gātrī (LP), cf. Gujarātī gāda, a cart.

Gauda (EI 5; ASLV), Kannada; same as Gāvunda; a village headman; the chief farmer of a village. See Gavuda.

(EI 1), a temple priest.

(IE 8-5; EI 28), Odiyā; same as gokuṭa; a cowherd or milkman.

Gaudo-mahāsāndhivigrahika (IE 8-3), 'the Mahāsāndhivigrahika of the Gauda country'; cf. Mahāsāndhivigrahika.

Gaudi, name applied to the East Indian alphabet, language and style of composition.

Gaudika (EI 28), maker and seller cf sugar; see Gudika.

Gauggulika (EI 13), a dealer in guggulu.

Gaulmika (IE 8-3; EI 30; CII 3, 4; HD), same as Gulma-pati (q.v.); 'chief of a troop'; officer in charge of a gulma or outpost or group of guards, soldiers or policemen; 'superintendent of woods and forests' according to Fleet (CII, Vol. III, p. 50). See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., p. 246.

gaurī, a virgin; cf. gaurī-varāṭikā.

gauri-paṭṭa, same as the yoni-paṭṭa of a Śiva-linga.

gaurī-varāṭikā, 'virgin-money'. Gaurī means 'a virgin' and varāṭikā is used primarily in the sense of varāṭa or varāṭaka, 'a cowrie-shell', and secondarily in that of 'money'. In the records of Mithilā, gaurī-varāṭikā means 'money to be paid to the master of a slave girl of marriageable age by the master of her bridegroom'. See JNSI, Vol. XVI, pp. 264 ff.

Gautamī-putra (IE 2-8), metronynic meaning 'the son of a lady born in a family belonging to the Gautama gotra'. Such metronymics refer to the absence of gotr-āntara (i.e. the change of the bride's paternal gotra to that of her husband at the time of marriage) in a popular form of ancient Indian marriage.

Gavuda (EI 5; ASLV), Kannada; same as Grāmakūṭa,

Gauda, Gāvuṇḍa; village headman.

Gāvunda, Gavundu (HD), same as Grāmakūta, Gavuda, Gauda. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 74; JBBRAS, Vol. X, p. 208. gavya (IE 7-1-2), 'five'.

gavyūta (EI 22), a distance of about 4 miles; same as gavyūti.

gavyūti (EI 27), a linear measure; same as gavyūta (q.v.). gayāḍa, cf. guyāḍa (EI 22), courtyard. Cf. the royal names Gayāḍa and Gayāḍatuṅga.