

Daçarathasya putra(h) ("the son of Daçaratha"): -III, 8656.

Daçarathātmaja (do.): III, 16113 (*R°*).

Dācarathī (do.): I, 221 (*R°*), 2101 (*yathā yajño D°ēh*), 7493 (*R°*); II, 329 (*R°*); III, 1952 (*R°*), 1954, 8208 (*R°*), 8657, 8658 (*R°*), 8660 (*R°*), 8666 (*R°*), 8668 (*R°*), 11197 (*R°*), 11338, 16291; VII, 2224 (*R°*), 2235 (*R°*), 4040 (*R°*), 6937 (*°ēh samāh*), 8975 (*R°*); VIII, 4397 (*°ēh samau*, sc. Karna and Arjuna); XII, 944 (*R°*), 12949 (*R°*), 12968 (*R°*); XIII, 3690 (*R°*), 6258 (*R°*); XIV, 49.

Ikshvākunandana, **Kākutstha**, **Kausalyā-nandivardhana**, **Kausalyāmātr**, **Kosalendra**, **Lakshmanāgraja** (VII, 2226), **Rāghava**, q.v.

Rāma³ (i.e. Bala-Rāma, q.v.): I, 390, 596, 621, 624, 7014, 7507, 7548, 7595, 7955, 7987, 7998, 8006, 8015, 8022; II, 598, 643, 1274, 1509; III, 595, 1977, 1993, 12009, 10231, 10233, 10240, 10259, 10260, 10261, 10262, 10267, 14736; V, 3, 2855, 3218, 4926, 5349; VI, 15797; VII, 412, 1042, 4193; VIII, 31, 1952; IX, 598, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1984, 12004, 2176, 2246, 2248, 2314, 2316, 2760, 2762, 3006, 3008, (3010), 3011, 3038, 3052, 3055, 3064, 3067, 3068, 3072, 3078, 3079, 3081, 3106 (?), 3121, 3344, 3365, 3370; X, 505, 638; XII, 4471 (?); XIII, 630, 6867; XVI, 8, 20, 29, 32, 43, 62, 72, 104, 105, 111, 112, 114, 116, 142, 172, 207, 261; XVII, 10.

Rāma⁴ = Vishnu (1000 names).

Rāmacarita ("Rāma's exploits"; name of a poetical work).

§ 640 (Rājadh.): XII, 57, 2086 (*glokaṣ cāyam* (i.e. v. 2087) *purā gito Bhārgaveṇa mahātmanā ākhyāno* (B. *ākhyāto*) *R°e nṛpatim prati*; PCR. takes Bhārgava = Uçanas, but Bhārgava is probably = Vālmiki, and the Rāmāyana is meant).

Rāmahrada¹, pl. (*°āh*) (the lakes of Rāma). § 363 (Tirthayātrāp.): The *R.* had been dug by Rāma Jāmadagnya and filled with the blood of the *kshatriyas* in order to gratify his father and forefathers, who therefore granted him the boon that his ascetic merit should again be increased (*tapa apyāyanam*), that he should be freed from his sin of having exterminated the *kshatriya* race, and that his lakes should be *tirthas* celebrated over the world. Then they disappeared. To him who bathing there offers oblations to the *Pitṛs*, they will grant his desires and eternal heaven (*Svargalokaṁ*), etc.: III, 83, 5096, 6010.—§ 369 (Kurukshetra): III, 83, 7078 (*Tarantukārantukayor antaram R°ānā ca Macakrukasya etat Kurukshetram Samantapañcakam*).—§ 409 (Plakshāvataranag.): III, 129, 10518.—§ 615kk (Kurukshetrak.): IX, 53, 3032 (= III, 7078, with *tu* for *ca* and *°kra°* for *°kru°*).—§ 638 (Rājadh.): XII, 48, 1705 (*pañca*, made by Rāma Jāmadagnya).—Do.², sg. (do.): § 573 (Ambopākhyānap.): V, 186, 7355 (there Ambā performed austerities).—§ 733v (Ānuçāsanik.): By bathing in the *R.* and offering water to the *Pitṛs* in the *Vipāçā* one is cleansed from his sins. By bathing in the *Māhāhrada* one attains to the end of *Jāmadagni*, etc.: XIII, 25, 1733.

Rāmaka, a mountain. § 284 (Sahadeva): II, 31, 1172 (*parvatam*, in the south, conquered by Sahadeva).

Ramana¹. § 116 (Vasu, pl.): I, 66, 2586 (son of Varcas (or of Varcasvin) and Manoharā).

Ramana², pl. (*°āh*), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9ç, 374 (in the north).

Ramanaka, name of a varaha. § 574i (Jambūkh.): On the south of Çveta and the north of Nishadha is the varsha

Ramanaka. The men there are white, of good parentage and handsome, without enemies, living for 11,500 years, ever cheerful: VI, 8, 288 (*varsham*).

Ramānātha ("the husband of Rāmā, i.e. Lakshmi") = Kṛṣṇa: II, 2292.

Rāmaniyaka, name of an island. § 38 (Kadrū): I, 26, 1303.—§ 39 (cf. Āstikap.): Description of *R.*: by Viçvakarman it had been made the abode of the makaras, there the serpents first saw the terrible *Lavana* [the *Asura*, Nīl.]; it is adorned with many trees which grow only on the hills of Malaya, and is dear to the Gandharvas (I, 27).

Rāmānuja¹ ("younger brother of Rāma") = Kṛṣṇa: V, 2741 (*Çaurik*).

Rāmānuja² ("younger brother of Rāma") = Lakshmana: VII, 5888 (*L°*).

Rāma[rājy]ābhishheka ("the anointing of Rāma"). § 543: Having slain *Rāvana*, *Rāma* was worshipped by D., R., and G. uttering *jaya*; he gave *Lankā* to *Vibhishana*, *Avinḍhya* came with *Sitā*, whom *Rāma* repudiated. *Lakshmana* and the monkeys were sorrowful; *Brahmān* appeared on his chariot, etc. (a); *Sitā* swore by *Mātariçvan*, etc. (β), that she was innocent. A celestial voice was heard, *Vayu*, etc. (γ) attested her innocence. *Brahmān* said that it was by his grace that *Rāvana* (the enemy of D., G., N., Y., Dā., M.-r.) had been unslayable; but *Sitā* had been protected by the curse of *Nalakubara*. *Daçaratha* commanded him to take back his wife and rule his kingdom at *Ayodhyā*, his exile of fourteen years was over. *Rāma* gave boons to *Avinḍhya* and *Trijaṭa*. *Brahmān* and the gods, headed by *Indra*, granted *Rāma* adherence to virtue and invincibility, and the monkeys were restored to life. *Sitā* granted to *Hanumat*, that his life might last as long as the fame of *Rāma*, and gave him celestial wines and drinks. *Matali* said: "Thou hast dispelled the sorrows of D., G., Y., As., N., and men, and therefore all creatures with D., As., G., Y., Rā., and Pn. will always speak of thee." Having made arrangements for the protection of *Lankā*, *Rāma*, etc. (δ) recrossed the bridge riding on *Pushpaka*, at the seashore he dismissed the monkeys with presents, then he re-entered *Kishkindhyā*, where he installed *Angada* as *yuvarāja*. Having reached *Ayodhyā* he dispatched *Hanumat* as envoy to *Bharata*. Then he entered *Nandigrāma* and saw *Bharata* and *Çatrughna*, *Bharata* made the kingdom over to him. *Vanishtha* and *Vāmadeva* installed him in the sovereignty under the *nakshatra* which belongs to *Vishnu* (*Vaiçṇave*, i.e. *Çravaṇa*, Nīl.). Then he dismissed *Sugrīva*, *Vibhishana*, etc., and gave *Pushpaka* back to *Kubera*. He then performed ten *jāṛāthya* horse-sacrifices on the *Gomati* (III, 291).

Rāma-Rāvana-yuddha ("the combat between *Rāma* and *Rāvana*"). § 537: Headed by *Rāvana* many small *Rakshasas* and *Piçācas*, viz. *Parvata*, etc. (a), invisible penetrated among the monkeys. *Vibhishana* broke the spell of their invisibility, and they were all slain. *Rāvana* with the *Rakshasas* and *Piçācas* formed the array named after *Uçanas* (*Auçanasam vyāham*). *Rāma* disposed his troops after the rule of *Brhaspati* (*Bārhaspatyam vidhim*). *Rāvana* fought with *Rāma*, etc. (β), then an encounter came about with celestial weapons of great force (III, 285).

Ramāta, pl., v. **Rāmātha**, f.

Ramātha, pl. (*°āh*). § 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 656, 2430 (enumeration of low or barbarous peoples). Cf. next.

Rāmātha, pl. (*°āh*), a people. § 285 (Nakula): II, 32, 1194 (in the west, vanquished by Nakula).—§ 342 (Indra-