

Grāma (I)—a village; outside the *kheṭa*; between the village and *kheṭa* is $\frac{1}{2}$ yojana; the limits of boundary are two *krośas* and of *kṣetra* (fields) four *dhanus*; the roads of twenty *dhanus* leading to twenty directions and also roads to *grāmas* and roads on the limits, 10 *dhanus*; also *rājapatha*; four *dhanus* for branch streets; two *dhanus* between the houses.

Br. II 7. 94 and 105; Vā. 8. 100; 62. 171; 78. 57; 87. 28; 94. 40; 98. 119; 106. 73-75; Vi 2. 13; 36. 6.

Grāma (II)—as a present to learned men, as distinct from towns at the time of *Prthu*. *Grāma* behind the forest and the forest behind the *grāma* explained by *Yayāti* to *Aṣṭaka*; reference to ascetics and sages who, as residents of village should not use forest produce, and as residents of forests should not use village produce; deserted during the time of anarchy.

¹ Br. II. 34. 39; 36. 197; III. 7. 308; M. 143. 3; 246. 45. ² M. 10. 32; 40. 9-13; 41. 2; 47. 257.

Grāmaka—the kingdom to which *Puramjana* went by the *Āsuri* entrance of his city with his companion *Durmada*.

Bhā. IV. 25. 52.

Grāmaṇi (I)—a name of *Vighneśvara*.

Br. IV. 44. 69.

Grāmaṇi (II)—*Brahmā* as; in the *Tārakāmaya*.

M. 171. 6; 174. 3; 274. 41.

Grāmaṇi (III)—a class of celestial beings in attendance in pairs on the sun God in each of the six seasons.

Vā. 52. 1.