

*ghāsa-bus-ādikaṃ na kenacit*=[*kartavyaṃ*] *pragrāhyaṃ* [*ca*], 'no one should enter into the donee's house, should graze one's cattle on the green crops in his fields, should harvest the ripe crops in his fields, should crush his sugar-cane, should accept *rocikā* and *ciṭolā* from him, should take stools, seats and cots from him and should take wood, fuel, grass, chaff, etc., from him'. For *grh-āvataraṇa*, see *umbara-bheda*. Words like *rocikā*, *ciṭolā*, etc., are not intelligible, although they certainly refer to certain obligations or levies. Cf. *Ind. Ep.*, p. 394.

*guvāka-nārikel-ādikaṃ laggāvayitvā*, refers to the right of planting arecanut and coconut palms in the gift land without the permission of the king or landlord as was necessary in the case of ordinary tenants; cf. *sa-guvāka-nārikela*. Cf. Majumdar, *Ins. Beng.*, Vol. III, p. 125.

*hastidaṇḍa-varabalivarda-coṭāla-andhā* (*rthā* ?) *ruvā-pratyandhā* (*rthā* ?) *ruvā-adattā-padātijīva-ahidaṇḍa-ānta* (*tu* ?) *rāvaḍḍi-bandha-daṇḍa-vijayavandāpanā-mārgaṇika-prabhṛti-bhaviṣyat-kara-sahita*, refers to the donee's right to enjoy various taxes the nature of some of which is doubtful. These include the tax for keeping elephants and prize bullocks, tax for the maintenance of the king's *Padātis* (footmen or *Pāiks*), tax on the professional snake-charmers, ransom in lieu of imprisonment, presents to be made to the king on his return from a victorious campaign and tax to be paid for using the road in the gift village for the transit of articles of merchandise. See the expressions separately as noticed above. See also *suvarṇa-daṇḍa-ahidaṇḍa*.....below. Cf. *Ind. Ep.*, p. 401.

*jana-dhana-sahita* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 135), 'together with the tenants and revenue income [of the village]'; some as *sa-jana-dhana*.

*kuśa-latā-pūta-hast-odakena*, cf. *udaka-pūrvam*, etc. See *Ind. Ep.*, p. 395

*mahādoṣa-vivarjita* (EI 23), 'excluding fines for great crimes'; cf. *doṣa* and *daṇḍa-doṣa* (fines) noticed above.

*mukt-oparikara* (EI 29), free from minor taxes or without freedom from them. Cf. *s-oparikara*.

*nānā-vṛkṣa-sameta*, 'together with the various trees'; epithet of gift village. Some of the trees not to be enjoyed by unprivileged tenants were mango, *madhūka*, jack, coconut, arecanut, palmyra palm, *sīsu*, tamarind tree, etc. But the group was different in different parts of the country. Cf. *Ind. Ep.*, p. 402.