

In line 2 of the inscription the reading is Goṣāṭapuñjaka while in lines 8 and 15 the reading is Goṣāṭapuñja.

Goṣāṭa may be the same as gośālā or a cow-stall<sup>413</sup> and puñja means a multitude.<sup>414</sup> So the village may have consisted of a multitude, of cow-stalls and thus resembled the villages known as gohālīs.

7. *Gulmagandhikā* (No. 43, LL.1-2, L.22) :  
It is the name of a village. It occurs once in lines 1-2 and twice in L.22.<sup>415</sup>

Gulma means 'a cluster of trees'<sup>416</sup> and gandhikā means 'having the smell of'.<sup>417</sup> The whole will literally mean 'a place which is full of a cluster of trees having smell'. We may conjecture that the village originally possessed a few shrubs or small trees which produced fragrance.

8. *Guṇekāgrahārāma* (No. 52, LL. 18-19, L. 21) :  
In lines 18-19 we get the reading 'Guṇekāgrahārāma while in line 21 the reading is Guṇikāgrahārāma. The two names are identical and are the same as modern Gunaighar, 18 miles to the north-west of Comilla, Tippera district—Bengal, in East Pakistan<sup>418</sup> (now Bangla Desh).

Sen considers it to have been a village-name ending with the term agrahāra and suggests that from the standpoint of administration this division was more important and better developed than an ordinary grāma. The expression grāmāgrahāra<sup>419</sup> or agrahārāgrāma refers to 'a process of unification which some of the more fortunate villages underwent through pressure of administrative and economic necessities.<sup>420</sup>

Agrahāra (Prakrit aggāhāra) was a village,<sup>421</sup> or consisted of fields which were given to brāhmaṇas.<sup>422</sup> The agrahāras enjoyed exemption from several taxes and had other administrative immunities.

9. *Jambūdeva* (No. 28, L. 2, LL. 7-8, L. 14) :  
It was the name of a village. It seems that this locality was named after a person named Jambūdeva.<sup>423</sup>

10. *Kakubha* (No. 15, L. 5) :  
Inscription No. 15 informs us that five stone images of Ādikarṭhis or Tirthaṅkaras were set up by Madra at the village of Kakubha. The village was sanctified by its association with holy men.<sup>424</sup> It was also known as Kakubhagrāma,<sup>425</sup> the