

# THE MĀHAVAMSA

ADDENDUM TO THE 1950 REPRINT  
OF DR. WM. GEIGER'S TRANSLATION  
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## INTRODUCTION\*

P. x. The Dv does not appear to have been a part of the *Aṭṭhakathā* of the Mahāvihāra (UCR IV, p. 13).

xi. There is no conclusive evidence to show that the author of the *Mahāvamsa* was Mahānāma (*ibid.*, p. 20).

The historical introduction to the Sp appears to have been based on the *Vinaya Aṭṭhakathā* (*ibid.*, p. 9).

GEIGER later disagreed with FLEET who believed that the *Mahāvamsa* was a rearrangement of the Dv (Cv Eng. Trs., p. 35 n.2).

xii. There is no evidence to give a precise date to the Mv. It was probably composed about the sixth century A.D.

xiii. The second quotation from V. A. SMITH does not necessarily show that he had modified his judgement about the chronology of the Chronicles.

xviii. HIUEN TSIANG confusing Mahinda with Vitāsoka (Tissa of the Chronicles) considered him to be a brother of Asoka (*Cambridge History of India*, I, p. 500).

xx. In the revised edition of GRÜNWEDEL'S *Buddhist Kunst in Indien* (1932) ERNST WALDSCHMIDT points out that the sculptures represent the abandonment of the worldly life by the Buddha and Asoka's visit to the Bo-tree described in the *Divyāvadāna*.

xxii. For the year of Buddha's death see UCR V, No. 1, p. 48, or No. 2, p. 62.

xxiii. With reference to the number 218 see Dv I. 24, 25, and V. 55-59.

xxviii. Paranavitana rejects the theory that there was a Ceylon era reckoned from 483 B.C. (*A New History of the Indian People*, VI, p. 262).

xxxi. There is no Indian evidence that Asoka was consecrated 218 years after the Nirvāna (UCR V, p. 43).

xxxii. For an explanation of the contradiction discovered by FLEET see UCR V, p. 41.

xxxiv. For the regnal years of Sena and Guttika see UCR V, p. 41.

xxxvi. For a revised chronology of the Mv see UCR V, p. 53.

\* The Additions and Corrections made by GEIGER in 1934 as well as the Corrections suggested by the Rev. A. P. BUDDHADATTA (UCR VII, pp. 106 and 185) have been utilized. I am also indebted to Mr. C. W. NICHOLAS and Dr. N. A. JAYAWICKRAMA for the assistance they gave me.

- xl. For the dates of the Magadha kings see UCR V, p. 43.  
 li. For a criticism of the accounts of the Buddhist Councils see E. J. THOMAS: *History of Buddhist Thought*, ch. iii.

### THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION

I. 11. 'The noble Buddha, Gotama, having fulfilled all perfections and having attained the highest enlightenment will deliver the beings of the world from suffering' (UCR VII, p. 106).

15. For 'companions of the company of Bhadda' read 'members of the amiable company' (*ibid.*, p. 107).

38. *Givatthi* is not the collar-bone but the guttural bone (Adam's apple) (*ibid.*).

30. Giridīpa was not the highlands of Ceylon but another island (Dv I. 67).

49. 'His younger sister Kaṇhā had been given (in marriage) to the nāga king on the Vaddhamāna Mountain' (Vap, p. xli; UCR VII, p. 107).

61. The Buddha sat on the throne given up by the nāgas and not on a seat (*ibid.*, p. 108).

62. 'Eighty koṭis of nāgas dwellers on land and sea.'

67. 'When the Lord had consented by his silence to come thither he caused to be established even there the rājāyatana cetiya.'

74. For 'Kalyāṇi country' read 'Kalyāṇi district.'

75. For 'canopy' read 'pavilion' (UCR VII, p. 108).

II. 11. For 'these descendants . . . capital' read 'these (kings) who are comprised in groups reigned in due order each in his capital.' For '*paputtā*' read '*pavuttā*' as in Vap, p. 126 (G, p. 301).

III. 1. For 'eighty-four' read 'forty-five.'

5-9. 'When he had performed all rites due to the dead body of the Master and the holy relics, the great thera, desiring that the doctrine of the Master might long endure, and recollecting the evil words of the aged Subhadda spoken seven days after the Lord of the World, gifted with the ten powers, had passed into nibbāna and also bethinking him that He had given him His own garment and thereby made him equal with Himself and considering that it had the approval of the Sambuddha to establish the True Law, he selected, in order to make a compilation of the Scriptures, four hundred and ninety-nine Elders who were most commended by the All-Knowing One, were repeaters of the ninefold doctrine and versed in all its separate parts, and who had overcome the īsavas. The



selection of one less than five hundred was on account of the Ekler Ananda' (UCR VII, p. 109).

20. For 'mats' read 'carpets' (*ibid.*).

27. For 'chairs' read 'seats' (*ibid.*).

IV. 53. For 'tradition' read 'Canon' (*ibid.*).

V. 6-7. BUDDHADATTA suggests that Vacchiputtaka be substituted for Vajjiputtaka, and that the Dhammauttariyā, Bhadrāyānikā, Dhannāgarikā and the Sammitiyā sprang from the Vacchiputtakā (*ibid.*, p. 110).

12. For 'first Seliya' and 'the other Seliya' read 'Pubbaseliya' and 'Aparaseliya' (*ibid.*).

44. 'he treated her as his mistress (*sāminī*) and served her well for seven years' (*ibid.*, p. 111).

69. The *upajjhāya* stands in the capacity of a father to the novice; from the *ācariya* he learns the prescribed religious texts (EZ II, p. 276 n.2).

106. For 'at the end of twelve years' read 'even at the age of twelve' (UCR VII, p. 112).

108. 'There is one thing pervading all other things; in one thing all other things are absorbed. O young man, what is that one thing?' (*ibid.*).

109. For 'name' read 'Name' (non-material factors) (*ibid.*).

113. For 'those who yet stood outside (the religion)' read 'the worldlings' (*ibid.*).

115. For 'brahmins' read 'men' (*ibid.*).

116. For 'teacher' read 'parent' (*ibid.*).

135. For 'full of faith' read 'glad at heart' (*ibid.*).

136. For 'believers' read 'pleased with him' (*ibid.*).

139. 'therefore he used to keep his seat hung up after it had been perfumed' (*ibid.*, p. 113).

146. Cittayamaka is not double thought but dyads concerning the mind (*ibid.*).

161. For 'cobra' read 'elephant' (*ibid.*).

188. For 'the end that the king Dhammasoka might be converted' read 'rouse joy in Dhammasoka' (*ibid.*).

193. For 'kinsman' read 'heir' (*ibid.*).

207. Majjhantika was not the president of the chapter but the *ācariya* (*ibid.*).

212. For 'wood-nymph named Kinnara' read 'Kuntikinnarī' (*ibid.*).

VI. 4. See Paḍakusalamāṇava Jātaka.

22. For 'border-village' read 'border-villages' (Vap, p. xlv).

27. See UCR VII, p. 115.

38. The Pāli for prince-regent is *uparājā*.
- VII. 5. For 'lotus' read 'water-lily' (UCR VII, p. 115).
11. Malalasekera prefers the reading *Kuveṇi* for *Kuvaṇṇā* (Vap, p. xlv).
45. *Vijitapura* was near *Poionnnaruva*. See CODRINGTON: *A Short History of Ceylon*, p. 20.
60. For 'superhuman' read 'non-human.'
62. For 'come of it' read 'befall her misdeed' (UCR VII, p. 115).
68. The name *Sabaragamuva* is probably derived from modern *Habaragama*, a village near *Ratnapura*.
73. 'he gave wealth to the ministers and sent annually to his father-in-law chanks and pearls worth two hundred thousand' (UCR VII, p. 115).
- VIII. 7. The *Madras* were a tribe that lived in N.W. India.
18. For 'to another tract of land on' read 'in disguise to' (UCR VII, p. 115).
- IX. 3. See *Ghata Jataka*.
18. For 'did not go forth till' read 'went away at' (UCR VII, p. 115).
23. For 'make no promise' read 'not acknowledge the fact' (*ibid.*).
- X. 27. For 'city' read 'township.'
51. The Pāli for regent is *parināyaka*.
53. For *Dhūmarakkha Mountain* see Index.
59. For 'mane' read 'tail' (UCR VII, p. 116).
74. For 'but he dwelt in his house' read 'and the latter dwelt in that building' (*ibid.*).
87. For 'having gods and men to dance before him' read 'causing to make dramatic displays of divine and human origin' (*ibid.*).
90. See AYRTON, *Ceylon Notes and Queries*, i, October 1913, p. viii; G, p. 301.
- XI. 10. See N. LAW, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, vi, p. 571; G, p. 301.
26. The Pāli for staff-bearer is *daṇḍanāyaka*, which also means general (G, p. 302).
41. For 'they rejoicing . . . Laṅka' read 'wishing the welfare of their master and rejoicing in the good fortune of Laṅkā' (UCR VII, p. 117).
- XII. 44. *Suvaṇṇabhūmi* was a district of Lower Burma adjacent to the coast (G, p. 302).
51. For 'made a bulwark round the country' read 'kept guards around' (UCR VII, p. 117).



XIV. 14. *Tevijjā* are not the three Vedas but the three *nāṇas*: *pubbenivāsa*, *cetopariya*, and *āsavakkhaya* (*ibid.*).

29. For 'what the therā intended to do' read 'what service he had to do to the Elder' (see also UCR VII, p. 117).

54. For 'they took their seats on chairs covered with stuff' read 'they sat down on cushions' (*ibid.*).

45. The Pathama Cetiya lay to the east of the city between the two branches of the Malvatu Oya on the old road to Mihintale (G, p. 302).

XV. 11. For 'at the east gate' read 'whose gate is on the east' (UCR VII, p. 118).

28. 'standing on the south side of it' should precede 'scattered' (*ibid.*).

38. For 'ripe mango-tree' read 'ripe mango-fruit' (G, p. 302).

41. For 'kernel' read 'stone' (UCR VII, p. 118).

88. For 'drinking-vessel' read 'water-strainer' (*ibid.*).

169. For 'Mahānāma' read 'Mahānāga.'

180. 'Has the doctrine of the Conqueror been now established here, sir?' (UCR VII, p. 118).

XVI. 16. For 'weary of' read 'expecting' (*ibid.*, p. 185).

XVII. 17. See Vap, p. xlvii.

30. See UCR VII, p. 185.

XIX. 27. See Vap, p. xlix.

56. For 'there grew . . . fruit' read 'a fruit, which was on the east branch, became ripe even as they gazed, and fell down unspoiled' (UCR VII, p. 185).

73. For 'Kadamba flower thicket' read 'Kadambapuppha thicket' (G, p. 302).

XX. 16. 'In the vihāra where there are rocks whatever caves were inhabited by Mahinda were called Mahinda caves' (UCR VII, p. 186).

19. BUDDHADATTA suggests that *gīvadhātu* be substituted by *jīvadhātu* (*ibid.*).

22-23. '(He built also) the refectory named Mahāpāli, having enough space around, stored with all provisions and provided with service, for the acceptance of food by the Brotherhood after they have gathered together at the Hatthālhaka Nunnery' (*ibid.*).

25. See Mv XV. 174 and XXII. 23; XXXVI. 36. Tissamahāvihāra and Pācinārāma were in Nāgadīpa.

29. Uttiya is referred to in three inscriptions at Mihintale as Maharaja Ūti (ASCAR 1933, paras. 53 and 54).

46. For 'burial' read 'the laying down.'

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XXI. 1. The Dv XVIII. 45 refers to him as Siva. An inscription at Mutugala to the north of Dimbulāgala refers to an Aya Siva (CA III, 211).

3. An inscription at Dimbulāgala refers to an Aya Sura Tisa (CA III, 4).

4. Gonṇagiri (see EZ III, p. 117).

10. For 'freighter' read 'ship-captain.' An inscription in old Sinhalese in the oldest type of Brāhmī characters refers to an assembly-hall of Tamils in Anurādhapura, one of whom was a ship-captain who appears to have been their chief (JCBRAS XXXV, p. 54).

11. An inscription at Mihintalē refers to an Aya Asali, a son of Dhamaraja (ASCAR 1911-12, 95, No. 10).

13. The Dv does not state that Eḷāra was from Cōḷa. The story that he put to death his son for killing a calf is attributed to a Cōḷa king in the Tamil epics, *Silappadikāram* and *Maṇimēkalai*.

XXII. 5. The Pāli for vice-regent is *uparājā*.

7. Yatthālaya. Evidence so far available does not help the identification of this place.

11. An inscription at Kusalānakanda, twelve miles to the west of Batticaloa, refers to a line of kings—Tisa, son of Raja Abaya, son of Uparaja Naga. (UCR VII, p. 240).

22. See Vap, p. 1.

23. King Dāṭhapatissa reigned from 626 to 641.

42-44. 'And there came upon that virtuous queen this longing (of a woman with child): She desired to have a honey-comb of the size of an usabha (an ox, not the measure of?) made, and, lying on her right side at the head (*i.e.* where the pillows are kept) of that comfortable bed, eat the honey that remained, when she had given 12,000 bhikkhus to eat of it.' (UCR VII, p. 187).

48. The Pāli word for grace is *sampatti*. It means a favour.

67. For 'almsbowl' read 'fringe of the robe' (UCR VII, p. 188).

68. See UCR VII, p. 188.

75. For 'spoon' read 'vessel' (*ibid.*, p. 189).

XXIII. 6. For 'mill-stone' read 'grind-stone.'

8. An inscription at Situlpavva refers to a Senapati Mita (ASCAR 1934, para. 71 (ii)).

38. See UCR VII, p. 189.

68. See Vap, p. li.

77. Nakulanaga may be read Nakulanagara.

82. An inscription near Monarāgala refers to a Senapati Parumaka Pusadeva (ASCAR 1940-45, para. 149).



XXIV. 7. A later inscription of the third century A.D. calls him Dutakagamiṇi Aba Raja (UCR VII, p. 247).

8. See Vap, p. li; UCR VII, p. 189.

19. According to tradition Cūlanganiyapitṭhi, the locality of the decisive battle between the two brothers, is a place now called Yudaganava, a little more than a mile N.N.W. of Buttala (Guttahala), where there is a monastery and a thūpa. The Kappakandaranadī is not the Kumbukkan Oya but the Mānik Ganga (EZ III, p. 225 n.2); G, p. 302).

35. See UCR VII, p. 189.

43. For 'garment' read 'yellow robe' (*ibid.*).

48. See Vap, p. li.

54. 'Is it now that you understand the fact that we are your servants?' (UCR VII, p. 189).

56. 'Your mission will be successful. Now kindly receive my hospitality' (*ibid.*).

XXV. 48. For 'an undergrowth of kadamba flowers' read 'Kadambapuppha thicket.'

55, 60. For 'bodies of troops' read 'fortresses' (UCR VII, p. 190).

66. For 'Kulantavāpi' read 'Kulatthavāpi (Kolluvāva)'. The water in which kollu is boiled becomes dark red (*ibid.*).

93. For 'in the royal chamber' read 'sitting on the throne' (G, p. 303).

102. For 'nymphs in the guise of dancing girls' read 'dancing girls who appeared like nymphs' (UCR VII, p. 159).

105. Omit 'thither through the air' (*ibid.*, p. 191).

XXVI. 1. See Vap, p. lii.

8. For offerings' read 'presents' (UCR VII, p. 191).

XXVII. 2. See Mv XV. 173; XXVIII. 2.

3. Elsewhere in the Mv the Mahāthūpa is called the Hema-māli (XVII. 51; XXXIII. 31).

4. See Mv. XV. 205.

5. An inscription on a gold plate belonging to the time of Vasabha (A.D. 67-111) has been discovered in the Jaffna Peninsula. (EZ IV, p. 237).

6. See CODRINGTON: *A Short History of Ceylon*, p. xiv.

12. See Nimi Jātaka.

16. See UCR VII, p. 191. For *vedikā* see S. PARANAVITANA: *Stūpa in Ceylon*, pp. 13, 31.

29. For 'chariot which served as a car for women' read 'Nārivāhana' (a chariot in the shape of a woman) (UCR VII, p. 191).

XXVIII. 19, 37, 40. See UCR VII, pp. 191, 192.

20. See JCBRAS XIV, p. 118.

23-26. ' And he saw a young (yatṭhi) jak-tree bearing one single ripe fruit as large as a cooking -vessel and dragged down with the weight of the fruit. He cut the fruit (which was resting on a stone) away from the stalk with a knife, and thinking, " I will give the best (thereof as alms)," with faith he announced the meal-time. And there came four (theras) who had rid themselves of the āsavas. Being greatly delighted he saluted them and seated them with reverence. He cut the rind around the stalk with the knife and tore out (the inedible core which forms) the support (Sinh. *vahalla*), and taking the juice which filled the hollow in their bowls he offered them four bowls filled with fruit-juice.' (UCR VII, p. 191.)

28. For ' kernels ' read ' bulbs or flakes ' (Sinh. *vālamadulu*).

XXIX. 20, 27. See UCR VII, p. 192.

40. See Mv. Eng. Trs., p. 300.

XXX. 5. The Pāli for ' master-builders ' is ' *itthakavaddhakī* ', which may also mean bricklayers. The Pāli word in v. 8 is *vaddhakī*.

7, 8. For ' sand ' read ' earth ' (*pamsu*).

20. For ' king's work-people ' read ' royal officers ' (UCR VII, p. 192).

23. See *ibid.*

25. For ' another land or of this country ' read ' from outside or of this town ' (*ibid.*).

30. The Pāli word here for brick-worker is *itthakavaddhakī*.

59. See *The Stūpa in Ceylon*, p. 19.

72. The making of images of the Buddha are first mentioned in XXXV. 89.

81. See Dhp. Co. I. 115; G, p. 303.

82. See Dhp. Co. III. 209, 216, 225, 228; *ibid.*

For ' descent of the gods ' read ' descent from the gods ' (UCR VII, p. 192).

84. See *Suttanipāta* 976 foll.; G, p. 303.

93. See UCR VII, p. 192.

XXXI. 7. The story of Bhaddaji is related in the Jātaka Commentary with reference to Jātaka 264.

17. This story of the relics is not based on their first distribution, but on a later account which was current in India and is said to have been added to the Mahāparinibbāna Sutta in later times (See E. J. THOMAS: *Life of Buddha*, p. 158).

86. For ' on the east side of ' read ' in front of. ' For ' in the five regions ' read ' in the five places ' (UCR VII, p. 193).

XXXII. 5. Buddhadatta thinks *kharapatta* is tin (*ibid.*).



41. 'I have distributed oil for lamps in the vihāras of the Island of Lanka every month on the eight uposatha days' (*ibid.*).

XXXIII. 25. 'Moreover having given a 100,000 he had a mantle made of stone for the Kanthaka (Kaṇṭaka) Cetiya in the Cetiya Vihāra' (*ibid.*). In the excavated Kaṇṭaka Cetiya the three terraces and two feet of the dome are stone-faced.

26. 'At the consecration of the Girikumbhila Vihāra he ordered the three kinds of robes to be distributed among 60,000 bhikkhus' (UCR VII, p. 194).

27. According to an inscription at Ritigala Lajaka Tisa built a vihāra and endowed it (EZ I, p. 148).

33. 'The commander of the troops Mahārattaka overpowered the ruler.'

36. The term *pitamaharaja* occurs in inscriptions of the time of Vaṭṭagāmaṇi Abhaya and his successor (ASCAR 1934, para. 71 (iii); CJS II, p. 126).

37. For kulanagara Nakulanagara may be substituted. This is not Mahāgāma (see XXIII. 77).

43. For lion' read 'Sihala.'

49. For 'Mahātissa from Kupikkala vihara' read 'Thera Kupikkala Mahātissa' (G, p. 303).

58. The name Māra suggests a connection with the royal family of Pāṇḍya. A Pāṇḍya commander-in-chief called Palaiyan Mārar is mentioned in Ahm 345, a poem of Nakkirar (see NILAKAṆṬI SĀSTRĪ: *Cōlas* I, p. 53).

62. BUDDHADATTA suggests the following translation: 'The wife of Tanasiva struck with her foot the belly of Anulādevī who had gone to Malaya for refuge.' He reads *kucchiyam* for *pacchiyam*.

85. See XIX. 73.

87. For 'spot' read 'platform' (CJS II, p. 81).

100. The Pāli Commentaries (*aṭṭhakathā*) appear to have been written about the beginning of the first century A.D. (see Adikaram, p. 87).

XXXIV. 1. Mahācūli Mahātissa is referred to in inscriptions (EZ I, p. 61; EZ III, pp. 154-157; JCBRAS XXXVI, p. 66; CJS II, p. 150, n.1).

3. Mahāsumma (see Adikaram, p. 81).

17. Tissa is referred to in an inscription of Āmaṇḍagāmaṇi (CJS II, p. 179).

20. The Pāli for carpenter is *vaddhakī*.

28. In inscriptions Kuṭakaṇṇa Tissa is usually called Abaya instead of Tisa.

31. For 'to the east of' read 'in front of' (UCR VII, p. 195).

37. Bhatikābhaya is mentioned in inscriptions (EZ III, p. 153).

32. The Antaragaṅgā (Sinh. Ataragga) was the strip of land between the Mahavāli Ganga and the Maduru Oya (EZ III, p. 157).

37. Bhatikābhaya is mentioned in inscriptions (EZ III, p. 153).

50. The Pāli word for stone pillar is *addiko*.

51. For 'of figures modelled with clay' read 'plaster-work' (UCR VII, p. 195).

62, 69, 70, 71. *Ibid.*, pp. 195, 196.

68. Mahādāṭhika Mahānāga is mentioned in inscriptions (EZ III, p. 153).

70. For 'chairs' read 'seats.'

XXXV. 2. See UCR VII, p. 196.

4. Inscriptions mention the lands Āmaṇḍagāmanī gifted to the Ridīvihāra. (CJS II, p. 179).

11. For 'into the caves' read 'down the precipice.'

51. The post Subha held was the same as, or similar to that of, Siva mentioned in XXXIV. 18.

58. According to two inscriptions Saba (Subha) gifted two tanks to the Ekadorika Vihara, and built an uposatha-house in it (EZ III, p. 165).

59. Vasabha is mentioned in a number of inscriptions (EZ I, pp. 69, 211; EZ III, pp. 116, 166; EZ IV, pp. 217, 237).

62, 63. For 'chalk' read 'lime' (UCR VII, p. 196).

87. For 'thūpa-temple' read 'thūpa-house.'

89. This is the first reference to the construction of images (see Vap, p. lv).

95. For 'these twelve tanks' read 'these eleven tanks.'

102, 110. The Pāli for brick-worker is *iṭṭhakavaddhakī*.

104, 116. See XXV. 48.

115. Gajabāhu is mentioned in a number of inscriptions (EZ I, p. 211; EZ III, pp. 116, 166).

123. For 'father-in-law' read 'brother-in-law' (EZ IV, p. 216).

According to inscriptions Vaṅkanāsika Tissa had two brothers, Utara and Duṭaga, who were both maharajas (*ibid.*, p. 213).

XXXVI. 1. Bhātika Tissa and his brother Kaniṭṭha Tissa are both mentioned in inscriptions (EZ I, p. 255; EZ IV, p. 222; C.J.S. II, p. 107).

20. See Vap, p. lvi.

21. Sirināga was a son of Bhātika Tissa (EZ IV, p. 218).

29. For 'five buildings' read 'the five vihāras.'



38. *Ariyavaṃsa* is a sutta which explains how a monk should live a contented life (UCR I, p. 59).
- 67, 77, 81. See UCR VII, pp. 196, 197.
91. Goṭhābhaya was a brother of Vijaya (EZ IV, p. 223). XXXVII. 5. See EZ IV, p. 273.
36. For 'we will begin to shift' read 'we have shifted' (UCR VII, p. 197).
47. See EZ I, p. 27.
- P. 274, l. 12. Read 'Sum. I' for 'Sum. T' (G, p. 304).
- 288, l. 112. Read 'to the south-east of A.' for 'south-west' (*ibid.*).
- 289, l. 31-290, l. 2. Read thus: the Dhūmarakkha. 'This, as we have seen above (note to X. 53), is the Dimbulāgala, on the right bank of the Mahavāliganga near the Kacchaka ford' (*ibid.*).

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND OTHER PLACES  
IN CEYLON  
mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa*

- Abhayagalla. xxxiv. 8.
- Ācāraviṭṭhigāma. xxviii. 13. Three yojanas or twelve gav, i.e. twenty-five to thirty miles north-east of Anuradhapura.
- Sinh. Avuruviṭigama (Thup, p. 71).
- Acchagalla. (1) xxi. 6. According to the Vap, p. 424, it was near Raha (Dahe) gallaka to the east of Anurādhapura.
- (2) xxxiii. 68. Near Ākāsacetiya in Yāla in the Hambantota District.
- Sinh. Valasgala.
- Aggivaḍḍhamāna. xxxv. 95. Hirivaḍḍunna, one mile from Habarana. Abhivaḍḍhamāna (Dv xxii. 7, 8).
- Sinh. Agivaḍḍamana (AIC No. 61; CJS II, p. 207); Akavaḍḍunnā (Puj, p. 21); Abivaḍḍunna (Raj, p. 47).
- Ālambagāma. xxxvi. 131.
- Ālisāra. xxxv. 84; Cv lx. 14; lxx. 106.
- Sinh. Āḷehāra.
- Ambadugga. xxxiv. 33. The strip of land between the Mahavāli Ganga and the Maduru Oya (EZ III, p. 157). Dugga (Dv xx. 35).
- Ambatittha. xxv. 7. A ford on the Mahavāli Ganga near Mahiyaṅgaṇa.
- Sinh. Ambatoṭa (NS, p. 26); Ambaṭuva (Thup, p. 44).

- Ambatthakola. xxviii. 20; Cv xxxix. 21. A district in Malaya about eight yojanas south of Anuradhapura.
- Ambatthala. xiii. 20; xxxiv. 71; xxxvi. 9, 10; Cv xxxviii. 76. The highest peak at Mihintale.
- Sinh. Abatala (A.I.C. No. 61), Ambulu (EZ I, p. 112; Puj, p. 20).
- Antarāsobbha. xxv. 11; Cv xlviii. 4.
- Sinh. Aturaba (NS, p. 26); Aturoba, Aturobaḍa (Thup, p. 44). See also Adikaram, p. 66.
- Anulatissapabbata. xxxvi. 15. In Gangārāji District to the east of Anurādhapura (Vap, p. 659). At Puvarasankulama, two miles north of Mihintale.
- Sinh. Anulatisapavata (CJS II, p. 102).
- Anuradhagama. vii. 43.
- Anurādhapura. x. 76, 106; xi. 4; xix. 39; xxi. 12; xxii. 45, 52; xxiii. 26; xxv. 50; xxviii. 35; xxxiii. 55, 60, 78; xxxiv. 26; xxxv. 45, 50, 112; xxxvi. 23, 64, 73.
- Ariṭṭhapabbata. x. 63, 64, 65; xxi. 6; xxxiii. 27; Cv 1. 63. Twenty-five miles south-east of Anuradhapura.
- Riṭṭigala.
- Sinh. Ariṭa (EZ I, p. 135); Riṭigal (EZ III, p. 290).
- Bhallatittha. xxxvi. 43. A port probably in North Ceylon.
- Bhayoluppala. xxxiv. 33. In the region between the Mahavāli Ganga and the Maduru Oya. Setuppala (Dv xx. 35); Bahuppala (Vap, p. 628).
- Bhūtārāma. xxxvi. 7, 14. Cf. Cv xlix. 46.
- Cambuṭi. xxxv. 95. Jambuṭi (Dv xxii. 8); Ambuṭṭhi (Cv xxxvii. 185).
- Candanagāma. xix. 54, 62. In Ruhuna (Vap, p. 407).
- Cāthamaṅgaṇa. xxxv. 95. Probably near Noccipotāna.
- Sinh. Munguṇu (EZ II, p. 8); Manguṇu (Puj, p. 21); Manguṇna (Raj, p. 47).
- Cayanti. xxxv. 94. In the western part of Rajarāṭa.
- Mayanti (Dv xxii. 7); Mayetti (Cv xlv. 90, 100, 121; li. 130).
- Cetavīgāma. xvii. 59. South of Anuradhapura (Vap, p. 384).
- Cetaligama (Adikaram, p. 54).
- Cetiypabbata. xvi. 4, 17; xvii. 9, 23, 24; xix. 62; xx. 7, 10, 32, 45; xxi. 22; xxiii. 23; xxxiv. 30, 31, 64, 75, 78; xxxv. 11, 80; xxxvi. 130. Mihintale. Cetyagiri.
- xvii. 21. Missakapabbata. xiii. 14, 20; xiv. 2; xvii. 23.
- Sinh. Cetagiri, Seygiri (EZ I, p. 91); Sāgiriya (EZ I, p. 196).
- Challūra (vāpi). xxxvii. 47. Huruluvāva in Hurulupalāta in the North-Central Province.
- Sinh. Surālla (Puj, p. 24); Surulu (Puj, p. 27).



- Chātapabbata. xi. 10. More than two yojanas south-east of Anuradhapura. Chātavāhapabbata (Vap, p. 300).
- Cīravāpi. xxvii. 49; Cv xli. 100.  
Sinh. Sirivalāssa (Puj, p. 24); Siruvāla (Raj, p. 52).
- Cittalapabbata (kūṭa). xxii. 23; xxiii. 82; xxiv. 9; xxxv. 81; Cv xlv. 59. In Yala in Hambantota District.  
Sinh. Citāpavata, in inscriptions at the spot; Situlpav (Puj, p. 16).
- Cittapabbata. xxiii. 5. In the eastern part of Rajaraṭa.  
Sinh. *Sitpav Situlpavuva* (Thup, p. 15).
- Cūlagalla. xxxv. 13; Cv xlii. 49. On the bank of the Gonaka River. Gagga (ārāma) (Dv xxi. 39).  
Sinh. Sulugala.
- Cūlaṅgaṇiyapiṭṭhi. xxiv. 19; xxxii. 31. Yudaganāva, near Buttala.  
Sinh. Yudanganāpiṭiya (Raj, p. 34).
- Dakapāsāna. xxxv. 124. In the western part of Rajaraṭa.
- Dakkhināgiri. xxxiii. 7; Cv xxxviii. 46; xlii, 27; lii. 60. The ruins at Kaludiyapokuna, six miles south of Sigiriya.  
Sinh. Dakinigiri (EZ III, p. 266).
- Dāmahālaka. xxxvi. 68. In Ruhuna.  
Sinh. Damhal.
- Dhammaramma. xxxvii. 47. Morakaparaka (Vap, p. 686).
- Dhātusenapabbata xxxvii. 42; Cv xxxviii. 47. In the Pāsānasinna District in the western part of Rajaraṭa.
- Dhūmarakkhāga (pabbata). x. 46, 53, 57, 62; Cv xxxviii. 213. Dimbulāgala on the right bank of the Mahavāli Ganga. Udumbaragiri (EZ II, p. 274); Udumbarapabbata (Vap, p. 286).  
Sinh. Dimbulāgala, Dumbulāgala (EZ II, p. 196).
- Dīghabāhugalla. xxxiv. 9.
- Dīghābhayagalla. xxv. 12. A ford on the Mahavāli Ganga.  
Sinh. Dīghābhaya (NS, p. 26); Digābayagolla (Raj, p. 37).
- Dīghavāpi. i. 78; xxiv. 2, 14, 15, 48; xxxii. 2; xxxiii. 9, 10, 14; Cv lxxv. 1, 10. Mahakaṇḍiyavāva, a few miles north of Gal Oya Dam. Dīghavāpi maṇḍala (Cv lxxv. 1, 10).  
Sinh. Dighavapi (CJS II, p. 114); Dīghanakha (Puj, p. 18); Digānaka (Raj, p. 44); Digāmaṇḍulla (Thup, p. 33).
- Dīghāyu. ix. 10.  
Sinh. Digā maṇḍulu (Puj, p. 2).
- Doḷapabbata. x. 44. Doḷagala, on the east side of the Mahavāli Ganga. Dolangapabbata (Vap, p. 287).
- Dubbalavāpi. xxxiii. 8; xxxvi. 17.
- Dūratissakavāpi. xxxiii. 9; xxxvii. 18; Cv xli. 99, xlix. 8; lxxix. 22. In the Dambulla-Sigiriya area.

- Dūravapi. xxxv. 32. In Ruhuna.
- Dvāramaṇḍalakagāma. x. 1, 3; xvii. 59; xxiii. 53. A village near Mihintale. Dovārikamaṇḍala (Dv x. 9).
- Ekadvāra. xxxv. 58. A hill to the east of Anurādhapura. Sinh. Ekadoraya (EZ III, p. 162); Ekadōrika (EZ III, p. 165).
- Erakāvilla. xxxvii. 41. A village in Ruhuna (Vap, p. 685).
- Galambatittha. xxxv. 85. Probably Koombatittha on the Kadambanadi (Malvatu Oya) (Adikaram, pp. 111, 121).
- Gallakapīṭhagāma. xvii, 59.
- Gamitṭhavāli. xxii. 23. In Ruhuna. Probably Sinh. Demaṭahal (Puj, p. 16); Demaṭavala (Cv lxxiv. 140).
- Gangarājī. xxxvi. 15. A district to the east of Anurādhapura around Puvarasankulamā, which lies two miles to the north of Mihintale.
- Gangāsenakapabbata. xxxvii. 41.
- Gavaratissa (vihāra). xxxvi. 2. Varārāma (Dv xxii. 19). Cf. Gavaravālaangana (Adikaram, p. x).
- Gaviṭṭagāma. xxiii. 82. Near Cittalapabbata. Kapiṭṭhagāma. (Vap, p. 457). Sinh. Gaviḍa, (EZ IV, p. 217); Goḍigamuva (Thup, p. 29).
- Giri (1) xxiii. 49. A district west of Valavē Ganga. Girimaṇḍala (Vap, p. 452). Sinh. Giruvāhōbaḍa. (Thup, p. 23). (2) xxiii. 68. Sinh. Girinildanavva (Thup, p. 26).
- Girihālīka. xxxv. 125. In Malaya. Girisālīka (Dv xxii. 17).
- Girikaṇḍadesa. x. 82. West of Mahavāliganga.
- Girikaṇḍapabbata. x. 28.
- Girikumbhīla. xxxiii. 14, 26. Kumbhīla (Dv xx. 10).
- Girilīka. xxv. 47. A town, probably Giritālē. Sinh. Girinilnuvara (NS, p. 26; Thup, p. 51).
- Girinelaṅgānaka xxi. 6. North of Kaṇḍanagara.
- Gokaṇṇa. xxxvii. 41. On the east coast. Probably Goṇagāmaka paṭṭana viii. 24; Cv xli. 79; xlvi. 5; lxxi. 18.
- Goṇagāma. viii. 24. See Gokaṇṇa.
- Goṇṇagiri. xxi. 4. East of or in the eastern quarter of Anurādhapura. Sinh. Goṇṇagiri (EZ III, p. 117).
- Goṭapabbata. xxxv. 124. In the southern part of Rajarāṭa. Goṭapāsānapabbata (Vap, p. 657).



- Guttahāla. xxiv. 17; xxv. 6. Buttaia.  
 Sinh. Guthala (Thup, p. 40).
- Hālakola. xv. 11. On the Mahavāli Ganga.
- Hambugalla. xxxiii. 71. Probably Habutagala at Karandahela near Arugam Bay (UCR VII, p. 238). Kambugalla (Vap, p. 618).  
 Sinh. Kemgalla (NS, p. 11).
- Hankārapitṭhi. xxxv. 34. Near Kapallakkhaṇḍadvāra.  
 Hankaragāma. (Cv xlv. 120), south of Anuradhapura.
- Hatthibhoga. xxxv. 44. A district in South Malaya.
- Hatthikkhandha. xxi. 4. East of Anurādhapura near Dvāra-  
 maṇḍala (Vap, p. 424).
- Hatthiporagāma. xxv. 23. Near Polonnaruva.
- Heligāma. xxxv. 83; Cv xlviii. 24. In Ruhuna.
- Hulapitṭhi. xxxvii. 43. Cūlavitṭhi (Vap, p. 684).
- Hundarivāpigama. xxiii. 45. In Kuḷumbari District in Ruhuna.  
 Sinh. Udurakaraviṭigama (Thup, p. 22).
- Huvāca. xxxiv. 90. A part of the present Uva Province.
- Jālagāma. xxxiv. 9. Vālagāma (Vap, p. 625).
- Jambukolapaṭṭana. xi. 23, 38; xviii. 7; xix. 23, 25, 60;  
 xx. 25. Probably Sambilturai near Kankēśanturai.
- Javamālatittha. xxiv. 22. A ford on the Kappakandara  
 Nadi (Mānik Gaṅga).
- Kacchakatittha. x. 58; xxiii. 17; xxv. 12. Mahagantōṭa  
 on the Mahavāli Ganga.
- Kājaragāma. xix. 54, 62; Cv xlv. 45; lviii. 2, 66; lviii. 6.  
 Kataragama.  
 Sinh. Kajaragama (EZ III, p. 218).
- Kakudhavāpi. xv. 52.
- Kalahanagara. x. 42. Between Girikaṇḍa and the Mahavāli Ga-  
 nga. Probably Kalahagala, eight miles south of Polonnaruva.
- Kālamattikavāpi. xxxvi. 130.
- Kalamba. xxxiii. 8.
- Kalanda. xxxiv. 89; Cv xlviii. 70. In the Kālāyana District  
 in Ruhuna (Vap, p. 637).  
 (2) xxxvii. 89. Near Brahmaṇagāma in Ruhuna (Vap, p.  
 685).
- Kālapāsāṇa. xxxvii. 49.  
 Sinh. Kalavāṇa (Puj, p. 24; Raj, p. 52).
- Kālāyana. xxxiv. 89. A district in Ruhuna.
- Kālivāpi. x. xv. 95; Cv lxviii. 45. Keḷivāsa (Vap, p. 653).  
 Sinh. Keḷavasā (Puj, p. 27); Nākāḷivasā (Puj, p. 21);  
 Kalivāsama (Raj, p. 47).
- Kallakālana. xxxiii. 7. Kallahalena (Dv xx. 2); Kallaka-  
 mahāvihāra (Adikaram App. IB).

- Kalyāṇi. i. 63, 75; xv. 162, xxii. 12, 13. Kālaṇḍiyya.  
 Kaṇḍanagara. xxi. 6. South of Girinelvāhanaka.  
 Kandara (vihāra). xxxiii. 15. In Ruhuna. Alakandara  
 (Dv xx. 8); Lākandara (Vap, p. 610); Lokandara, Lokantara  
 (Adikaram, pp. 66, 123).  
 Kanirapabbhāra. xxxv. 11. A precipice at Mihintale.  
 Kapallakkhaṇḍadvāra. xxxv. 34. See Hanarāpiṭṭhi.  
 Kappakandaragāma. xxiii. 64.  
 Sinh. Kappandurū (Puj, p. 29; Thup, p. 20).  
 Kappakandaranadī. xxiv. 22. Mānik Ganga.  
 Sinh. Kapikandur ho (EZ III, p. 223).  
 Kappukagāma. xxxvi. 29.  
 Sinh. Kapugam, north of Tissamahārāma on the south  
 bank of the Mānik Ganga (EZ III, p. 225).  
 Kāsapabbata. x. 27; xxv. 50.  
 Sinh. Kasāgalpābaḍa (Thup, p. 51); Kasāgalu. (Thup,  
 p. 52; Raj. p. 40).  
 Khaṇḍakaviṭṭhikagāma. xxiii. 19. In Koṭṭhivāla District,  
 three yojanas from Mahagantota.  
 Sinh. Kaḍaviṭi (Thup, p. 18).  
 Khandhavārapitṭhi. xxv. 20. Near Polonnaruva.  
 Sinh. Kandamunna (NS, p. 26); Kandavuru (Thup,  
 p. 46).  
 Khāṇugāma. xxv. 14.  
 Khemārāma. xxv. 10. North of Mahiyangana.  
 Sinh. Satbākoṭṭa (NS, p. 26; Thup, p. 44).  
 Kittigāma. xxiii. 55. Near Koṭapabbata in Ruhuna.  
 Sinh. Kātigama (Thup, p. 25).  
 Kohālavāpi. xxxv. 95. Near the port of Mantai (VAP, p.  
 653). Kehāla (Dv xxii. 7; Vap, p. 653).  
 Kokavāta. xxxvii. 42, 47. A district probably in Ruhuna.  
 Sinh. Kokkādanavva (Puj, p. 24).  
 Kolambagāma. xxxv. 94.  
 Sinh. Koḷomgalu (Puj, p. 21).  
 Kolambahālakagāma. xxi. 5; xxv. 80. Near Raheraka,  
 close to and north of Anurādhapura.  
 Sinh. Koḷambalā (Thup, p. 56).  
 Kolambālaka. xxxiii. 42. See Kolambahālaka.  
 Koṭanagara. xxv. 13.  
 Sinh. Veṭhanuvāra (Thup, p. 45).  
 Koṭapabbata. xxii. 25; xxiii. 55, 61. Near Ākāsa Cetiya.  
 (Adikaram, pp. 70, 119).  
 Sinh. Keḷapavu (Thup, p. 25).  
 Koṭṭamalaya. xxxii. 29. Koṭamalaya (Vap, p. 593).  
 Sinh. Koḷomgala (Thup, p. 168); Kotmalē (Thup, p. 32).



- Kotthivāla. xxiii. 19; xxx. 29. Probably Kotthasāra District.  
 Sinh. Kēicārī, Keḷivāpi (Thup, p. 18).
- Kuḷumbari. xxiii. 45. A district in Ruhuna.  
 Sinh. Malatu Maṇḍulla (Thup, p. 22).
- Kumbālakavāpi. xxxvii. 48.  
 Sinh. Kimbulvāna (Puj, p. 24).
- Kumbhagāma. xxv. 14.  
 Sinh. Karubhagāma (Thup, p. 45); Kumbhabāna (NS, p. 26).
- Kumbhigalla. xxxv. 86.
- Kunjarahīna. xxxiii. 27.
- Kupikkala. xxxiii. 49, 67.
- Kurundavāsoka. xxxiii. 32. Probably Kurundi, a district south of Mullaitivu (Cv. xlii. 15; xlv. 21; lx. 60; lxxxiii. 16; lxxxviii. 64).
- Kūṭāli. xxii. 23. In Ruhuna.
- Kuṭumbiyaṅgaṇa. xxiii. 68. A village in Giri District in Ruhuna.  
 Sinh. Keḷumbiyaṅgaṇa (Thup, p. 26).
- Labugāma. x. 72. Labunoruva, six miles N.W. of Riṭigala.
- Lankānagara. vii. 33.
- Lankāpura. vii. 62.
- Mahādāragalla. xxxvii. 49; Cv. xlv. 96; lx. 50; lxxix. 32.  
 Sinh. Mahadaragala (EZ IV, p. 141); Gäṭupmādara (Puj, p. 24).
- Mahāgalla. xxxvii. 49; Cv. lviii. 43. Māgala, now Nikavāraṭiya.  
 Sinh. Māgala (EZ III, p. 312); Kavudu māgaḷu (Puj, p. 24).
- Mahāgāma. xxii. 8, 57, 71, 72; xxiv. 1, 17, 32, 46; xxv. 6; xxxv. 83; xxxvi. 34, xxxvii. 47. Tissamanarama in Hambantota District.
- Mahāgāmeṇḍi. xxxv. 5. South of Anurādhapura.
- Mahāmangala (vihāra). xxxv. 113. At Kāḍigala on the bank of the Kalā Oya (CJS II, p. 123). Mangalārāma (Dv xxii. 12).
- Mahāmaṇi. xxxvi. 3; xxxvii. 47; Cv. xlv. 121. Māmaṇiya in Māmaṇiya Korole in North-Central Province. Gāmaṇi (Dv xxii. 20).  
 Sinh. Mahamaṇiya (Puj, p. 24; Raj, p. 52).
- Mahanāgatisse (vihāra). xxxvi. 34.
- Mahānikkhavāṭṭi. xxxv. 94. Mānankāṭiya in Udiyankulam Korole, North-Central Province.  
 Sinh. Mānākāṭi (Puj, p. 21).
- Mahārāmetti. xxxv. 94.

- Mahātīttha.** vii. 58; xxv. 79; xxxiii. 39; xxxv. 25. Cv li. 28, 45; lii. 72; liii. 5; lviii. 14, 44; lx. 34; lxi. 37, 39; lxxvi. 7, 85; lxxxiii. 16; lxxxviii. 64.
- Sinh. Mahapuṭu (EZ II, p. 173; III, p. 104); Mahavoṭi (EZ III, p. 225); Mahavūhi (EZ III, p. 182); Māvatuṭoṭa (Thup, p. 56).
- Tamil. Mātoṭṭam (Epigraphia Indica xci, p. 92).
- Mahāvalligotta.** xxxv. 82. Perhaps Vālligotta near Hambantōṭa.
- Mahelanagara.** xxv. 48. Probably near Riṭigala.
- Mahisadonikagāma.** xxiii. 77. In Nakulanagara District, north of Vāllavāya, near Anjali Pav.
- Sinh. Mideniya (Thup, p. 28).
- Mahiyangana.** i. 24, 42; xxv. 7; xxxvi. 33, 58. Cv li. 74; lii. 14; lx. 59; xcii. 16; xevii. 27, 30; xeviii. 85; xcix. 38.
- Sinh. Miyuḡuṇ (EZ III, p. 78); Miyuḡuṇubim (EZ IV, p. 205); Miyuḡuṇu (EZ II, p. 119); Miyuḡuṇu (Thup, p. 44).
- Makulaka.** xxi. 6. At the foot of Riṭigala. Makalakana-kara (EZ III, p. 122).
- Malaya.** vii. 68; xxiv. 7; xxv. 5; xxviii. 21; xxxiii. 62; xxxv. 26, 29; xxxvi. 50, 51; xxxvii. 6, 18, 20. The highlands of Ceylon.
- Maṇḍalagiri.** xxxvi. 17. Cv xli. 29; li. 75; lx. 58; lxxi. 3. Mādirigiriya.
- Sinh. Māḍiligiri (EZ II, p. 27); Māḍiligiri EZ II, p. 177).
- Maṇḍavāpi.** xxxiv. 8, 93.
- Maṅgaṇa (vihāra).** xxxii. 53; Cv xxxviii. 48. In the north of Ceylon.
- Maṇihāra.** xxxvii. 40, 47; Cv xlii. 34; li. 72; lx. 53; lxxix. 31, 54. Minnēriya.
- Sinh. Miṇihoru (EZ II, p. 142; CJS II, p. 208); Miṇihiri (Puj, p. 24).
- Maṇikāragāma.** xxxv. 47. In the western division of Rajaraṭa. Maṇikārāma (Dv xxi. 44).
- Sinh. Maṇikaragama (EZ IV, p. 222).
- Maṇināgapabbata.** xxxiv. 89. In the Kālāyana District in Ruhuna (Vap, p. 637).
- Mātuvelanga.** xxxiii. 51. Near Sāmagalla in Malaya (Vap, p. 616).
- Migagāma.** xxxvii. 41.
- Sinh. Muvagamuva (Puj, p. 24).
- Missakapabbata.** xiii. 14, 20; xiv. 2; xvii. 23. M̄hintale.



Mucela. xxv. 84. In the Tissavaddhamānaka District, the area around Kavvuduluvāva, to the north of Minnēriya (Vap, p. 652).

Nāgadīpa. I. 54; xx. 25; xxxv. 124; xxxvi. 9, 36; Cv xlii. 62. Jaffna Peninsula.

Sinh. Nakaḷiva (EZ IV, p. 237).

Nagaraṅga. xxi. 4. South of Anurādhapura (Vap, p. 424).

Nakulanagara. xxiii. 77. xxxiii. 37.

A district north of Vāllavāya.

Nālisobbha. xxv. 11; Cv lxxii. 14. Probably Polvatta on the Mahavāli Ganga about twenty-five miles north of Mahiyāṅga.

Sinh. Neraḷu. (Puj, p. 28); Polvatta (NS, p. 26).

Nandigāma. xxv. 14; xxxv. 58; Cv lxxii. 44. On the bank of the Kacchaka-Ganga, probably the section of the Mahavāli Ganga near the ford which bore this name (Vap, p. 648).

Niṭṭhulaviṭṭhikagāma. xxiii. 49. In Giri District in Ruhuna.

Probably Neṭṭolpiṭiya near Tangalla.

Sinh. Niṭṭuviṭi (Thup, p. 23).

Niyelatissa. xxxvi. 15. A mountain on the eastern part of Rajaraṭa (Vap, p. 659).

Pabbatantamāti. xxxvii. 50. A canal of the Mahavāli Ganga.

Pabbatārāma. xxxiii. 90. Near Silāsobbhakaṇḍa in Malaya (Vap, p. 616).

Pācinadīpa. xxxvi. 70. An island near Mantai (Vap, p. 666).

Pācinārāma. xx. 25. In Nāgadīpa.

Pācinapabbata. xxi. 5. At the Vaṅguttarapabbata at the foot of the Ekadvārapabbata (Vap, p. 424).

Pācinatissapabbata. xxxvi. 127, 129; xxxvii. 14; Cv xli. 14; xlv. 14. The ruins below the Nuvaravāva bund in Anuradhapura.

Sinh. Pajinatisapavata (ASCAR 1940-45, p. 81).

Pajjotanagara. xxv. 51. Perhaps the same as Paṇanagara to the south-east of Anuradhapura.

Paṇanagara. x. 27. Near Kāsapabbata.

Paṇḍulagāma. x. 20. In the southern part of Rajaraṭa.

Panjalipabbata. xxxii. 14. Near the source of the Kirindi Oya. Probably the site of the Kandē Vihāra, five miles north of Vāllavāya.

Pāsānadīpa. xxxiv. 91; Cv xlv. 53. In Ruhuna.

Pāsānapabbata. x. 95. In Anuradhapura.

Peḷagāma. xxxiv. 32. Between the Mahavāli Ganga and the Maduru Oya. Near Mōlāhiṭiyavelgala.

Sinh. Pilipavata. (EZ III, p. 154).

- Pelivāpikagāma. xxviii. 39. Seven yojanas north of Anuradhapura.
- Pettaṅgavāli. xxxiii. 8.
- Pilapiṭṭhi. xxxvi. 15. In the eastern part of Rajaraṭa.
- Piyangallagāma. xxx. 29. In the Koṭṭhivāla District on the east bank of the Mahavāli Ganga.
- Piyangudīpa. xxiv. 25; xxv. 104, 107; xxxii. 52, 55. Pungudutivu.
- Sinh. Piyaguka (EZ IV, p. 232); Puvaṅgu (Thup, p. 34).
- Raheraka. xxi. 5. Near Kolambahāla.
- Rajatalena. xxxv. 4. Ambatṭhakolalena.
- Rājuppala. xxxv. 94; Cv xxxvii. 185.
- Sinh. Ratupula (Puj, p. 21).
- Rāma. xxxv. 122. Probably the same as Rāmagona (Vap, p. 659).
- Rāmagona. ix. 9; xxxvi. 14.
- Rattamālakaṇḍa. xxxvii. 48; Cv lii. 20. Ratmalē, five miles south of Anuradhapura.
- Sinh. Rattala (Puj, p. 24).
- Sakḥharasobbha. xxxv. 28. A port in Ruhuna close to Tissamahārāma.
- Sālipabbata. xxxv. 124. In Nāgadīpa.
- Sāliyarama. xxxiii. 90.
- Sāmagalla. xxxiii. 51. In Malya near Galēvela. Moragalla (Vap, p. 616).
- Sejala. xxxv. 124. In the eastern part of Rajaraṭa.
- Sājilakanda (Dv xxii. 15).
- Senapatigumbaka. x. 71. Near Labunoruva.
- Silākūṭa. xiii. 20. The summit of Mihintale.
- Silāsobbhakaṭaka (kaṇḍaka) xxxiii. 51, 87. South of Vessagiriya (Vap, p. 616).
- Sirīsavatthu. vii. 32.
- Sonnagiri. xxxiv. 4. In the Ambatṭhakola highlands (Vap, p. 624). Probably modern Rambodagalla.
- Sumanakūṭa. i. 33, 77; vii. 67; xv. 96; xxxii. 49. Adam's Peak.
- Sinh. Samanoḷa (EZ II, p. 217).
- Sumanavāpigāma. xxviii. 18. Cv xlii. 19. Four yojanas south-east of Anuradhapura.
- Talanga. xxxii. 52. In Ruhuna.
- Sinh. Talaguru (Thup, p. 169).
- Tambapaṇṇi. vi. 47; vii. 38, 39, 41, 74; xiv. 35.
- Tambapiṭṭha. xxviii. 16. A district on the east side of the Mahavāli Ganga about seven yojanas east of



- Anuradhapura. The name is preserved in Tambalagampatu (Vap, p. 509).
- Sinh. Tambaviṭi (Thup, p. 71).
- Tanaveli (vihāra). xxxv. 125. In Bijagāma. Cānavela (Vap, p. 657).
- Taracchavāpi. xxii. 4.
- Therambalatthaka (vihāra.) xxxvi. 106.
- Tissamahāvihāra. (1) Tissavihāra. xx. 25; xxxvi. 36. In Nāgadīpa.
- (2) Tissārāma, Tissamahārāma. xxii. 23, 28; xxiv. 13; xxv. 2. In Ruhuna.
- Tissavaḍḍhamāna. xxxv. 84; xxxvii. 48. See Mucela.
- Tissavāpi. xxxv. 32. Tissāvāva in Tissamahārāma.
- Tobbalanāgapabbata. xxxv. 125. In Ruhuna. Bambaragastalāva in Pānampattu. Nāgapabbata (Dv xxii. 15).
- Sinh. Nakapavata (CJS II, p. 115).
- Tulādhāra. xxiii. 90; xxxv. 30; Cv xlvi. 12. A mountain in Ruhuna.
- Sinh. Tarāl pavu (Thup, p. 30).
- Tumbarakandara. x. 2. A forest between Upatissagāma and Dvāramaṇḍala (Vap, p. 280).
- Tumbariyaṅgaṇa. x. 53. A lake near Dimbulāgala.
- Tumbarumālaka. xvi. 16. In Mihintale.
- Uddhakandara. xxii. 9. In Ruhuna.
- Ujjeni. vii. 45. A village in Ceylon.
- Ukkānagara. xxxii. 54.
- Sinh. Ukkānagara (Thup, p. 170).
- Upatissagāma. vii. 44; viii. 13; ix. 14; x. 48; xvii. 60. North of Anuradhapura on the bank of the Gambhīra Nadi.
- Uruvelā. vii. 45; ix. 9; xxviii. 36; xxxv. 58; A port on the west coast five yojanas (forty to fifty miles) west of Anuradhapura.
- Uttaratissārāma. xxxiii. 91. Tissārāma (Dv xix. 19).
- Sinh. Tisapavata Mahavihara (CJS II, p. 128).
- Vāhanavāpi. xxxvii. 48.
- Vahavāpi. xxxv. 94.
- Valli (vihāra). xxxv. 58. Near Uruvelā. Villavihara (Dv xxi. 47).
- Valliyea. xxxv. 82. In Ruhuna (Vap, p. 652).
- Vaṅguttarapabbata. xxi. 5. At the foot of the Ekadvārapabbata (Vap, p. 424).
- Vankāvattakagalla. xxxiv. 9.
- Vaṅṅakamahāmātikā. xxxiv. 32. Between the Mahavāli Ganga and the Maduru Oya. (See EZ III, p. 157).
- Velangavitchi. xxxiii. 8; xxxvii. 48.
- Vessagiri. xx. 15, 20; xxxiii. 48. In Malaya (Vap, p. 616).

Vihārabījagāma. xvii. 59. A village to the south of Anuradhapura.

Sinh. Vihirabija (EZ I, pp. 62, 255).

Vihāravāpigāma. xxiii. 90. At the foot of the Tulādhārapabbata.

Sinh. Vēravāgama (Thup, p. 30).

Vijita. vii. 45; ix. 10; xxv. 19, 21, 24, 47, 76. Near Polonaruva.











