

bers of the royal household; the latter towards Sāmantas.⁴ Collect taxes through faithful servants annually.⁵ Earn the title of Rājaṛṣi like Yayāti,⁶ ety. of.⁷

¹ M. 215. 56-99; 238. 12. ² Ib. 220. 8-47. ³ Ib. 223. 7 f.
⁴ Ib. 226. 3-12. ⁵ Ib. 215. 57. ⁶ Ib. 13. 62; 43. 23; 46. 28. ⁷ Vā 62. 134; 109. 54.

Rājaṛṣi—a title of Purūravas, Yayāti and Kārtavīrya;¹ attained by Śamika.² For some more names see *Vā. P.*³

¹ M. 13. 62; 43. 23; Vā. 96. 190. ² M. 46. 28. ³ Vā. 32, 38, 54; 61. 80, 86-88; 99. 15, 127.

Rājaka—son of Viśākhayūpa, and father of Nandivar-dhana, the Magadha king.

Bhā. XII. 1. 3-4.

Rājakṛtyam—to punish evil doers and to protect the law abiding.

M. 211. 9.

Rājakeśi—a sage.

M. 196. 26.

Rājagṛaha—the capital of Malla whom Kṛṣṇa vanquished; the palace of.

Br. III. 73. 100; IV. 14. 11.

Rājagṛham—a sacred place in Kikaṭa.

Vā. 108. 73.

Rājata—a dāna; also Raupyācalam; the best gift is of 10,000 palams of silver; the giver goes to the world of the moon; then of 5,000 and then 2,500 palams; anything above 20 palams.

M. 83. 6; 91. 1 ff