

in the *nitiśāstra*, v. 765), were more than a match for the three worlds; therefore, from policy, the *Kukurās*, *Andhakās*, and *Yśhnās*, chose not to fight with him (II, 19).

Rājasūyasya ārambha(h) ("the beginning of the rājasūya sacrifice"). § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 408 (*rājasūyasya cārambhah*, i.e. Rājasūyārambhaparvan).

Rājasūyika(m) parva[n] ("the section relating to the Rājasūya sacrifice"). § 10 (Parvas.): I, 2, 318 (*parva . . . R^{om}*, i.e. Rājasūyikaparvan).

[Rājasūyikaparvan(°va)] ("the section relating to the Rājasūya sacrifice," the 25th of the minor parvans of Mhbhr.). (Cf. Rājasūyikam parva.) § 286: Under *Yudhishthira's* rule the people were very happy, and great riches filled the treasury. Then *Yudhishthira* resolved upon the celebration of the *rājasūya*. *Kṛṣṇa* came there, having appointed *Ānakadundubhi* to the command of the army. Then *Yudhishthira*, sitting with *Dhaumya*, *Kṛṣṇa-Dvaipāyana*, his brothers, etc., asked *Kṛṣṇa* to install himself in that sacrifice or to permit the *Pāṇḍavas* to be installed in it. *Kṛṣṇa* said that *Yudhishthira* ought to perform it and employ himself (i.e. *Kṛṣṇa*) in some office. Then *Yudhishthira* caused his minister (*mantrin*) *Sahadeva* to get the articles together that *Dhaumya* might order as required for the sacrifice, and to let *Indrasena* and *Viçoka* and *Puru*, with *Arjuna* for his charioteer, engage in collecting food. *Dvaipāyana* himself became the *brahman* and appointed learned brahmins as *ṛtvijēs*; *Susāman* ("the bull of the *Dhananījayas*") became the *sāmaga*, *Yājñavalkya* the *adhvaryu*, *Paila* (the son of *Vasu*) the *hotṛ* accompanied by *Dhaumya*, and their disciples and sons the *hotṛagas* (see BR.) who uttered benedictions, etc. Then *Yudhishthira* caused *Sahadeva* to dispatch messengers, who invited men of the four castes. Then the brahmins installed (*dīkṣhayāñ cakrire*) *Yudhishthira* in the *rājasūya* sacrifice, the guests arrived, the artificers erected habitations, etc. Then *Yudhishthira* despatched *Nakula* to *Hāstīnāpura* in order to fetch *Bhishma* and *Drona*, *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, *Vidura*, *Kṛpa*, etc. (II, 33). Enumeration of kings who came to *Yudhishthira's* *rājasūya* (II, 34).—§ 288: *Yudhishthira* saluted *Kṛṣṇa-Dvaipāyana*, etc. (a), and appointed *Duḥçāsana* to attend to the food, etc., *Açvatthāman* to the brahmins, *Sañjaya* to the kings, *Bhishma* and *Drona* to see what was done and what left undone, *Kṛpa* to attend to the diamonds, etc., and the *dakṣiṇās*; *Vidura* became the disburser, *Duryodhana* the receiver of the tributes (*arhanāni*), *Kṛṣṇa* washed the feet of the brahmins. *Yudhishthira* performed the sacrifice with six fires (II, 35).—§ 292 (cf. Çiçupālavahaparvan): Then the sacrifice was completed, watched by *Kṛṣṇa*. When the kings departed, the *Pāṇḍavas*, commanded by *Yudhishthira*, followed them to the confines of his dominions, one after another (a). *Kṛṣṇa* asked leave to go to *Dvārakā*, being thanked by *Yudhishthira* for his co-operation, and having bidden farewell to *Prithā*, etc. (β), and having performed his ablutions, etc., he walked round the *Garuḍa*-bannered chariot, which *Dāruka* had fetched, and ascending it set out for *Dvāravatī*, followed on foot by the *Pāṇḍavas*, till they took leave. Now *Duryodhana* alone, with king *Subala's* son *Çakuni*, remained in the assembly house (II, 45).

Rāji (B., more correctly *Raji*), a prince. § 141 (Purūravas): I, 75, 3150 (third son of *Āyus* and *Svarbhānavī*).

Rājñām āgamana(m) ("arrival of the kings"). § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 410 (cf. Rājasūyikaparvan).

Rājoparicāra = *Vasu Uparicāra*: XII, 12838.

Rājyalābha ("the *Pāṇḍavas*' getting half of the kingdom"). § 10 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 315 (B. °*lāmbha*, i.e. Rājyalābha-parvan). Cf. Rājyalāmbha.

[Rājyalābhaparvan(°va)] ("on the *Pāṇḍavas*' getting half of the kingdom," the 15th of the minor parvans of Mhbhr.). (Cf. Rājyalābha, Rājyalāmbha.) § 244: The *Pāṇḍavas* with *Kuntī* and *Kṛṣṇā* journeyed towards *Hāstīnāpura*. *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* despatched *Vikarṇa*, *Citrasena*, *Drona*, and *Kṛpa* to receive them. The inhabitants were filled with joy. In order to prevent any difference between them and their cousins, *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* caused them, with *Kṛṣṇa* in the van, to repair to *Khāṇḍavaprastha*, taking half the kingdom. With *Dvaipāyana's* assistance they measured out a piece of land for their city, which was very beautiful, and came to be called *Indraprastha*. Having settled the *Pāṇḍavas* there, *Kṛṣṇa* came back with *Rāma* to *Dvāravatī* (I, 207).—§ 245: When the *Pāṇḍavas* were dwelling in happiness at *Khāṇḍavaprastha*, one day the *Devarshi Nārada* came to them, and recommended them to make an arrangement so that disunion might not arise among them for the sake of their common wife, mentioning how *Sunda* and *Upasunda* had killed each other for the sake of *Tilottamā*. *Yudhishthira* asked who those *Asuras* were, and who this *Tilottamā* was (I, 208).—§ 246: *Sundopasundopākhyāna* (q.v.). The arrangement the *Pāṇḍavas* made was, that if one of them should be sitting with *Draupadī*, and one of the other ones should happen to see it, he would have to retire into the forest for twelve years and live as a *brahmacārin*. Then *Nārada* went away (I, 212).

Rājyalāmbha = Rājyalābha. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 362.

Rākā², a female Rākshasa. § 525 (Rāmopākhyānap.): III, 274a, 15893, 15896 (by *Viçravas*, mother of *Khara* and *Çurpanakhā*).

Rākā² ("the day of the full moon," personif.). § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45γ, 2516 (came to the investiture of *Skanda*).

Rakshana = *Vishnu* (1000 names).

Rakshas, pl. (°*āmsi*), a kind of being = Rākshasa, pl.: I, 106 (*Gandharvoraga-Yaksha-R^oāmsi*), 1247 (*ahito Daitya-R^oām*, sc. *Garuḍa*), 2515 (*Yaksha-R^oām . . . sambhavam*), 2637 (*Gandharvoraga-R^oām . . . sambhavam*), 2781 (*Gandharvoraga-R^oām*), 2798 (*aṅçāvataranam deva-Gandharva-R^oām*), 2799 (*deva-Dānavā-R^oām aṅçāvataranam*), 4410 (*Gandharvoraga-R^oām*), 5966 (°*obalānvita*, sc. *Hiçimbā*), 5987 (°*āmsi vai yaçohara*, sc. *Hiçimba*), 6028 (*Raudre muhūrte R^oāmsi prabalāni bhavanti uta*), 6042, 6082 (°*ām çreṣṭhah*, sc. *Ghaṭotkaca*), 6299, 6300, 6444 (*Yaksha-Gandharva-R^oām*), 6868, 6873, 6874, 6875, 6883, 6887 (Parāçara performed a Rākshasa sacrifice), 7128, 7658 (*Yaksha-R^ogaṇah*), 7712 (*nāga-pārthiva-R^oām*), 8198 (°*Piçāca-Daityanām*); II, 76 (*Kinkaraiḥ*), 258 (*roga-R^oobhayāt*); III, 367 (*Hiçimba-Baka-mukhyānām*), 388, 403 (°*ghnaiḥ . . . mantraiḥ*), 460 (*Kirmīram R^oām varāṇ*), 1686 (*aṅçāḥ kahītisamprāptā deva-Dānava-R^oām*), 8260 (°*gaṇavikīrṇāni tīrthāni*), 8391 (*Gandharva-Yaksha-R^oobhiḥ*, at *Gaṅgādvāra*), 8436, 8470 (*tīrthāni . . . anukīrṇāni R^oobhiḥ*), 8873 (*Asuroraga-R^oāmsi*), †10070, 11001 (°*ghnān . . . mantrān*), †11393, 11452, 11463, 11465 (*Gandharvoraga-R^oām*), 11654 (*ādhipaṇi Yaksha-R^oām*, i.e. *Kubera*), 11682 (*Gandharvoraga-R^oāmsi*, all. to *Khāṇḍavāda-hanaparvan*), 11712, 11713 (*Yaksha-R^oām*), 11714 (*Bhīmasena slew many R.*, among them *Maṇimat*), 11769 (*Kuboram . . . Yaksha-R^ogaṇam*), 11784 (*Yaksha-R^oām*), 11787 (do.), 11838, 12021 (*Gandharvoraga-R^oām*), 13534 (*avadhyaḥ . . .*