

*caturvimsati-tirthankara-paṭṭa* (EI 2), a slab with the images of all the 24 Jain *Tirthankaras*. See *covīsī*.

*catuṣkikā* (EI 19; CII 4), a hall; a hall resting on four pillars (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, p. 75).

*catuṣpatha* (LP), a place where four roads meet.

*catuṣ-śālā* (SITI), a meeting hall; see *catuḥ-śālā*.

*catvāraka* (IA 17), used in the sense of *catuṣṭaya*.

*Chau°* (PJS), contraction of *Caudharī* (*Caturdhara*) especially in medieval Jain inscriptions.

*caukaḍikā* (EI 11), a variety of the *Pañcāyat* system; cf. *caturjātaka* or *cauthiā*.

(*BL*), explained as 'a method of recovering stolen property'.

*caumukha* (HA), Sanskrit *caturmukha* (cf. *caturmukha-bimba*); a quadruple image called *pratimā sarvatobhadrikā* (LL) in the Mathurā inscriptions of the Kuṣāra period, showing one Jina or several Jinās on each of the four faces; also seen on the top or in the centre of representations of the *samavasaraṇa* (q.v.).

*Caura-carāṭa* (LP), cf. Marāṭhī *Cor-cilaṭāncā upadrav*.

*caurāsī* (IE 8-4; EI 3, 4), literally, 'eightyfour'; same as *caturaśīti* (q.v.); a group of eightyfour villages; a Parganā consisting of eightyfour villages; sometimes the name of a Parganā and often suffixed to its name.

*caura-varjam* (CII 3; HRS), cf. *cora-varjam*, *coradaṇḍa-varjam*, *cora-rājāpathyakāri-varjam*; 'with immunity from the police tax' according to some; may really mean 'without any right to inflict punishment on thieves and persons committing the crime of treason or to levy fines from them'; may also be connected with *a-bhaṭa-praveśa* so as to indicate that the *bhaṭas* should not enter except for catching thieves and persons committing the crime of treason; cf. *Cāṭa*.

*cauri* (ASLV), spelt *chowrie* in English; a flywhisk; sometimes the right of its use was granted to persons as a mark of honour. See *cāmara*, *cavarālu*.

*Caurika* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, p. 71), official designation. Cf. *Cāmara-kumāra*, *Caur-oddharaṇika*.

*caurikā*, cf. *carma-caurikā* (LP), 'theft of skin'.

*caur-oddharaṇa* (EI 33; HRS), according to some, the right to punish or levy fines from thieves; probably, the right to recover stolen property; recovery of stolen property; cf. *sa-chauroddharaṇa* (IE 8-5; EI 23).