ratna-dhenu (EI 13, 16, 24), name of a mahādāna.

ratna-grha (CII 3), 'the jewel-house'; the house enshrining the three ratnas, regarded by some as denoting a great Buddhist stūpa.

(EI 19; LL), Buddhist; a sanctuary; the sanctuary of a Buddha image.

ratn-āśva (EI 24), name of a mahādāna.

ratna-traya (EI 8), Jain; samyag-darśana, samyag-jñāna and samyak-cāritra.

(EI 27, 30, 31), Buddhist; the *tri-ratna* or trinity; a Buddhist religious establishment enshrining the three *ratnas*; rent-free land in its possession (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, p. 46). Cf. *ratnatraya-sambhoga*.

ratnatraya-sambhoga; (HRS), traced in Bengal records; rentfree holding in the possession of Buddhist religious establishments where the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha were worshipped; same as ratna-traya. Cf.  $r\bar{a}ja$ -sambhoga.

Rațtagudi (EI 30), same as Rațtodi; official designation; probably the same as R  $\bar{a}strak \bar{u}ta$ .

Rațțagullu (EI 27), probably, the same as Rāstrakūța. rattī, see rati.

Rațțodi (EI 30), official designation; same as Rațțagudi. Rāu (IA 18), same as Rāva (Sanskrit Rājan) or abbreviation of Rāuta (q.v.).

raukya-dra (LP), abbreviation of raukya-dramma; 'drammas in cash'; cf. raukya with Gujarātī rokadā.

*Rāula* (EI 24, 28), derived from Sanskrit *Rājakula*; title of nobility; same as *Rāvata*, etc.

raupya-țańka, 'silver țańka (q.v.)'. See JNSI, Vol. XXII, p. 197. According to Nārada, a silver kārşāpaņa was called raupya in South India.

 $R\bar{a}uta$  (IE 8-2; EI 4, 28, 30, 31; CII 4; BL), same as  $R\bar{a}vata$ =Sanskrit  $R\bar{a}japutra$ ; a title of feudatory rulers and noblemen.

(IA 20), also called Rāhutta; explained as 'a horseman'.

 $R\bar{a}utta$  (IE 8-2; EI 5, 30, 32), same as  $R\bar{a}uta$  or  $R\bar{a}vata =$  Sanskrit  $R\bar{a}japutra$ ; a title of feudatories and noblemen. See  $R\bar{a}uta$ .

 $R\bar{a}va$  (IE 8-2; BL), spelt in English as Rao; title of subordinate rulers and noblemen; derived from Sanskrit  $R\bar{a}jan$ ; cf.  $R\bar{a}ya$ .