

(EI 3), head of a school.

(IA 19; LL), Jain; a Jain ecclesiastic; an *ācārya* who has disciples but has not risen to be the head of his *gaccha* or *śākhā*.

*gañja* (EI 30), Persian *ganj*; a treasury or store-house. *Utpala* on the *Byhatsamhitā*, 52. 13, explains *gañja* as *kośa-bhavana*, i.e. treasury. See *Gañjavara*.

(IE 8-8), a store-house of liquor.

*Gañj-ādhikārin* (HRS), a treasury-officer according to the *Rājataranṅinī*. See *Gañjapati*, etc.

*Gañjapati* (EI 13; HRS; HD), same as Persian *Ganjwar*, treasurer (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIII, p. 115). See *gañja*.

*Gañjavara* (IE 8-3; EI 9; HD), Persian *Ganjwar*; a treasurer or store-keeper (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 247; *Rājataranṅinī*, V. 177). See *Gañjapati*, etc.

*Ganjwar*, Persian; see *Gañjavara*.

*garbha* (LL), a cell; cf. *pañca-garbha* (LL), 'a five-celled building'; *nava-garbha* (LL), 'a nine-celled building'; *sapta-garbha* (LL), 'seven-celled building'.

*garbha-dvāra* (LL), the hall-front.

*garbh-āgāra* (CII 1), the inner apartment of a temple or palace; same as *garbha-gr̥ha*.

*garbha-gr̥ha* (SITI), the innermost sanctuary of a temple; inner part of palace; same as *garbh-āgāra*.

*garcā* (Chamba), same as *gocara*.

*Garga-yavana* (EI 33), name applied to the Turkish Muslim invaders of North India, *Garga* probably being *Ghaznī*.

*Garjanak-ādhirāja*, *Garjanik-ādhirāja* (LP), 'the emperor of Ghaznī'.

*garta*, *gartā* (EI 3, 27; CII 3), a trench or pit; a boundary trench; a pit or valley; cf. *sa-gart-oṣara* (IE 8-5); also found as the termination of names of villages.

*garuḍa* (IA 20), the royal eagle; the white kite (in areas like Bihar and Madras).

*Garuḍadhvaḥja* (CII 4), title of a ruler.

*gata-rājya*, same as *vinaṣṭa-rājya* or *atīta-rājya* (q.v.).

*gati* (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), 'four'; also explained as five in number (EI 19).

*gātra* (IA 14), same as *aṅga-bhoga*.

(EI 33), same as *gotra* or *gotra-śailikā*, i.e. a memorial pillar for the dead members of one's family. See *yaṣṭi*.