(°*ma-aś*°), *as*, m. 'Rāma's horse-sacrifice,' N. of a part of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Rāmāśvamedhika*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, relating to Rāma's horse-sacrifice. — *Rāmendra-yati* (°*ma-in*°), *is*, m., N. of the author of a Vedānta treatise called the Viveka-sāra. — *Rāmendra-vana*, *as*, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Rāmeśa* (°*ma-īśa*), *as*, m. a proper N.; (*am*), n., N. of a Liṅga. — *Rāmeśvara* (°*ma-īś*°), *as*, m., N. of various persons; (*am*), n., N. of a Liṅga; of a Tīrtha or sacred bathing-place. — *Rāmeshu* (°*ma-ishu*), *us*, m. 'Rāma's arrow,' epithet of a species of sugar-cane; a proper N. — *Rāmottara-tāpanīya* (°*ma-ut*°), *am*, n. the second part of the Rāmatāpanīya; [cf. *rāma-pūrva-t*°.] — *Rāmoda* (°*ma-uda*), *as*, m. a proper N. — *Rāmodāyana*, *as*, m. (fr. the preceding), a patronymic. — *Rāmopanishad* (°*ma-up*°), *t*, *f*., N. of one of the more recent Upanishads of the Atharva-veda. — *Rāmopādhyāya* (°*ma-up*°), *as*, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Rāmopāsaka* (°*ma-up*°), *as*, m. a worshipper of Rāmaćandra 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.

Rāmaṭha, *as*, *am*, m. n. Asa Fœtida; (*as*), m. Alangium Hexapetalum; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (*ī*), f. = *nāḍī-hiṅgu*.

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

Rāmala, *as*, m. a proper N.

Rāmāṇḍāra, *as*, m., N. of an author.

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

Rāmin, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, delighting sexually, in *kshuṇa-r*°, q. v.

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

Rāmī, f. See under *rāma*.

Rāmyā, f., Ved. night; [cf. *rātri*.]

रामुष *rāmusha*, N. of a place.

राम्भ *rāmbha*, *as*, m. (fr. 1. *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-mukuṭa*, *as*, m., N. of the author of the Pada-ćandrikā, 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. 1. *rai*), sounding, crying, making a noise; pain (= *pīḍā*). — *Rāyaṇendra-sarasvati* (°*ṇa-in*°), m., N. of a commentator.

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

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

रायाणनीय *rāyāṇanīya*, *as*, m., N. of a preceptor.

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

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

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

राव *rāva*, *as*, m. (fr. rt. 1. *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 Laṅkā or Ceylon and the famous chief of the Rākshasas or demons whose subjugation and destruction by Rāmaćandra, the seventh incarnation of Vishṇu, 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, Vibhīshaṇa, and Kumbha-karṇa; both Rāvaṇa and Kuvera, the god of wealth, are often called Paulastya, as grandchildren of the Ṛishi 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 Hindū mythology; he is the Satan of the Rāmāyaṇa as Duryodhana is of the Mahā-bhārata; he has ten heads [whence his names Daśa-grīva, Daśānana, &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 Vaiśravaṇa 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 Vishṇu became incarnate in Rāma-ćandra 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, Dūshaṇa, and his other generals; see *hanu-mat*); a patronymic from Ravaṇa; N. of the author of a commentary on the Sāma-veda; of one on the Ṛig-veda; of the author of the Arka-ćikitsā; of a king of Kaśmīra (mentioned together with Indrajit and Vibhīshaṇa); (*am*), n. the act of screaming, &c.; N. of a Muhūrta. — *Rāvaṇa-gaṅgā*, f. 'Rāvaṇa's Ganges,' N. of a river in Laṅkā (called after the Rākshasa Rāvaṇa). — *Rāvaṇa-hasra*, a particular stringed instrument. — *Rāvaṇa-hrada*, *as*, m., N. of a lake (from which the Sata-dru or Sutlej takes its rise). — *Rāvaṇāri* (°*ṇa-ari*), *is*, m. Rāvaṇa's enemy, i. e. Rāma.

Rāvaṇi, *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*, *iṇī*, *i*, screaming, crying, roaring, bellowing.

रावन् *rāvan*. See p. 837, col. 2.

रावौट *rāvauṭa*, N. of a royal race.

राश् *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. 1. *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. = *droṇa*); 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-ćakra*, *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. — *Rāśibhāgānubandha* (°*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-karaṇa*, *am*, n. the making into a heap, heaping up, piling together. — *Rāśi-karaṇa-bhāshya*, *am*, n., N. of a work of the Pāśupatas. — *Rāśī-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti*, *-kurute*, &c., to make or form into a heap, heap together, pile up, accumulate. — *Rāśī-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, made into a heap, heaped up, accumulated. — *Rāśī-bhū*, cl. 1. P. *-bhavati*, &c., to become a heap, be piled up or accumulated. — *Rāśī-bhūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, become a heap, accumulated, piled, heaped. — *Rāśy-aṃśa* = *navāṃśa*, q. v. — *Rāśy-adhipa*, *as*, m. the regent of an astrological house.

राष्ट्र *rāshṭra*, *am*, n. (fr. rt. 1. *rāj*; also *as*, m. in Mahā-bh. Anuśāsana-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 Kāśi). — *Rāshṭra-karshaṇa*, *am*, n. distressing or oppressing a kingdom. — *Rāshṭra-kāma*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, desiring a kingdom. — *Rāshṭra-kūṭa*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a race. — *Rāshṭra-gupti*, *is*, f. protection of a kingdom. — *Rāshṭra-gopa*, *as*, m. a guardian or protector of a kingdom. — *Rāshṭra-tantra*, *am*, n. system of government, government. — *Rāshṭra-dā*, *ās*, *ās*, *am*, Ved. giving dominion. — *Rāshṭra-dipsu*, *us*, *us*, *u* (see *dipsu*), Ved. intending to injure a country or people, menacing a country. — *Rāshṭra-devī*, f., N. of the wife of Citra-bhānu. — *Rāshṭra-pati*, *is*, m. the lord of a kingdom, king, sovereign, (*rāshṭrapata* is given as an adj. from this word.) — *Rāshṭra-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. — *Rāshṭra-pālikā*, f., N. of a daughter of Ugra-sena. — *Rāshṭra-bhaṅga*, *as*, m. breaking up or dissolution of a kingdom. — *Rāshṭra-bhaya*, *am*, n. fear for a kingdom, danger threatening a country. — *Rāshṭra-bhṛit*, *t*, *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. — *Rāshṭra-bhṛiti*, *is*, f. or *rāshṭra-bhṛitya*, *am*, n., Ved. maintenance of government, support of authority. — *Rāshṭra-bheda*, *as*, m. division of a kingdom. — *Rāshṭra-vardhana*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, increasing the kingdom, exalting or extending dominion; (*as*), m., N. of a minister of Daśa-ratha and Rāma. — *Rāshṭra-vāsin*, *ī*, m. an inhabitant of a kingdom, subject. — *Rāshṭrānta-pāla* (°*ra-an*°), *as*, m. the protector of the borders of a country. — *Rāshṭrābhivṛiddhi* (°*ra-abh*°), *is*, f. the increase of a kingdom, exaltation of a kingdom.

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

Rāshṭri, *is*, f. = *rāshṭrī*, a female ruler, proprietress, &c.

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

Rāshṭrin, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, Ved. possessing or occupying a kingdom.

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