

right to inflict punishment on or levy fines from thieves and rebels'. But see *caura-varjam*; also *Cāṭa*.

*cora-rajju* (HRS), 'the rope for binding thieves'; supposed to be the dues collected by the superintendent of the boundaries of villages.

*Corarajjuka* (HD), probably the same as *Dāṇḍapāśika*, an officer whose duty it was to secure robbers with ropes (cf. *Arthaśāstra*, IV. 13; II. 6 referring to *cora-rajju* as a constituent of the *rāṣṭra*).

*corāsī* (IE 8-4), same as *caurāsī* (q. v.).

*cora-varja*, also spelt *cora-varjya* (CII 3; HRS); a fiscal term which is the same as *coradaṇḍa-varjya* (q. v.). See also *caura-varja*.

*cora-varjita* (CII 3), same as *coradaṇḍa-varjya* (q.v.).

*cora-varjya*, see *cora-varja*.

*Cor-oddharanika* (EI 28, 30), same as *Caur-oddharanika*; a police officer in charge of the recovery of stolen goods; explained by some as 'the eradicator of thieves' (CII 4). But cf. *Daṇḍoddharanika*.

*coska* (EI 4), a horse.

*coṭāla* (IE 8-5), a tax of uncertain import; cf. *ciṭola*, *ciṭalā*.

*covīsī* (HA); Sanskrit *caturvimsati* or *caturvimsati-paṭṭa*; a group of the 24 Jinas carved on one stone slab or cast in bronze together.

*cūḍā* (IA 11), the top knot of hair; cf. *cūḷā*.

*cūḍāmaṇi* (IA 26), an eclipse on certain days.

*cukka*, error, fault (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 7, note 4).

*cūḷā* (IA 11), tresses; cf. *cūḍā*.

*cullaka*, cf. *a-kūra-cullaka-vināśi-khaṭv-āvāsa* (IE 8-5), explained as 'a pot', i.e. cooking pot. The villagers were obliged to supply it to the touring officers of the king.

*cūmā* (EI 1), meaning doubtful.

*cumbaka* (EI 13), the balance.

*cūnā*, same as Sanskrit *cūrṇa*, lime (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 144).

*Cūṇakara*, same as Sanskrit *Cūrṇakāra*, a lime-burner or white-washer (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 145).

*Cūrakāra*, cf. *Cūrakāra* (CITD), from Telugu-Kannada *cūraka* and Sanskrit *kāra*; 'one who has plundered'.

*cūrṇi* (EI 3), an appended note. Cf. *cūrṇi*.