

stop, interrupt, disturb; *gṛbhaim*, 'I take, receive, conceive; Gr. γρῖφος, γρῖπος: cf. also Lat. *gero*; Pol. *garniada*.]

Grih, griha, &c. See s. v. at p. 295.
Grihita, as, ā, am, grasped, taken, seized, caught, held, laid hold of; obtained, acquired, gained; robbed; received, accepted, conceived; collected; agreed, promised; perceived, known, understood, ascertained, learnt, &c.; [cf. *grah* above.]—*Grihita-khadga-darman, ā, ā, a*, grasping sword and shield.—*Grihita-garbhā, f.* one who has conceived an embryo, a pregnant woman.—*Grihita-betas, ās, ās, as*, one whose mind or heart is captivated.—*Grihita-dīs, k, k, k*, running away, flying; flown, escaped, retreated.—*Grihita-deha, as, ā, am*, incarnate.—*Grihita-nāman, ā, ā, a*, one who has received a name (e. g. *su-grihita-nāman*, one who has received a good name, one named in accordance with the ordoiances).—*Grihita-vidya, as, ā, am*, one who has acquired knowledge, versed in science, learned, studied.—*Grihita-velana, as, ā, am*, one who has received his wages, paid, remunerated.—*Grihita-sara-kārmuka, as, ā, am*, handling arrows and bows.—*Grihita-sarāvāpa, as, ā, am*, taking a bow.—*Grihita-hridāya, as, ā, am*, one whose heart is taken possession of or captivated; captivated the heart.—*Grihitāmisha (ta-ām°), as, ā, am*, seizing prey.—*Grihitārtha (ta-ar°), as, ā, am*, comprehending the sense or meaning.—*Grihitāstra (ta-as°), as, ā, am*, one who has taken up arms.

Grihitavya, as, ā, am (an incorrect form for *grahitavya*), to be seized or taken; to be understood, meant.

Grihitin, ī, inī, t, seizing, one who has grasped.
Grihitri, tā, trī, trī (incorrect for *grahitri*), seizing, grasping, disposed to seize or take.

Grihitvā, ind. having taken.
Grihu, us, m., Ved. one who receives alms, a beggar.

Grihāt, an, atī, at, taking, seizing, accepting.
 2. *grihya, as, ā, am* (for 1. *grihya* see s. v. at p. 296), to be taken or received; to be seized, to be observed, perceptible, perceivable; to be acknowledged or admitted; to be adopted as faith or belief, to be trusted, to be relied on, to be honoured; taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best (e. g. *Arjuna-grihya*, taking the side or adhering to the party of Arjuna); dependant, subservient; (*as*), m. the anus.

3. *grihya*, irreg. ind. part. having taken, carrying along, together with, with.

Grabha, as, m., Ved. the taking possession of; one who lays hold of (?).

Grabhaya, am, n. seizing, that by which anything is seized (?).—*Grabhaya-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. anything furnished with a handle.

Grabhūtri, tā, trī, trī, Ved. one who seizes; [cf. *grahitri*.]

Graha, as, ā, am, seizing, laying hold of, holding; taking, collecting, gathering; (*as*), m. one who seizes; the power that seizes and obscures the sun and moon and causes eclipses, especially Rāhu or the ascending node; a planet (as seizing or influencing the destinies of men in a supernatural manner; sometimes five planets are enumerated, viz. Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn; sometimes seven, i. e. the preceding with Rāhu and Ketu or the ascending and descending nodes; sometimes nine, i. e. the sun and moon together with the preceding; the planets are either auspicious, *śubha-grahās, sad-grahās*; or inauspicious, *krūra-grahās, pāpa-grahās*; in the system of the Jains the planets constitute one of the five classes of the Jyotishka); the place of a planet in the fixed zodiac, a N. for the number nine; N. of certain evil demons or spirits who seize or exercise a bad influence on the body and mind of man, (they cause insanity &c.); the Hindūs consider that it falls within the province of medical science to expel these demons; those which especially seize children and cause convulsions &c. are divided

into nine classes, according to the number of the planets, cf. *pūtanā*); any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences and takes possession of the whole man; a crocodile, a shark; a house (= *griha*, io *a-graha, khara-g°, graha-druma, graha-pati*); anything seized, spoil, booty, prey; as much as can be taken with a ladle, spoon &c. out of a larger vessel, a ladleful, spoonful, &c.; any ladle or vessel employed for taking up a portion of fluid out of a larger vessel, (especially applied to the vessels used for taking up the Soma; cf. *soma-graha*); the middle of a bow or that part which is grasped when the bow is used; grasp, seizing, laying hold of, the drawing up or taking up of water &c. [cf. *nīra-graha*]; seizure in general (e. g. *anga-graha*, spasm of the limbs), seizure of the sun or moon, eclipse; a movable point in the heavens; stealing, robbing; taking, receiving, reception, receipt; keeping back, obstructing; mention, nomination; apprehension, perception, intelligence, understanding; an organ or instrument of apprehension (of which according to the Upanishads there are eight, viz. Prāṇa, Vāc, Jihvā, Cakshus, Srotra, Manas, Hastau, and Tvāc); insisting upon, tenacity, perseverance, purpose, design, favour, patronage; a N. of the fourth or fifth book of the Satapatha-Brahmana; [cf. *guda-graha, śtro-gr°, hanu-gr°, hrid-gr°*.]—*Graha-kallola, as, m.* the wave (or enemy?) of the planets, an epithet of Rāhu.—*Graha-gaṇa, as, m.* the whole number of planets taken collectively.—*Graha-gaṇita, am, n.* = *gaṇita*, the astronomical part of a Jyotiḥ-śāstra.—*Graha-śāntaka, as, m.* an astrologer.—*Graha-tā, f.* or *graha-tva, am, n.* state of being a planet.—*Graha-dasā, f.* the aspect of the planets.—*Graha-druma, as, m.* the creeper *Gymnema Sylvestre*, = *sāka-ṛiksha*; [cf. *griha-druma*.]—*Graha-nāyaka, as, m.* the leader of the planets; the planet Saturn; the sun.—*Graha-nāsa or graha-nāsana, as, m.*, N. of the plant *Alstonia Scholaris*, commonly *Chātina*.—*Graha-nigraha, au, m.* du. favour and punishment.—*Graha-nemi, is, m.* the moon.—*Graha-pati, is, m.* the chief of the planets, the sun; the plant *Calotropis Gigantea* [cf. *arka*], = *griha-pati*.—*Graha-pīḍana, am, n.* or *graha-pīḍā, f.* the pain or oppression caused by a planet; the obscurity caused by Rāhu, an eclipse; the influence of an unpropitious planet.—*Graha-pusha, as, m.* the sun (cherishing the planets with his light).—*Graha-pūjā, f.* worship of the sun and other planets.—*Graha-bhakti, is, f.* distribution among the planets, division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets; title of the sixteenth chapter in Varāha-mihira's *Bṛihat-saṃhitā*.—*Graha-bhīti-jit, t, m.*, N. of a perfume ('conquering the fear of the demons').—*Graha-bhojana, as, m.* a horse.—*Graha-maya, as, ī, am*, consisting of planets.—*Graha-mardana, am, n.* friction or opposition between the planets.—*Graha-yajña or graha-yāga, as, m.* worship or sacrifice offered to the planets.—*Graha-yajña-tattva, am, n.* title of a part of the *Smṛiti-tattva*.—*Graha-yuti, is, m.* conjunction of the planets.—*Graha-yuddha, am, n.* strife or opposition of the planets; title of the seventeenth *Adhyāya* of Varāha-mihira's *Bṛihat-saṃhitā*.—*Graha-rāja, as, m.* the king of the planets; the sun; the moon; the planet Jupiter or its regent.—*Graha-lāghava, am, n.* title of an astronomical work of the sixteenth century.—*Graha-varsha, as, m.* a planetary year; title of the nineteenth *Adhyāya* of Varāha-mihira's *Bṛihat-saṃhitā*, which describes the good or evil fortune belonging to certain days, months or years ruled over by particular planets.—*Graha-vīpa, as, m.* an astrologer.—*Graha-vimarda, as, m.* friction of the planets, opposition, = *graha-mardana*.—*Graha-sānti, is, f.* propitiation of the planets by sacrifices &c.—*Graha-śringātaka, am, n.* triangular position of the planets with reference to each other; title of the twentieth *Adhyāya* in Varāha-mihira's *Bṛihat-saṃhitā*, treating also of many other positions of the planets.—*Graha-samāgama, as, m.* conjunction of the planets; also

in the comp. *śasi-graha-samāgama*, conjunction of the moon with asterisms or planets.—*Grahā-dhāra (ha-adh°), as, m.* the polar star as the fixed centre of the planets.—*Grahādharma (ha-adh°), as, ā, am*, subject to planetary influence.—*Grahāmāya (ha-ām°), as, m.* epilepsy, convulsions, demoniacal possession, which is supposed to cause the complaint.—*Graharāma-kutūhala or karaṇa-kutūhala, am, n.*, N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara.—*Grahāhūcāna (ha-āh°), am, n.* pronouncing on prey, seizing and tearing it to pieces.—*Grahāvamardana (ha-av°), am, n.* friction of the planets, opposition; [cf. *graha-mardana*.]—*Grahāśim (ha-ās°), ī, m.* the plant *Echites Scholaris*; [cf. *graha-nāsa*.]—*Grahāśraya (ha-ās°), as, m.* the polar star; [cf. *grahādharma*.]—*Grahāhāvaya (ha-āh°), as, m.*, N. of a plant; [cf. *bhūtānkuśa*.]—*Graheśa (ha-is°), as, m.* the chief of the planets, the sun.

Grahaka, as, m. a prisoner; [cf. *grāhaka*.]
Grahaṇa, as, ā, am, seizing, holding; (*am*), n. the hand; an organ of sense; a prisoner, captive; mentioning, naming, mention, a word mentioned (e. g. *vacana-grahaṇa*, the word *vacana*); seizing, holding, taking, catching, seizure; taking by the hand, marrying; receiving, acceptance; taking captive, captivating, overpowering, imprisonment; seizure of the sun or moon, eclipse; gaining, obtaining, purchasing; choosing; taking or drawing up; attraction; putting on; containing, enclosing; undertaking, undergoing; service; mentioning with praise, respect; perceiving, understanding, comprehension, the taking or receiving of instruction, or the acquirement of any science; acceptance, meaning; assent, agreement; inviting, calling, addressing; the taking up of sound, echo; an organ of sense; [cf. *kara-grahaṇa, keśa-g°, garbha-g°, cakshur-g°, nāma-g°, pāni-g°, punar-g°*.]—*Grahaṇānta (ṇa-an°), am, n.* close of study, acquirement of science &c.—*Grahaṇāntika (ṇa-an°), am, n.* termination of holy study.

Grahaṇaka, am, n. containing, involving.
Grahaṇi, is or ī, f. an imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines; the small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused; diarrhoea, dysentery.—*Grahaṇi-dosha, as, m.* a morbid affection of the *Grahaṇi*, diarrhoea.—*Grahaṇi-pradosha, as, m.* a morbid affection of the *Grahaṇi*.—*Grahaṇi-ruj, k, f.* or *grahaṇi-roga, as, m.* a morbid affection of the *Grahaṇi*, diarrhoea.—*Grahaṇi-rogin, ī, inī, ī*, affected with diarrhoea.—*Grahaṇi-hara, am, n.* cures, cures.

Grahaṇiṇya, as, ā, am, acceptable, to be taken or received or understood.—*Grahaṇiṇya-tā, f.* or *grahaṇiṇya-tva, am, n.* acceptableness.
Grahaṇyāya, another form for *grīhayāya*, lord of a house, q. v.

Grahaṇyālu, us, us, u, for *grīhayālu*, taking, receiving, q. v.

Grahi, at the end of a compound in *phale-grahi*, q. v.
Grahila, as, ā, am, taking, accepting, acknowledging.

Grahishṇu, at the end of a compound in *phala-grahishṇu*, q. v.

Grahītavya, as, ā, am, to be taken or received, acceptable, to be accepted; to be taken up or drawn (as a fluid); to be apprehended or perceived, to be learned or acquired; (*am*), n. the being obliged to take or receive.

Grahītri, tā, trī, trī, a taker, seizer, accepter, receiver, purchaser; perceiver, perceiving, observant; taking, disposed to take; [cf. *pāni-grahītri* and *grīhītri*.]

Grahya, as, ā, am, Ved. belonging to or fit for a *Graha*.

Grābha, as, m., Ved. one who seizes, what is seized; grasp, seizure.

Grāha, as, ī, am, seizing, holding, catching, taking, receiving, acceptance (e. g. *rūktha-grāha*, receiving inherited property; *yoshid-grāha*, taking a wife); [cf. *karya-grāha, gila-g°, dhanur-g°, pāni-g°, pārshni-g°, &c.*]; (*as*), m. a rapacious