stop, interrupt, disturb;' *gṛibhaim*, 'I take, receive, conceive;' Gr. γρῖφος, γρίπος: cf. also Lat. *gero;* Pol. *garniać*.]

Gṛih, griha, &c. See s. v. at p. 295.

Gṛihīta, 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.] — *Gṛihīta-khaḍga-ćarman, ā, ā, a*, grasping sword and shield. — *Gṛihīta-garbhā*, f. one who has conceived an embryo, a pregnant woman. — *Gṛihīta-ćetas, ās, ās, as*, one whose mind or heart is captivated. — *Gṛihīta-diś, k, k, k*, running away, flying; flown, escaped, retreated. — *Gṛihīta-deha, as, ā, am*, incarnate. — *Gṛihīta-nāman, ā, ā, a*, one who has received a name (e. g. *su-gṛihīta-nāman*, one who has received a good name, one named in accordance with the ordinances). — *Gṛihīta-vidya, as, ā, am*, one who has acquired knowledge, versed in science, learned, studied. — *Gṛihīta-vetana, as, ā, am*, one who has received his wages, paid, remunerated. — *Gṛihīta-śara-kārmuka, as, ā, am*, handling arrows and bows. — *Gṛihīta-śarāvāpa, as, ā, am*, taking a bow. — *Gṛihīta-hṛidaya, as, ā, am*, one whose heart is taken possession of or captivated; captivating the heart. — *Gṛihītāmisha* (°*ta-ām*°), *as, ā, am*, seizing prey. — *Gṛihītārtha* (°*ta-ar*°), *as, ā, am*, comprehending the sense or meaning. — *Gṛihītāstra* (°*ta-as*°), *as, ā, am*, one who has taken up arms.

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

Gṛihītin, ī, inī, i, seizing, one who has grasped.

Gṛihītṛi, tā, trī, tṛi (incorrect for *grahītṛi*), seizing, grasping, disposed to seize or take.

Gṛihītvā, ind. having taken.

Gṛihu, us, m., Ved. one who receives alms, a beggar.

Gṛihṇat, an, atī, at, taking, seizing, accepting.

2. *grihya, as, ā, am* (for 1. *gṛihya* 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-gṛihya*, 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 (?).

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

Grabhītṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, Ved. one who seizes; [cf. *grahītṛi*.]

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 Jainas 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 (= *gṛiha*, in *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, Vāć, Jihvā, Cakshus, Srotra, Manas, Hastau, and Tvać); insisting upon, tenacity, perseverance, purpose, design, favour, patronage; a N. of the fourth or fifth book of the Satapatha-Brāhmaṇa; [cf. *guda-graha, śiro-gr*°, *hanu-gr*°, *hṛid-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-ćintaka, as*, m. an astrologer. — *Grahatā*, f. or *graha-tva, am*, n. state of being a planet. — *Graha-daśā*, f. the aspect of the planets. — *Graha-druma, as*, m. the creeper Gymnema Sylvestre, = *śāka-vriksha;* [cf. *griha-druma*.] — *Graha-nāyaka, as*, m. the leader of the planets; the planet Saturn; the sun. — *Graha-nāśa* or *graha-nāśana, as*, m., N. of the plant Alstonia Scholaris, commonly *ćhātina*. — *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*], = *gṛiha-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. — *Grahayajña-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-vipra, as*, m. an astrologer. — *Graha-vimarda, as*, m. friction of the planets, opposition, = *graha-mardana*. — *Graha-śānti, is*, f. propitiation of the planets by sacrifices &c. — *Graha-śṛiṅgāṭaka, am*, n. triangular position of the planets with refereece 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. *śaśi-graha-samāgama*, conjunction of the moon with asterisms or planets. — *Grahādhāra* (°*ha-ādh*°), *as*, m. the polar star as the fixed centre of the planets. — *Grahādhīna* (°*ha-adh*°), *as, ā, am*, subject to planetary influence. — *Grahāmaya* (°*ha-ām*°), *as*, m. epilepsy, convulsions, demoniacal possession, which is supposed to cause the complaint. — *Grahārāma-kutūhala* or *karaṇa-kutūhala, am*, n., N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara. — *Grahāluńćana* (°*ha-āl*°), *am*, n. pouncing on prey, seizing and tearing it to pieces. — *Grahāvamardana* (°*ha-av*°), *am*, n. friction of the planets, opposition; [cf. *graha-mardana*.] — *Grahāśin* (°*ha-āś*°), *ī*, m. the plant Echites Scholaris; [cf. *graha-nāśa*.] — *Grahāśraya* (°*ha-āś*°), *as*, m. the polar star; [cf. *grahādhāra*.] — *Grahāhvaya* (°*ha-āh*°), *as*, m., N. of a plant; [cf. *bhūtāṅkuśa*.] — *Graheśa* (°*ha-īś*°), *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. *vaćana-grahaṇa*, the word *vaćana*); 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; acceptation, meaning; assent, agreement; inviting, calling, addressing; the taking up of sound, echo; an organ of sense; [cf. *kara-grahaṇa, keśa-g*°, *garbha-g*°, *ćakshur-g*°, *nāma-g*°, *pāṇi-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; diarrhœa, dysentery. — *Grahaṇī-dosha, as*, m. a morbid affection of the Grahaṇī, diarrhœa. — *Grahaṇī-pradosha, as*, m. a morbid affection of the Grahaṇī. — *Grahaṇi-ruj, k*, f. or *grahaṇī-roga, as*, m. a morbid affection of the Grahaṇī, diarrhœa. — *Grahaṇīrogin, ī, iṇī, i*, affected with diarrhœa. — *Grahaṇī-hara, am*, n. cloves.

Grahaṇiya, as, ā, am, acceptable, to be taken or received or understood. — *Grahaṇīya-tā*, f. or *grahaṇīya-tva, am*, n. acceptableness.

Grahayāyya, another form for *gṛihayāyya*, lord of a house, q. v.

Grahayālu, us, us, u, for *gṛihayālu*, 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.

Grahītṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, a taker, seizer, accepter, receiver, purchaser; perceiver, perceiving, observant; taking, disposed to take; [cf. *pāṇi-grahītṛi* and *gṛihītṛi*.]

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. *ṛiktha-grāha*, receiving inherited property; *yoshid-grāha*, taking a wife); [cf. *karṇa-grāha, gila-g*°, *dhanur-g*°, *pāṇi-g*°, *pārshṇi-g*°, &c.]; (*as*), m. a rapacious