village council). Paithīnasi and Kautilya (IV 5) use the word, and the commentary on the Kāmasūtra (V. 55) explains Grāmakūṭa as halottha-vṛtti. Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 285; Ind. Ant., Vol. XVI, p. 24. See Rāṣṭrakūṭa, Deśakūṭa.

Grāmakūṭaka (EI 7, 12; HD), same as Grāmakūṭa.

Grāma-mahattara (IE 8-3; EI 12, 28), same as Grāmakūṭa and Mahattara; the village headman and a member of the village council.

Grāmamahattar-ādhikārin (EI 25), official designation; probably, Grāma-mahattara and Adhikārin.

grāma-maryādā (EI 32), fixed local usage.

Grāma-netr (HD), a village headman. See Sukra, II. 120. Grāmanī (EI 27; LL; HD), a village headman; same as Grāmakūta. See Hist. Dharm., pp. 153-54; Pāṇini, V. 2. 78.

grāma-parihāra (SITI), obligatory dues of a village.

Grāmapati (EI 24, 26, 29; IA 9; HD), cf.  $Grāmak\bar{u}ta$ ; the headman, owner or  $\Im \bar{a}g\bar{i}rd\bar{a}r$  of a village ( $Mit\bar{a}k\bar{s}ar\bar{a}$  on  $\Upsilon \bar{a}j\bar{n}avalkyasmrti$ , II. 281). See  $Gr\bar{a}ma-sv\bar{a}mika$ , etc.

Cf. Kudipati (EI 18), the headman of a village.

 $\it gr\bar{a}\it ma\mbox{-}\it patra~(EI~9),~a$  document indicating the revenue fixed for a village.

Grāma-pradhāna (EI 2), a village headman.

 $\it gr\bar{a}ma$ -sa $\it msth\bar{a}$  (LP), a village institution.

grām-āṣṭakul-ādhikaraṇa (EI 31), the administrative board (e.g. Pañcāyat) of a village; see aṣṭakul-ādhikaraṇa.

 ${\it Gr\bar{a}ma\text{-}sv\bar{a}mika}$ , cf.  ${\it G\bar{a}ma\text{-}s\bar{a}mika}$  (EI 24); same as  ${\it Gr\bar{a}ma\text{-}pati}$ .

Grāmaṭaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, p.71), official designation; probably a mistake for Grāmakūṭaka.

Grāma-talāra (LP), probably, something like a Faujdār. See  $Tal\bar{a}ra$ .

grāmaṭikā (EI 9, 19; SII 1), a hamlet; a small village.

Grāmeyaka (EI 31; LL), a villager; inhabitant of a village; probably also the village headman, the same as Grāmika (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 327); cf. Vaṭṭa-grāmeyaka (EI 27); also Grāmeyika.

Grāmeyika (LL), a villager; same as Grāmeyaka.

Grāmika (IE 8-5; EI 15; CII 3; LL; HD), a village headman (Manusmṛti, VII. 116; Arthaśāstra, III. 10; CII, Vol. III, p. 112); same as Grāmaṇī, etc.