

(*ma-as*), *as*, m. 'Rāma's horse-sacrifice,' N. of a part of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Rāmāśvamedhika*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, relating to Rāma's horse-sacrifice. — *Rāmen-dra-yati* (*ma-in*), *is*, m., N. of the author of a Vedānta treatise called the Viveka-sāra. — *Rāmen-dra-vana*, *as*, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Rāmeshu* (*ma-īśa*), *as*, m. a proper N.; (*am*), n., N. of a Linga. — *Rāmesvara* (*ma-īś*), *as*, m., N. of various persons; (*am*), n., N. of a Linga; of a Tirtha or sacred bathing-place. — *Rāmeshu* (*ma-īśu*), *us*, m. 'Rāma's arrow,' epithet of a species of sugar-cane; a proper N. — *Rāmottara-tāpanīya* (*ma-ul*), *am*, n. the second part of the Rāma-tāpanīya; [cf. *rāma-pūrva-t*.] — *Rāmōda* (*ma-uda*), *as*, m. a proper N. — *Rāmōdayana*, *as*, m. (fr. the preceding), a patronymic. — *Rāmopaniśad* (*ma-up*), *t*, *ī*, N. of one of the more recent Upaniśads of the Atharva-veda. — *Rāmopādhyāya* (*ma-up*), *as*, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Rāmopāsaka* (*ma-up*), *as*, m. a worshipper of Rāma-āndra the son of Daśa-ratha.

*Rāmaka*, *as*, &c. (fr. the Caus. of rt. *ram*), one who delights or gratifies, delighting; = *ramaka*, q. v.; (*as*), m., N. of a mountain.

*Rāmātha*, *as*, *am*, m. n. Asa Faetida; (*as*), m. Alangium Hexapetalum; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (*ī*), f. = *nādi-hingu*.

*Rāmaṇa*, *as*, m., N. of two plants, Diospyros Embryopteris; = *giri-nimba*; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras.

*Rāmaṇi*, *is*, m. a patronymic.

*Rāmaṇīyaka*, *am*, n. (fr. *r. ramaṇīya*), loveliness, agreeableness, charmingness, delightfulness, beauty; N. of a Dvīpa; (*as*, *ī*, *am*), lovely, agreeable, beautiful, pleasing.

*Rāmāla*, *as*, m. a proper N.

*Rāmāṇḍāra*, *as*, m., N. of an author.

*Rāmī*, *is*, m. (fr. *rāma*), a patronymic.

*Rāmīn*, *ī*, *īnī*, *ī*, delighting sexually, in *kṣhaṇa*-*o*, q. v.

*Rāmīla*, *as*, m. a lover, husband; the god of love, Kāma-deva; N. of a poet.

*Rāmī*, f. See under *rāma*.

*Rāmīyā*, f., Ved. night; [cf. *rātri*.]

**रामुष** *rāmusha*, N. of a place.

**राम्भ** *rāmbha*, *as*, m. (fr. *r. rambha*), the bamboo staff of a religious student.

**राय** *rāya*, *as*, m. a king, prince, (at the beginning or end of a proper N. used as a title of honour, = *rājan*, of which it is a corruption.) — *Rāya-mukūta*, *as*, m., N. of the author of the Pada-āndrikā, a commentary on the Amara-kosha; of the author of a work on law. — *Rāya-rāghava*, *as*, m., N. of the author of the Hasta-ratnāvalī.

**रायण** *rāyaṇa*, *am*, n. (said to be fr. rt. *r. rai*), sounding, crying, making a noise; pain (= *pīḍā*). — *Rāyaṇendra-sarasvatī* (*ṇa-in*), m., N. of a commentator.

**रायभाटी** *rāyabhāṭī*, f. the stream of a river; [cf. *raya*.]

**रायस्काम** *rāyas-kāma*, *rāyas-posha*, *rāyo-vāja*, &c. See under *r. rai*, p. 853, col. 3.

**रायाखनीय** *rāyākhaniya*, *as*, m., N. of a preceptor.

**रायान** *rāyāna* or *rāyana* (?), *as*, m. a proper N.

**रारा** *rārā*. See *rādhā*, p. 841, col. 2.

**राल** *rāla* or *rālaka*, *as*, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta (= *arāla*). — *Rāla-hārya*, *as*, m. Shorea Robusta.

**राव** *rāva*, *as*, m. (fr. rt. *r. ru*), a cry, shriek, roar, scream, yell, roaring, bellowing, vociferation, the cry of any animal; a sound, noise in general; [cf. *rava*.]

*Rāvaṇa*, *as*, *ī*, *am* (fr. the Caus.), screaming, roaring, crying, bellowing, bewailing, making lamentation;

(*as*), m. 'the Vociferator,' N. of the ruler of Lankā or Ceylon and the famous chief of the Rākshasas or demons whose subjugation and destruction by Rāma-āndra, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu, form the subject of the Rāmāyaṇa, (as son of Viśravas, he was younger brother of Kuvera, but by a different mother, Ilavilā being the mother of Kuvera, and Keśinī of the three other brothers, Rāvaṇa, Vibhishāṇa, and Kunibhā-karjā; both Rāvaṇa and Kuvera, the god of wealth, are often called Paulastya, as grandchildren of the Rishi Pulastya, one of the seven or ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, and as Kuvera is king of the Yakshas, so is Rāvaṇa of the Rākshasas, the latter, however, are always malignant beings [see *rākshasa*], and Rāvaṇa himself is one of the worst of the many impersonations of evil common in Hīndū mythology; he is the Satan of the Rāmāyaṇa as Duryodhana is of the Mahā-bhārata; he has ten heads [whence his names Daśa-grīva, Daśāna, &c.] and twenty arms, symbolizing strength; his power is described as so great, that where he is 'there the sun does not give out its heat, the winds through fear of him do not blow, the fire ceases to burn, and the ocean becomes motionless'; he even, by his power, defeated his own brother Viśravāṇa or Kuvera, and carried off his self-moving car, called Pushpaka, the wonders of which are described in the Rāmāyaṇa; this potency was, as usual, acquired by self-inflicted austerities, which had obtained from Brahmā a boon, in virtue of which Rāvaṇa was invulnerable by gods and divine beings of all kinds, though not by men or a god in human form; as Vishnu became incarnate in Rāma-āndra to destroy Rāvaṇa, so other gods produced innumerable monkeys, bears, and various semi-divine animals to do battle with the legions of demons, his subjects, under Khara, Dūshāṇa, and his other generals; see *hanu-mat*); a patronymic from Rāvaṇa; N. of the author of a commentary on the Sāma-veda; of one on the Ṛig-veda; of the author of the Arka-ūkitisā; of a king of Kāśmīra (mentioned together with Iodra-jit and Vibhishāṇa); (*am*), n. the act of screaming, &c.; N. of a Muhūrta. — *Rāvaṇa-gaṅgā*, f. 'Rāvaṇa's Ganges,' N. of a river in Lankā (called after the Rākshasa Rāvaṇa). — *Rāvaṇa-harā*, a particular stringed instrument. — *Rāvaṇa-hrada*, *as*, m., N. of a lake (from which the Sata-dru or Sutej takes its rise). — *Rāvaṇāri* (*ṇa-ari*), *is*, m. Rāvaṇa's enemy, i. e. Rāma.

*Rāvāṇī*, *is*, m. a patronymic from Rāvaṇa, N. of Indra-jit (eldest son of the demon Rāvaṇa) or of any son of Rāvaṇa; of the author of a Bāla-tantra; (*ayas*), m. pl. the sons of Rāvaṇa.

*Rāvin*, *ī*, *īnī*, *ī*, screaming, crying, roaring, bellowing.

**रावन्** *rāvan*. See p. 837, col. 2.

**रावौट** *rāvauṭa*, N. of a royal race.

**राश** *rāś*, various reading for rt. *rās*, q. v.

**राशभ** *rāśabha*, incorrect for *rāsabha*.

**राशि** *rāśi*, *is*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 132. fr. rt. *r. aś*), a heap, mass, pile, accumulation, congeries, group, multitude, quantity, number; the figure or figures put down for an arithmetical operation (such as multiplying, dividing, &c.); a measure of quantity (Ved. = *drona*); a sign of the zodiac (as being a certain sum or quantity of degrees), one twelfth part of the ecliptic, an astrological house; N. of an Ekāha (Ved.). — *Rāśi-gata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, placed in a heap, heaped, piled up, accumulated; computed, summed up. — *Rāśi-takra*, *am*, n. the zodiacal circle, zodiac; epithet of a particular mystical circle. — *Rāśi-traya*, *am*, n. 'triad of numbers,' the rule of three. — *Rāśi-nāman*, *a*, n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāśi under which he is born. — *Rāśi-pa*, *as*, m. the regent of an astrological house. — *Rāśi-pravibhāga*, *as*, m. a division or distribution of the twelve signs of the zodiac (under the twenty-eight Nakshatras); N. of

the 102nd Adhyāya of Varāha-mihira's Vṛihat-saṃhitā. — *Rāśi-bhāga*, *as*, m. a fraction. — *Rāśibhā-gānubandha* (*ga-an*), *as*, m. the addition of a fraction. — *Rāśibhāgāpavāha* (*ga-ap*), *as*, m. the subtraction of a fraction. — *Rāśi-bheda*, *as*, m. a portion or division of a zodiacal sign or astrological house. — *Rāśi-bhoga*, *as*, m. the passage of the sun or moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac. — *Rāśi-vyavahāra*, *as*, m. (in arithmetic) the method for finding the quantity contained in a heap. — *Rāśi-stha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, standing or being in a heap, heaped up, accumulated. — *Rāśi-karāṇa*, *am*, n. the making into a heap, heaping up, piling together. — *Rāśi-karāṇa-bhāṣya*, *am*, n., N. of a work of the Pāṣūpatas. — *Rāśi-kṛt*, cl. 8. P. A. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, &c., to make or form into a heap, heap together, pile up, accumulate. — *Rāśi-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, made into a heap, heaped up, accumulated. — *Rāśi-bhū*, cl. 1. P. -*bhāvati*, &c., to become a heap, be piled up or accumulated. — *Rāśi-bhūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, become a heap, accumulated, piled, heaped. — *Rāśy-anśa* = *navānśa*, q. v. — *Rāśy-adhi-pa*, *as*, m. the regent of an astrological house.

**राष्ट्र** *rāṣṭra*, *am*, n. (fr. rt. *r. rāj*); also *as*, m. in Mahā-bh. Anuśāsanā-p. 3050), a kingdom, realm, empire, dominion, sovereignty; a district, country, region, territory, inhabited country; a people, nation, subjects; (*as*, *am*), m. n. any public calamity (as famine, plague, &c.), affliction; (*as*), m., N. of a king (a son of Kāśī). — *Rāṣṭra-karshaya*, *as*, m. n. distressing or oppressing a kingdom. — *Rāṣṭra-kāma*, *as*, *a*, *am*, desiring a kingdom. — *Rāṣṭra-kūṭa*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a race. — *Rāṣṭra-gupti*, *is*, f. protection of a kingdom. — *Rāṣṭra-gopa*, *as*, m. a guardian or protector of a kingdom. — *Rāṣṭra-tantra*, *am*, n. system of government, government. — *Rāṣṭra-dā*, *ās*, *am*, Ved. giving dominion. — *Rāṣṭra-dīpsu*, *us*, *us*, *u* (see *dīpsu*), Ved. intending to injure a country or people, menacing a country. — *Rāṣṭra-devi*, f., N. of the wife of Citra-bhānu. — *Rāṣṭra-pati*, *is*, m. the lord of a kingdom, king, sovereign, (*rāṣṭrapata* is given as an adj. from this word). — *Rāṣṭra-pāla*, *as*, m. a protector or guardian of a kingdom, king, sovereign; N. of a son of Ugra-sena; (*ī*), f., N. of a daughter of Ugra-sena. — *Rāṣṭra-pālikā*, f., N. of a daughter of Ugra-sena. — *Rāṣṭra-bhanga*, *as*, m. breaking up or dissolution of a kingdom. — *Rāṣṭra-bhaya*, *am*, n. fear for a kingdom, danger threatening a country. — *Rāṣṭra-bhṛit*, *ī*, *t*, *t*, supporting a kingdom, taking care of the sovereignty; (*t*), m., N. of a son of Bharata; (*tas*), m. pl. the subjects of a kingdom; epithet of dice (in Atharva-veda VII. 109. 6); of certain prayers and oblations; (*t*), f., N. of an Apsaras. — *Rāṣṭra-bhṛit*, *is*, f. or *rāṣṭra-bhṛitya*, *am*, n. Ved. maintenance of government, support of authority. — *Rāṣṭra-bheda*, *as*, m. division of a kingdom. — *Rāṣṭra-varadhana*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, increasing the kingdom, exalting or extending dominion; (*as*), m., N. of a minister of Daśa-ratha and Rāma. — *Rāṣṭra-rāsin*, *ī*, m. an inhabitant of a kingdom, subject. — *Rāṣṭrānta-pāla* (*ra-an*), *as*, m. the protector of the borders of a country. — *Rāṣṭrābhivṛiddhi* (*ra-abh*), *is*, f. the increase of a kingdom, exaltation of a kingdom.

*Rāṣṭraka* at the end of an adj. comp. = *rāṣṭra*, a kingdom, &c.; (*as*, *ikā*, *am*), dwelling in a kingdom or country; (*ikā*), f. a kind of Solanum (= *bṛihatī*).

*Rāṣṭri*, *is*, f. = *rāṣṭri*, a female ruler, priestess, &c.

*Rāṣṭrika*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, belonging to or inhabiting a kingdom; (*as*), m. an inhabitant of a kingdom, subject; the ruler of a kingdom, governor; [cf. *rāṣṭraka* above.]

*Rāṣṭrin*, *ī*, *īnī*, *ī*, Ved. possessing or occupying a kingdom.

*Rāṣṭriya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, belonging to a kingdom or country; born in a kingdom; (*as*), m. a king's brother-in-law (in theatrical language).