -कन्धरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति). वलीपलित एजत्क इत्यहं प्रत्युदाहृतः Bhāg. 9. 6. 41. -4 Hair. -5 An act of a woman. -6 Flock of hair. -7 A collection of woman's acts (कं केशो कं च नारीणां करणे च तयोर्गणे). -8 milk. -9 Misery. -10 Poison. -11 Fear; cf. कं शिरः कं सुखं तोयं पयो दुःखं विषं भयम् Enm. -Comp. -ज a. watery, aquatic. -जम् A lotus. -दः a cloud (giving water).

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; e. g. वृक्षकः small tree; बालकः a chap; पुत्रकः dear boy; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्)

कंयु a. Happy, prosperous.

कम्बूलम् N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंशः A drinking vessel. (कं जलं शेते अत्र.)

कंस 2 Ā (कंस्ते) 1 To go. -2 To command. -3 To destroy; see कस्.

कंसः, -सम् 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet; उदुम्बरे कंसे चमसे वा सर्वौषधं फलानीति संभूय Bri. Up. 6. 3. 1. -2 Bell-metal, white copper. किं यत्तद्देवदत्तः कंसपात्र्यां पाणि-नौदनं सुद्धके Mbh. on P. I. 3. 1. -3 A particular measure known as आढक, q. v. -सः 1 N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛiṣṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kālanemi, and acted inimically towards Kṛiṣṇa and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devakī with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kāmsa that the eighth child of Devakī would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devakī every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarāma and Kṛiṣṇa, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Kṛiṣṇa grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kāmsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Kṛiṣṇa, who killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akṛūra to bring the boys to Mathurā. A severe

duel was fought between Kāmsa and Kṛiṣṇa, in which the former was slain by the latter.] cf. कंसं जघान कृष्णः which is an answer to the query कं संजघान कृष्णः । -2 Anything metallic. -3 Fire. -सा N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kāmsa. -Comp. -अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्, हन् m. 'slayer of Kāmsa, i. e. Kṛiṣṇa; स्वयं सन्धिकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1; -अस्थि n. Bell metal. -उद्भवा A fragrant earth. -कारः (-री f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कंसकारशङ्खकारौ ब्राह्मणास्तंबभूवतुः Śabdak. -2 a worker in pewter or whitebrass, a bell-founder, -कृषः Vāsudeva Śrikrṣṇa; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Śi. 1. 16. -माक्षिकम् a metallic substance in large grains; a sort of pyrites. -वणिक् m. a brazier or seller of brass vessels. -वधः, -हननम् the slaying of Kāmsa. कंसवधमाचष्टे कंसं घातयति Mbh. on P. III. 1. 26. -वधम् N. of a drama by Śeṣakṛiṣṇa

कंसकम् 1 Bell-metal. -2 Green sulphate of iron (an eye-cure).

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कंसिक a. (-की f.) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय a. Fit for, or relating to, a cup. -यम् Bell-metal.

कंसारम् Ved. 1 A bone. -2 Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 Ā. (कक्ते, ककित) 1 To wish. -2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady; see कक्क्.

ककजाकृत a. Ved. Mutilated; विविद्धा ककजाकृता Av. 11. 10. 25.

ककन्दः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.); Vāj. 24. 20.

ककर्तुः Destruction of happiness or of enemies; कक-द्वे वृषभो युक्त आसीत् Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of the back of the head (घाटा); Av. 10. 2. 8.

ककुञ्जलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. -2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below; अग्निर्मूर्धा दिवः ककुत् Rv. 8. 44. 16. -3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull; ककुद्दोषणी याचते महादेवः Mbh. on VI. 1. 63. ककुदे वृषस्य कृतबाहुम् Ki. 12. 20; R. 4. 22. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.); 'ककुदत्ककुदं श्रेष्ठे वृषाङ्के राजलक्ष्मणि' इति विश्वः; वृषपतिककुदं दत्त्वा यूने सितातपवारणम् R. 3. 70. -6 Any projecting corner; Bhāg. 5. 25. 7. -7 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharmā. According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; e. g. त्रिककुद्. -Comp. -स्यः [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Purāñjaya, son of Śaśāda,