

**राल** *rāla*, *rālaka* or *rāli*, m. the resin of *Shorea Robusta*, L.

**रालक** *rālaka* (?), m. *Shorea Robusta*, L.

**राव** *rāva*, m. (√*i. ru*) a cry, shriek, roar, yell, any sound or noise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

**रावाण**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to cry (with gen. or ifc.; only in this sense to explain the name of the famous Rākshasa), MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of the ruler of Lañkā or Ceylon and the famous chief of the Rākshasas or demons whose destruction by Rāmācandra forms the subject of the Rāmāyaṇa (as son of Viśravas he was younger brother of Kubera, but by a different mother, Ilavilā being the mother of Kubera, and Keśinī of the three other brothers, Rāvaṇa, Vibhishana, and Kumbha-karṇa; he is one of the worst of the many impersonations of evil common in Hindū mythology; he has ten heads and twenty arms, symbolizing strength; this power was, as usual, acquired by self-inflicted austerities, which had obtained from Brahmā a boon, in virtue of which R<sup>o</sup> was invulnerable by gods and divine beings of all kinds, though not by men or a god in human form; as Viṣṇu became incarnate in Rāmācandra to destroy R<sup>o</sup>, so the other gods produced innumerable monkeys, bears, and various semi-divine animals to do battle with the legions of demons, his subjects, under Khara, Dūshana, and his other generals), MBh.; R.; Hariv. &c. (IW. 353); patr. fr. *ravana*, g. *śivādi*; N. of a prince of Kāśmīra, Rājat.; of various authors, Cat.; (ī), f. (with *cikitsā*) N. of a medical wk.; n. the act of screaming &c., MW.; N. of a Muhūrta, Cat. — **gaṅgā**, f. 'R<sup>o</sup>'s Ganges,' N. of a river in Lañkā, GāruḍaP. — **caritra**, n., -**bhaiṭ** (or *chalākshara*), N. of wks. — **vadha**, m. 'killing of R<sup>o</sup>,' original N. of the Bhaṭṭi-kāvya. — **vaha**, m. (Prākṛit = prec.) another N. of the Setubandha (q.v.) — **sūdana**, m. 'destroyer of R<sup>o</sup>,' N. of Rāma, L. — **hasra**, m. or n. a partic. stringed instrument, L., Sch. — **hrada**, m. N. of a lake (from which the Śata-dru or Sutlej takes its rise), Buddh. **Rāvanāri**, m. 'R<sup>o</sup>'s enemy,' N. of Rāma, L. **Rāvanārjunīya**, n. N. of a grammatical poem, by Bhaumaka Bhaṭṭa (quoted in Kāś.).

**Rāvani**, m. (patr. fr. *ravana*, g. *taulvaly-ādi*), N. of Indra-jit, MBh.; R.; of Siṅha-nāda, Bālar.; of any son of Rāvaṇa (pl. the sons of R<sup>o</sup>), Bhaṭṭ.

2. **Rāvan**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 871, col. 3) crying, sounding (in *bṛihad-r<sup>o</sup>*, q.v.)

**Rāvita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) sounded, made to resound, filled with sound or noise, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; n. sound, noise, R.

**Rāvin**, mf(ī)n. screaming, crying, roaring, bellowing, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.

**रावट** *rāvaṭ*, ind. (a word occurring in a partic. formula), MaitrS.

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

**राश** *rāś*, v.l. for √*rās*, q.v.

**राशभ** *rāśabha*, w.r. for *rāsabha*.

**राशि** *rāśi*, m. (L. also f.; once m.c. in R. ī, f.; derivation doubtful, but cf. Up. iv, 32) a heap, mass, pile, group, multitude, quantity, number, RV. &c. &c.; (in arithm.) a sum or the figure or figures put down for an operation (such as multiplying, dividing &c.), Col.; a measure of quantity (= *drona*), ŚārngS.; a sign of the zodiac (as being a certain sum or quantity of degrees), one-twelfth part of the ecliptic, an astrological house, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c. (cf. IW. 178); a heap of corn, L.; N. of an Ekāha, ŚrS. — **gata**, mfn. placed in a heap, heaped, piled up, MW.; summed up, computed, algebraic or arithmetical, Col. — **cakra**, n. the zodiacal circle, zodiac, Col.; N. of a partic. mystical circle, Cat. — **traya**, n. 'triad of numbers,' (in arithm.) the cat. of three. — **dāsā-phala**, n. N. of wk. — **nāman**, n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born, MW. — **pa**, m. the regent of an astrological house, VarBṛS. — **pravibhāga**, m. a division or distribution of the 12 signs of the zodiac under the 28 Nakshatras (N. of VarBṛS. cii). — **prāyaścitta**, n. N. of wk. — **bhāga**, m. a fraction, Col.; *gānubandha*, m. the addition of a fr<sup>o</sup>, ib.; *gāpavāha*, m. the subtraction of a fr<sup>o</sup>, ib. — **bheda**, m. a portion or division of a zodiacal sign or astrological house, VarBṛS. — **bhoga**, m. the passage of the sun or moon or any planet through the sign of a planet, W. — **marāya**, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ArshBr.

— **vyavahāra**, m. (in arithm.) the method for finding the quantity contained in a heap, Līl. — **śas**, ind. in heaps, Śiś. — **stha**, mfn. standing in a heap, heaped up, accumulated, Kathās.

**Rāsika**, mfn. (ifc. after a numeral) consisting of a partic. sum or number of quantities, Col. (cf. *rāsi*).

**Rāsi**, in comp. for *rāsi*. — **karana**, n. the making into a heap, piling together, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 41, Sch.; -**bhāshya**, n. N. of a wk. of the Pāsupatas (also called -*kara-bhāshya*), Sarvad.; Cat. — √*kri*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to form into a heap, pile up, accumulate, Kathās. — **kṛita**, mfn. made into a heap, heaped up, accumulated, R. — √*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become a heap or mass, be piled up or accumulated, Megh. — **bhūta**, mfn. become a heap, piled up, accumulated, ib.; -*dhana*, mfn. one who has piled up treasures, Rājat.

**Rāsy**, in comp. for *rāsi*. — **anśa**, m. = *navānśa*, q.v. — **adhipa**, m. the regent of an astrological house, VarBṛS. — **abhidhāna**, n. N. of wk.

**राष्ट्र** *rāṣṭra*, m. n. (fr. √*rāj*; g. *ardharcādi*; m. only MBh. xiii, 3050) a kingdom (Mn. vii, 157 one of the 5 Prakṛitis of the state), realm, empire, dominion, district, country, RV. &c. &c.; a people, nation, subjects, Mn.; MBh. &c.; any public calamity (as famine, plague &c.), affliction, L.; m. N. of a king (son of Kāśi), BhP. — **karshana**, n. distressing or oppressing a kingdom, Mn. vii, 112. — **kāma** (*rāṣṭra*), mfn. desiring a k<sup>o</sup>, TS. — **kūṭa**, m. N. of a man, HPariś.; of a people, Inscr. — **gupti**, f. protection of a k<sup>o</sup>, MBh. — **gopa**, m. a guardian or protector of a k<sup>o</sup>, AitBr. — **tantra**, n. system of government, administration, R. — **dā**, mfn. conferring dominion, MaitrS. — **dipsu**, mfn. intending to injure a k<sup>o</sup>, menacing a country, AV. — **devī**, f. N. of the wife of Citra-bhānu, Vās., Introd. — **paṭa**, mfn. (fr. next), g. *aśvapaty-ādi*. — **pati** (*rāṣṭra*), m. 'lord of a k<sup>o</sup>,' a sovereign, ŚBr.; MBh. — **pāla**, m. 'protector of a k<sup>o</sup>,' a sovereign, BhP.; N. of a son of Ugra-sena, Hariv.; Pur.; of another man, Buddh.; (ī), f. N. of a daughter of Ugra-sena, Hariv.; Pur.; *la-paripṛicchā*, f. N. of wk. — **pālikā**, f. = *pālī*, BhP. — **bhaṅga**, m. breaking up or dissolution of a k<sup>o</sup>, Dhūrtas. — **bhaya**, n. fear for a k<sup>o</sup>, danger threatening a country, VarBṛS. — **bhṛit**, m. 'bearing sway,' (prob.) a tributary prince, AV.; AitBr.; Kāth.; N. of dice, AV.; of a son of Bharata, BhP.; f. N. of an Apsaras, AV.; of partic. prayers and oblations (-*tvā*, n.), TS.; ŚBr.; GṛŚrS. — **bhṛiti**, f. (TS.), -**bhṛitya**, n. (AV.) maintenance of government or authority. — **bheda**, m. division of a k<sup>o</sup>, Kathās. — **bhedin**, m. 'subverter of a k<sup>o</sup>,' a rebel, ib. — **mukhya**, m. the chief of a k<sup>o</sup> or country, Daś. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing a k<sup>o</sup>, exalting dominion, R.; m. N. of a minister of Daśa-ratha and Rāma, ib. — **vāsin**, m. an inhabitant of a k<sup>o</sup>, subject, L. — **viplava**, m. calamity or ruin of a k<sup>o</sup>, Cāṇ. (v.l.) — **vivṛiddhi**, f. increase or prosperity of a k<sup>o</sup>, VarBṛS. — **saṁvarga**, m. N. of a Paṇi. of the AV. **Rāshtrānta-pāla**, m. the protector of the borders of a k<sup>o</sup>, Kām. **Rāshṭrābhivṛiddhi**, f. increase or exaltation of a kingdom, VarBṛS.

**Rāshṭraka** (ifc.) = *rāshṭra*, a kingdom, country &c., MBh.; mfn. dwelling in a k<sup>o</sup> or c<sup>o</sup>, BhP.; (ikā), f. a kind of solanum (= *bṛihatī*), L.

**Rāshṭri**, f. = *rāshṭrī*, a female ruler, proprietress, Gobh.

**Rāshṭrika**, mfn. belonging to or inhabiting a kingdom, MW.; m. an inhabitant of a k<sup>o</sup>, subject, Mn. x, 61; the ruler of a k<sup>o</sup>, governor, Hariv.

**Rāshṭrīn**, mfn. possessing or occupying a kingdom, ŚBr.

**Rāshṭriya**, mfn. relating to or dealing with a kingdom, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 87, Sch.; m. an heir-apparent or pretender, MaitrS. (v.l.); a king's brother-in-law (also -*syāla*), Mṛicch.; Śak.

**Rāshṭrī**, f. a female ruler or sovereign or proprietress, RV.; AitBr.

**Rāshṭriya**, mfn. (cf. *rāshṭriya*) belonging to a country or kingdom, ŚBr.; m. an heir-apparent or pretender, MaitrS.; a king's brother-in-law, MBh.

**रास** 1. *rās* (cf. √*i. ras*), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 25) *rāsate* (pf. *rarāse*, Kāv.; fut. *rāsītā*, *rāsishyate*, Gr.; aor. *arāsishṭa*, ib.), to howl, cry, MBh.; R. &c.: Intens. *rārāsyate*, to cry aloud, utter loud lamentations (only p. *rārāsyamāna*; B. *vāvāsyamāna*), MBh.

**Rāsa**, m. uproar, noise, din, L.; N. of a partic.

rustic dance practised by cowherds, (esp.) the dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the Gopīs, Hariv.; Pur.; Git. &c. (cf. *rāsaka*); any sport or play, L.; a legend (?), in *narmadā-sundarī-r<sup>o</sup>* (q.v.); = *bhāshā-śrīṅghalaka*, L. — **kṛidā**, f. = *goshṭhī*, BhP.; Pañcar.; N. of a ch. of the BhP.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **gītikā**, f. N. of a ch. of the Rāsōllāsa-tantra. — **goshṭhī**, f. the sportive dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdresses, BhP. — **pañcādhyāyī**, f. N. of a ch. of the BhP. — **pranetṛi**, m. leader of the dance called Rāsa, Hariv. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of wk. — **maṇḍala**, n. Kṛishṇa's circular dancing ground, BhP.; Pañcar. — **mahōtsava**, m. = *goshṭhī*, Pañcar. — **yātrā**, f. a festival in honour of Kṛishṇa and his dances with the Gopīs (kept on the full moon of the month Kārttika), W.; -*paddhati*, f., -*viveka*, m. N. of wks. — **vilāsa**, m., -**sundara-mahākāvya**, n. N. of wks. **Rāse-rasa**, m. = *utsava* or = *parihāsa*, L. **Rāsōllāsa-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. **Rāsaka**, m. a kind of dance, Hcar.; a kind of song, ib.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṁgīt.; m. n. a kind of dramatic entertainment, Sāh.

1. **Rāsana**. See *ghora-r<sup>o</sup>*.

**Rāsabha**, m. (√*i. rās*) 'the brayer,' an ass, jackass, donkey, RV. &c. &c.; (ī), f. a she-ass, MBh.; Pañcat. — **dhūsara**, mfn. grey as an ass, light brown, MW. — **yukta**, mfn. yoked with asses, R. — **vandinī**, f. Arabian jasmine, W. — **sena**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Rāsabhārava**, m. the braying of asses, MBh. **Rāsabhārūpa**, mfn. brown as an ass, ib.

**Rāsin**. See *ghora-rāsin*.

**Rāsya**. See *go-rāsya*.

**रास्** 2. *rās*. See √*i. rā*.

**रासन** 2. *rāsana*, mfn. (fr. *rasanā*) relating to or perceptible by the tongue, savoury, palatable, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 92, Sch.

**रासभ** *rāsabha*. See above.

**रासायन** *rāsāyana*, mfn. (fr. *rasāyana*) relating to an elixir &c., Suśr.

**रासा** *rāsā*, f. a girdle (cf. *raśanā*, *raśmī*), VS.; ŚBr.; the ichneumon plant, Suśr.; ŚārngS. (v.l. *rāshṇā*); N. of various other plants (*Mimosa Octandra*; *Acampe Papillosa* &c.), L.; bdellium, Bhpr.

**Rāsnākā**, f. a small girdle or band, Kāth.

**Rāsnāvā**, mfn. having a girdle, girdled, girt, ŚBr.

**रास्प** *rāspa*. See *rāspira* below.

**रास्पिन** *rāspina*, mfn. (prob. connected with √*i. ras*, 1. *rās*, *raṣ*, and said to mean 'sounding, noisy, loud,' RV. i, 122, 4; cf. Nir. vi, 21).

**Rāspirā**, mfn. (prob.) id., RV. v, 43, 14 (Sāy. 'the Hotṛi who holds the sacrificial ladle,' fr. a word *rāspa* = 2. *jukū*).

**राहक्षति** *rāhakshati*, m. patr., g. *pailādi* (Kāś. *rohakshiti*).

**राहडी** *rāhaḍī*, f. (in music) a kind of composition, Saṁgīt.

**राहवि** *rāhavi*, *oṣiya*. See p. 880, col. 1.

**राहित्य** *rāhitya*, n. (fr. *rahita*, ifc.) destituteness, non-possession, the being destitute of or free from or without, Sāh.; Sarvad.

**राहिल** *rāhila*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

**राहु** *rāhū*, m. (fr. √*rabh*; cf. *graha* and √*grah*) 'the Seizer,' N. of a Daitya or demon who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (he is fabled as a son of Vipra-citti and Siṅhikā and as having a dragon's tail; when the gods had churned the ocean for the Amṛita or nectar of immortality, he disguised himself like one of them and drank a portion; but the Sun and Moon revealed the fraud to Viṣṇu, who cut off Rāhu's head, which thereupon became fixed in the stellar sphere, and having become immortal through drinking the Amṛita, has ever since wreaked its vengeance on the Sun and Moon by occasionally swallowing them; while at the same time the tail of the demon became Ketu [q.v.] and gave birth to a numerous progeny of comets and fiery meteors; in astron. Rāhu is variously regarded as a dragon's head, as the ascending node of the moon [or point where the moon intersects the ecliptic in passing northwards], as one of the planets [cf. *graha*], and as the regent of the