

the feces from the body, ŚarṅgS. vi, 8; ifc. the taking hold of, Daś. vii, 193 (v. l. *grah*). — **kṛikara**, m. a partridge used as call-bird, Hcar. vii. — **vihaṅga**, m. a call-bird, Kād. vii, 186.

Grāham, ind. so as to seize, (ifc.) Pāṇ. iii, 4, 39; (with loc. or instr. or ifc.) 50, Kās.; (with acc. or ifc.) 53, Kās.; (cf. *nāma-grāh*°).

Grāhayitavya, mfn. to be urged to undertake anything (acc.), Daś. viii, 218.

1. **Grāhi**, f. a female spirit seizing men (and causing death and diseases, swoon, fainting fit), RV. x, 161, 1; AV. (Sleep is described as her son, xvi, 5, 1).

2. **Grāhi**, in comp. for °hin. — **phala**, m. 'having astringent fruits,' Feronica elephantum, L.

Grāhika, mfn. insisting upon with tenacity, Kathās. ii, 16.

Grāhita, mfn. made to take or seize, W.; made to accept or take (a seat &c.), Vikr. iii, 4; Daś. vii, 266; Kathās. ii, 71; made to undertake or to be occupied with (instr.), R. (G) i, 7, 14; taught, MBh. iii, 12195.

Grāhin (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 134), mfn. ifc. seizing, taking, holding, laying hold of, R.; Śak. ii, 4 (v. l.); Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; catching, engaged in catching, xxv, 49; picking, gathering, Sāh. ii, 4; containing, holding, Daś. vii, 207; gaining, obtaining, acquiring, R. iii, 72, 1; keeping, Cāṇ. (Subh.); purchasing, Kathās. lvii, 20; drawing, attracting, fascinating, alluring, MBh. xiii, 1403; R. i, v; choosing, MārKp. xxvii, 28; searching, scrutinizing, Śak. ii, 4; 'perceiving, acknowledging,' see *gūna*-; astringent, obstructing, constipating, Car. vi, 8; Suśr.; m. = °hi-phala, L.; (*inī*), f. a variety of the Alhagi plant, L.; a variety of Mimosa, Npr.; a great kind of lizard, Npr.

Grāhuka, mfn. seizing (with acc.), TS. vi, 4, 1, 1.

Grāhya, mfn. to be seized or taken or held, RV. x, 109, 3; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be clasped or spanned, Kathās. lxxiv, 217; to be captured or imprisoned, Yājñ. ii, 267 & 283; MBh. &c.; to be overpowered, Prab. ii, 4; (a-, neg.) R. (B) iii, 33, 16; to be picked or gathered, R. iv, 43, 29; to be received or accepted or gained, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be taken in marriage, xiii, 5091; to be received in a friendly or hospitable manner, xii, 6282; to be insisted upon, Kathās. xvii, 83; to be chosen or taken account of, Rājat. iv, 612; to be perceived or recognised or understood, Mn. i, 7; MBh. &c.; (cf. a-); (in astron.) to be observed, VarBṛS.; to be considered, R. v, vii; VarBṛS. lxi, 19; to be understood in a particular sense, meant, Vop. vi, 15; Pāṇ., Sch.; to be accepted as a rule or law, to be acknowledged or assented to, to be attended to or obeyed, to be admitted in evidence, Mn. viii, 78; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be undertaken or followed (a vow), Kathās. vcii, 38; to be put (as confidence) in (loc.), lviii, 36; m. an eclipsed globe (sun or moon), Sūryas.; n. poison (NBD); 'a present,' BR.), L.; the objects of sensual perception, Yogas. i, 41; (*ā*), f. archery exercise, Gal.; (cf. *dur*-, *sukha*-, *svayaṃ*-) — **gir**, mfn. one whose words are to be accepted or followed, Hcar. v, 485. — **tva**, n. perceptibility, Sarvad. iii, x, xii, xiv. — **rūpa**, mfn. to be taken to heart, MBh. i, 220, 23. — **vat**, mfn. = *gir*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 11, 13. — **vāc**, mfn. id., W.

Grāhyaka. See a-

ग्राम grāma, m. an inhabited place, village, hamlet, RV. i, x; AV.; VS. &c.; the collective inhabitants of a place, community, race, RV. x, 146, 1; AV. &c.; any number of men associated together, multitude, troop (esp. of soldiers), RV. i, iii, x; AV. iv, 7, 5; ŚBr. vi, xii; the old women of a family, PārGr. i, 9, 3, Sch.; ifc. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 84) a multitude, class, collection or number (in general), cf. *indriya*-, *gūna*-, *bhūta*-, &c.; a number of tones, scale, gamut, Pañcat. v, 43; MārKp. xxiii, 52; = *indriya*-, Jain.; m. pl. inhabitants, people, RV. ii, 12, 7; x, 127, 5; n. a village, R. ii, 57, 4; Hcat. i, 7, 4; [cf. *arishṭa*-, *mahā*-, *śūra*-, *sam*-, cf. Hib. *gramaisg*, 'the mob,' *gramasgar*, 'a flock.'] — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. 'village-thorn,' a boor (?), Jain.; Cāṇ. — **kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **kāma** (*grāma*-), mfn. one who wishes to possess a village, TS. ii; Kauś.; KātyŚr.; desirous of villages, fond of living in villages, ĀsvGr. iv; ŚāṅkhGr. — **kukṛta**, m. a domestic cock, Mn. v, 12 & 19; Yājñ. i, 176. — **kumāra**, m. a village boy, g. *mano-jñādi*. — °**kumārikā**, f. the state or life of a village boy, ib. — **kulāla**, m. a village potter, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 62, Kās. — °**kulālikā**, f. the state or business

of a village potter, g. *mano-jñādi* (not in Kās.) — **kūṭa**, m. = *kūṭaka*, L.; N. of an author of Prākṛit verses, Hāl. — **kūṭaka**, m. the chief of a village (belonging to the Śūdra caste), Subh. (v. l. for *kaṇṭhaka*). — **kola**, m. a domestic pig, L. — **kroḍa**, m. id., L. — **khaṇḍa**, v. l. for *shaṇḍa*. — **ga**, mfn. going to a village, W. — **gata**, mfn. gone to a village, Pāṇ. ii, i, 24, Kās. — **gamin**, mfn. = *ga*, ib., Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., ib. — **grihya**, mfn. 'adjoining the houses of a village,' being outside a village (an army), iii, 1, 119, Kās. — **grihyaka**, m. a village carpenter, Gal. — **geya**, n. 'to be sung in a village,' N. of one of the 4 hymn-books of the SV.; — **gāna**, n. id. — **go-duh**, -*dhuk*, m. a village herdsman, g. *yuktārohy-ādi*. — **ghāta**, m. plundering a village, Mn. ix, 274; VarBṛS. — **ghāṭaka**, m. plunderer of a village, Buddh. — **ghāṭin**, mfn. plundering a village, MBh. xii, 1213; m. a village slaughterer, Buddh. — **ghoshin**, mfn. sounding among men or armies (as a drum), AV. v, 20, 9. — **caṭaka**, m. a domestic sparrow, Gal. — **cara**, m. inhabitant of a village, husbandman, Gal. — **caryā**, f. 'village custom,' sexual intercourse, ĀsvŚr. xii, 8. — **caltya**, n. the sacred tree of a village, Megh. 24. — **ja-nishpāvī**, f. 'pulse grown in cultivated ground,' Phaseolus radiatus, L. — **jā**, f. 'growing in villages (i. e. in cultivated ground),' a kind of bean, Npr. — **jāta**, mfn. village-born, rustic, W.; grown in cultivated ground, Mn. vi, 16. — **jāla**, n. a number of villages, district, L. — °**jālin**, m. the governor of a district, L. — **jīta**, mfn. conquering troops, RV. v, 54, 8; AV. vi, 97, 3. — **ni**, m. metrically for *nī*, MBh. vii, 1125 & 4099; n. of *nī*, q. v.; °*bhogina*, mfn., Pāṇ. v, 1, 7, Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **nī**, m. (fr. *nī*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 14, Siddh.; vi, 4, 82; gen. pl. *nyām* or Ved. *nī-nām*, vii, 1, 56; 3, 116, Sch., not in Kās.; i, n. 'leading, chief,' vii, 1, 74, Kās.) the leader or chief of a village or community, lord of the manor, squire, leader of a troop or army, chief, superintendent, RV. x, 62, 11 & 107, 5; VS.; AV. &c.; (mfn., see before *nī*, n.) chief, pre-eminent, W.; a village barber (chief person of a village), L.; a groom (*bhogika*), L.; a Yaksha, VP. ii, 10, 2 f.; BhP. v, 21, 18; N. of a Gandharva chief, R. iv, 41, 61; of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9556; of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a locality, g. *takshasilādi*; f. a female peasant or villager, L.; a harlot, L.; (for °*minī*) the Indigo plant, L.; -*tva*, n. the condition or office of a chief or leader, MBh. xii, 4861; -*putra*, m. the son of a harlot, W.; -*sava*, m., N. of an Ekāha rite, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 22, 3. — **nīthya** (*grāma*-), n. (fr. *nīthya*) the station of the chief of a village or community, MaitrS. i, 6, 5; ŚBr. viii, 6, 2, 1. — **taksha**, m. = *grihyaka*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 95. — **tas**, ind. from a village, W. — **tā**, f. pl. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 43) a multitude of villages, AitBr. iii, 44. — **tva**, n. id., W. — **daśēsa**, m. the head of 10 villages, Mn. vii, 116. — **devatā**, f. the tutelary deity of a village, Cāṇ.; (RTL. p. 209.) — **druma**, m. a single tree in a village held sacred by the inhabitants, MBh. — **dharā**, f. 'village-supporter,' N. of a rock, Rājat. i, 265. — **dharma**, m. the observances or customs of a village, ĀsvGr. i, 7, 1. — **nāpita**, m. the village barber, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 62, Kās. — **nivāsin**, mfn. living in villages (birds), Mn. v, 11. — **pati**, m. the chief of a village, Inscr. (10th century). — **pātra**, n. id., L. — **pāla**, m. a village guardian, MārKp. xix, 24. — **pālaka**, m. id., Vet. — **piṣṭa**, mfn. ground at home, KātyŚr. — **putra**, m. = *kumāra*, g. *mano-jñādi*. — °**putrikā**, f. = °*kumārikā*, ib. — **purusha**, m. the chief of a village or town, VarBṛ. xviii, 9. — **prēshya**, m. the messenger or servant of a village or community, MBh. xii, 2359; (*prēshya grāmasya*, Mn. iii, 153.) — **bāla-jana**, m. a young peasant, Vet. i. — **bhṛita**, m. = *prēshya*. — **madguri**, f. = °*mya-m*°, L.; = *yuddha*, L. — **mahi** — **shī**, f. a tame buffalo-cow, ShaḍvBr. — **mukha**, m. n. a market place, L. — **mṛiga**, m. 'village animal,' a dog, L. — **maukhya**, ('head of a village?'), Hit. — **yājaka**, mfn. offering sacrifices or conducting the ceremonies for every member of a community including unworthy persons (doing it out of avarice), Gaut. xv, 16; MBh. iii, 13355 & xii, 2874. — **yājin**, mfn. id., Mn. iv, 205; Sāy. on AitBr. i, 16, 40. — **yuddha**, n. a riot, village tumult, L. — **rajaka**, m. a village dyer, Buddh. — **rathya**, f. a village street, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 62, Kās. — **luṭhana**, n. = *ghāta*, Mn. ix, 274, Sch. — **lekha**, m. a village copyist, Buddh. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with villages, MBh. viii, 4570. — **vāsa**, m. living in a village, Pāṇ. vi,

3, 18, Kās. — **vāsin**, mfn. (ib.) living in villages, tame, Yājñ. i, 172; MBh. vi, 166 ff.; m. = *vāstavya*, Mn. vii, 118; Kathās. lxi, 39. — **vāstavya**, m. the inhabitant of a village, villager, MBh. xii, 4803. — **viśeṣa**, m. variety of the scales in music, W. — **vṛiddha**, m. an old villager, Megh. 30. — **śata**, n. 100 villages, province, Mn. vii, 114 (pl. = sg.); °*tādhyaksha*, m. the governor of a province, 119; °*īśa*, m. id., 117. — **shaṇḍa**, m. g. *mano-jñādi* (*khaṇḍa*, Kās.; -*sanḍa*, Gaṇar. 410; -*sāṇḍa*, ib., Sch.) — °**shaṇḍikā**, f. the state of a *grāma-shaṇḍa*, ib. — **sankara**, m. the common sewer or drain of a village, W. — **samgha**, m. a village corporation, municipality, W. — **sad**, mfn. abiding or residing in villages, MānGr. — **siṅha**, m. 'village-lion,' = *mṛiga*, BhP. iii, x. — **sīmā**, f. village boundary or village field, Kād. — **sukha**, n. = *grāmya-s*°, MBh. iii, 3225. — **sūkara**, m. = *kola*, Āp. i, 17, 29. — **stha**, mfn. = *sad*, W.; belonging to a village, rustic, W.; m. a village, W. — **hāsaka**, m. a sister's husband, L. — **Grāmākshapatālika**, m. a village archivist, Hcar. vii, 23. — **Grāmāgni**, m. 'village fire,' the common fire, PārGr. iii, 10, 12. — **Grāmācāra**, m. = °*ma-dharma*, W. — **Grāmādhāna**, n. a small village, L. — **Grāmādhikṛita**, m. superintendent or chief of a village, W. — **Grāmādhīpa**, m. id., Kathās. lxiv, 115. — **Grāmādhīpati**, m. id., W.; (*grāmasyādḥ*°, Mn. vii, 115.) — **Grāmādhya**, m. id., W. — **Grāmādhyaṇa**, n. study in a village, ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 1, 8. — **Grāmāntā**, m. the border of a village, ŚBr. xiii; PārGr. ii, 11; (e), loc. ind. in the neighbourhood of a village, Mn. iv, 116; xi, 78. — **Grāmāntara**, n. another village, W. — **Grāmāntika**, n. the neighbourhood of a village, W. — **Grāmāntīya**, n. place near a village, Mn. viii, 240. — **Grāmāranya**, n. a forest belonging to a village, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 7; n. du. village and forest, Āp. i, 11, 9. — **Grāme-geya**, &c., see s. v. *grāme*. — **Grāmēśvara**, m. id., W. — **Grāmōpādhyāya**, m. the religious instructor of a village, W.

Grāmaka, m. a small village, Hcar. viii, 3; a village, MBh. v, 1466; N. of a town, Buddh.; n. = °*ma-caryā*, BhP. iv, 25, 52.

Grāmātikā, f. a miserable village, Prasannar. i, 4; iii, 1; Sāh. i, 4 (= vii, 4); iv, 1.

Grāmāna, mf(ṛ)n. coming from Grāma nī, g. *takshasilādi*.

Grāmānīya, n. (fr. °*ma-nī*) = °*ma-nīthya*, TS. vii; m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1191; iv, 1038.

Grāmāya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to invite, Dhātup.

Grāmī, in comp. for °*min*, q. v. — **putra**, m. a rustic boy, Nal. xiii, 23.

Grāmika, m. rustic, W.; (in music) chromatic, W.; m. a villager, W.; = °*mēsa*, Mn. vii, 116 & 118; MBh. xii, 3264 ff.

Grāmikya, n. the condition or life of a *grāmika*, g. *purohitādi*.

Grāmīn, mfn. surrounded by a village or community or race, TS. ii; pertaining to a village, rustic, W.; m. a villager, peasant (°*minām rati* = °*ma-caryā*, BhP. iv, 29, 14); = °*mēsa*; (*inī*), f. (cf. °*ma-nī*) the Indigo plant, L.

Grāmīṇa, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 94; 3, 25, Kās.) produced in or peculiar to a village, W.; rustic, vulgar, rude, Bhpr.; ifc., see *eka*-; = *grāmāiḥ sambhṛita*, L. (°*mina*); (in music) chromatic, W.; m. a villager, peasant, Kauś. 11; Bhartṛ. &c.; a dog, L.; = °*ma-kola*, L.; a crow, L.; (*ā*), f. = °*minī*, L.; = °*mya-vallabhā*, L.

Grāmīna, for °*minā*, q. v.

Grāmīya. See *samāna*-.

Grāmīyaka, m. the member of a community, Mn. viii, 254.

Grāme, loc. of °*ma*, q. v. — **geya**, mfn. to be sung in the village, SamhUp. iii, 7; (cf. °*ma-g*°) — **cara**, m. a villager, householder, BhP. xi, 12, 23. — **vāsa**, m. = °*ma-v*°, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 18, Kās. — **vāsin**, mfn. = *ma-v*°, ib.

Grāmeya, m. a villager, MBh. xii, 3264; (*ā*), f. a female villager, L.

Grāmeyaka, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95, Vārtt.) = °*ya*, Inscr. (5th century?); (*ā*), f. = °*yā*, Hcar. vii.

Grāmyā, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 94) used or produced in a village, TS. v; AitBr. vii, 7, 1; Kauś.; relating to villages, Mn. vii, 120; prepared in a village (as food), ŚBr. ix, xii; Mn. vi, 3; living (in villages, i. e.) among men, domesticated, tame (an animal), cultivated (a plant; opposed to *vanya* or *aranya*, 'wild'), RV. x, 90, 8; AV.; VS. &c.;