

rāṅgaṇasūtradhāra describes puras as being of three kinds—Big, middle and small which have different measurements for their ditches, buildings, streets and road-ways.²¹⁹ The big one possesses a circumference of four thousand arcs, the middle of two thousand arcs and the small of one thousand arcs.²²⁰ T. Burrow derives pura from √pri to fill Piparti 'fills': pur 'city': Lithuanian pilis (l becomes r).²²¹ We find the word being spelt in two ways pur²²² and pura.²²³ Pur (city), from puru (much) and pūrṇa (full) means 'plentitude' or multitude of settlers. Similarly Greek polis (city) from poly (much) : Latin populus (population, people) from plenus (full), and English folk from full. Pur is the city and puruṣa the citizen. Greek polites (citizens), is preserved in politics (civic concerns), police (city administration), and cosmopolitan (citizen of the world) : Lithuanian pilis (fort, castle).²²⁴ In modern times the word purā (from pura) is used for mohalla in India. It seems to be the result of Muslim contact.²²⁵

Pura, where it does not retain the original from pur, is changed into the following²²⁶ :

- (a) Wār : as Purushapura, Peshawar; Nalapura, Narwar; Matipura, Madwār; Śalwapura, Alwar; Candrapura, Candwar
- (b) Urs or ur, as Māyāpura, Mayura; Śimhapura, Siṅgur; Juṣkapura, Zukur
- (c) Or, as Traipura, Teor; Candrādityapura, Caindor
- (d) Ora, as Ilbalapura, Ellora
- (e) Ore, as Lavapura, Lahore
- (f) Ola, as Āryapura, Aihole
- (g) ar, as Kusumapura, Kumrār
- (h) aur, as Siddhapura, Siddhaur
- (i) Own, as Hirāṇyapura, Hindoun or Herdoun

There are many names with the suffix Pura in the Aṣṭādhyāyī, Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya and the Kāśikā.²²⁷ The word Mahāpura in the Yajurveda Saṁhitās²²⁸ and the Brāhmaṇas²²⁹ denotes a great fortress. Probably the only difference between the Pur and Mahāpura was in their size.²³⁰

Following are the place-names ending in the suffix pura:

- (1) *Ajapura* (No.12, L.25):

In Inscription No.12, we find the mention of the town of Aja-