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; (ī), 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 *svayaṃ-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. γρύψ; Germ. *greif*]; a kind of vegetable, = *sītāvara;* N. of an attendant of Śiva.

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

Grāhi, is, 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. — *Grāhi-phala, am,* n. the tree Feronia Elephantum; [cf. *kapittha.*]

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

Grāhin, ī, iṇī, i, 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, constipating; (ī), m. the plant Feronia Elephantum [cf. *kapittha*]; (*inī*), f. a small kind of Yavāśa; a kind of Hedysarum, = *kshudra-durālabhā, tāmra-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, svayaṃ-grāhya.*] — *Grāhya-vāć, 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 *araṇya,* and in later Sanskṛit 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-g°, śūra-g°, śāngrāma;* cf. also Lith. *kiêma-s;* Hib. *gramaisg,* 'the mob;' *gramasgar,* 'a flock, company.'] — *Grāma-kaṇṭaka, as,* m. the village-pest or tale-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-kūṭa, 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, i,* who or what goes to a village, (Pāṇ. II. 1, 24.) — *Grāma-gṛihya, 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-ghātin, ī, inī, i,* devastating or plundering a village. — *Grāma-ghoshin, ī, iṇī, i,* Ved. sounding among men or armies, as a drum. — *Grāman-gamin, ī, inī, i,* who or what goes to a village. — *Grāma-ćaryā,* f. the customs of social life, social intercourse. — *Grāma-ćaitya, as,* m. the sacred tree of a village. — *Grāma-ja, as, ā, am,* village-born, village-produced; rustic, village, grown in cultivated ground. — *Grāmaja-nishpāvī,* 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. — *Grāmajālin, 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. — *Grāmaṇa, as, ī, am,* coming from a Grāma-ṇī. — *Grāma-ṇi, īs, īs, i* (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 Śiva; N. of certain beings who together with the Ṛishis, 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. — *Grāmaṇi-tva, am,* n. the position or condition of a chief or leader of a village. — *Grāmaṇīthya, am,* n. the station of the chief of a village or community. — *Grāmaṇi-putra, as,* m. the son of a harlot, a bastard. — *Grāmaṇīya, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people; (*am*), n. = *grāmaṇīthya.* — *Grāmaṇī-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-daśeśa* (*°śa-īśa*), *as,* or *grāmadaśādhipati* (*°śa-adh°*), *is,* 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-nivāsin, ī, inī, i,* 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-bālajana, as,* m. a young peasant. — *Grāma-bhṛita, as,* m. a village messenger or servant. — *Grāma-madgurikā,* f. a kind of fish, Silurus Singio (= *śṛingī*); a riot, a fray, a village tumult; [cf. *grāma-yuddha.*] — *Grāma-mahishī,* f. a tame buffalo. — *Grāma-mukha, am,* n. a market town, a fair, a market. — *Grāma-mṛiga, 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-yājin, ī, inī, i,* offering sacrifices for a whole village or community. — *Grāma-yuddha, am,* n. a riot, a fray, a village war. — *Grāma-rathyā,* f. a village street. — *Grāma-luṇṭana, 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. *grāme-vāsa.*] — *Grāma-vāsin, ī, inī, i,* living in villages, tame; (*inas*), m. pl. the inhabitants of a village, the villagers; [cf. *grāme-vāsin* and *grāmya.*] — *Grāma-vāstavya, as,* m. the inhabitant of a village. — *Grāma-viśesha, as,* m. variety of the scales in music. — *Grāma-śata, am,* n. a hundred villages, a province. — *Grāmaśateśa* (*°ta-īśa*), *as,* m. or *grāmaśatādhipati* (*°ta-adh°*), *is,* m. or *grāmaśatādhyaksha* (*°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-siṃha, 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. — *Grāmāćāra* (*°ma-āć°*), *as,* m. village observances, customs, &c. — *Grāmādhāna* (*°ma-ādh°*), *am,* n. hunting; a village (?). — *Grāmādhikṛita* (*°ma-adh°*), *as,* or *grāmādhipati* (*°ma-adh°*), *is,* or *grāmādhyaksha* (*°ma-adh°*), *as,* or *grāmādhikārin* (*°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. — *Grāmāntīya, 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-vāsin, ī, inī, i,* 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, iṇī, i, surrounded by a village community, pertaining to a village, rustic, rural, village; (ī), m. a villager, a peasant; the head man of a village; (*iṇī*), f. the Indigo plant. — *Grāmi-putra, as,* m. the son of a villager.

Grāmiṇa, 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 *araṇya,* 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. *nishpāvī*]; (*am*), n. rustic or homely speech; the Prākṛit and the other dialects of India as contradistinguished from the Sanskṛit; food prepared in a village; sensual pleasure, sexual intercourse. — *Grāmya-kanda, as,* m. a kind of onion, = *sthala-kanda;* (perhaps rather *agrāmya-kanda.*) — *Grāmya-karkaṭī,* f. a kind of pumpkin-gourd, Benincasa Cerifera. — *Grāmya-karman, a,* n. the occupation of a villager, sensual pleasure and sexual intercourse. — *Grāmya-kunkuma, am,* n. a yellow dye, safflower, Carthamus Tinctorius. — *Grāmya-gaja, as,* m. a village-born or tame elephant. — *Grāmya-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. — *Grāmyadharmin,*