

(rājā) brahmadatto amātyapāriṣadyān āmantrayasi: ho bhāṇe grāmaṇikā kṣipraṃ purohitam ānetha.

**grāmaṇiṇya** (presumably = Skt. grāmaṇi, Pali gāmaṇi; see prec.), a military officer of some sort: ārūḍhā °yehi khaḍgatomarapāṇibhiḥ Mv ii.487.14 = iii.22.5° (vs), and variants ii.487.18; 488.2 = iii.22.9, 13.

**grāmaluka**, see **grāmeluka**.

(**grāmika**, m., prob. only village headman, as in Skt., and as Pali gāmika; °kā, f. a woman belonging to a village headman's family. Senart [repeatedly in his Introd., on the passages below] understands simply villager: grāmika, m., Mv i.301.8 ff.; 303.12 ff. (his daughter was attended by serving-women, 302.16); **Sujātā**, q.v., was a grāmika-duhitā LV 265.11 or °dhitā Mv ii.263.15-16; 299.9, or grāmikasya dhītā ii.200.17; she is called simply a grāmikā Mv ii.131.10, but this doubtless has the mg. suggested above. Cf. also grāmika-gharam āgami (in search of food) Mv ii.200.16.)

**grāmeluka**, adj. or subst. m. (= Mg. gāmelua, see Sheth, and Pischel 595, end), living in a village, or, a villager; rustic: grāmelukenāpi (so mss.) dāni puruṣeṇa Mv ii.275.17 (prose); in 19 mss. grāmalo puruṣo; Senart em. grāmāl° in both.

**grāmya**, adj. (in Skt. app. only used of speech; Pali gamma used more generally, esp. associated with synonymous hīna, vulgar, low: in passage = Pali Vin. i.10.12, hīno grāmyaḥ (sc. antaḥ) LV 416.17 and (om. hīno) Mv iii.331.3; grāmyaṃ nopajivitaṃ LV 262.10, see s.v. **upajivita**; grāmyāṃ trṣṇāṃ Ud iii.9, 10 = Pali jammī taṇhā Dh. 335-6.

-**grāha**, ifc., m. (= Pali gāha), (heretical, erroneous) belief (in), holding (to) ... asantagrāhātu (from false belief) vimukta bhonti SP 92.9 (vs); esp. ātma-grāha (= Pali atta-gāha), clinging to the (false view that there is a) self: Śikṣ 198.20 (bhayāni...) tāny ātmagrāhata utpadyante; 21 ahaṃ... ātmagrāhaṃ parityajeyam; Lañk 177.14 ātmagrāhapatitayā saṃtatyā; Vaj 23.11-12 and 25.16 ātmagrāho bhavet sattvagrāho jivagrāhaḥ pudgala-grāho bhavet; similarly Vaj 42.12; and 42.13 ātmagrāha iti subhūte agrāha eṣa tathāgatena bhāṣitaḥ; 45.4 sa eva piṇḍagrāho °bhaviṣyat... (5) agrāhaḥ sa tathāgatena bhāṣitaḥ; LV 205.8 (lokasya...) ātmanīyagrāhānugamānasasya, having minds that follow after the false belief that there is anything peculiar (belonging) to the self.

**grīveya** (nt.? = Pali gīveyya, °yyaka; Skt. graiveya, °yaka, usually of a chain put on an elephant's neck), necklace or chain about the neck: (suvarṇaṇiṣkāṃ yatha oṣiritvā) grīveya taptā (perh. read °taṃ? or plural? dharaye ca loke Mv ii.(334.22-) 335.1 (so mss.; Senart em. badly), as one might put off gold neck-ornaments and wear heated (i. e. red-hot) chain(s)-on-the-neck in the world.

[**grīṣmāna-māse**, printed as cpd. in Mv i.294.3 (vs), but read grīṣmāna (gen. pl.) māse prathame, in the first month of the summer; so also Pali gimhāna māse (so printed), Sn 233. There seems no reason for taking either Pali gimhāna or BHS grīṣmāna as a 'stem-form'.]

**grīṣmika**, adj. (= Pali gimhika; Skt. graiṣmika), of, for summer: grīṣmika-vārṣika-haimantikeṣu prāsādeṣv LV 227.3; trayo prāsādā kārayat (so Senart divides) hemantikam grīṣmikam vārṣikam Mv ii.115.9; similarly iii.405.13; trayas ca (sc. māsāḥ) grīṣmikās Suv 178.4.

**gredha** (= Pali gedha, m.; cf. **parigredha**; analogically based on Pali giddha etc. = Skt. grddha etc.; § 3.68; the nearest Skt. equivalent in mg. is grdhyā), greed: sukhāpi gredhāśritā Mvy 7553 (= Tib. zhen pa); samkalpaiṇ gredha-nīśritaiḥ Ud xxxi.29; -rasa-gredhāt MPS 31.63.

(**graiṣmika**, m., see s.v. **sāmayika**.)

**glāna** (also **gilāna**, q.v.; = Pali gilāna; acc. to BR Skt. glāna is not used in this specific sense), sick, ill; in glāna-pratyaya-bhaiṣajya, one of the four **pariṣkāra**, q.v. for occurrences, medicine to cure the sick.

**glānaka**, **gilā°**, adj. (= Pali gilā°) = **glāna**, (one that is) sick: MSV i.149.8; glānakam kṛtvā Mv ii.247.4, see s.v. **karoti**; tam... glānako ti kṛtvā, thinking with regard to him, He is a sick one (specifying ka), Mv ii.242.8; 243.2, 4; ka may be m.c. in Mv ii.221.3 (with mss.; vs) °kā (n. pl.), and in SP 293.1 (vs) gilānaka-tvam, illness.

**glānya**, nt., once m. (Sktized form of **gailānya**, q.v., or directly formed from Skt. glāna plus -ya; but not recorded in Skt.), weakness, debility: SP 107.9; Divy 25.8; Av ii.85.18; 133.12; Śikṣ 37.4; 135.16; KP 65.4 tasmād glānyā(t); 118.1 dvāv imau... dīrgha-glānyau (dual m.) katamau dvau; but 118.7 (vs) dve... glānye ukte (nt.); Mmk 147.26 (vs); all but the last two prose; bahuglānyatā Dbh 26.19.

## GH

**ghaṭaka**, m., or adj., who or which reveals or expounds: Divy 442.1; 523.25 (in cliché cited s.v. **udghaṭaka**, for which this is substituted); ekānta-ghaṭake śāsane (loc. abs.) MSV i.237.8.

**ghaṭa-bhedanaka**, nt.,? Mvy 9051; Tib. rdza (clay, or clay-pot) gzoñ (chisel, graving-tool); cf. however rdza gzhon, earthen basin (Jā.), and-rdza gsoñ, rendered in Das by ghaṭa-bhedanaka, kaṭānaka, [frying-vessel! Chin. instrument(s) used in building houses. The next word in Mvy is karparaḥ, pot, bowl; but various implements and tools are listed in the vicinity. BR render (etymologically) ein bei der Verfertigung von Töpfen gebrauchtes Instrument.

**ghaṭā** (Skt. ghaṭa, m.; ghaṭī, ghaṭikā; Weller 24 suggests lengthening of stem-final a in the seam of cpds., but a fem. ghaṭā exists in Skt. tho in other mgs.), pot, jar: pañcāpsaraḥsahasrāṇi divyagandhodakaparipūrṇa-ghaṭā-parigṛhitāni LV 96.9. Cf. next.

**ghaṭā-śīrasa**, adj. (cf. prec.; perh. lit. pot-headed?), in Mvy 8807 (not in Mironov), acc. to Chin. and Jap. having a knotty, uneven head; this is prob. also the meaning

of Tib. mgo (head) ḥbar ḥbur can; cf. Jā. ḥbar ḥbar, uneven, rough; pock-marked; Jā. and Das ḥbur po, having protuberances, uneven, rough; ḥbur, boil, pustule (as pot-shaped?).

**ghaṭi** (f.? cf. Pali ghaṭikā, small stick), stick, piece of wood: samudramadhye patitā kecīd ghaṭim (v.l. vṛttim) ādāya kecīd phalakaṃ kecīd alābuṣṇeyyaṃ Mv iii.68.5 (prose).

**ghaṭikā** (Pali id., small stick; cf. prec.), stick; in **vamśa-gh°**, q.v.

**Ghaṭikāra**, MSV **Ghaṭi°** (= Pali Ghaṭikāra), n. of a potter who was a disciple of the Buddha Kāśyapa, Mv i.319.9 ff.; 326.10 ff., and later became one of the Suddhāvāsa gods, in which capacity he with others of that class of gods fashioned magically the Four Sights for the Bodhisattva Śākyamuni to see, Mv ii.150.16; 152.10 ff.; MSV i.217.12 (called **Nandīpāla**). He lived at **Veruḍḍiṅga** or **Vebha°**, **Vaibhiḍḍiṅgi**, the later **Māra-karaṇḍa**, qq.v. Several parts of his legend (not, apparently, his part in creating the Four Sights) recur in Pali, see DPPN.