

the suffix has been submerged in the name due to the
 prakṛitisation or it has been dropped. The examples are
 Dāvaka, Nūḷā, Avamukka, Nūḷā, Paḷakka, Paḷakka, Vāḅḅ, Kṛmīlā,

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CONCLUSION

We have seen from the Place-names discussed earlier that they were named either after some hero, just as Gayā from Gayāsura, Nepāla from the name of "Ne" ṛṣi, or after deities just as Piṣṭapura, named after Piṣṭapurikā goddess. Other examples are Indrapura named after God Indra, Devarāṣṭra named after some unspecified god. Some places were named after number, just as Koṭivarṣa, Pañcakulyavāpaka, Pañcanagarī. The other category of place-names includes names derived either from some natural surrounding just as Trivṛtā, having (good) surroundings on the three sides; Vaṭodaka, surrounded by water; Kṛmilā, full of kṛmis or insects; Tumbavana, abounding in Tumba plants; or from the name of a tree just as Vaṭagohālī, Palāśavṛndaka, Lavaṅgasikā (the clove tree); Eraṇḍapalla, named after Eraṇḍa plant. In some cases the names point out the geographical situation, just as Ādyapatha, Uttaramaṇḍala, Dakṣiṇāpatha, Dakṣiṇāmśaka-vīthi, Vindhyaṭavī, Goṣāṭapūñjaka, Airikiṇa, Saṅgohālikagrāma, Surāṣṭra, Kāñcī, Doṅgā-grāma, Samatāṭa.

The place names were named after Tribes just as Puṇḍravaradhana named after the Puṇḍras; Vaṅga after Vaṅgas; Āryyāvarta after the Āryyas; Kākanādaboṭa after the Kākas; Mūlanāgiraṭṭa and Nāgiraṭṭamaṇḍala after the Nāgas. Some place-names seem to have been based on proper names, e.g. Midu-vilāla-kṣetra, Jolārī-kṣetra, Mahipāla-kṣetra, Pakkavilāla-kṣetra.

The second part of the geographical names is a place-name suffix which usually denotes the size or the nature of the place. The examples are the suffixes pura, pallī, rāṣṭra, rājya, Pradeśa, Deśa, Nagara, Varṣa, Viṣaya, bhukti, maṇḍala, nauyoga, patha, kṣetra, gohālī, puṣkariṇī, vīthi, pottaka, pāṭaka, pārsvika. We have found some place-names which may be categorised as the abbreviated place-names. Either