catuh-simā yāvat, same as catuh-simā-paryanta, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 402.

catur-āghāṭa-visuddha, 'with the boundaries well demarcated'; same as catuḥ-sīm-āvacchina, etc. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 396.

catur-āghāţ-āntarvarti-jala-pāṣāṇa-nidhi-nikṣepa - sulk - ādi- sarvatejaḥsvāmya-sahita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 40, text lines 37-38). See tejaḥ-svāmya, etc.

catus-kantaka-visuddha (EI 23), cf. catur-āghāṭa-visuddha; probably refers to the custom of demarcating a plot of land by planting thorny shrubs on the borders.

caura-varjam, also quoted as cora-varjam, cora-daṇḍa-varjam, cora-rājāpathyakāri-varjam, etc.; according to some 'with immunity from the police tax', while others take it to be related to a-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśa and think that the policemen were prohibited from entering a gift village except in connection with the apprehension of criminals; may also mean 'without any right to inflict punishment of thieves, etc., or to levy fines from thieves, etc.' See CII, Vol. III, p. 109.

cora-danda-varja (EI 27), same as caura-varja, etc.

cora-varja (IE), 'without the right to punish the thieves and to realise stolen articles'; cf. sa-caur-oddharana. But see also cauravarjam.

deśa-maryād-āruvaṇ-ānvita (Ind. Ant. Vol. XIX, p. 247, text line 103), refers to the right to levy the tax called āruvaṇa (Sanskrit ṣaṭ-paṇa) according to the local custom.

deva-Brāhmaṇa-bhukti-varja (EI 23, 30), 'excluding the property of the gods (i.e. temples ) and Brāhmaṇas'.

devakula-puşkariny-ādhikam kārayitvā, refers to the right of the donee to build temples and excavate tanks in the gift land without the permission of the king or landlord as was necessary in the case of ordinary tenants. Cf. Majumdar, Ins. Beng., Vol. III, p. 125.

go-gauda-sameta, 'together with the cattle and herdsmen [of state farms] or with the grazing tax'; epithet of gift village. Go-gauda may be the same as go-kara. Cf. Ind. Ep., p. 402.

grāma-nilaya-nāḍa-sarva-bādhā-parihārena (EI 9), 'with the exemption of all troubles connected with [the administration of] the village, subdivision (literally, habitation) and d strict [in which the gift land is situated]'. Cf. a-rāṣṭra-sāmvinayika, etc.

gṛh-āvataraṇa - harita-pakva-sasy-ekṣu-cāraṇa-lavan-opamardana-rocikā-ciṭolā-grahaṇa-piṭhaka-piṭhikā-khaṭv-āpaharaṇa - kāṣṭh-endhana-