

animal living in fresh or sea water; a crocodile, a shark, a serpent; (according to some the Gangetic alligator or *Lacerta Gangetica*, according to others the water elephant or hippopotamus); any large fish or marine animal; (ṛ), f. a female crocodile; (as), m. a prisoner; seizure, grasping, laying hold of; morbid affection, disease; beginning, undertaking; mentioning; [cf. *nāma-grāha*; cf. also *asad-grāha* and *svayam-grāha*.] — *Grāha-vat, ān, atī, at*, containing or abounding with alligators &c.

*Grāhaka, as, ikā, am*, receiving, accepting, one who takes or seizes; a purchaser, buyer; containing, enclosing; perceiving, observing; taking away, persuading; (as), m. a police-officer, a constable, a bailiff; a hawk, a falcon [cf. *Gr. γρῦν*; Germ. *greif*]; a kind of vegetable, = *sitāvāra*; N. of an attendant of *Siva*.

*Grāham*, ind. part. taking, seizing, mentioning, (often at the end of compounds, e. g. *jīva-grāham*, taking alive; cf. also *nāma-grāham*.)

*Grāhī, īs, f.*, Ved. a female spirit of evil, seizing men and causing death and disease, (Sleep is described as her son); deprivation of sensation, a swoon, fainting fit. — *Grāhī-phala, am, n.* the tree *Feronia Elephantum*; [cf. *kapittha*.]

*Grāhita, as, ā, am*, made to take or seize.

*Grāhin, ī, inī, ī*, seizing, taking, holding, laying hold of; catching, engaged in catching; picking, gathering; containing, holding; drawing, attracting, fascinating, alluring; gaining, obtaining, acquiring; choosing; searching through, scrutinizing; perceiving, observing; accepting, taking to heart; astringent; obstructing, binding, constricting; (ṛ), m. the plant *Feronia Elephantum* [cf. *kapittha*]; (inī), f. a small kind of *Yavaśā*; a kind of *Hedysarum*, = *kshudradurālabhā, tānra-mūlā*.

*Grāhuka, as, ī, am*, seizing, laying hold of.

*Grāhya, as, ā, am*, to be seized, taken, held; to be captured or imprisoned; to be carried away; to be picked or gathered, acceptable; to be received, accepted, gained; to be perceived, observed; to be taken in marriage; to be received in a friendly or hospitable manner; to be insisted upon; to be understood, perceivable; to be considered; to be understood in a particular sense, meant; 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; acceptable, agreeable; (am), n. a present; [cf. *dur-grāhya, sukha-grāhya, svayam-grāhya*.] — *Grāhya-vāc, k, k, k*, uttering agreeable speech, praising.

*Grāhyaka, as, ikā, am*, to be perceived; to be discerned or distinguished.

**ग्राम** *grāma, as, m.* (said to be fr. rt. *gras* or fr. *grah*), an inhabited place, a village, a hamlet, an inhabited and unfortified place in the midst of fields and cultivated land, a municipal and fiscal division, a township (opposed to *aranya*, and in later Sanskrit also to *pura, nagara, and pattana*); the collective inhabitants of a place, a community, race; any number of men associated together, a troop, multitude, collection, especially a troop of soldiers; a number of tunes, a scale in music, a gamut; (at the end of a compound) a multitude, a class, a collection or number in general; [cf. *arishṭa-grāma, mahā-gṛ, śūra-gṛ, sān-grāma*; cf. also *Lith. kiēma-s*; *Hib. gramais*; 'the mob'; *gramasgar*, 'a flock, company.']. — *Grāma-kantaka, as, m.* the village-pest or tile-bearer. — *Grāma-kāma, as, ā, am*, one who wishes to take possession of a village; desirous of villages; fond of living in villages. — *Grāma-kukkuṭa, as, m.* a village cock, a tame or domestic cock. — *Grāma-kumāra, as, m.* a village boy. — *Grāma-kulāla, as, m.* a village potter. — *Grāma-kūta, as, m.* the noblest man in a village, a Śūdra or man of the fourth tribe. — *Grāma-ga, as, ā, am*, or *grāma-gamin, ī, inī, ī*, who or what goes to a village, (Pap. II. 1, 24). — *Grāma-grihya, as, ā, am*, being outside a village, (lit. adjoining the houses of a village). — *Grāma-geya, as, ā, am*, to be sung in a village. — *Grāmageya-gāna, am,*

n. one of the four books into which the *Sāma-veda* when arranged for chanting is distributed. — *Grāma-goduh, -dhuk, m.* the herdsman of a village. — *Grāma-ghāta, as, m.* plundering a village. — *Grāma-ghātīn, ī, inī, ī*, devastating or plundering a village. — *Grāma-ghoshīn, ī, inī, ī*, Ved. sounding among men or armies, as a drum. — *Grāman-gamin, ī, inī, ī*, who or what goes to a village. — *Grāma-laryā, f.* the customs of social life, social intercourse. — *Grāma-lāitya, as, m.* the sacred tree of a village. — *Grāma-jā, as, ā, am*, village-born, village-produced; rustic, village, grown in cultivated ground. — *Grāma-jā-nishpāvi, f.* a kind of pulse. — *Grāma-jāta, as, ā, am*, rustic, village-born, produced in a village, grown in cultivated ground. — *Grāma-jāla, am, n.* a number of villages, a district. — *Grāmajālīn, ī, m.* the governor of a province. — *Grāma-jit, t, t, t*, Ved. conquering or gaining villages; conquering troops; (Sāy.) either conquering villages or dispersing multitudes. — *Grāmana, as, ī, am*, coming from a *Grāma-nī*. — *Grāma-nī, īs, īs, ī* (for *grāma-nī*), the leader or chief of a village or community, the lord of the manor, the squire, the leader of a troop or army; a chief, a superintendent; best, pre-eminent, excellent; one who only thinks of enjoyment (?), the village barber (as the chief person of a village); a groom (?); N. of a *Gandharva* chief; N. of one of the attendants of *Siva*; N. of certain beings who together with the *Rishis, Gandharvas, Apsarasas, Nāgas, Yātu-dhānas*, and *Bālakhilyas* are by some supposed to be attendant upon the *Sun*; N. of a place; (īs), f. a female peasant or villager; a whore, a harlot; the *Indigo* plant. — *Grāmani-tva, am, n.* the position or condition of a chief or leader of a village. — *Grāmaniṭhya, am, n.* the station of the chief of a village or community. — *Grāmani-putra, as, m.* the son of a harlot, a bastard. — *Grāmaniya, ās, m. pl., n.* of a people; (am), n. = *grāmaniṭhya*. — *Grāmani-sava, as, m.* N. of an *Ekāha* sacrifice. — *Grāma-taksha, as, m.* a village carpenter. — *Grāma-tas, ind.* from the village. — *Grāma-tā, f.* or *grāma-tva, am, n.* a multitude of villages. — *Grāma-dāśeśa ('śa-īśa), as, or grāmadaśādhipatī ('śa-adh'), īs, m.* the head of ten villages. — *Grāma-devatā, f.* the tutelary deity of a village. — *Grāma-druma, as, m.* a single tree in a village held sacred by the inhabitants. — *Grāma-dharā, f.* supporting a village or villages, N. of a rock. — *Grāma-dharma, as, m.* the observances or customs of a village. — *Grāma-nāpita, as, m.* the village barber. — *Grāma-ntāsin, ī, inī, ī*, living in villages, tame. — *Grāma-pāla, as, m.* the guardian of a village. — *Grāma-putra, as, m.* a village boy. — *Grāma-preshya, as, m.* the messenger or servant of a community or village. — *Grāma-bāla-jana, as, m.* a young peasant. — *Grāma-bhṛta, as, m.* a village messenger or servant. — *Grāma-madgurikā, f.* a kind of fish, *Silurus Singio* (= *śringī*); a riot, a fray, a village tumult; [cf. *grāma-yuddha*.] — *Grāma-malishī, f.* a tame buffalo. — *Grāma-mukha, am, n.* a market town, a fair, a market. — *Grāma-mūga, as, m.* 'the village animal', a dog. — *Grāma-maukhya, head of a village*; (probably incorrect for *grāma-saukhya*, see *grāma-sukha*). — *Grāma-yājaka, as, ikā, am*, offering sacrifices for a whole village or community; (as), m. the village priest, one who conducts the ceremonies for any or all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded *Brāhman*; it also applies to the attendant of an idol. — *Grāma-yājīn, ī, inī, ī*, offering sacrifices for a whole village or community. — *Grāma-yuddha, am, n.* a riot, a fray, a village war. — *Grāma-rathīyā, f.* a village street. — *Grāma-luntana, am, n.* plundering or pillaging a village. — *Grāma-vat, ān, atī, at*, furnished with villages. — *Grāma-vāsa, as, m.* living in a village; a villager; [cf. *grāma-vāsa*.] — *Grāma-vāstin, ī, inī, ī*, living in villages, tame; (inas), m. pl. the inhabitants of a village, the villagers; [cf. *grāma-vāstin* and *grāmya*.] — *Grāma-vāstavya, as, m.* the inhabitant of a village. — *Grāma-viśeśa, as, m.* variety of the

scales in music. — *Grāma-sāta, am, n.* a hundred villages, a province. — *Grāmasāteśa ('ta-īśa), as, m.* or *grāmasātatādhipatī ('ta-adh'), īs, m.* or *grāmasātatādhyaksha ('ta-adh'), as, m.* the governor of a province. — *Grāma-sankara, as, m.* the common sewer or drain of a village. — *Grāma-sangha, as, m.* a village corporation, a municipality. — *Grāma-sinha, as, m.* a dog. — *Grāma-sukha, am, n.* the pleasure of a villager; [cf. *grāmya-sukha*.] — *Grāma-stha, as, ā, am*, being or residing in a village, belonging to a village, rustic, &c.; (as), m. a village. — *Grāma-hāsaka, as, m.* a sister's husband. — *Grāmācāra ('ma-āc'), as, m.* a village observances, customs, &c. — *Grāmādhāna ('ma-ād'), am, n.* hunting; a village (?). — *Grāmādhikṛita ('ma-adh'), as, or grāmādhikṛitī ('ma-adh'), īs, or grāmādhikṛita ('ma-adh'), ī, m.* superintendent or chief of a village. — *Grāmānta ('ma-an'), as, m.* the border of a village; space near a village; (e), ind. in the neighbourhood of a village. — *Grāmāntara ('ma-an'), am, n.* another village. — *Grāmāntika, am, n.* the neighbourhood of a village. — *Grāmāntiyya, as, ā, am*, situated in the neighbourhood of a village; (am), n. space near a village. — *Grāme-vāsa, as, m.* a village abode; a villager; [cf. *grāma-vāsa*.] — *Grāme-vāstin, ī, inī, ī*, living in a village, tame; (inas), m. pl. the villagers. — *Grāmeśa ('ma-īśa), as, m.* the head man of a village. — *Grāmeśvara ('ma-īś'), as, m.* the head man or ruler over a village; the lord of the manor or squire. — *Grāmopādhyāya ('ma-up'), as, m.* the village priest.

*Grāmaka, as, m.* a village &c., see *grāma*; the collective department or range of celestial pleasures; N. of a town.

*Grāmaya, nom. P. grāmayati, -yitum*, to invite.

*Grāmika, as, ī, am*, village, rude, rustic; (in music) chromatic; (as), m. the head man of a village; a villager.

*Grāmin, ī, inī, ī*, surrounded by the village community, pertaining to a village, rustic, rural, village; (ṛ), m. a villager, a peasant; the head man of a village; (inī), f. the *Indigo* plant. — *Grāmi-putra, as, m.* the son of a villager.

*Grāmīna, as, ā, am*, belonging to a village; produced in or peculiar to a village; vulgar, rude; (in music) chromatic; a villager, a rustic; (as), m. a dog; a hog; a crow; (ā), f. the *Indigo* plant; a kind of vegetable; [cf. *pālankya*.]

*Grāmīya, as, ā, am*, belonging to a village or to the same village community; produced in or derived from a village; (as), m. a villager.

*Grāmīyaka, as, m.* the member of a community, a villager.

*Grāmeya, as, ī, am*, village-born, a villager, a rustic. — *Grāmeyaka, as, ikā, am*, belonging to a village, a villager.

*Grāmya, as, ā, am*, relating to or used in a village, produced in a village; living in a village, a villager, rustic, homely, vulgar, clownish, rude; living in a village, i. e. among men, domesticated, tame (as an animal), cultivated (as a plant, opposed to *vanya* or *aranya*, wild); allowed in a village, relating to the sensual pleasures of a village; relating to a musical scale; (as), m. a hog, a tame or village hog; (ā), f. the *Indigo* plant, and *Phaseolus Radiata*; [cf. *nish-pāvī*]; (am), n. rustic or homely speech; the *Prākṛit* and the other dialects of India as contradistinguished from the *Sanskrit*; food prepared in a village; sensual pleasure, sexual intercourse. — *Grāmīya-kanda, as, m.* a kind of onion, = *sthala-kanda*; (perhaps rather *agrāmīya-kanda*). — *Grāmīya-karkatī, f.* a kind of pumpkin-gourd, *Benincasa Cerifera*. — *Grāmīya-karman, a, n.* the occupation of a villager, sensual pleasure and sexual intercourse. — *Grāmīya-kunkuma, am, n.* a yellow dye, safflower, *Carthamus Tinctorius*. — *Grāmīya-gaja, as, m.* a village-born or tame elephant. — *Grāmīya-dharma, as, m.* the right of a villager or townsman (as opposed to the right of a *recluse*), sexual intercourse, copulation; the duties of a villager. — *Grāmīyadhāmin,*