half of a kheṭa.³⁹² Cities other than the capital are called Karvaṭa, a little less is Nigama and lesser is grāma and still lesser is a house.³⁹³

Grāma is changed into gaon,³⁹⁴ as Suvarņagrāma, Sonārgaon; Kalahagrāma, Kahalgaon.

Following are the place-name with this suffix. We have also included here some place-names which are villages though they have not been termed as such with this suffix.

- (1) Bhadrapuṣkarakagrāma (No. 40, L. 5):
- Bhadra means 'good or auspicious and Puṣkara (modern Pokhara) means 'a pond or lake'. So literally the name would mean 'a village possessing an auspicious or good pond'. It has not so far been identified.³⁹⁵
 - (2) Bhāradidasamada (No. 39, L. 11):

It is the name of a village. The name of the place where the linga containing the inscription was found is said to be Bhārādhī Dīh,³⁹⁶ Bhāradī of our inscription may also be compared with 'bharadiya' of the Sāñcī stūpa inscription.³⁹⁷ Samada is possibly Samudra, an epithet for Siva. D.C. Sircar takes 'Samudra' to be the 'nām-aika-deśa of a deity called Samuderśvara' and suggests that the relevant passage is to be corrected as 'pārago bharadida-samudreśvara'.³⁹⁸ The meaning of the passage is difficult to explain.

- (3) Chandagrāma (No. 33, L. 3):
- The village is difficult to identify.³⁹⁹ Canda is the Prakritic form of Candra⁴⁰⁰ which means 'the moon'. Thus the village seems to have been named after the Moon-god. But Canda may also mean ferocious or turbulent and in that case it may have been so named because of its wild looks or its violent population.
 - (4) Citravātangara401 (No. 43, L.24):
- It is the name of a village. Citra means 'excellent' or distinguished 402 and vātangara (from vātankara) means 'producing wind'. Thus the whole will literally mean 'which produces excellent wind or air'. The village might have been noted for its healthy and open atmosphere.
- (5) Dongā-grāma (No. 34, L.11; No. 36. L.6): In No. 34 we get a reference to 'Dongā', but in No. 36, the name appears as Dongā-grāma.