



UNESCO-SRI LANKA PROJECT
OF THE
CULTURAL TRIANGLE

ALAHANA PARIVENA
POLONNARUVA

THIRD ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
REPORT
(April–September 1982)

P. L. PREMATILLEKE

DIRECTOR
ALAHANA PARIVENA PROJECT
POLONNARUVA

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3.1 PREFACE

The Third Archaeological Excavation Report constitutes the work executed from the commencement of the second year of operation of the Alahana Parivena Project, Polonnaruwa (April–September 1982).

The Project activities, both in the field as well as in the laboratory, made further progress during this period, and with the increase of staff the excavation work could be organized in a more comprehensive manner.

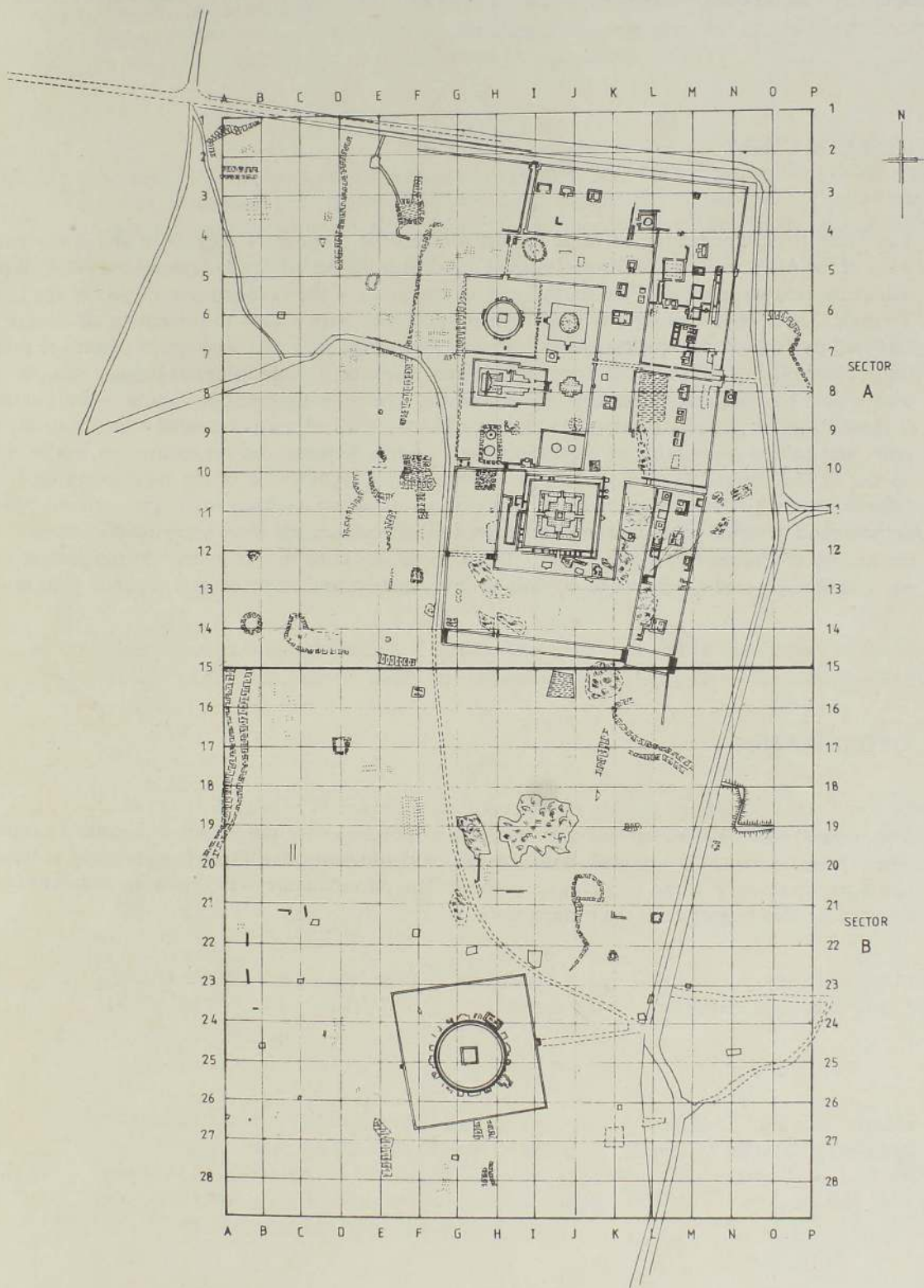
More and more valuable data are progressively being made available for the reconstruction of the history of Polonnaruwa.

There has been some delay in bringing out the present publication mainly due to the increasing pressure of work of this major undertaking. We hope to publish the Report of the next six months as early as possible.

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Alahana Parivena Project,
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Department of Archaeology,
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December 1983.



Alahona Parivona Excavation Area - Sectors A and B

(Grids 30m X30m)

3.2 THIRD ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT (April–September 1982)

3.2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.2.1.1 The Third Archaeological Excavation Report presents the progress of excavation and documentation work of the Alahana Parivena Project carried out during the period April–September 1982. This period marks the first six months of the second year of operation of the Polonnaruwa Project of the Cultural Triangle. These bi-annual reports have been programmed with a view to presenting all data of work executed during the respective six-month periods. Hence, the reports are primarily records of progress, thus conforming to the standard norms of Progress Reports of Archaeological Excavations. An expert who visited the Cultural Triangle Projects recently, in expressing his appreciation of the publication of these Progress Reports, commented that an archaeologist had once excavated a site for nearly thirty years and passed away without producing any Progress Reports and his excavation was of little or no use to the researcher. This statement exemplifies the significance of the publication of Progress Reports. However, this by no means is the end in view of the archaeologist. The material presented in these reports would be utilized by scholars for further research and made good use of in reconstructing the history of Polonnaruwa. We would attempt to do the same in due course. In the present report, we have inaugurated a scheme of publishing investigation and research in a separate section of the report.

3.2.2 ORGANIZATION

- 3.2.2.1 The project which started an year ago was able to progress over the period with greater magnitude. The experience gained by the staff, both scientific and administrative, came in good stead to follow up the work involved in a more organized manner. The infrastructure activities were enhanced to cope up with the steady growth of the project work.

3.2.2.2 G. S. Guneratne, Acting Project Manager reports:

"The offices and living quarters of the scientific staff continued to be housed in the old buildings of the Archaeological Museum. However, the building of the new units was expedited and work on one of the two blocks of buildings was completed by September 1982.

A site for the Architectural Consultants was planned and work begun by the Central Cultural Fund (CCF). At the same time, temporary labour quarters near the Archaeological Curcuit Bungalow were built to accomodate the outstation labour force recruited from the Department of Archaeology.

Under the World Food Programme a scheme of providing dry rations to the value of half their daily wages to the casual labourers was arranged by the CCF, and for this purpose a semi-permanent building was constructed to serve as a storage-cum-distribution centre.

However, the appointment of a Storekeeper for this purpose is yet to be made. As a temporary measure, the clerk of the project is delegated to attend to the distribution of the rations.

Under the Japanese Aid Scheme, a pick-up van and a lorry have been procured for the Project by the CCF. This availability of transport facilities have enhanced the work of the project immensely.

With the introduction of levying a fee from foreign tourists to enter archaeological sites, the CCF organized a Security Service System for Polonnaruwa. Personnel to man this service were drawn from the Low-lying Reclamation Board.

The excavation labour force by April 1982 stood at 487. This number was increased to 687 by September. Of these 7 were skilled labourers belonging to the categories of masons and carpenters.

34 graduates were employed as Research Assistants and Assistant Supervisors for the Excavation and Documentation programme. Three Research Assistants attended a three-month excavation course at Mantai organized by the Archaeological Survey of Sri Lanka. One Assistant Supervisor, was transferred to the Kandy Project. For photographic documentation including photogrammetry, a full-time photographer was appointed."

- 3.2.2.3 The fortnightly meetings of the Project continued to be held alternately at the site (Polonnaruwa) and the CCF Office (Colombo). All matters pertaining to the Project were discussed, minutes maintained and action taken accordingly.
- 3.2.2.4 Furthermore, monthly meetings of the Archaeological Directors of the Cultural Triangle Projects, Architectural Consultants and CCF authorities were commenced in April 1982. These meetings were chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, as the Chief Administrative Officer of the CCF. All matters of a general nature that apply to all the projects were discussed at these meetings and action formulated. These meetings have proved of immense value for the progress of the Cultural Triangle work.
- 3.2.2.5 A group of journalists visited the Project in June 1982. This group sponsored by the UNESCO comprised of members from Australia, Bulgaria, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Latin America, Nepal, Thailand, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and the UNESCO. The purpose of their visit was to acquaint themselves with the activities of the Cultural Triangle Projects, in order to publicise the work in the respective countries under foreign aid scheme. Another visitor to the Project was Dr. Elena Kouzmin, Archaeologist from the Soviet Union.
- 3.2.2.6 Scientific methodology in relation to data processing including typological study of pottery, analysis of small finds such as imported ceramics, glassware, metalware, coins, inscriptions and geological specimens is being organized. This is done with a view to developing a regional centre which would provide training facilities for future archaeologists. However, the lack of space and accommodation remains a problem at the moment. It is hoped that the laboratory and workshop infrastructure would be developed in the near future.
- 3.2.2.7 With the establishment of a Central Archaeological Laboratory at Anuradhapura, the services of the expertise of this institution were made available to the Project.
- 3.2.2.8 Photogrammetry was yet another advanced technique introduced to the Project for the first time in Sri Lankan Archaeology, towards the end of the period under review. This technique is employed to obtain three dimensional pictures of the excavated pits so that the stratified layers could be plotted subsequently. Application of this facility to excavation work would be commenced from October 1982.
- 3.2.2.9 Documentation of paintings of the Tivanka Patimaghara, Galvihara and Lankatilaka was organized in June 1982, under the direction of a reputed Artist (see under DOCUMENTATION OF PAINTINGS).
- 3.2.2.10 Conservation of surface monuments and exposed structures is being organized by the Architectural Consultants and the activities of this programme are scheduled to be published annually (see under ARCHITECTURAL UNDERTAKINGS).

3.3 PART I – EXCAVATION
ARCHITECTURAL UNDERTAKINGS
DOCUMENTATION OF PAINTINGS

3.3.1 EXCAVATION

3.3.1.1 The excavation work in sector 'A' could not be completed by the end of the first year of operation. Hence, the work in sector 'B' scheduled for the second year was undertaken simultaneously with some areas of sector 'A'. i.e. area north of the Simaghara, continuation of the excavation of the area covering the stupa to the east of Kirivehera, five small stupa mounds and one twin stupa mound, north-south wall (west side) of the central terrace and parts of east-west and north-south wall of the fifth terrace (west). In sector 'B', the entire north wall and a part of the west wall of the Rankoth Vehera terrace and the area of the pillared building to the north of the Rankoth Vehera were taken up for excavation at the same time. (Figs. 1 & 2).

3.3.1.2 The breakdown of the pits excavated each month during the period under review is as follows:-

April	1982	—	124
May	1982	—	167
June	1982	—	141
July	1982	—	323
August	1982	—	281
September	1982	—	142
Total			1178

3.3.1.3 In the area north of the Simaghara the bedrock was reached when excavations were carried out to a depth of 60 to 80 cm. showing that the structures had been built on virgin soil. The sub-soil in the area within the central terrace was shallower than that of the area outside. This evidence further strengthened our view that the whole monastery was built on a hillock by forming large terraces in receding tiers. As the main purpose of the excavation of this area was to expose the buildings, the excavation of pits on the periphery of the structures was limited to foundation level.

3.3.1.4 The excavation revealed only three layers and their texture and colour constitute:

- Layer I Top soil, sandy and loose earth, dark brown.
Depth 5–10 cm.
- Layer II Sandy clay mixed with brickbats, potsherds etc.
Reddish brown in colour.
Depth 10–50 cm.
- Layer III Gravelly somewhat compact earth mixed with a lesser quantity of brickbats, potsherds etc.,
Reddish brown in colour.
Depth 50–80 cm.

- 3.3.1.5 In pit E6.S4.8.3., layer III revealed a few bone fragments at a depth of about 55 cm, while in the adjoining pit E6.S4.8.9 layer III, were found pieces of charcoal. There was no indication that these finds were connected with a burial of some sort. In pit E6.S4.9.7, layer II, two coins of Sahassamalla were discovered at a depth of 50 cm. Among the other significant finds were fragments of oil lamps, fragments of tall lamps, Chinese ceramics, iron nails and a large quantity of tile fragments.
- 3.3.1.6 In the area under discussion, foundations of two cells were exposed. Only the lower cyma mouldings were seen, the upper parts having been broken off. The two cells are positioned almost at the centre of the terrace, the distance between them being 9 metres. Below the southern cell a cross wall joining the north-south terrace wall was exposed.
- 3.3.1.7 Extending the area of excavation further north, yet another smaller cell was found, having the same interval in between. The structure is positioned at the north-west corner of the terrace. Comparatively this cell is smaller than the other cells. A flight of steps was located on the east side as in the other two cells mentioned above. Two short pillar stumps were positioned behind the structure. No other reinforcing columns were found. It is possible that the other pillars had been shifted elsewhere at a later date. Purpose of the building is not certain.
- 3.3.1.8 The excavation of the area that occupied a caitya mound on the north side of the same terrace was completed during the period under review. The removal of the topsoil revealed a layer of gravel approximately 30 cm. deep. This probably had been laid to stabilize the floor area around the caitya. Pit E8.S4.8.8 contained a layer of ash mixed with potsherds indicating a fire, and spreading throughout the pit was a layer of bone fragments about 30 cm. deep. The superficial nature of the layer excludes an early date for the fire.
- 3.3.1.9 Several smaller stupa mounds, eg. 5 single mounds and one twin stupa mound are located on the central terrace on which stand the three main sacred edifices, the Kirivehera, the Lankatilake and the Baddhasimapasada. The mounds are positively funerary stupas enshrining ashes of prelates of the monastery and the royalty. Excavation of the stupa mound of larger dimensions was commenced during the second half of 1981 as reported in the Second Report (p. 10). This structure was fully excavated together with the smaller mound to the south of it, during the period under review.

- 3.3.1.10 Grids E9.S5, E9.S6, E.10.S5, E10.S6, E9.S7, were involved in exposing the mounds. The stupa was built on a high square terrace. Except for the flight of stupa on the south side the terrace wall was completely covered with fallen debris of the mound, leaving only a trace of brickwork superficially. The area around the stupa mound was excavated to the foundation level of the terrace. At this point a layer of gravel, which went down to a depth of about 28–30cm., was discovered. The excavation revealed that the gravel layer continues all round the terrace which is evidently a device used to stabilize the ground area around the stupa terrace.
- 3.3.1.11 On the western cardinal point the terrace had a double projection where originally a flight of steps was constructed. Only one stone step was found in situ. A similar projection with a flight of steps on the south side remains preserved. The stone steps of the former might have been removed in later times for some other purpose after the destruction of the stupa. Some potsherds, oil lamps, a grinding stone and pieces of Chinese ceramics were discovered in the excavation.
- 3.3.1.12 The excavation of the base of the stupa mound revealed the base moulding and a few layers of bricks of the mound. Blocks of lime plaster and a stone pillar were among the debris of the stupa mound. A square stone with three cavities found on the terrace could probably be a receptacle for relics. The brick mound is 13 m. in diameter and remains to a height of approximately 5 m. The terrace is 29.20 m. square.
- 3.3.1.13 The smaller mound to the south, mentioned above, on excavation, turned out to be a small stupa built on a square platform which could be reached by a flight of stone steps on the east. On the top of the mound was placed a 'yantragala' which was probably dug out of the relic chamber within by treasure hunters. The square terrace measures about 1.55m. each side.
- 3.3.1.14 Yet another small mound north of the terrace of the Baddhasimapasada, occupying the pits E9.S8.9.2, S8.9.3, S8.9.5, S8.9.6, S8.9.8, S8.9.9, E10.S7.7.1, S7.7.2, S8.7.4, S8.7.5, S8.7.7 and S8.7.8 was excavated to a depth of about 35cm. and it consisted of two layers, namely, top soil and sandy clay underneath. The mound revealed a low square platform, approximately 8 m. a side. Two smaller mounds on the projecting terrace of the Baddhasimapasada too were excavated. These mounds were entirely on the surface.
- 3.3.1.15 The last stupa mound to be excavated was the twin mound situated near the south-western corner of the terrace of the Lankatilake image house. As in the case of the other mounds, the excavation was conducted only in the area occupied by the mound. The excavation revealed two terraces joined together by a brick wall built in the middle. The one on the north appears to be slightly smaller in dimension than that on the south. On the south side, the terrace wall almost abuts on the east-west cross wall of the pathway leading from the north-west corner of the Baddhasimapasada.

3.3.1.16 The terrace wall of the central terrace on the south and east sides and part of the west side had been excavated and conserved by earlier Archaeologists. Hence with a view to completing the conservation of the remaining part of the wall, the excavation was begun at the north-west corner of the terrace. Prior to the excavation, the wall was hardly visible and the one below the terrace was filled with earth and the foundation was buried to a depth of about 250 cm. Plaster remains were found in certain parts of the wall. In pit E7.S6.7.8, it was noticed that a small cross-wall runs from east to west. As such it was decided to excavate this wall which returns at E8.S7.3.6 and runs south-north. Thus, the excavation of this area revealed a square terrace of the Kirivehera.

3.3.1.17 At E8.S7.1.7 along the east-west terrace wall of the Kirivehera is situated a large slab inscription of Nissankamalla, which refers to the pavilion from which the King worshipped the sacred edifices. Pits E8.S6.7.5, S6.7.6, S6.7.8, S6.7.9, E9.S7.1.2, and S7.1.3 when excavated, revealed the remains of the pavilion referred to in the inscription. The pavilion faces east. The most rewarding find of the excavation was a beautifully carved moon-stone of the Polonnaruva order, having a diameter of 180 cm. The platform measures 485 cm. × 570 cm., and traces of a brick wall with two reinforcing pillars too were revealed. This indicates that the pavilion had a brick parapet round the floor and the roof would have been held by the pillars thus forming a mandapa.

3.3.1.18 The rest of the north-south wall of the central terrace was also excavated, thus completing the wall all round. This area too was filled with earth dumped during early excavations and hence had to be excavated deep down, some places going to a depth of about 250 cm. In pits E7.S7.4.7 and E7.S7.4.4 at a depth of 43 cm. below present ground level, there surfaced a flight of steps which when completely exposed consisted of thirteen stone steps 200 cm. long. The topmost step has its riser decorated with dwarf figures usually found at the steps of Polonnaruva buildings. The sides of the steps are held in position by brick walls. The brick wall narrows down gradually and continues for a short distance, thus forming a pair of brick balustrades. The plaster work of the outer surface of the brick wall still remains in large patches.

3.3.1.19 The terrace wall of the fifth terrace (west) was exposed next. The wall continuing westwards was undertaken first. It was decided to excavate the pits occupying the wall only, while the area around the wall was left out for later excavation. From pits E5.S13.9.6 to E3.S13.7.3 the east-west wall extended to a distance of 5620 cm. at which point the wall was found to run northwards. At E4.S1.5.8 the wall returned eastwards and was exposed up to the north entrance facing the Galvihara. (see under STRUCTURES)

3.3.1.20 Throughout the area exposed three layers of earth were found:

- Layer I – Very loose dark brown soil.
- Layer II – Dark brown sandy soil.
- Layer III – Yellowish brown and loose sandy soil.

Layer I constitutes the top humus soil and was about 5 cm. deep. Layer II was found to extend to a depth of 60–75 cm., while Layer III was about 40 cm. deep. The foundation stones of the wall were laid bare at a depth of about 100–120 cm. from ground level. (Figs. 3 & 4).

- 3.3.1.21 Up to grid E3.S7 the wall was found to be in good preservation except in a few places where the wall was damaged and bricks had fallen off or the wall was slanting outwards. For instance, E3.S10.5.2 was found to contain an anthill on top. After removal of the anthill it was found to contain 30 layers of well preserved brick and bore a height of 180 cm. The preservation of this area was apparently due to the presence of the anthill on topsoil which prevented erosion. E3.S10.2.2 showed a similar condition and the wall was preserved to a height of 160 cm. From grid E4.S6 the wall was dilapidated and at certain places only the foundation stones were found in position, with all the brick layers broken down.
- 3.3.1.22 The wall under discussion was found to contain two water outlets in the section of the wall running east-west on the north side. Lime plaster remains were noticed in that part of the wall occupying the pits E4.S1.8.7, E4.S1.8.4, E4.S1.5.2, E4.S1.8.1 and E4.S1.5.5.
- 3.3.1.23 A row of cells located within the Fifth Terrace in grids E4.S5, E4.S6, and E8.S2 were to be excavated next. However, this work had to be stayed temporarily owing to the approach of the rainy season and would be commenced when weather improves.
- 3.3.1.24 Among the finds exposed in the wall area, were many potsherds, spouts and fragments of lamp stands. and E3.S10 revealed many such finds. E4.S1.4 revealed several significant terra-cotta figures among other pottery finds.

3.3.2 RANKOT VEHERA TERRACE

- 3.3.2.1 The exposure of the retaining wall of Rankot Vehera in sector 'B' was necessitated for the completion of the conservation work of the stupa precincts. The exposure of the North wall was undertaken first. Here too, only the pits occupying the wall were stripped leaving out the periphery on both sides of the terrace wall. The exterior surface was excavated to its base, while the interior was dug to a depth of only four or five layers of bricks, merely for the purpose of facilitating the conservation of the wall above the ground level of the terrace. A significant find was a burial pot containing human bones 66 cm. below ground level of the terrace.
- 3.3.2.2 The excavation of the terrace was extended to the Western side beginning with the North-Western corner. All pits, however, were not dug to the foundation level where the wall was in danger of falling down. At the cardinal point of this side, was revealed a flight of steps. An inscribed stone pillar was discovered at the base of the flight of steps. Palaeographically the epigraph belongs to the tenth century. (see table VII and also STRUCTURES).

3.3.3 HOSPITAL SITE

- 3.3.3.1 The pillared building between the Rankot Vehera and the sector 'A' area occupied the grids E6.S17, E5.S17, E6.S18, E5.S18, E6.S19 and E5.S19. The structural mound was located 195 cm. north of the Northern boundary of the Rankot Vehera terrace and adjacent to the pilgrims path on the east leading from Rankot Vehera to the Baddhasimapasada. The excavation of the area outside this structure revealed three stratigraphic layers. Layer I, or the topsoil was dark brown and consisted of loose earth mixed with sand and was about 5 cm. deep. Layer II which was approximately 30–40 cm. in depth constituted a reddish brown soil mixed with sandy clay. Layer III was a gravelly soil, yellowish brown in colour and was 30–50 cm. deep. It was observed that the ground area of the structure had the least accumulation of earth with time, and the lowest level had an average depth of about 50 cm. Most of the surrounding area consisted of a bedrock almost at the present ground level. Before excavation, the area had been reduced to an oblong mound with rows of undressed pillars buried underground (Fig. 5 & 6) and there were no indications of what the building was.
- 3.3.3.2 The removal of earth revealed a structure that could be identified with an ancient monks' hospital. The structure appears to have been surrounded by a wall and consisted of toilets, one attached, and the other outside the North wall. An explicitly dressed stone trough (beheth-oruwa) used as a medicine bath is a unique and significant find. Among the other finds were grinding stones used possibly for preparing medicinal pastes. A large amount of pottery artefacts, potsherds, spouts, lamp stand fragments, oil lamps, pot stools, and Chinese ceramics were unearthed, and it is quite significant that the number of these artifacts found at this site is larger than that of any of the other site excavated earlier. From E6.S18.-9.1 alone 43 fragments of Chinese ceramics were found. Other significant special finds are various types of metal objects such as nails (6), axes (2), areca cutters (2), stylii (3), chunam boxes (3), coconut scrapers (1) and scissors (1). One of the most important finds was a hooked instrument of copper similar to the type of ancient instruments used surgically for incising abscesses.

3.3.4 ARCHITECTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

- 3.3.4.1 The Architectural Consultants of the Project, Messrs. Panditaratne & Adithiya, as recorded in the Second Report, have been concentrating mainly on the conservation of the Rankot Vehera. The rebuilding of the dome was completed except for a small area on top where archaeological investigations were needed before conservation. The investigations have been commenced by the Director and a full report of this work shall be published in the next report when investigations are completed.
- 3.3.4.2 The conservation work of the terrace has been planned to (a) Restore, as far as possible the four side walls of the terrace including the flights of steps, after archaeological investigations, (b) Cleaning and pointing brick work and chemical consolidation of the 'vahalkadas' and image shrines, at the base of the stupa, (c) Restoration of the stone terrace (salapatalamaluva) to a determined gradient, (d) Levelling and consolidation of the sand terrace surrounding the stone terrace, and (e) Conservation of the excavated structure on the sand terrace. This work is scheduled to be undertaken soon by the Architects.
- 3.3.4.3 The conservation of the exposed Chapter house (Simaghara) as recorded in the Second Report was felt an urgent need, as the commencement of monsoon rains indicated an impending danger to the monument. Therefore, on the instructions of the Honourable Minister of Cultural Affairs, the conservation of the structure was undertaken by the Archaeological Director, utilizing the services of skilled and unskilled labour of the CCF. Work in this regard was commenced without further delay. A full report of this conservation shall be published in the Fourth Report.
- 3.3.4.4 The construction of a new monastery within the sacred precincts of the ancient city of Polonnaruwa was inaugurated by laying of the foundation stone by the Honourable Minister of Cultural Affairs. The construction of the monastery in the forest grove to the north of Galvihara, is undertaken by the Architectural Consultants and its design conforms to monastic plans of the 'pabbataviharas' of ancient times with, however, certain modifications to accomodate various needs of the monastery.

3.3.5 DOCUMENTATION OF PAINTINGS

- 3.3.5.1 In accordance with a decision taken by the CCF to undertake a programme of documenting the ancient paintings of each Project, the Consultant appointed for the Polonnaruwa Project, H. R. Premaratne made preliminary arrangements to copy into canvas, the murals of the Tivanka image house. The paintings of this edifice are of importance in that they constitute the only extant example of paintings that provide an insight into the methodology adopted by the ancients in ornamenting a monument of this type. The exterior of the walls were adorned with a decorative motifs, while the interior depicted the Jataka stories of the Buddha Gautama and his life incidents which were shown within the sanctum chamber.
- 3.3.5.2 In order that no damage would be caused to the paintings during copying, a photographic process of transferring them onto canvas is being designed. However, until this method was organized tracing of paintings by using a transparent plastic film has been adhered to. Other preliminaries have been worked out and work would begin by October 1982.

3.4 PART II – EXCAVATED FINDS: STRUCTURES

3.4 PART II EXCAVATED FINDS

3.4.1 STRUCTURES

- 3.4.1.1 The excavations discussed above revealed parts of several terrace walls on the west side of the monastery and a few cells of monks. However, the most significant of the structures discovered during this period are the ruins of an ancient hospital located in Sector B.

3.4.2 TERRACE WALLS AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES (Figs. 7 & 8).

- 3.4.2.1 Fair lengths of several terrace walls were exposed during the period. These walls, together with those already exposed and recorded, reveal the layout of the monastery to a great extent. The North-South wall behind the Kirivehera rests on a large brick base projecting outside, which is 280 cm. wide and 70 cm. tall. The wall remains to a height of 287 cm. above the brick terrace. The bricks were bonded by using mud-motar and the wall was apparently plastered. The wall has a width of about 250 cm. thus indicating its massive character. From the North-Western corner the wall runs Southwards and at a distance of 5530 cm. an East-West wall abutts on this North-South wall.
- 3.4.2.2 The East wall is comparatively of smaller dimensions (approximately 70 cm. high and 80 cm. wide) and has a length of 5530 cm. This no doubt forms the South terrace wall of the Kirivehera. (Pls. 1-2).
- 3.4.2.3 The lengths of both the Western and the Southern walls being the same, the Kirivehera terrace forms an exact square. South side wall bears remains of mouldings which have plaster remains still.
- 3.4.2.4 Rest of the North-South wall running behind Lankatilaka (Pls. 3-4) was found to contain a long stone stairway with thirteen steps (approximately 20 cm. high and 25 cm. wide) leading to the terrace below. The flight is about 200 cm. wide. The topmost step has its riser decorated with dwarfs in 'atlas' attitude. On either side the balustrades (160 cm. thick) built of brick seem to follow the curvilinear design that was in use from early times. (Fig. 9 a, b, c).
- 3.4.2.5 The wall, together with the stairway was lime-plastered. The wall remains to a height of 130 cm. having 28 brick layers intact and rest of the layers on top missing. The wall is 150 cm. thick approximately. In this part of the wall there was no separately built brick base as in its Northern section discussed above. The total length of the wall from the point where the South wall of the Kirivehera terrace abutts on the flight of steps of the pathway leading to the upper terrace south of the twin stupa is 7515 cm. The distance from the same point to the newly discovered stone stairway is approximately 1250 cm. Near the stairway to its left, there appears a brick floor 500 cm. long and 200 cm. wide projecting on the inside. The purpose of this extension is not known.

- 3.4.2.6 There are two water outlets built on that section of the wall to the south of the newly discovered stairway. The one nearer to the flight of steps had the stone-built outlet on top of the wall, while in the other, only the stone slab to which the waters fell and the upright stone holding the stone outlet above remain.
- 3.4.2.7 The wall forming the South retaining wall of the Fifth terrace running East-West demarcating the pathway which was excavated earlier (see First Excavation Report), continues 5620 cm. from the point of the return wall of the Fourth terrace. Then it runs Northwards, thus forming the West wall of the Fifth terrace. The wall is 115 cm. high and 140 cm. thick.
- 3.4.2.8 The North-South wall mentioned above runs to a length of 37410 cm. (374 m.). The wall was not very high (86 cm. approximately), the area being rather flat. The average thickness is 122 cm. Some stone remains at the South-West corner might be the ruins of a water outlet.
- 3.4.2.9 This wall returns Southwards and runs along the pilgrim path and joins the conserved section of the wall at the Eastern entrance to the Alahana Parivena monastery facing the Gal-Vihara. The total length of this part of the wall is 13,350 cm. (133.5 m.). The average height is 80 cm. and thickness 100 cm. Two stone water outlets were located on this wall, the space in between the outlets being 4300 cm.
- 3.4.2.10 The one closer to the North-West corner of the terrace consisted of two drains, while the other had only one outlet. The drains were closed by a horizontal block of stone over which the brick wall was built. The stone block closing the drain is cut on the exterior in 'L' shape. Whether this was done to fulfill a specific purpose is not certain. (Fig. 10 a, b).
- 3.4.2.11 Northern terrace wall of the Rankot Vehera in Sector B discussed already under EXCAVATION is 10,450 cm. long and has an average thickness of 110 cm. The total height is about 200 cm. The lower half of the wall forming the base is built of rubble masonry and is about 120 cm. high. (Fig. 11 a).
- 3.4.2.12 The top part is built of brick and lime mortar. There are four water outlets built into the wall to drain off the water collecting on the terrace. They are all built on the brick section each made of two rounded stone blocks fitted together and projecting out of the wall.
- 3.4.2.13 The Western wall follows the same methodology of construction as the North wall. At a distance of 60 cm. from the North-West corner on the inner side, a single brick layer 87 cm. wide was found to continue along the brick wall. Subsequent excavation revealed it to be a structure about 30 cm. in height consisting of about five brick layers. It is possible that this was built to buttress the terrace wall by forming a ledge to guard against rain water seepage. (Fig. 11 c).
- 3.4.2.14 The distance between the North-West corner and the flight of steps is 4850 cm. The wall is 110 cm. thick. There are two water outlets in this section. They are of the same design as discussed above. (Pls. 5-6).

3.4.2.15 The flight of steps at the cardinal point is 470 cm. wide and consists of nine stones about 23 cm. in width and 15 cm. in height. All steps are plainly dressed without decoration. The balustrades are built of brick as in the case of the balustrades of the stairway found behind the Lankatilaka in Sector A. The wall exterior is moulded and lime-plastered. A stone water cistern (120 cm. × 100 cm. × 20 cm.) is built at the right side of the flight at ground level. (Fig. 11 a, b).

3.4.3 BUILDINGS

3.4.3.1 A large number of building structures of varied types were exposed during the period under review. These include monks' cells, funerary stupas, a pavilion and a monks' hospital. Some salient features of the more significant structures are discussed below. It is noteworthy that the structures already reported, together with those discussed here, will give an insight into the planning of the Alahana Parivena monastery as a whole.

3.4.4 Cells

3.4.4.1 The structures of this type were excavated north of the Simaghara on the same terrace. These were evidently used as monks' cells as in the case of cells A and B reported earlier (Second Report). Following the same sequence of numbering, the present structures are named Cells C, D and E. (Fig. 7) A study of the plan would reveal that the ancient builders had followed the normal layout plan of locating the cells surrounding the central plain which accommodated the sacred edifices.

3.4.5 Cell C

3.4.5.1 The structure is 720 cm. long and 600 cm. broad. The entrance flight of three stone steps faces East. Plinth is 57 cm. high and stands on a stone foundation. Eight layers of bricks remain at present. At the South-West corner a single pillar is located. In the absence of any other pillars, it is difficult to determine the purpose of this single pillar, except that the undressed form indicates that the pillar was used as a **reinforcing column. It is possible, that when the building went into disuse, other pillars would have been** shifted to another site to be used as reinforcing pillars. Plan is an oblong square and there were no indications of the partitioning into inner rooms and outer varendahs, as in the case of other cells. The simple plan of this structure indicates that this was probably used for a purpose other than living, perhaps a library or such other structure.

3.4.6 Cell D

- 3.4.6.1 The cell is 1040 cm. long and 730 cm. broad. Entrance (150 cm. wide) faces East and the flight of steps is built of brick. The brick plinth is 65 cm. in height and stands on a layer of foundation stones. Twelve undressed stone pillars (190 cm. high) had been used for reinforcing the structure of which eight remain unbroken. Brick wall remains to a height of approximately 40 cm. except in front. A brick-built moonstone is found as in cell B. A single row of bricks is placed forming an oblong square, probably to form a sandy terrace surrounding the moonstone. The plinth mouldings consisting of a cyma curve at the base, central riser and top ledge remain to a great extent, and this enables us to reconstruct the whole plinth in conserving the monument. A tile layer was used for the fillet moulding. As usual, the structure is built of brick and mud-mortar.
- 3.4.6.2 In plan, the cell forms an oblong square and constitutes a long cell within (790 cm. \times 270 cm.). In front of the chamber are two smaller rooms (285 cm. \times 130 cm.) on either side leaving a central passage 150 cm. wide. Following the same plan as cells A and B, two narrow varendahs appear to have been built in front, but traces of these are no longer extant. A ledge, 80 cm. wide runs round the inner room. (Fig. 12) (Pl. 7).

3.4.7 Cell E

- 3.4.7.1 The cell is 1040 cm. long and 760 cm. broad. Entrance faces East. This cell is similar to cell D and is oblong (755 cm. \times 310 cm.) in plan with two smaller rooms in front (225 cm. \times 125 cm.). Two varendahs are present on either side (275 cm. \times 95 cm.). Ledge 95 cm. wide runs round the cell. Plinth is 70 cm. high. There had been altogether twelve stone reinforcing pillars of which four are missing. A brick wall exists between some pillars to a height of about 40 cm. The flight of steps is missing and plinth mouldings are somewhat different (Fig. 19).

3.4.8 Stupas

- 3.4.8.1 There are altogether eight stupa structures of varying sizes. Stupa No. 1 is built on the fourth terrace North, adjacent to the Northern wall leading from the central terrace. It has a diameter of 1680 cm. and the mound measures 515 cm. in height. At the base was a layer of foundation stones. Plaster remains of the moulding at the base are visible. There appears to have been a square shallow platform 2400 cm. square, but only traces of the edge of the platform are discernible. Facing the South in the centre are two stone steps demarcating the entrance. One of the stones has its riser decorated with a row of five dwarfs.

- 3.4.8.2 There appears to have been another flight of steps facing the East. The remains of two stone pillars and brick-built balustrades were located. The distance between the two stones is 280 cm. The Northern side of the platform did not reveal any information regarding the terrace edge. (Pl. 8–9).
- 3.4.9 Stupa – No. 2
- 3.4.9.1 This is a fairly large stupa standing on a raised platform to the east of the Kirivehera on the central terrace. Having been positioned on the central terrace and being fairly well built, would suggest that it was possibly the funerary stupa of a high dignitary.
- 3.4.9.2 The stupa stands on the centre of a terrace 2920 cm. square, 120 cm. in height and 175 cm. wide. The stupa has a diameter of 1500 cm. and remains to a height of 485 cm. The base of the stupa stands on a layer of stone. Traces of a plastered cyma moulding was noticed at the base of the stupa. Large blocks of plaster remains are seen shifted from their original position. A square stone pillar too was found buried in the debris. Further investigations on the stupa mound are yet to be done.
- 3.4.9.3 The raised malaka has two flights of steps one facing South and the other West. The Southern entrance being the main entrance is of larger dimensions (280 cm. wide).
- 3.4.9.4 The flight consisting of six stone steps is placed at the edge of a projection of the platform at the Eastern cardinal point. The terrace seems to have been fitted with 'makara' gargoyles serving as water outlets. None of these are now in situ. Three such gargoyles are found heaped up together closer to the wall. The curvilinear balustrades which apparently belonged to the Southern entrance are also found together with the gargoyles. At the base of the flight of steps on its left is found a stone cistern used as a water container for the purpose of washing feet before entering the stupa terrace.
- 3.4.9.5 The Western entrance which is smaller in dimensions (250 cm. wide) too, is positioned at the edge of a similar projection of the entrance, as in the case of the Southern entrance. There is only one stone step remaining. At the Eastern cardinal point, the remains of a brick structure (120 cm. × 80 cm.) were found. On the Western terrace was found a squarish stone slab (64 cm. × 60 cm.) with three shallow pits carved close together at the centre (Fig. 14). Whether this was used as a receptacle slab is not clear. (Pl. 10–12).
- 3.4.10 Stupa No. 3
- 3.4.10.1 This is a small stupa positioned to the South of the stupa No. 2, closer to the Southern flight of steps. It had a raised platform which is of larger dimensions compared with the small stupa which stands on it.

3.4.10.2 The stupa mound has a diameter of 410cm. and stands to a height of only 80cm. from the base of the foundation stone layer. On the summit was placed a 'yantragala' of nine compartments. Probably the stone belonged to the relic chamber within the stupa. The platform is 860cm. square and 80cm. high, and the brick terrace wall is 80cm. thick. The flight of steps leading to the terrace faces East and consists of six stone steps. The flight is 150cm. wide and remains of brick-built balustrades are noticeable. (Fig. 15) (Pls. 13-15).

3.4.11 Stupa No. 4

3.4.11.1 A very small mound placed on a slightly raised terrace 840cm. square. The mound has a diameter of nearly 390cm. There are no other significant Architectural features.

3.4.12 Stupa No. 5

3.4.12.1 Yet another small mound without a terrace built on the raised area to the North of the Baddhasimapaśada. It has a diameter of 480cm. (Pl. 16).

3.4.13 Stupa No. 6

3.4.13.1 A stupa mound to the West of stupa No. 5. Unlike the stupa No. 5, this has a terrace. The diameter of the stupa is 670cm. (Pl. 17).

3.4.14 Stupa No. 7 and No. 8

3.4.14.1 This mound situated to the South of Lankatilaka consisted of two stupas, one smaller than the other. Apparently the larger stupa was built first followed by the smaller.

3.4.14.2 This becomes clear from the fact that the Eastern and the Western terrace walls running North-South belonging to the smaller stupa are found abutting on to the North terrace wall of the larger stupa.

- 3.4.14.3 Stupa No. 7 is the larger stupa, having a diameter of 1010 cm. The height of the mound is 250 cm. The stupa as usual stands on a circle of foundation stones. The brick terrace measures 1440 cm. by 1560 cm. and is 140 cm. in height. It has a flight of six steps held by brick balustrades on either side. Two rows of stone placed on either side of the stupa on the terrace appear to break the level of the stupa terrace into two. A pillar inscription with the carving of a man in worshipping attitude is found near the terrace wall South of the flight of steps. The inscription, however, is completely defaced. (Fig. 16) (Pl. 18).
- 3.4.14.4 Stupa No. 8 is smaller and is built on a terrace to the North of stupa No. 7 abutting on each other, thus forming a twin stupa. The stupa base has a diameter of 610 cm. and is 130 cm. in height. The terrace measures 1390 cm. \times 1290 cm. Terrace wall is 140 cm. \times 150 cm. high and appears to have been built in two stages. Entrance faces East. No remains of steps were found.
- 3.4.14.5 A 'yantragala' (72 cm. \times 80 cm.) of 25 receptacles was found placed on top of the mound and this too presumably belonged to the relic chamber of the stupa which has been ransacked by treasure hunters. The existence of a 'yantragala' on this stupa mound (stupa No. 8) and also on No. 3 poses a problem. It is quite obvious that these stones which are receptacles of ritual objects were originally positioned inside the relic chamber of the stupa. Normally, such 'yantragalas' are placed within a chamber either under the feet of the Buddha statues or in stupas, when such an edifice was meant to contain relics of the Buddha or an Arahant. Whether these found a place in the chamber of a stupa built for kings or Buddhist priests is not definite.
- 3.4.15 Pavilion
- 3.4.15.1 This edifice is an interesting structure constructed between Lankatilaka and Kirivehera on the Kirivehera terrace. The large slab inscription of Nissankamalla records that the pavilion was set up by him for the purpose of worshipping the stupa. The inscription is broken into several pieces and much of the remains of the structure too are completely lost. However, some evidence is left to enable us to reconstruct the form of the edifice. In plan, it is rectangular (575 cm. \times 445 cm.) (Pls. 19–21).
- 3.4.15.2 Four stone pillar bases remain in situ on the West side. It is possible that the pillars were set up on the other three sides as well and were used to support the roof of the pavilion. On the stone foundation lay a cyma mould stone on which the rest of the plinth would have stood. Traces of the brick built parapet is seen on the East and the South sides. It is possible that the pavilion was put up with open sides and covered with a sloping tiled roof. On the East side a well preserved moonstone was discovered and the presence of this moonstone indicates that the king climbed up the inscribed stone slab to worship the stupa by a flight of steps built at this place. (Fig. 17).

3.4.16 Hospital

- 3.4.16.1 The hospital structure was located between Rankot Vehera and Baddhasimapasada. This find is unique in that this was the first such edifice discovered in Polonnaruwa. A few edifices of this type have been discovered by Archaeologists in Anuradhapura, Mihintale and Madirigiriya. The one at Madirigiriya affords a good example of planning such sick homes for the use of the monks. The plan consists of an oblong building with a courtyard in the centre with kuti or cells all round. Extending from this section was another wing which had a refectory, a toilet (Fig. 18 Pls. 22–23) and a room occupying a medicine trough. Perhaps the adjacent rooms too had been used for treatment of patients.
- 3.4.16.2 The structure unearthed at the Alahana Parivena site too is similar in plan to that at Medirigiriya though not so refined. The rectangular structure with a central courtyard and cells all round is 2575 cm. long and 1665 cm. wide. Altogether sixty four reinforcing pillars buried in the brickwork are found placed symmetrically (Pls. 24–25). The inner courtyard measures 1700 cm. by 700 cm. At the Northern end, the courtyard is occupied by short pillar stumps placed in three rows of three each. These pillar stumps possibly held a timber shrine room (Tampita Vihara), which type was commonly used during late mediaeval period in Kandy and elsewhere. At Mihintale remains of a brick built image shrine is found in the centre of the courtyard. These pillars, would on the other hand, have supported a platform when holding assemblies within the premises. The brick walls are about 100 cm. thick. At the South-West corner of the building is a squarish cess-pit (270 cm. × 210 cm.) built of brick. Another North-South wall runs and abuts against the wall of the pit on either side of the pit walls. (Pls. 26–27).
- 3.4.16.3 The edifice seems to extend towards the South forming a second courtyard. This extension measures 1910 cm. by 1665 cm. A long corridor-like space (230 cm. wide) appears to have been built at its South side. At the South-East corner a small cell (460 cm. × 290 cm.) contains the medicine trough cut in the shape of a human figure. (Fig. 19) (Pls. 28–30).
- 3.4.16.4 The interior of the trough measures 195 cm. in length, 42 cm. at the shoulder level and 32 cm. at the feet. The interior assumes the shape of a human figure having the two arms placed on either side of the body. The same shape is followed on the exterior. This would enable the patient to have a good grip, when lying down and sitting up.
- 3.4.16.5 The rest of the inner courtyard seems to be an open area which allows free access to the rooms on the sides. The whole structure is surrounded by a fairly thick wall which is 110 cm. thick on the East and the West, while the Northern wall is 80 cm. thick. In the latter, two water outlets had been provided nearer to either end. On the outside of the North wall nearer to the water outlet at the West end is located a ring-well type cess-pit formed of two earthenware rings of 100 cm. diameter. (Pls. 31–32).

- 3.4.16.6 As noted earlier under excavation, several significant artifacts relating to the equipment of a hospital, such as medicine grinders, a pair of scissors, clippers, wound incisor, chinese jars for storing medicines etc. have been found at this site. The instruments found here give an insight into the ways and means adopted in the treatment of the sick in ancient times. It was recorded in the Culavamsa that Parakramabahu I was a great physician himself and, having established a great hospital for the sick people, he appointed physicians of repute to treat them.

“Here upon the ruler of men (Parakramabahu I) filled with pity had another great hall built for many hundreds of sick people.

And as the ruler of men was himself versed in medical lore, he the all-wise summoned the physicians, appointed them, tested in every way their healing activities, and if their medical treatment had been wrongly carried out, he met them with the right method, pointed it on to them as the best of teachers and showed them proper use of the instruments by skillfully treating several people with his own hand.”

(Culavamsa, Geiger ch: 73, vv 34-48)

The same king being the creator of the Alahana Parivena monastery, it is not suprising that a hospital of fair dimensions would have been built in this premises.

- 3.4.16.7 The large Chinese jars, a large number of fragments of which had been discovered from the site were evidently used to store medicinal juices and oils. This indicates the close relations established with Chinese and other East Asian countries during the mediaeval period. It is not impossible that even the practice of medicine in such countries were known to Sri Lanka at this time.

3.5 PART III – EXCAVATED FINDS : SMALL FINDS

3.5 PART III – EXCAVATED FINDS

3.5.1 SMALL FINDS

- 3.5.1.1 The same types of small finds that were discovered earlier, have been exposed during this period too, viz. ceramics, glassware, bangles, beads, metal objects, coins, inscriptions, burial pots and terra-cottas. Among these finds were some unique and significant objects of historic and antique value, e.g. clay pedestal lamp (complete), Chinese ceramics with manufacturers' logo, metal surgical instruments from the newly discovered hospital site, inscriptions of the pre-Polonnaruva period, and terra-cottas of primitive tradition. The details of significant finds are described below.

3.5.2 CERAMICS

- 3.5.2.1 A fairly large amount of ceramic sherds, both local ware and foreign, were unearthed during the period. These are of a varied nature and are of much significance for the study of ceramics of the mediaeval period. In the case of local ware, we are in a position to formulate a typology of pottery forms of the period. The researcher would be in a position to make a comparative study of these wares with types of the earlier and of the later periods, thus enabling to prepare a comprehensive corpus of pottery forms of Sri Lanka. Our exercise here would be limited to the analysis and classification of pottery forms with a view to preparing a complete typology.

3.5.3.1 Local Ware

- 3.5.3.1 A large number of fragments, mainly cooking utensils were found. Fragments of other clay objects such as lamps, tiles, well-rings, etc. were also discovered. During the first year of operation of the Alahana Parivena Project (April 1981–March 1982), the exposure of a large variety of objects enabled us to establish a fairly extensive typology of pottery for the Polonnaruva period. This typology would be expanded every six months as we proceed with the analysis of pottery finds of each period. In this procedure, the present report will be confined to the analysis of new types only, together with their sub-types and variants and those of the types already established. Thus the duplication of types would be avoided.

- 3.5.3.2 From the pottery types that we have found so far it is clear that only a single paste with different textures has been used in the production of pottery, unlike in the case of the early Anuradhapura times during which period several wares such as the Black and Red ware, the Rouletted ware, local N.B.P and S.B.P wares have been found. Hence, in the preparation of our typology we have adopted the Form Analysis.

3.5.3.3 Among the finds recorded below are some objects with significant features. A number of flat dishes and storage jars contained different motifs which could be identified as auspicious symbols. These symbols such as the 'vajra', the 'svastika' etc. (Fig. 39) add to the list of symbols we have already recorded in the Second Report. The use of such auspicious symbols in these vessels would indicate that the vessels have been used for special religious purposes.

3.5.3.4 One of the most significant objects among the finds is the lamp having six oil containers. The total height of the stand is 45 cm. The shaft is ornamented with several decorated rings. The lowest part of the shaft remains undecorated and forms a cylinder to be inserted into a separate pedestal. The shaft is hollow from top to bottom. This object which remains almost undamaged would supply us a fine model of a pedestal lamp that has been used during the Polonnaruva period.

3.5.4 POTTERY TYPES

3.5.4.1 Bowls

3.5.4.1 Type 1. Two variants of the bowls described in the Second Report have been found during the period under survey. Main difference in these vessels is the larger dimension of the rim.

3.5.4.2 1 c 4 – i: (Fig. 20a) (Pit. E8.S7.1.1/ii) – Rim tapering towards the edge forms a bulge at the lower end, thus demarcating the body from the rim by means of a concave ridge. Exterior has the normal convexity. Black slip on both surfaces. Paste: Dark Grey (5YR 3/2). Texture: Fine. Thickness – max: 11 mm. min: 4 mm. Rim diameter: 23 cm. 12 %.

3.5.4.3 1 d 4 – ii: (Fig. 20b) (Pit. E8.S7.1.7/ii) – Rim with tapering interior, bulge more roundish. Body and rim demarcated by a grooved ridge. Exterior straight surface. Black slip on both surfaces. Paste: Dark Reddish Grey (10YR3/1) Texture: Fine. Thickness – max: 11 mm. min: 4 mm. Rim diameter: 22 cm.

Flat Dishes

3.5.5 Type 2. Distinguished from the earlier sub-types by the different symbols shown on the upper surface of the rim. The symbols usually are turned out separately and fixed on to the rim surface.

- 3.5.5.1 2 e 11 – i: (Fig. 21 a) (Pit. E6.S18.1.2/ii) – Symbols 'vajra' ('trisula') and 'svastika' on the rim surface. Paste: Very Dark Grey (7.5YR3/0) Surface: Yellowish Red (5YR4/6). Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 20mm. min: 10mm. Diameter: 64cm. 15 %. (Pl. 33).
- 3.5.5.2 2 e 11 – ii: (Fig. 21 b) (Pit. E6.S19.1.2/i) – Figure of an iguana with spread-out limbs. Paste: Very Dark Grey (7.5YR3/0) Surface: Dark Brown (7.5YR4/4) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 20 mm. min: 9mm. Diameter: 65cm. 09 %.
- 3.5.5.3 2 e 11 – iii: (Fig. 21 c) (Pit. E6.S4.1.2/ii) – Symbol in the form of a hook with a circular dot resting on it at the centre, probably a 'vajra'.
Paste: Yellowish Dark Grey (7.5 YR 4/6)
Surface: Dark Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) Texture: Medium.
Thickness: max: 20mm. min: 10mm. Diameter: 62cm. 08 %.
- 3.5.5.4 2 f 12 – i: (Fig. 21 d) (Pit. E7 S8 3.3/iii) – Symbol Chowrie ('camara'). Red slip on inner surface. Paste: Yellowish Red (10 YR 5/3) Surface: Yellowish Red (10 YR 5/8) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 25mm. min: 10mm. Diameter: 60cm. 15 %. (Pl. 34).
- 3.5.5.5 2 f 12 – ii (Fig. 21 e) (Pit. E8 S4 8.9/ii) – Figure of a frog with outstretched limbs and open mouth. Red slip on the inner surface. Paste: Black (2.5 YR 2.5/0) Surface: Red (2.5 YR 4/6) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 20mm. min: 15mm. Diameter: 60cm. 08 %. (Pl. 35).

Nambili

- 3.5.6 Type 3. No special sub-types or variants.

Bathvalanda

- 3.5.7 Type 4. No special sub-types or variants.

Storage Jars

- 3.5.8 Type 5. As recorded in the Second Report, these vessels are wide-mouthed large pots meant for storage of water, cereals, etc. Often the rim is formed with a flat horizontal surface having a raised ridge in order to fit a lid placed over the vessel. Sometimes the body of the jar is decorated with various symbols.
- 3.5.8.1 5 b 24 – i: (Fig. 22 a) (Pit. E6 S5 9.7/East baulk) – Rim with ornamented horizontal surface with raised ridge on the inner side to keep the lid in place. Body on the exterior decorated with an unidentifiable object ('Srivatsa'?). Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (5 YR 3/4) Surface: Yellowish Red (5 YR 4/6) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 30 mm. min: 8 mm. Diameter: 36 cm. 13 %. (Pl. 36)
- 3.5.8.2 5 b 27 – i: (Fig. 22 b) (Pit. E5 S16 4.1/ii) – Rim of a very large vessel with plain horizontal thick base (4.5 cm. wide) to hold the lid. Neck heavily ornamented with rings of diverse motifs. Paste: Very Dark Grey (5 YR 3/1). Texture: Medium. Surface: Dark Reddish Brown (5 YR 3/4). Thickness – max: 30 mm. min: 14 mm. Diameter: 51 cm. 28 %. (Pl. 37)

Athili

- 3.5.9 Type 6. Only a single fragment of this flat wide – mouthed cooking utensil was found.
- 3.5.9.1 6 a 28 – i: (Fig. 23 a) (Pit. E7 S7 7.4/ii) – Rim with a comparatively large flare, and very flat base. Red slip on both surfaces. Paste: Very Dark Grey (5 YR 3/1) Surface: Pale Brown (10 YR 6/3). Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 8 mm. min: 5 mm. Diameter: 15 cm. 20 %. (Pl. 38).

Hatti

- 3.5.10 Type 7. A single specimen of this deep wide – mouthed vessel was found during the period.
- 3.5.10.1 7 b 36 – i: (Fig. 23 b) (Pit. E5 S7 1.2/ii) – Rim has an outward flair, body circumference greater than that of the mouth. Red slip on the exterior surface and the rim. Paste: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/4). Surface: Red (2.5 YR 5/6). (Pl. 39).
Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 8 mm. min: 5 mm. Diameter: 13 cm. 35 %.

Hali

3.5.11 Type 8. No. special sub-types or variants.

Mutti

3.5.12 Type 9. Three vessels of distinguishing features were found.

3.5.11.1 9 a 43 – i: (Fig. 24 a) (Pit. E5 S6 6.6/ii) – Rim formed by a vertically raised blunt edge. Paste: Very Dark Grey (5 YR 3/1) Surface: Dark Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 8 mm. min: 5 mm. Diameter: 10 cm. 35 %.

3.5.11.2 9 a 43 – ii: (Fig. 24 b) (Pit. E4 S1 8.7/iii) – Vessel with neckless curved rim: probably used as a bowl. Surface: Red (2.5 YR 5/6) Texture: Medium. Diameter: 10 cm. 100 %. (Pl. 40).

3.5.11.3 9 b 44 – ii: (Fig. 25 a) (Pit. E10 S5 7.6/ii) – Small mouthed vessel with flat neck decorated with rings. used for storing chunam when chewing beetle. Mouth formed by raised ridge – like rim. Red slip indicated. Flat base. Paste: Reddish Brown (5 YR 3/3) Surface: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/4). Texture: Medium. Thickness – 5 mm. Diameter: 7 cm. 100 %. (Pl. 41).

Kala

3.5.12 Type 10. No special sub-types or variants.

3.5.11.4 9 f 47 – i: (Fig. 25 b) (Pit. E5 S17 6.9/North baulk) – Mouth formed by vertically raised edge. Wide neck gradually narrowing. Body demarcated by raised ridge. Five rings form a decoration of the base of the neck. Paste: Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/4) Surface: Stone Brown (7.5 YR 4/6) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 8 mm. min: 6 mm. Diameter: 8 cm. 60 %.

Spouted Vessels

- 3.5.13 Type 11. No special sub-types or variants.

Gurulettu

- 3.5.14 Type 11 B. A vessel type used for storing water used in small quantities, possesses a long neck, bulging belly and flat narrow base.

- 3.5.14.1 i11f54-i: (Fig. 26) (Pit. E5 S7 7.4/Filled earth) – Narrow long neck demarcated from the belly by three grooved rings, bulging belly gradually narrows down ending in a flat base. Red slip on surface. Paste: Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/4) Surface: Dark Red (2.5 YR 3/6). Texture: Medium. Thickness: 8 mm. Diameter of belly: 12 cm. Diameter of neck: 3.5 cm. (Pl. 42).

Stands

- 3.5.15 Type 12. A type of stands which possibly was used as ornamental stands, some of which could have been lamp stands. Large numbers of fragments have been found and were reported earlier. A few samples with distinguishing features are noted below.

- 3.5.15.1 12 b 55-i: (Fig. 27) (Pit. E8 S4 7.2/ii) – Base of a stand with flaired mouldings crudely made. Paste: Very Dark Grey (2.5 YR 3/0) Surface: Red (2.5 YR 4/6) Texture: Coarse. Thickness – max: 20 mm. min: 10 mm. Diameter of Base: 25 cm. (Pl. 43).

- 3.5.15.2 12 b 56-i: (Fig. 28 a) (Pit. E8 S4 7.2/ii) Base of a stand with less decorative rings. Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (2.5 YR 3/4) Surface: Yellowish Red (5 YR 4/6) Texture: Coarse. Thickness – max: 50 mm. min: 30 mm. Diameter of base: 22 cm. (Pl. 46).

- 3.5.15.3 12 f 59-i: (Fig. 28 b) (Pit. E7 S6 4.8/ii) – Circular base with scalloped edge. Form different from others by having this part raised from the ground by means of a foot. Paste: Dark Grey (2.5 YR 4/0). Surface: Red (5 YR 4/6) Texture: Coarse. Thickness – max: 25 mm. min: 10 mm. Diameter of foot: 12 cm.

Stools

3.5.16 Type 13.

3.5.16.1 13 d 62 – i: (Fig. 29 a) (Pit. E7 S22 2.7/ii) – Small size stool with a tapering base and moulded shaft. Paste: Dark Red (2.5 YR 3/6) Surface: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/4) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 10 mm. min: 8 mm. Diameter of base: 12 cm.

3.5.16.2 13 e 62 – ii: (Fig. 29 b) (Pit. E5 S19 3.1/ii) – Stool with flared neck, vertical body. Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (5 YR 3/3) Surface: Yellowish Red (5 YR 4/6) Texture: Coarse. Thickness – max: 18 mm. min: 10 mm. Height: 11 cm. (Pl. 56).

3.5.16.3 13 e 62 – iii: (Fig. 29 c) (Pit. E7 S6 1.2/iii) – Stool with flared neck with body narrowing at either side. Paste: Dark Reddish Grey (5 YR 4/2) Surface: Brown (7.5 YR 5/4) Texture: Coarse. Thickness – max: 15 mm. min: 12 mm. Diameter: 24 cm. Height: 10.5 cm.

Lids

3.15.17 Type 14.

3.5.17.1 14 a 63 – i: (Fig. 30 a) (Pit. E7 S7 4.7/Filled earth) – Very flat lid with raised edge and outer surface of the rim slanting inwards and decorated with three grooved rings. Red slip on the inner surface. Paste: Dark Grey (5 YR 3/1) Surface: Dark Red (2.5 YR 4/6) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 14 mm. min: 10 mm. Diameter: 24 cm. 12 %.

3.5.17.2 14 a 63 – ii: (Fig. 30 b) (Pit. E6 S4 1.4/ii) – Cylindrical body with conical cap open from top. Body decorated with ornamental rings. Red slip on outer surface. Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (2.5 YR 3/4). Texture: Medium. Surface: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/4) Diameter: 15 cm. (Pl. 45).

- 3.5.17.3 14a63-iii: (Fig. 30 c) (Pit. E5 S19 3.7/ii) – Conical hollow lid with surface decoration formed in tiers. Flat base and conical top with a hollow, probably held a closing top-knob. Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (2.5 YR 4/6) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 10 mm. min: 5 mm. Diameter: 10cm. (Pl. 46).
- 3.5.17.4 14e66-i: (Fig. 31 a) (Pit. E8 S4 7.4/ii) – Bell-shaped lid with a boss-form base which fits in to the hollow of a vessel. Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (2.5 YR 3/4) Surface: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/4) Texture: Medium. Diameter: 11.5 cm. (Pl. 47).
- 3.5.17.5 14f66-ii: (Fig. 31 b) (Pit. E5 S18 6.1/ii) – Flattish conical lid topped by a knob. Paste: Dark Red (2.5 YR 3/6) Surface: Yellowish Red (5 YR 4/6) Texture: Medium. Diameter: 9 cm.
- 3.5.17.6 14f66-iii: (Fig. 31 c) (Pit. E6 S5 9.6/ii) – Long-necked lid bulging at either end. Top perforated perhaps to hold a topper. Paste: Dark Brown (2.5 YR 3/4) Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 10 mm. min: 5 mm. Surface: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/4) Diameter: 3 cm. (Pl. 49).

Tiles

- 3.5.18 Type 15. No special sub-types or variants.

Lamps

- 3.5.19 Type 16. Oil lamps were used for lighting, both for daily needs and for ceremonial purposes. Normally, they are prepared in the form of dishes and possess a depression in the middle to hold oil with or without extended grooves to accommodate wicks. More elaborate are the pedestal lamps with provision to hold a series of lamps on a vertical shaft. (See also First Excavation Report).
- 3.5.19.1 16a71 – (Fig 32 a) (Pit. E8 S7 8.6/ii) – Circular dish with depression. No decoration. Crude workmanship. Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (2.5 YR 3/4) Surface: Yellowish Red (5 YR 5/6). Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 11 mm. min: 6 mm. Diameter: 8 cm. 100 %. (Pl. 51).

- 3.5.19.2 16 b 72 – (Fig. 32 b) (Pit. E5 S18 6.2/ii) – Larger and more elaborate than above. Flat dish with raised vertical rim to form the oil well inside. Ledge formed around. Protrusion with groove to hold wick. Paste: Dark Reddish Grey (5 YR 4/2). Surface: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/3). Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 12 mm. min: 9 mm. Diameter: 12 cm. 100 %. (Pl. 52).
- 3.5.19.3 16 c 73 – (Fig. 33) (Pit. E8 S7 3.4/ii) – Similar to above, but possesses four wick protrusions on four sides. Decorated ledge. Two clay pellets fixed on either side of each protrusion, thus giving the impression of a birds beak in each of the protrusions. Paste: Dark Reddish Brown (5 YR 3/3). Surface: Reddish Brown (5 YR 4/4). Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 12 mm. min: 10 mm. Diameter: 16 cm. 25 %. (Pl. 50).
- 3.5.19.4 16 c 74 – (Fig. 34) (Pit. E8 S4 9.4/ii) – Similar to above. Central knob in the centre of the oil well. Ledge decorated with a criss – cross pattern. Paste: Dark Grey (5 YR 4/1). Surface: Reddish Brown (2.5 YR 4/4). Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 20 mm. min: 12 mm. Diameter: 12 cm. 50 %.
- 3.5.19.5 16 d 75 – (Fig. 35) (Pit. E4 S8 2.9/ii) – Lamp with six oil containers formed like a flower with broad petal. Each container has a pointed spout to hold the wick. (Pl. 57).

Stoves

- 3.5.20 Type 17. Earthenware stoves have been used from early times. They are cylindrical in form and have an opening in front to introduce fire-wood. Even in these an aesthetic sense is infused by resorting to ornamentation. (See also First Excavation Report). The type has come to be used upto modern times.
- 3.5.20.1 17 a 76 – (Fig. 36 a) (Pit. E5 S18 6.9/West baulk) – Plain vertical frame of the front opening crudely worked. Paste: Dark Red (2.5 YR 3/6). Surface: Dark Reddish Grey (5 YR 4/2). Texture: Coarse. Maximum width of vertical frame: 7 cm. Thickness of cylinder: 10 mm.

- 3.5.20.2 17 b 77 – (Fig. 36 b) (Pit. E5 S19 2.1/iii) – Decorated vertical frame. Knob on cylinder rim used as a prop for vessel placed on the stove. Paste: Black (2.5 YR 2.5/0). Surface: Red (2.5 YR 4/8). Texture: Coarse. Maximum width of vertical frame: 8.5 cm. Thickness of cylinder: 14 mm.

Well – Rings

- 3.5.21 Type 18. Large rings of clay prepared to be placed one above the other, thus forming a well to be used as refuse or toilet (urinal) pits. Sometimes the top ring is ornamented with decorative mouldings.

- 3.5.21.1 18 a 77 – (Fig. 37 a) (Pit. E8 S8 7.7/ii) – Top ring. No decoration. Paste: Black (2.5 YR 2.5/0) Surface: Red (2.5 YR 4/6) Texture: Coarse. Thickness of vertical part. max: 30 mm. min: 20 mm. Rim width: 6 cm. Diameter: 80 cm. 15 %. (Pl. 54)

- 3.5.21.2 18 b 78 – (Fig. 37 b) (Pit. E3 S9 9.2/ii) – Top ring decorated with two raised petalled rings. Paste: Black (2.5 YR 2.4/0) Surface: Dark Brown (7.5 YR 4/2) Texture: Coarse. Thickness – max: 60 mm. min: 30 mm. Width of rim: 8 cm. Diameter: 90 cm. 10 %. (Pl. 53)

Miscellaneous

- 3.5.22 Spouts

Spout of a large water sprinkler. Encaved neck with tapering – in mouth, having its mouth closed but with three perforations in the tapering part of the top. Paste: Dark Reddish Grey (5 YR 4/2). Surface: Dark Yellowish Brown (10 YR 3/6). Texture: Medium. Thickness – max: 20 mm. min: 5 mm. Diameter: 7 cm./03 cm. (Fig. 38) (Pl. 55).

3.5.23 Imported Ware (Table I).

- 3.5.23.1 A large number of sherds of imported ceramics discovered during the six months under review supplement the fairly large stock already found. These constituted mostly bodysherds of bowls, plates, jars, etc. of Chinese origin. Some significant rims and footsherds were among the finds. Our First Two Reports recorded some of the well preserved Sung ceramic ware which play an important role in the study of Chinese ceramics found in Sri Lanka. Some of the sherds studied presently are of special significance in that they contain the stamps in Chinese characters providing data for the identification of the repertory of the products. Almost all the fragments belong to the types of 'Band' bodyware and 'Grey' bodyware, as reported in the Second Report. A larger percentage of the ceramics belong to the Sung period of Chinese history (1060–1279 A.D.). The ware were invariably manufactured out of Chinese white clay and were usually glazed. For decoration, the press – mould, combing, and the emboss methods were used. Some, however, were merely painted with various patterns. Grey and light green colours were predominantly used for glazing, while other colours such as light blue and white have also been used. Some of the important sherds are discussed below.

It is noteworthy that some fragments of large Chinese jars with Chinese characters were excavated from the Hospital site. Evidently these jars were used for storing medicines.

Bowls

- 3.5.23.2 (Pit. E5 S10 1.3/East baulk) – Foot fragment of a wide – mouthed bowl. Glazed on both sides. Interior decoration with a combed petal design. Glaze colour: Light Gray (5 Y 7/1). Paste: White (5 Y 8/1).
- 3.5.23.3 (Pit. E6 S5 9.7/II) – Footsherd of a very small narrow-mouthed bowl. Interior rings indicative of the wheel technique used in the production of the bowl. Both surfaces coarse. Apparently the exterior had a dressing, the traces of which still remain. Paste: White (5Y 8/1). (Fig. 40a).
- 3.5.23.4 (Pit. E9 S5 5.6/II) – Foot fragment of a small dishlike bowl with a flat base. Both sides crackled. Glaze: Brown. Paste: White (5Y 8/1). (Fig. 40 b).
- 3.5.23.5 (Pit E8 S4 8.6/III) – Foot fragment of a bowl with a flat base. The incurving of the foot is indicative of the vessel being narrow-mouthed. Both surfaces are plain. Glaze: Dark Grey. Paste: Ash. (Fig. 40 c).
- 3.5.23.6 (Pit E5 S17 3.5/I) – Foot piece of a jar with flat base. Glaze exterior. Paste: Light Grey (5Y 7/1). (Fig. 40d).

- 3.5.23.7 (Pit E5 S4 7.1/II) – Foot fragment of a large bowl of a wide-mouthed variety. Interior surface decorated with a leaf pattern. Both surfaces glazed. Glaze: Light Olive Grey. (5Y 6/2). Paste: White (5Y 8/1). (Fig. 40 e).
- 3.5.23.8 (Pit E9 S5 8.7/II) – Rim fragment of a bowl of stoneware, variety having a curved rim with a flair to the exterior. Both surfaces glazed Olive Green. Exterior surface indicative of a lotus design. Paste: White (5Y 8/1).
- 3.5.23.9 (Pit E6 S4 1.2/II) – Foot fragment of a tray bowl type. Interior surface decorated with an embossed design. Plain exterior surface. Glaze: Light Olive Green. Paste: White (5Y 8/1). (Fig. 41c).
- 3.5.23.10 (Pit E5 S8 2.6/III) – Foot fragment of a wide-mouthed small bowl. Glaze: Colourless. Plain surfaces. Paste: White (5Y 8/1).
- 3.5.23.11 (Pit E5 S17 6.9/II) – Foot fragment of a wide-mouthed bowl of stoneware variety. Glaze on both plain surfaces Olive Green. Paste: White (5Y 8/1).
- 3.5.23.12 (Pit E7 S7 1.8/West Baulk) – Lid piece of a wide-mouthed bowl having a rim flared out. Exterior decorated with an impressed lotus flower design. Interior plain. Glaze: Light Grey. (5Y 7/1). Paste: White (5Y 8/1). (Fig. 43a).
- 3.5.23.13 (Pit E5 S13 9.1/II) – Rimsherd of a jar. Neck well distinguished from the rim by a sharp groove. Both surfaces glazed. Body apparently had a large bulge. Paste: Grey. Glaze: Dark Brown. (Fig. 43 Pl. 63).
- 3.5.23.14 (Pit E6 S18 5.7/North Baulk) – Similar to figure 43 b, but smaller.

Lids

- 3.5.24 (Pit E6 S6 6.1/iii) – Rim fragment of a lid with a flared rim. Bottom surface flat and raised at the inner end to fit the lid on to the vessel. Both surfaces very smooth and plain and treated with a colourless glaze. Paste: Light Brown (7.5 YR 6/4).

3.5.25 Most important among the ceramic finds are the fragments of jars. They were no doubt used as storage vessels. Two of the fragments consist of stamps which facilitate the identity of the ware. It is noteworthy that both fragments were discovered from the site of the monk's hospital exposed during the period under review. (see STRUCTURES).

3.5.25.1 (Pit E6 S18 9.1/ii) – Two neck fragments of a large jar. Both pieces contain the stamp consisting of Chinese characters 'Tzu-Far' meaning 'sun and pattern' type. The ceramic vessel evidently belongs to the Sung period and according to the seal, it had been produced in the district of Kiangsi in the factory named Ching-the-Chin. The exterior surface was apparently glazed Dark Brown. Paste: Grey (5Y 6/1). (Fig. 42 a) (Pl. 61).

3.5.25.2 (Pit E6 S17 3.1/ii) – Bodysherd closer to the neck. Consists of a stamp with the Chinese characters 'Chen' meaning 'Wine'. However, the character of the lower part of the seal had been chipped off. If this part contained the characters 'Liu' then the whole word 'Chen-liu' would mean the main centre of the ceramic manufactory. The fragment is evidently of the Sung period. Outer surface was glazed Dark Brown. Paste: Pale Brown (10 YR 6/3). (Fig. 42b) (Pl. 62).

3.5.25.3 (Pit E6 S17 3.1/ii) – Rimsherd with a narrow mouth (Diameter 25 mm.). The exterior surface was glazed as usual. Paste: Pale Brown (10 YR 6/3).

3.5.25.4 (Pit E5 S17 3.3/ii) – Bodysherd closer to the neck of a large jar. The fragments consist of a hook in each fragment. The hook was evidently prepared separately and pasted on to the body. These hooks with small holes indicate that they were meant to pass the cords through for the purpose of hanging the vessel. Paste: Grey (10 YR 6/1). (Fig. 41a, Pl. 58).

Except for one piece, all the fragments of plates are European ware of the modern period. Among these are a few pieces of Dutch origin. Some of them are interesting for their decorative designs. (See Table 1 Nos. 36, 55, 56). (Fig. 41d, Pl. 60).

3.5.25.5 (Pit E7 S5 4.4/ii) – Rim fragment of a plate of Sung ware variety. Both surfaces glazed and decorated with wavy broad lines along with the coursed patterns. Glaze: Dark Grayish Brown (2.5 Y 4/2) Paste: Gray (5 Y 6/1). (Fig. 42 c).

3.5.26 Glass ware (Table II).

- 3.5.26.1 Several fragments of glassware have been found. Most of the fragments belong to various types of vessels. Judging from the layers and the depths in which these were found, it becomes evident that most of the fragments belong to an early period. One or two objects, however, were apparently modern. Some fragments from the newly discovered 'Simaghara' site were found burnt and buried in the ash layer detected at the site indicating destruction of edifice by fire.

3.5.27 Bangles (Table III).

- 3.5.27.1 A large number of bangle pieces mostly of synthetic glass were discovered during this period. These are typical samples used in ancient times by the people of Peninsular India. It is quite possible that during the Chola period of occupation of Polonnaruwa, these have been used by the womenfolk. A special variety of a bangle is No. 24 of the Table. It is triangular in section and is transparent and a dark line could be seen through within the texture. (Fig. 44 b) (Pl. 65).

3.5.28 Beads (Table IV).

- 3.5.28.1 24 beads were found. These were mostly glass beads, while a few were of clay and one of stone. Green and Blue were predominant. The clay beads had been produced by a mixture of fine silty clay. The shape of the beads varied between cylindrical and round forms. Some of the glass beads were apparently produced by a synthetic glass material. (Fig. 45) (Pls. 68–72).

3.5.29 Metal Ware (Table V) (Fig. 46 – 57).

- 3.5.29.1 Among the small finds, the largest number that was discovered are the metal objects. These include axes (Fig. 46a), (Pl. 74) knives, arecca-cutters, scissors, clippers, coconut scrapers. (Fig. 53b) (Pl. 75) chunam boxes and even surgical instruments such as abcessopners. The last mentioned artifact was very significant in that such an instrument was discovered from the ancient Hospital site. The arecca-cutters which were found from the same site could have been used by the convalescing monks resident in the Hospital. (Fig. 51 b & d) (Pl. 78).

- 3.5.29.2 Some of the knives were found with the blade still attached (Fig. 50 b) (Pl. 82) to the iron handle. Nine kati knives were found among which one was a complete knife. One badly corroded fragment of a scissor was found from the Hospital site. This together with clippers and the abscess-opener formed very important equipment of a Hospital. (Fig. 52b) (Pl. 84).
- 3.5.29.3 Four chunam boxes were also found during this period. One of them was found in the Hospital site. It was found to contain remains of chunam used. (Fig. 54c) (Pl. 79).
- 3.5.29.4 Large numbers of iron nails of varying sizes were also significant in the study of building construction of the period. (Fig. 55 & 56) (Pl. 73).
- 3.5.29.5 Among the metal ware finds a plaque showing the "kibihi" face is of special significance. The plaque had been made of thin gold foil fixed on to a mould underneath. This object could well be a decorative ornament fixed on to some object. (Fig. 57) (Pl. 87).
- 3.5.30 Coins (Table VI).
- 3.5.30.1 Only 12 coins were found during this period. Of these, except for the two Dutch V.O.C coins of 1734 and 1736 (Pls. 93–94) respectively, all the others belong to the Polonnaruwa period. One coin was that of Lilavati, and another belonged to the rare 1/8 coin type of Parakramabahu I. Six coins were of Sahasamalla, (Pl. 90–92) whose coins have been found in very large quantities. Except for one, all the other coins were found in good preservation.
- 3.5.31 Inscriptions (Table VII).
- 3.5.31.1 In accordance with a decision to establish an archives of inscriptions of Polonnaruwa, the collection of epigraphs was continued further. During the period under review, estampages of seventeen epigraphs were made. Among these six were new discoveries. (Pls. 95–101). One was found in the newly exposed Simaghara of the Alahana Parivena (Pl. 10). The inscription was almost totally defaced. However, a few letters that could be read probably refers to Alahana Parivena.
- 3.5.31.2 A four letter word inscribed on top of the rock near the head of the Potgul Vihara statue is quite significant. The letters though not very clear would read Pu-la-sa-ta, which would mean Pulasti, the sage whom the statue has been identified by some scholars (Pl. 97). The letters would palaeographically belong to 6–7 century A.D. If we lay credence on the epigraph, the controversy over the identity of the statue between a king and a sage would be solved.

3.5.31.3 Another new discovery of an epigraph from Unagala Vehera refers to a donation made by king named Abasalamevan, who could be identified as Dappula IV. The inscription could be dated to the 10th century palaeographically as well.

3.5.32 BURIALS

3.5.32.1 The discovery of several pots of small sizes containing human bones at various points has already been reported by us (See First and Second Report). These belong to the class of secondary burials of fragmented remains. During the period under review too, a single pot, part of which had been broken off was unearthed from the Rankot Vehera terrace, (E7 S22. 1. 9/II) This was revealed during the excavation of the Northern terrace wall of the stupa for the purpose of conservation. The pot was found buried at a depth of 60 cm from the terrace level closer to the inner face and almost at the centre of the wall.

3.5.32.2 In the adjoining pit (E7 S22. 1. 8) were found fragments of human bones scattered about almost at the same level as the pot mentioned above. The bones were reduced to very small fragments. Only the end part of a femur is identifiable. Perhaps the bones found in the pot as well as those found scattered about could belong to one and the same body.

3.5.33 TERRA-COTTAS (TABLE VIII)

3.5.33.1 A few terra-cotta objects of a varied nature have been reported earlier (Second Report). During the period under review, we were fortunate in discovering some figures in which are typically of folk origin. All figure remains are those of human beings, hand modelled. The 'ageless' character of primitive art, so distinct in ancient terra-cotta sculptures of ancient India, appears to have continued in Sri Lanka as well. The well-known hoards from Sigiriya and Tabbova – Maradanmaduva are characteristic of the folk tradition practised in ancient times.

3.5.33.2 The specimens found are busts or heads of humans, mostly females. The facial and body features are shown by pressing with fingers and introducing separate pellets specially to depict eyes and breasts. The nose is usually pinched up by hand and the lips shown by finger nail impressions.

3.5.33.3 One example is rather unique in portraying two females(?) seated close together with arms around each other's shoulder.

- 3.5.33.4 The figurines were all located in a single pit indicating a subsequent dump. The presence of these terracottas in the premises of a Buddhist monastery poses a question. It is suggestive of their introduction to the site at a later date and left there quite unwittingly.
- 3.5.33.5 The terra-cotta figurine of a horse found during the period is evidently a product of the Polonnaruwa Period. Only the forepart of the body together with the head is found. The head of the animal shows characteristic stylisation so commonly delineated in the horse figures depicted in the Polonnaruwa moonstones. The small figure of Ganesa, which is of crude workmanship, though indicating an attempt at stylisation, appears to be not too ancient in date.
- 3.5.33.6 (Fig. 58a) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II)
This can be identified as a human head. The left ear and a small portion of the neck also remain. Neck is cylindrical and the head appears to be flat in shape. Facial features delineated by using fingers. Surface rough. Use of colour not evident. (Pl. 105).
- 3.5.33.7 (Fig. 58b) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II)
This statuette depicts two seated females joined together with their arms around shoulders. The breasts are indicated distinctly but comparatively very small. The work is a rare creation by a folk artist. Solid technique. Fired to a high degree. No indication of colouring. (Pl. 109).
- 3.5.33.8 (Fig. 58c) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II)
Bust of a human figure. Produced by hand using the solid technique. Two pellets of clay pressed on the face to indicate the eyes. The eyebrows and nose made by thin stripes of clay. No effort to differentiate the head and the trunk. Breasts indicated. Texture of paste fine and well fired. Pigments are not visible. (Pl. 104).
- 3.5.33.9 (Fig. 58d) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II)
Head of a terra-cotta statuette. Style similar to No. 58a. Upper portion appears to be semi-circular. Hand made and solid casting. Sandy clay. Colours not visible. (Pl. 107).
- 3.5.33.10 (Fig. 58a) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II)
Head of a human figure. This also can be grouped under figure No. 58a. Facial characteristics have been created in a crude form. Finger marks of the artist are clearly visible, specially on the frontal side of the neck. Clay fine and well fired. No surface colours. (Pl. 106).
- 3.5.33.11 (Fig. 58f) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II).
The object resembles figure No. 54d. Only difference is the remaining portion of the left shoulder. Apparently hands were made to stretch out. The remains of the breasts visible. Head slightly bent to the left and is flat and round in shape. Shows a standing position. Colours not visible. Clay well fired. (Pl. 113).

3.5.33.12 (Fig. 58 g) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II)

Probably a human head. Part broken off. Round and flat face depicts more details than the other figures in this category. The eyebrows and the nose are depicted by a thin strip of clay applied unevenly. Two pellets of clay denote the eyes. Compared with the face, eyes are bigger. Less attention paid to depict the mouth. Solid casting technique. Prepared clay and well burnt. No visible colours. (Pl. 111).

3.5.33.13 (Fig. 59a) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II).

Head of a human being. A small portion of the right side of the face is missing. Facial features are very clear. Incised vertical lines on the upper portion of the head indicate the hair style. The nose is prominently shown. The technique of applique method is employed to denote the eyes. Both ears are depicted bored unevenly. The stylized form is used to convey the fierceness of the face. Solid casting-Well burnt and no colours visible. (Pl. 110).

3.5.33.14 (Fig. 59b) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II).

Face of a human being heavily damaged. The cylindrical face seems to have been pressed with fingers in order to obtain the shape required for the face and the neck. Impressing the features by means of finger nails has been used and incised lines are clearly visible. Solid technique. Well burnt. No surface colour. (Pl. 112).

3.5.33.15 (Fig. 59c) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II).

Remnant of a broken human figure. The figure is slightly bent to the right. Decoration on the upper margin of the remaining portion. The wavy design with two border lines has been pressed into shape by fingers or by tools. Possibly a big terra-cotta figure made by the hollow casting method. Shows a well developed stage in the art of terra-cottas. Fine clay, well fired. No pigment on surface. (Pl. 118).

3.5.33.16 (Fig. 59d) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II).

The upper portion of a figure which appears to be that of a human being. Visible characteristics of this figure are the semi-circular head and the half broken hands. Lower portion of the body and the hands are broken away. The face has a mysterious expression. Facial features hardly indicated. Nose and mouth shown by pressing. Solid casting technique. Two uneven lines run downwards from the centre of the statuette and could be the representation of an ornament. Figure well burnt. No colours visible (Pl. 115).

3.5.33.17 (Fig. 59e) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II).

Torso of a standing female figure. The breasts are remaining almost entirely. The shoulders of this figure gives an idea of the position of the hand. The features of the body of this hand-made figure have been made by using the applique technique. No evidence of costume. Solid technique. Prepared clay, well burnt. Colours not visible. (Pl. 108).

3.5.33.18 (Fig. 59f) (Pit. E4 S1 5.5/II).

Torso of a woman. The breast and hand of the right side of the figure are missing. The left ear depicted as bored. Mouth seems to have been pressed with fingers to obtain the required shape. Lips appear apart. Solid casting technique has been used and the entire figure modelled by hand. It is well burnt and no clue of surface colouring. (Pl. 110).

3.5.33.19 (Fig. 60a) (Pit. E6 S18 1.4/II).

A statuette of a horse. Front portion of the body, except the right leg, is well preserved. A small piece from the right ear also broken away. The whole body is smoothed out with the fingers or tools. Solid casting technique has been utilized here as usual. It is well burnt and no visible colours. (Pl. 116a & b).

3.5.33.20 (Fig. 60b) (Pit. E6 S19 4.2/II).

The head-less figure of Ganesa. Right hand broken. A small head with frontal view appears to be that of a mouse which is the vehicle of the god Ganesa. Applique technique employed to denote the dress but very clear. Front section of the figure well executed. Solid casting. Hand made and Well burnt. Colours not visible. (Pl. 117).

3.6 PART IV – TABLES: Imported Ceramics
Glassware
Bangles
Beads
Metal Objects
Coins
Terracottas
Inscriptions

3.6.1 IMPORTED CERAMICS

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Colour	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm		Remarks
								Mouth	Foot	
1.	E5S4.7.1	II	Bowl	White	90,90,56	70,45,34	5,2,4	—	62	Foot fragments of a wide-mouthed bowl—both surfaces glazed—light olive gray—impressed and coursed design in the interior.
2.	E5S6.9.3	II	Bowl	White	47	37	5	—	—	Glazed—light olive gray—embossed petal design in the exterior.
3.	E5S7.2.9	II	—	Grey	39	36	7	—	—	Bodysherd of a plate-stoneware.
4.	E5S7.2.9	II	Tray Bowl	Light gray	64	45	9	—	—	Foot piece of a tray bowl—stone ware—surface gray on both sides.
5.	E5S7.8.3	II	—	White	43	33	4	—	2.5	Footsherd with greenish gray glaze.
6.	E5S8.1.1	I	—	White	27	16	4	—	—	Bodysherd—both surfaces glazed—light greenish gray—impressed floral design in the interior.
7.	E5S8.2.6	III	Bowl	White	24	25	3.5	—	—	Footsherd of a small bowl—plain, glazed surfaces.
8.	E5S9.2.8	IV	—	Light olive gray	43	21	4	—	—	Rimsherd of a wide mouthed bowl—both surfaces glazed—olive gray.
9.	E5S9.7.1	III	Jar	Light gray	68	57	5	—	—	Flat base of a jar—glazed exterior.
10.	E5S10.1.3	East Baulk	Bowl	White	53	39	12	—	—	Foot fragment of a wide-mouthed bowl—glazed—light gray.
11.	E5S10.5.2	North Baulk	—	White	30	22	13	—	—	Foot piece.
12.	E6S3.7.5	II	—	White	42	19	7	—	—	Footsherd—greenish gray glaze—smooth surface—stone ware.
13.	E6S3.7.5	II	Lid	White	30	12	2	—	—	Rimsherd with groove to fit the vessel rim—white—cracked surface upright shallow grooves.
14.	E6S3.7.6	II	—	White	51	29	6	—	—	Footsherd of stone ware—both surfaces smooth—greenish gray glaze.
15.	E6S3.7.9	III	Bowl	Light gray	30	20	5	—	—	Footsherd of stone ware—bowl—glazed—olive green on both surfaces.
16.	E6S4.1.2	II	Dish	White	90	58	5.5	—	63	Footsherd of a large dish—embossed floral design in the interior—light greenish gray surface—cracked surface.
17.	E6S4.1.3	II	II	Light gray	40	44	4	—	—	Bodysherd of jar—exterior glazed in grayish brown—interior rough surface.
18.	E6S4.1.3	II	Jar	Light gray	50	28	6	—	—	Bodysherd of a jar—glazed exterior—greenish brown.
19.	E6S4.1.3	II	Jar	Light gray	37,32	27,19	5.5	—	—	Piece of a jar with rough interior in grayish brown.
20.	E6S4.1.6	II	Jar	Light gray	83,76,52	41,38,75	7,8,8	—	—	Three pieces of large jars with outside glazed in greenish gray—neck pieces with a raised hook in each piece.
21.	E6S4.3.5	II	—	Gray	50	25	5	—	—	Bodysherd—probably a bowl—plain surface—glazed.
22.	E6S4.3.6	II	Bowl	White	56	34	10	—	—	Foot fragment of wide-mouthed bowl—glazed—light gray.
23.	E6S5.5.5	III	—	White	32	25	4	—	—	Bodysherd—light greenish gray—glazed petal design in the exterior—curved in the centre.

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Colour	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Remarks
								Mouth	Foot
24.	E6.S5.5.5	III	—	White	15,15	14,8	3,5,3,5	—	Glazed—light greenish grey—impressed design.
25.	E6.S5.6.8	II	—	White	41	26	5	—	Bodysherd—curved in the middle with olive grey surface.
26.	E6.S5.8.6	II	—	Light brownish grey	50	40	7	—	Footsherd—glazed.
27.	E6.S5.9.2	II	—	White	30	28	4	—	Bodysherd—glazed—light olive grey
28.	E6.S5.9.7	II	Foot	—	—	—	19 Height	—	Footsherd of a small bowl with rough surface.
29.	E6.S5.9.7	II	—	White	30	30	2	—	Bodysherd—exterior glazed with embossed petal design.
30.	E6.S5.9.7	II	—	Light greenish grey	23	20	2	—	Bodysherd—interior with impressed design.
31.	E6.S6.9.7	II	—	White	44,55	40,40	3,3	—	Bodysherd of a jar—glazed exterior—rough interior.
32.	E6.S6.6.1	III	—	White	—	—	—	—	Foot piece of a jar—stoneware—impressed petal design—glazed—both surfaces Olive green.
33.	E6.S6.6.1	III	Bowl	White	50	44	5	—	Foot fragment of wide-mouthed bowl—impressed design—inside glazed—light grey.
34.	E6.S6.6.1	III	Lid	Pale brown	55	35	3	—	Lid piece—rare find with colourless polish.
35.	E6.S8.3.9	Filled earth	—	White	41	31	4	—	Piece of a plate—modern interior floral design.
36.	E6.S8.9.3	II	Plate	White	37,29,126 80,61,38, 34	27,15,46, 48,21,30, 34	5,5,5,5 5,5,5 5,5,5	—	Footsherds—interior painted flower and leaf design—exterior base of foot bears the stamp of manufactory—British Crown with date 1909 and last 3 letters of a word 'sim'.
37.	E7.S3.7.8	II	—	Light grey	33	25	6	—	Curved rimsherd—stoneware—olive grey glazed surfaces.
38.	E7.S4.1.7	III	—	White	18	19	2	—	Small piece—glazed white.
39.	E7.S4.2.5	II	—	White	35,35	28,19	2,2	—	Body fragments of bowl with cracked surface on both sides.
40.	E7.S4.3.4	II	—	White	44,55	40,40	3,3	—	Bodysherds of a vessel—interior rough—exterior glazed—light grey.
41.	E7.S5.4.1	II	Plate	White	33	30	4	—	Rimsherd of probably a plate—interior painted with floral design—dark blue, exterior white—olive grey—European origin.
42.	E7.S5.4.4	II	Jar	Light grey	56	61	6	—	Bodysherd of a jar—glazed on both surfaces brownish grey—painted patterns on both sides.
43.	E7.S5.5.7	II	Plate	White	45,41,40, 25,28,15	36,40,7, 21,19,19	4,4,4,4, 4,4	—	Six pieces of a plate—interior designs blue and white—European—rimsherd of shallow bowl—embossed and combed design in the interior—glazed in the same colour as the paste.
44.	E7.S5.7.1	II	Bowl	Pale yellow	25,20	10,16	5,3	—	Two pieces of the same fragment of a small bowl—one rimsherd with impressed petal design on the exterior—both surfaces glazed.

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Colour	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Remarks
								Mouth	Foot
45.	E7.S5.7.4	Filled earth	Plate	White	42,24	18,24	3,5,3,5	—	Geometrical design in the interior—exterior white.
46.	E7.S6.7.2	II	—	White	23,22	20,14	3,3	—	Two pieces of a plate—interior with geometrical design—Dutch ware(?).
47.	E7.S6.7.5	II	—	White	31	23	2	—	Rimsherd curved rim—interior with impressed floral design—light greenish gray—surface glazed.
48.	E7.S7.1.8	West Baulk	Bowl	White	42	50	4	—	Rimsherd—stoneware—greenish gray glaze—impressed petal motif on the exterior—rim curved out.
49.	E7.S7.4.4	Filled earth	—	White	25	30	4	—	Piece of a plate with blue column design—European ware—probably Dutch.
50.	E7.S7.4.4	Filled earth	—	White	22	37	1.5	—	Bodysherd with curved neck—exterior petal motif.
51.	E7.S8.2.1	III	—	White	32,39	26,35	5,5	—	Rimsherd and bodysherd of the same vessel—greenish gray surface—interior impressed floral design.
52.	E7.S8.2.1	II	Bowl?	White	71	48	6	—	Footsherd of a large bowl of stoneware—glazed exterior.
53.	E7.S8.7.2	II	Plate	White	33	29	5	—	Glazed—floral design in the interior—European ware—modern.
54.	E7.S8.7.4	II	Plate	White	33,27,33, 28,25,33, 24,22,23, 20,25,20, 20,22,24	35,46,21, 13,15,15, 12,20,19, 12,11,13, 15,13,15	4,4,4,4, 4,4,4,4, 4,4,4,4, 4,4,4	—	Fourteen pieces of glazed floral design in the interior—modern.
55.	E7.S8.7.4	II	Plate?	White	30,45,22, 28	26,28,20, 17	3,4,3,3, 4	—	Two rimsherds and three bodysherds of the same plate—interior flower design in brown colour—modern.
56.	E7.S8.7.4	II	Plate	White	33	43	4	—	Glazed—interior design—brown—modern.
57.	E7.S8.7.4	II	—	White	39	21	4	—	Bodysherd of bowl—white glaze on both surfaces.
58.	E8.S4.5.2	II	—	Light gray	26	28	2.5	—	Rimsherd—glazed on both sides.
59.	E8.S4.8.6	III	Foot	Light gray	69	41	4	—	Foot fragment of stoneware—greenish gray surface.
60.	E8.S4.8.6	II	Jar	Light brownish gray	46	32	6	—	Bodysherd of a jar with exterior light olive gray and reddish brown—interior surface.
61.	E8.S4.8.6	II	—	Light gray	36	29	5	—	Bodysherd with light gray glaze—both surfaces cracked.
62.	E8.S4.8.8	III	—	White	20	22	3	—	Rimsherd with light greenish gray glaze—both surfaces plain and cracked.
63.	E8.S7.3.4	II	—	White	23	22	3	—	Bodysherd—glazed—interior impressed design—cracked.
64.	E9.S4.7.8	II	Bowl	White	75	49	6	—	Bodysherd with light—gray surface—paste fine.
65.	E9.S5.5.6	II	—	White	—	—	—	—	Height 25 cm.—Bodysherd of a jar and one rimsherd—probably of a small cup.
66.	E9.S5.8.7	II	—	White	45	32	4	—	Rimsherd with edge bent outside—stoneware—both surfaces glazed—light greenish gray.
67.	E9.S5.9.9	III	Jar?	Light gray	42	26	4	—	Bodysherd of a jar with one rim and one footsherd.
68.	E4.S6.3.4	II	Dish	Gray	53	15	5	—	Footsherd of stoneware dish—glazed olive green.

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Colour	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Remarks
								Mouth	Foot
69.	E4.S6.3.7	II	—	White	21	15	4	—	Bodysherd of a European bowl exterior painted green-floral and geometric design.
70.	E4.S6.3.7	II	Bowl	White	50	28	5	—	Bodysherd of flat dish bowl.
71.	E5.S17.2.2	II	—	Light greenish gray	46	21	8	—	Footwherd-glazed and crackled.
72.	E5.S17.2.2	II	Jar	Light grey	48,35 47	47,34 48	6,4,6	—	Fragment of a base of a large jar-glazed exterior.
73.	E5.S17.2.2	II	—	White	31	21	7	—	Probably neck piece of a vessel—light greenish grey-glazed on the exterior surface only.
74.	E5.S17.2.3	East Baulk	Jar	Light grey	69	70	5.5	—	Bodysherd—exterior glazed—dark greyish brown—interior rough—light reddish brown.
75.	E5.S17.2.3	East Baulk	Jar	Light grey	56	45	5.5	—	Bodysherd—rough—brownish grey glaze on the exterior.
76.	E5.S17.2.3	East Baulk	Jar?	Light Brownish gray	68	37	5.5	—	Exterior glazed dark yellowish brown—interior rough and brown.
77.	E5.S17.2.6	I	—	Light brownish gray	47,52,43, 35	42,19,21	8,4,5,4,5	—	Four pieces of the same vessel—of a wide-mouthed vessel—probably one rimsherd interior rough—glazed greyish brown.
78.	E5.S17.2.6	I	—	Grey	32,35,40	31,32,22	4,5,3,5, 3,5	—	Three bodysherds of a jar—interior rough—exterior glazed dark greyish brown.
79.	E5.S17.2.6	I	—	White	25	17	2	—	Rimsherd of a thin dish.
80.	E5.S17.2.6	II	—	Brownish grey	57	45	6	—	Bodysherd of a jar with exterior glazed in dark brownish grey—interior painted brown.
81.	E5.S17.2.6	II	Jar	Pale brown	72	54	6	—	Bodysherd of a jar—glazed exterior.
82.	E5.S17.2.6	II	Jar	—	43	31	6	—	As above.
83.	E5.S17.2.6	II	Jar	—	49	39	8	—	As above.
84.	E5.S17.2.6	II	Jar	—	74	40	12	—	As above.
85.	E5.S17.3.1	III	—	Light brownish grey	71	52	4,5	—	Bodysherd of a jar—exterior glazed olive brown—plain—rough interior.
86.	E5.S17.3.1	II	—	Greyish brown	25	20	7	—	Bodysherd—interior rough and coarse paste—exterior impressed petal design and crackled.
87.	E5.S17.3.1	II	Jar	Light gray	54	75	5	—	Exterior glazed—dark yellowish brown—rough interior.
88.	E5.S17.3.1	II	Jar	Grey	36,65,45, 45,41,41, 29,30,23, 22	48,40,42, 36,30,11, 20,22,16, 20	6,6,6,6, 6,6,6,6, 6,6	—	Fragments of jar with flat base—without foot—exterior glazed greenish grey
89.	E5.S17.3.1	II	Jar	Light grey	75	85	5	—	Bodysherd of large jar with stamp showing Chinese characters "chen"—olive green glaze on the exterior coarse paste—rough interior—Sung period.
90.	E5.S17.3.1	I	Jar	Light grey	—	—	10	—	Base piece of a jar—exterior base flat—interior curved.
91.	E5.S17.3.1	II	Jar	Light greenish grey	45	35	4	—	Bodysherd of a jar—glazed exterior greenish grey
92.	E5.S17.3.1	II	—	Olive green	68	51	7	—	Bodysherd of a jar—interior glazed exterior grey

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Colour	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Remarks
93.	E5.S17.3.1	II	—	Olive green	36	31	4	—	Bodysherd with straight-exterior surface glazed in yellowish grey rough interior.
94.	E5.S17.3.1	II	Jar	Brownish grey	30	35	5	—	Necksherd of a jar—exterior surface glazed dark grey
95.	E5.S17.3.2	II	Bowl	Light grey	59,38,33	35,16,25	3.5,3.5,3.5	—	Stoneware glazed—greenish grey—embossed petal design on the exterior.
96.	E5.S17.3.3	II	Jar	Light grey	80,57	56,39	7.6	—	Fragments of a large jar—glazed exterior—hooked handle on the exterior.
97.	E5.S17.3.3	II	—	White	32	26	7	—	Interior glazed and crackled—exterior rough.
98.	E5.S17.3.5	I	Jar	Light brownish grey	83	36	5.5	100	Base sherd of a jar—foot indicated rough interior surface—exterior glazed dark grayish brown.
99.	E5.S17.6.9	II	Bowl	Light grey	50	35	5	—	Footsherd of stoneware bowl—glazed—olive green on both surfaces.
100.	E5.S17.8.6	II	Dish?	White	—	—	4	—	Bodysherd with light blue—glazed on both surfaces—impressed design in the interior paste fine.
101.	E6.S17.1.4	I	Jar	Light grey	42,45	40,35	6.5,5	—	Two pieces of same vessel—Rough surface—olive brown glaze on the exterior.
102.	E6.S17.1.6	I	Bowl	White	31	24	2	—	Bodysherd—probably of a bowl—light greenish grey glaze on both surfaces—impressed petal design in the exterior.
103.	E6.S17.4.9	II	Tray Bowl	Light olive grey	50	32	4	—	Rimsherd of shallow bowl—embossed and combed design in the interior—glazed in the same colour as paste.
104.	E6.S17.9.1	II	Jar	Light grey	114	95	6	—	Base sherd of a jar—exterior glazed—light green—seal of "Tzu-far"—Sung period.
105.	E6.S17.9.1	II	Jar	Light brownish grey	57	46	6	—	Bodysherd of a jar—glazed exterior.
106.	E6.S17.9.1	II	Jar	Light grey	110,38,32	62,29,27	5,4,4	—	Bodysherd of a jar—exterior glazed—interior rough.
107.	E6.S17.9.1	II	Jar	Light grey	78	50	8	—	Footsherd with flat base of a jar—rough surface.
108.	E6.S17.9.1	II	Jar	Light grey	74,71,79,68	60,60,54,	4,3,6,5	—	Bodysherds of a jar—interior rough—exterior glazed.
109.	E6.S17.9.1	II	—	Gray	117,92,75,102	57,50,80,53	4,4,4,4	—	Bodysherds of a large jar—glazed exterior—yellowish brown.
110.	E6.S18.5.7	North Baulk	Jar	Pale brown	104,90	66,70	9,9	—	Bodysherd of jar—exterior glazed—interior painted brown
111.	E6.S18.5.7	North Baulk	Jar	Pale brown	71	47	10	—	Bodysherd of jar—glazed exterior.
112.	E6.S18.5.7	North Baulk	Jar	Light brownish grey	70	50	12	—	Rimsherd—glazed exterior yellowish brown.
113.	E6.S18.5.7	North Baulk	Jar	Light grey	42	42	12	—	Smaller rimsherd—as above.
114.	E6.S18.9.1	II	Jar	Grey	85,65,52	55,65,41	6,6,6	—	Two pieces of a jar—stamp on the exterior—surface olive grey
115.	E6.S19.2.4	II	Disc	Light grey	—	—	—	39	Disc piece prepared out of a flat ceramic piece.
116.	E6.S19.7.6	West Baulk	Jar	Light grey	62	53	5.5	—	Bodysherd of jar—interior rough—exterior glazed—yellowish grey
117.	E6.S19.7.6	West Baulk	Jar	Light grey	50	26	5	—	Bodysherd of a jar—glazed exterior.

Table II

3.6.2 GLASSWARE

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Colour	Thickness mm	Remarks
1.	E7.S4.1.8	II	Colourless	7	Small fragment-fairly thick piece-appears to be modern.
2.	E6.S6.8.1	III	Green	12	Fairly thick fragments of the same vessel coated with gold paint-both pieces burnt-from 'simaghara' premises in the ash layer-indicative of destruction of edifice by fire.
3.	E6.S6.8.1	II	Light yellowish brown	2.5	Rim fragment of a wide-mouthed, dish-like object.
4.	E9.S6.5.3	II	Colourless	—	Piece of crystal or quartz.
5.	E6.S6.7.7	North Baulk	Green	11	Thick glass piece of basin-like vessel-burnt - both surfaces coated with paint - similar condition as No. 2.
6.	E6.S5.8.2	II	Colourless	6	Clear glass - but both surfaces made slightly opaque by roughening of the surfaces - curvature of the surface indicates that the piece belonged to a flattish - dish - like vessel.
7.	E6.S6.9.8	III	Grayish green	10	Four pieces - thick glass piece - with a round depression on the inner surface.
8.	Rankot Vehera West Wall	—	Light olive brown	1.5	Small rim fragment.
9.	E6.S4.9.2	II	Grayish green	9	Bodysherd of a curved vessel.
10.	E6.S10.5.5	II	Light olive brown	2	Two fragments of thin, curved vessel.
11.	E6.S10.5.5	II	Very light yellow	1	Very thin fragments of bottle or glass.
12.	E7.S7.4.7	III	Dark yellowish brown	1	Very thin glass-rare piece.
13.	E6.S5.9.4	III	Olive green	3	Coated surface-burnt piece.
14.	E5.S8.2.1	II	Light green	1	Thin glass fragment.
15.	E6.S6.5.3	IIIA	White brown	5	Painted-very thin piece-very rare-burnt.
16.	E5.S10.1.3	East Baulk	Dark yellowish brown	1	Very thin glass fragment of a vessel-very rare.

3.6.3 BANGLES

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Colour	Material	Shape	Width mm	Diameter mm	Remarks
1.	E6.S6.3.1	III	Blue	Glass	Round	3.5	6	Plain type—flat inner surface.
2.	E6.S5.8.3	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	—	Flat inner surface.
3.	E6.S5.8.3	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
4.	E6.S5.8.3	II	Green	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	—	Flat inner surface with circular bands on surface.
5.	E6.S5.8.9	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	2.5	—	As above.
6.	E6.S5.8.9	II	Black	Glass	Round	3.5	—	As above.
7.	E6.S5.8.9	II	—	Copper	Round	3	5	Gray coat of paint on surface—circular incisions at one edge of the bangle which apparently had two overlapping edges.
8.	E6.S5.8.2	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	6	Flat inner surface rest circular.
9.	E6.S5.8.2	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
10.	E6.S6.5.1	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	9	—	Both surfaces flat.
11.	E8.S4.8.8	III	Green	Glass	Round	3	6	Flat inner surface with gradually broadening head.
12.	E7.S3.4.4	II	Green	Glass	Round	3	4	As above.
13.	E8.S4.4.7	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	4	Flat inner surface.
14.	E8.S4.4.7	II	Green	Glass	Round	3	6	Top surface clearly marked by concentric lines.
15.	E6.S5.3.9	II	Black	Glass	Round	3.5	—	Completely circular in section.
16.	E6.S5.3.9	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	Flat inner surface—head section gradually becomes broader.
17.	E6.S5.3.9	II	Green	Glass	Round	3	—	Flat inner surface.
18.	E6.S5.3.9	III	Blue	Glass	Round	3.5	—	Gradually broadening head—flat inner surface.
19.	E7.S22.1.9	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	—	—	As above—five fragments.
20.	E6.S22.9.8	III	—	Metal	Round	3	—	Bead design—gray colour coated.
21.	E5.S17.2.2	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	6	Gradually broadening head—flat inner surface.
22.	E5.S17.1.6	I	Blue	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	—	Flat inner surface.
23.	E8.S4.8.8	II	Black	Glass	Round	—	—	As above.
24.	E5.S19.3.4	West Baulk	Yellow	Glass	Round	7	5	Special variety—transparent—triangular in section—Large bangle—dark line circle seen through.
25.	E7.S6.7.5	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	2.5	—	Flat inner surface.
26.	E7.S6.7.5	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
27.	E5.S17.2.1	South Baulk	—	Copper	Round	6	5	Bead design—fairly large bangle.
28.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	—	—	Fragments of the same type (78) flat inner surface.
29.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	As above.
30.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	As above.
31.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	As above.
32.	E5.S6.8.2	I	Green	Glass	Round	3	—	Flat inner surface.
33.	E5.S13.9.5	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	4	6.4	Circular in section—large size.
34.	E5.S5.9.9	III	Green	Glass	Round	3.5	5	Four pieces—flat inner surface.
35.	E5.S11.2.6	III	Black	Glass	Round	3	—	As above—two pieces.
36.	E5.S6.8.2	II	Black	Glass	Round	5.5	—	Flat in both surfaces.
37.	E5.S10.9.6	South Baulk	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	8.5	—	As above—thick.
38.	E5.S9.5.1	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	2.5	5	Flat inner surface.
39.	E5.S9.5.8	II	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
40.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	As above.

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Colour	Material	Shape	Width mm	Diameter mm	Remarks
41.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	6	As above.
42.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
43.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	4	5	As above – but broader.
44.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	As above.
45.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	6	As above.
46.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
47.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	4	5	As above.
48.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
49.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
50.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	4	5	As above.
51.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
52.	E8.Sb.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	4	5	As above.
53.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3.5	5	As above.
54.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	As above.
55.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	3	5	As above.
56.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	4	—	As above.
57.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Black	Synthetic Glass	Round	4	—	As above.

3.6.4 BEADS

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Material	Shape	Colour	Diameter mm	Height	Weight gm	Variety	Remarks
1.	E5S8.1.3	II	Clay	Cylindrical	2.5 YR 3/4 - Dark Reddish Brown	3.5	3	0.0815	Silty clay	Mixture of clay-sand and laterite-coated.
2.	E5S9.2.8	II	Clay	Round	2.5 YR 3/4 - Dark Reddish Brown	2	1.2	0.0171	Silty clay	Mixture of clay-sand and laterite-coated.
3.	E5S14.1.6	II	Clay	Cylindrical	2.5 YR 3/4 - Dark Reddish Brown	7	3.5	0.3474	Silty clay	Mixture of clay-sand and laterite-coated.
4.	E5S9.2.8	II	Clay	Cylindrical	2.5 YR 4/6 Red	3	2	0.0650	Silty clay	Mixture of clay-sand and laterite.
5.	E5S11.3.5	VC	Clay	Cylindrical	2.5 YR 4/6 Red	3.5	2.5	0.0747	Silty clay	Mixture of clay-sand and laterite.
6.	E5S8.1.1	II	Clay	Cylindrical	2.5 YR 4/4 - Reddish Brown	3	7	0.2098	Fine clay	Burnt.
7.	E5S9.2.7	IV	Clay	Round	2.5 YR 3/3 - Dark Reddish Brown	—	—	0.0478	Silty clay	Fragment of a bead-polished.
8.	E6S18.1.6	II	Clay	Cylindrical	2.5 YR 4/6 Red	4.5	4.5	0.025	Silty clay	Mixture of clay-sand and laterite-unpolished.
9.	E5S10.4.6	II	Glass	Round	—	2	3	0.0160	Rose glass	Coated by silver and gold colour.
10.	E5S12.1.2	I	Clay	Cylindrical	—	8	20	4.2811	Sandy clay	Over burnt.
11.	E5S12.1.2	III	Glass	Cylindrical	Light Blue	5	3	0.0998	Light blue glass	Synthetic glass material.
12.	E5S14.2.3	II	Stone	Round	—	—	—	0.8350	Agate (quartz family)	Chemical components $\text{SiO}_2 \times \text{H}_2\text{O}$ - Natural stone - available in Sri Lanka fragment.
12.	E5S9.5.9	II	Glass	Cylindrical	Green	—	—	0.1073	Bluish green glass	Fragment of a bead.
14.	E5S14.3.3	II B	Glass	Cylindrical	Green	4.5	5.5	0.2757	Light green glass	Synthetic glass material.
15.	E9S4.7.1	II	Glass	Round	Green	5	6	0.5181	Bluish green glass	Synthetic glass material.
16.	E5S11.3.4	II	Glass	Round	Green	2	1	0.0165	Green glass	Synthetic glass material.
17.	E5S8.6.5	II	Glass	—	Green	—	—	0.1280	Green glass	Synthetic glass material.
18.	E5S11.3.5	V	Glass	Cylindrical	Dark Blackish Blue	2.5	2	0.4444	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass.
19.	E5S13.6.5	II	Glass	Cylindrical	Blue	4	20	0.4421	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass.
20.	E5S10.4.6	II	Glass	Cylindrical	Blue	2	2.5	0.0145	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass.
21.	E5S10.5.5	IV	Glass	Round	Blue	2	12	1.1842	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass.
22.	E5S12.1.9	II	Glass	Cylindrical	Blue	5	3	0.2211	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass.
23.	E5S9.2.8	IV	Glass	Round	Yellow	1	2.5	0.0198	Yellow glass	Synthetic glass material.
24.	E9S6.2.1	II	Glass	Round	Yellow	3	4	0.125	Yellow glass	Synthetic glass material.

3.6.5 METAL OBJECTS

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Metal	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Remarks
1.	E6.S5.3.9	II	Nail	Iron	57	6	6	Beam nail-square-bent at top edge-corroded.
2.	E6.S5.3.9	II	Nail	Iron	47	6	6	As above.
3.	E6.S5.3.9	II	Knife blade fastener	Iron	82	—	—	Broken at either edge-corroded.
4.	E6.S5.3.9	II	Knob	Iron	—	—	—	Knob of a lid? Hole in the centre of top—perhaps meant to fix a decorative pin.
5.	E7.S8.4.7	II	Kati-Knife	Iron	200	20	—	Knife blade—corroded.
6.	E4.S16.4.4	II	Stylus	Copper	87	—	—	Stylus with decorative rings—point broken off.
7.	E6.S22.5.9	II	—	Iron	133	90	—	Leaf shaped plate—may be the head part of rod.
8.	E8.S9.3.5	II	Coconut Scraper	Iron	75	44	—	Small coconut scraper with diamond shaped hole in the centre—used for fixing the blade to the handle—corroded.
9.	Rankot Vehera Wall	—	Door handle	Iron	53	—	—	Door handle with rosette—holding rod with tapering shaft and ending in flower bud—like knob.
10.	E6.S18.7.5	II	—	Iron	115	—	—	Areca nut cutter—small handle of blade broken off—from hospital site—corroded.
11.	E6.S19.1.4	North Baulk	Bangle	Copper	25, 21.6	4, 4.4	—	Piece of a flat bangle from Hospital site.
12.	E6.S9.6.3	II	Stylus	Iron	54	32	—	Long fan—shaped stylus—corroded.
13.	E8.S7.3.1	III	Bell	—	—	—	—	Jingling bell.
14.	E7.S9.1.7	II	Nail	Iron	56	7	7	Long beam nail.
15.	E6.S19.5.8	East Baulk	—	Copper	60	3	—	Surgical instrument—from Hospital site.
16.	E7.S4.2.3	I	Ring	Iron	180	—	—	Fragment of a ring section of the head.
17.	E7.S8.3.3	III	Knife	Iron	151	32	—	Knife blade with blunt broad bent edge.
18.	E6.S19.5.8	II	Spoon	Iron	—	—	—	Spoon—Hospital site.
19.	E4.S16.8.7	II	Stylus	Iron	77	—	35 Height	Knob of an object.
20.	E9.S5.5.6	III	—	Copper	—	—	—	Stylus with head—shaped like a flower bud.
21.	E6.S5.9.1	II	Bell	Iron	—	—	—	Ring unidentifiable.
22.	E9.S5.9.8	II	Pin	Iron	90	2	—	Part of a jingling bell.
23.	E8.S7.3.4	III	Stylus?	Copper	93	42	1	Saree pin—copper gift—modern.
24.	Rankot Vehera West Wall	—	—	Iron	—	—	—	Fan—shaped head of a tool—may be a stylus.
25.	E5.S18.9.1	West Baulk	Nail	Iron	185	—	—	Part of a door handle—ending in flower—bud shape—Hospital site.
26.	E5.S18.9.1	West Baulk	Nail	Iron	110	27	3	Head of an iron beam nail.
27.	E5.S18.9.1	West Baulk	Knife	Iron	170	30	—	Knife blade.
28.	E5.S18.9.1	West Baulk	Spear head	Iron	95	8	—	Long pointed blade of a tool.
29.	Rankot Vehera Wall	—	—	Iron	—	—	—	Fragment of a door handle.
30.	E6.S17.5.8	II	Ring Fastener	Iron	—	3	3	Cylindrical ring fastener of a tool.
31.	E5.S4.7.1	II	—	Iron	31	—	—	Long iron rod with a copper knob—shaped like a flower bud.
32.	E3.S3.3.6	II	Stylus	Iron	98	11	—	Probably a stylus head.
33.	E3.S3.3.6	II	Coconut Scraper	Iron	85	36	3	Small coconut scraper with long triangular shaped—hole—corroded.
34.	E5.S18.7.4	II	Stylus	Iron	49	15	—	Head of a stylus in the shape of an arrow head.
35.	E5.S19.5.4	II	Nail	Iron	91	—	—	Probably a door handle.
36.	Rankot Vehera West Wall	—	Nail	Iron	—	—	—	Large beam nail.

3.6.5 METAL OBJECTS (Cont'd)

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Metal	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Remarks
37.	E8.S18.5.2	North Baulk	—	Iron	45	56	—	Tool with tapering edge and from a square at the edge to hold a handle.
38.	E7.S22.2.7	II	—	Iron	87	12	—	Blade of a small weapon — hung by a ring.
39.	E6.S17.5.7	West Baulk	Nail?	Iron	107	—	—	Long nail like object with a copper knob—probably a door handle.
40.	E6.S17.5.7	West Baulk	Knife head	Iron	92	15	—	Knife blade — Hospital site.
41.	E6.S17.5.7	West Baulk	—	Iron	98	31	—	Crescent — shaped blade of a knife.
42.	E6.S19.5.4	West Baulk	Nail	Iron	357	9	8	Long square rod with painted edges.
43.	E6.S19.5.4	West Baulk	—	Iron	95	—	—	Long rod ending in round knob. Cosmetic probe(?)
44.	E6.S19.5.4	West Baulk	—	Iron	—	—	—	Knife fastener.
45.	E6.S19.5.4	West Baulk	Spear	Iron	70	24	—	Long blade of a pointed tool.
46.	E8.S4.7.2	II	—	Iron	103	—	—	Ring fastener of a tool.
47.	E8.S4.7.2	II	Stylus	Iron	81.45	26.25	—	Spear—like head of a stylus.
48.	E8.S4.7.2	II	Rosette	Iron	58	51	—	Rosette from ornament — used for door handle.
49.	E6.S18.7.8	East Baulk	Sickle	Iron	92	35	—	Sickle — like knife blade.
50.	E6.S18.7.4	II	—	Iron	—	—	—	Ring fastener.
51.	E8.S7.1.2	II	Axe	—	70	16	8	Small axe blade used by smiths.
52.	Rankot Vehera Wall	II	—	Iron	51	8	6	Nail — like object.
53.	E6.S6.5.1	III	—	Copper	54.49, 12.8	2.2	—	Wasted fragments of thin flat wire.
54.	E8.S6.7.5	II	Knife	Iron	35	15	—	Spear — like knife blade.
55.	E6.S19.4.5	II	Sickle	Iron	69	20	—	Blade of a sickle.
56.	E7.S9.8.6	II	Nail	Iron	80	—	—	Beam nail with knob — like head.
57.	E7.S9.8.6	II	Kati-knife	Iron	283	54	7	Large kati-knife blade.
58.	E6.S18.3.3	II	Knife	Iron	125	18	—	Blade of a small knife.
59.	E7.S8.3.1	III	Knife	Iron	104	22	—	Knife head.
60.	E6.S18.7.5	II	Pincer	Iron	130	16	—	Pincer with small head and long handle rods.
61.	E6.S18.7.5	II	Stylus head	Iron	70	17	—	Spear-headed shaped tool.
62.	E6.S6.6.1	II	Nail	Iron	48	15	8	Large beam nail.
63.	E6.S6.5.1	II	—	Iron	60	—	—	Ring hook.
64.	E6.S6.3.6	III	—	Iron	—	—	—	Ring fastener.
65.	E6.S6.6.2	II	—	Iron	50	18	5	Small tool of a smith.
66.	E5.S8.5.3	II	Nail	Iron	80	5	—	Nail fragment.
67.	E5.S8.5.3	II	—	Iron	45	10	—	Part of knife blade.
68.	E5.S8.5.3	II	—	Iron	57	—	—	Part of a nail.
69.	E4.S6.9.7	II	Nail	Iron	60	15	7	Small beam nail.
70.	E7.S4.4.3	III	—	Iron	—	—	34	Cylindrical ring fastener.
71.	E6.S6.5.4	II	Nail	Iron	235	18	16	Large beam nail.
72.	E6.S5.1.1	II	—	Iron	330	—	—	Long rod.
73.	E6.S6.1.5	II	Sickle	Iron	267	35	—	Sickle blade.
74.	E6.S6.1.5	II	—	—	90	—	—	Cylindrical ring fastener.
75.	E5.S8.2.3	II	—	Iron	95	37	—	Long hollow cylindrical ring — fastener.
76.	E5.S8.2.3	II	—	—	—	—	—	Part of a saw.

3.6.5 METAL OBJECTS (Cont'd)

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No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Metal	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Remarks
77.	E4.S6.3.7	II	Coconut Scraper	Iron	—	—	—	Small coconut scraper broken into two pieces — with hole in the centre.
78.	E3.S10.8.8	II	—	Iron	130	—	—	Hooked object.
79.	E6.S6.2.9	II	Nails	Iron	54,33	—	—	Fragments of small nails.
80.	E5.S8.3.6	Filled earth	Nails 4	Iron	68,63,65,69	5,4,5,5	—	Fragments of nails.
81.	E6.S6.1.4	II	—	Iron	130	—	—	Large ring.
82.	E6.S6.8.4	I	—	Iron	120	23	—	Spear head — like tool.
83.	E6.S18.4.4	North Baulk	Axe	Iron	175	47	47	Axe — long blade.
84.	E5.S5.9.8	II	Chunam box	Copper	—	—	—	Circular chunam box
85.	E6.S6.5.4	III	Nail	Iron	206	—	—	Long nail fragment.
86.	E6.S6.7.3	II	Nail	Iron	217	20	12	Large beam nail.
87.	E6.S4.9.5	II	Knife	Iron	232	30	7	Knife blade — large.
88.	E5.S11.3.8	III	—	Iron	60	—	—	Pointed part of a tool.
89.	E5.S8.3.4	I	Nails 3	Iron	61,77	—	—	Fragments of nails.
90.	E5.S8.2.5	III	—	Iron	56,35	20	—	Small fragment of head of tool.
91.	E5.S8.3.4	I	Nails	Iron	73,61,51,47	—	—	Fragments of nails.
92.	E5.S13.9.1	II	—	Iron	45,63	—	—	Small fragments of knife blade.
93.	E5.S10.1.3	East Baulk	Knife	Iron	69	23	—	Part of knife blade.
94.	E6.S18.4.5	II	Kati-knife	Iron	239	32	—	Knife blade.
95.	E6.S6.5.3	North Baulk	—	Iron	119	16	—	Probably a pincer with short mouth and long handles — heavily corroded.
96.	E5.S8.2.3	I	Nails	Iron	77,70	6,6	6,6	Fragments of nail.
97.	E5.S8.8.4	II	Nails	Iron	34,46	—	—	Fragments of nail.
98.	E6.S6.7.7	II	—	Iron	—	—	—	Large ring — corroded.
99.	E10.S6.7.9	II	Stylus	Iron	64	16	—	Spear-headed stylus.
100.	E6.S5.8.9	II	Nail	Iron	270	—	—	Very long beam nail.
101.	E6.S17.6.7	II	—	Copper	86,39	—	—	Copper wire.
102.	E6.S8.3.9	Filled Earth	Nails	Iron	210,297	20,20	12,16	Large beam nail — square.
103.	E6.S5.6.2	South Baulk	Knife	Iron	152	31	—	Lower half of large knife blade.
104.	E6.S4.8.7	II	Spear head	Iron	99	16	—	Spear — head shaped knife blade.
105.	E9.S5.7.2	II	Trisula	Iron	245	—	—	Trisula emblem — corroded.
106.	E9.S5.8.7	II	Nails	Iron	112,98,112	—	—	Nail fragments — hooked.
107.	E9.S5.8.7	II	Chain	Iron	140	—	—	Ring of a chain with the nailing — in pointed ring.
108.	E6.S22.9.7	II	—	Iron	—	—	—	Large ring fastener.
109.	E6.S5.2.9	II	—	Iron	110	11	—	Hooked object.
110.	E6.S5.2.9	II	Stylus	Iron	92	15	—	Spear-shaped stylus head.
111.	E8.S4.3.5	II	Sickle	Iron	208	22	—	Blade of a sickle.
112.	E7.S8.7.2	II	—	Iron	118	—	—	Hollow cylindrical ring fastener.
113.	E7.S8.7.5	II	—	Iron	47	8	—	Hook with hollow fastener.
114.	E7.S7.4.4	II	—	Iron	—	—	—	Three — pronged nail fitted to the shields.
115.	E7.S7.4.4	II	—	Iron	54	37	—	Knob of a door handle — diamond shape.
116.	E8.S9.8.4	II	—	Iron	177	25	—	Part of sword blade.
117.	E8.S9.8.4	II	Knife	Iron	115	20	—	Blade with handle of small knife.
118.	E6.S5.2.3	II	Knife Blade	Iron	165	20	—	Part of a knife blade.
119.	E6.S9.7.3	Filled earth	—	Iron	150	34	—	End portion of a saw — blade corroded.

3.6.5 METAL OBJECTS (Cont'd)

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Metal	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Remarks
120.	E8.S7.1.2	II	Nail	Iron	61	17	15	Small hammer with small oblong hole to fix the handle.
121.	E8.S7.1.2	II	Knife	Iron	50	10	—	Small part of knife blade.
122.	E6.S8.3.3	II	Nail	Iron	149	19	7	Beam nail.
123.	E6.S5.8.2	II	Nails	Iron	66,62,45	6,6,6	5,5,6	Nail fragments.
124.	E6.S5.8.2	II	Sickle	Iron	143	25	—	Lower part of a sickle.
125.	E6.S6.2.2	II	Nail	Iron	202,82	22,9	12	Large and heavy beam nail.
126.	E8.S7.2.4	II	—	Iron	150,95	25,23	—	Part of a knife blade.
127.	E8.S7.2.4	II	—	Iron	—	—	—	Part of a coconut scraper.
128.	E6.S14.3.8	II	Knife	Iron	260	32	—	Hooked knife blade with iron handle.
129.	E8.S7.2.5	II	Hook	Iron	80	—	—	Torus-shaped hook - corroded.
130.	E5.S11.3.8	III	Nail	Iron	75	18	—	Short beam nail with square - shaft - head bent - corroded.
131.	E6.S6.8.1	II	Nail	Iron	178	20	10	Long beam nail - square - corroded.
132.	E6.S6.5.5	II	Nail	Iron	220	22	12	Long beam nail - head broken off - hooked at the end - square - corroded.
133.	E8.S7.2.5	II	—	Iron	—	—	—	Circular handle of a knife - corroded.
134.	E8.S7.2.5	II	Knob	Iron	—	—	—	Knob attached to some object.
135.	E8.S7.2.5	II	Knife	Iron	50	16	—	Small part of a knife blade.
136.	E5.S8.3.2	III	Nail	Iron	53	8	7	Part of a beam nail - square shaft.
137.	E5.S8.7.2	II	Nail	Iron	45	11	10	Beam nail.
138.	E5.S6.8.3	—	—	Iron	205	30	—	Long flat ring fastener - (modern).
139.	E5.S6.9.6	II	Knife	Iron	147	25	—	Knife blade.
140.	E9.S5.5.7	II	—	Iron	225	—	—	Long small iron rod.
141.	E9.S5.5.7	II	Knife	Iron	152	11	—	Small knife blade.
142.	E5.S8.6.5	II	Nail	Iron	95	15	9	Beam nail.
143.	E5.S6.4.1	II	Nail	Iron	65,40,35	—	—	Fragments of nails.
144.	E5.S7.3.6	—	Nails	Iron	37,31	—	—	Nail fragments.
145.	E6.S6.7.6	II	—	Iron	90	—	—	Long iron nail shaft.
146.	E6.S6.3.2	—	—	Iron	67	22	—	Unidentifiable - A hook attached to a cylindrical object.
147.	E5.S12.1.5	II	Nail	Iron	45	7	7	Fragment of a nail.
148.	E6.S4.8.9	III	Knife	Iron	190	28	—	Knife blade.
149.	E6.S6.7.3	II	—	Iron	44	—	—	Ring hook.
150.	E5.S8.7.2	II	Nails	Iron	48,58	—	—	Fragments of nails.
151.	E5.S6.2.8	II	Nails	Iron	40,67	—	—	Fragments of nails.
152.	E5.S6.2.8	II	Stylus	Iron	89	—	—	Stylus head.
153.	E6.S6.8.2	II	Stylus	Iron	65	—	—	Pointed stylus head.
154.	E6.S6.4.9	—	Nail	Iron	23	15	16	Large beam nail.
155.	E6.S6.4.9	South Baulk	Nail	Iron	109	—	—	Part of nail.
156.	E5.S8.2.4	II	Nail	Iron	37	17	—	Piece of a nail.
156b.	E5.S8.3.6	III	Stylus	Iron	142	30	—	Stylus with diamond.
158.	E5.S8.2.5	III	Knife blade	Iron	118	25	—	Knife blade.
159.	E6.S6.4.8	II	Nail	Iron	148	24	1b	Large beam nail.
160.	E5.S11.3.5	V C	Nail	Iron	86	—	—	Piece of a nail.
161.	E5.S8.6.4	II	Nail	Iron	205	21	16	Large heavy beam nail.
162.	E6.S4.4.2	I	Key	Iron	42	—	—	Small Key - modern.

3.6.5 METAL OBJECTS (Cont'd)

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Metal	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Remarks
163.	E6.S4.8.9	II	Knife	Iron	210	30	—	Knife blade.
164.	E6.S4.8.9	II	Knife	Iron	108	15	—	Small knife blade.
165.	E6.S4.8.9	II	Nail	Iron	65	15	—	Small fragment of knife blade.
166.	E5.S6.2.4	II	Nail	Iron	86	—	—	Small beam nail.
167.	E5.S9.2.5	III	—	Copper	90	—	—	Piece of a wire.
168.	E5.S9.2.8	III	—	Iron	43	—	—	Hollow cylindrical ring fastener.
169.	E6.S18.7.5	East Baulk	—	Copper	—	—	—	Ring fastener. (small).
170.	E6.S17.7.5	II	Arecca-cutter	Iron	110	15	5	Small arecca cutter fully preserved, but heavily corroded-Hospital site.
171.	E6.S17.4.7	II	Nail	Iron	42	11	8	Small smiths tool.
172.	E5.S18.2.2	II	Chunam box	Copper	40	—	—	Chunam box - lid broken.
173.	E5.S18.3.2	III	Knife head	Iron	127	25	4	Knife blade.
174.	E5.S17.6.6	II	Chunam box	Copper	49	—	—	Chunam box - lid broken.
175.	E5.S19.9.4	II	Scissor	Iron	95	17	—	Fragment of a scissor - Hospital site.
176.	E5.S18.3.1	III	Nail	Iron	230	21	16	Long nail with head.
177.	E6.S17.1.3	II	Axe	Iron	160	47	42	Axe blade.
178.	E6.S4.7.8	II	Knife	Iron	74	17	—	Part of a knife blade.
179.	E6.S18.4.4	II	Kati knife	Iron	290	55	—	Hospital site, a kati-knife with fastener.
180.	E5.S18.5.6	II	Knife blade	Iron	91	22	—	Part of a knife blade.
181.	E6.S5.3.7	East Baulk	Sphear head	Iron	110	18	—	Sphear - shaped blade of a tool.
182.	E6.S18.5.6	II	—	Iron	—	—	—	Piece of a curved iron object.
183.	E6.S5.3.7	East Baulk	—	Iron	80	13	—	Part of circular iron object.
184.	E5.S17.8.5	II	—	Iron	108	25	—	Door hinge?
185.	E6.S18.1.4	II	Chunam box	Copper	60	—	—	Chunam box - complete with lid - copper with green malakite (verdigris) drum - shape, Hospital site.
186.	E6.S4.1.4	II	—	Iron	38	—	—	Ring fastener.
187.	E6.S17.7.9	II	Stylus	Iron	111	33	—	Stylus with fan - shaped handle - point chipped off - Hospital site.
188.	E5.S17.9.4	III	Coconut scraper	Iron	85	40	—	Coconut scraper - small.
189.	E6.S18.4.4	North Baulk	Knife	Iron	285	48	—	Large 'manna' knife with iron handle - blade much wasted - Hospital site.
190.	E6.S6.7.7	I	—	Copper	50,36	12	—	Fragments of unidentifiable object.
191.	E5.S17.6.3	II	Rosette	Iron	48	46	—	Rosette - shaped ornament of a door handle.
192.	E5.S17.6.3	II	Stylus	Iron	86	38	—	Stylus head in the shape of a knife - used for cutting ola leaves.
193.	E5.S17.6.3	II	—	Iron	101	—	—	Iron rod - small.
194.	E5.S17.6.3	II	—	Iron	115	15	—	Part of a circular object.
195.	E5.S17.6.6	II	—	Iron	140	23	—	Areacut cutter with design of a birds beak - complete - Hospital site.
196.	E6.S5.9.2	II	—	Iron	85	12	—	Speat head shape tool.
197.	E4.S5.9.4	II	—	—	—	—	—	Makara thorana motif with the gold plate and mould underneath.
198.	E6.S18.3.6	II	—	Copper	49	—	—	Kibhi-muhuna fixed on to the top of a thorana is well preserved.
199.	E7.S4.7.9	I	—	Copper	—	—	—	Two fragments of a rod with tapering knobs at either end - purpose not known.
200.	E5.S9.5.9	III	—	Copper	—	—	—	Three fragments of round object
				Copper	—	—	—	Fragment - unidentifiable

3.6.5 METAL OBJECTS (Cont'd)

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Object	Metal	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Remarks
201	E6 S14.2.4	III	—	Copper	—	—	—	Piece of flat — thin wire.
202	E6 S14.1.3	III	—	Copper	—	—	—	Similar object as above.
203	E5 S10.5.8	III	—	Copper	—	—	—	Hollow cylindrical object — fragment.
204	E5 S12.4.7	II	—	Copper	—	—	—	Piece of a wire.
205	E5 S9.8.1	III	—	Copper	—	—	—	Rim fragment of a vessel.
206	E5 S9.3.9	II	—	Copper	—	—	—	Fragment of a thick copper object.
207	E5 S13.1.4	I	—	Copper	—	—	—	Surgical instrument?
208	E5 S10.5.6	II	—	Copper	—	—	—	Small fragment of a bell.

3.6.6 COINS

No.	Pit No.	Layer	Ruler	Obverse	Reverse	Diameter mm	Weight mm	Remarks
1.	E6.S17.1.3	East Baulk	Lilavati	Standing figure holding lamp by right hand and lower by left—Five dots on the left.	Seated figure in rajalila with raised left hand. Legend: "Sri raja Lila vati".	20	3.36	Fairly well preserved – legend very clear.
2.	E6.S8.9.3	Filled earth	V.O.C.	Seal of	V.O.C. 1734	22	2.54	Dutch coin V.O.C. 1734—fairly well preserved.
3.	Chance Find	—	Sahasamalla	Standing figure	Seated figure legend: "Sri matsa hasa malla".	20	3.67	Well preserved.
4.	E7.S8.7.1	III	V.O.C.	Seal of	V.O.C. 1746	22	2.95	Well preserved.
5.	E4.S16.8.4	II	Not clear	—	—	19	3.14	Corroded.
6.	E6.S4.9.7	II	Sahasamalla	Standing figure	Seated figure—legend: "Sri matsa hasa malla".	19	3.44	Edge chipped off – corroded legend clear.
7.	E6.S4.9.7	II	Sahasamalla	Standing figure	Seated figure—legend: "Sri matsa hasa malla".	19	2.88	Edge slightly chipped off.
8.	E8.S7.1.3	III	Sahasamalla	Standing figure	Seated figure—legend: "Sri matsa hasa malla".	20	3.85	Well preserved.
9.	E8.S4.8.6	III	—	—	Palm tree 1914	22	4.44	Well preserved—British coin.
10.	E9.S5.9.9	III	Parakramabahu	Standing figure	—	10	.44	1/8 coin—corroded—legend: not clear.
11.	E9.S6.9.9	II	Sahasamalla	Standing figure	Seated figure—legend: "Sri matsa hasa malla".	21	3.48	Corroded – preservation fair legend: clear.
12.	Chance Find	—	Sahasamalla	Standing figure	Seated figure—legend: "Sri matsa hasa malla".	19	3.05	Corroded—edge slightly chipped.

No.	Type	Place	Script	Date	Author	Remarks
1.	Slab	Landing on the pillared building in front of Lan- katilake.	Sinhala	10. A.D.?	?	Probably the slab was brought from elsewhere and used in the building. Wasted almost completely. Words 'sand pili' could be read with difficulty.
2.	Slab	Wall of the second gate of the Hatadage	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Nissankamalla	Refers to king's visits on pilgrimage to various villages, suburban towns and capitals, that he made the country economically sound, so that a woman could carry a basket filled with gems without being bothered by anybody, that he built his palace consisting of seven storeys within forty five days and also produced a stone lion throne. The latter refers apparently to the lion throne at Nissankamalla's audience hall. (E.Z. Vol. II. No. 15. P. 93).
3.	Slab	Outer stone terrace wall Vatadage.	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Nissankamalla	Commences with a Sanskrit stanza. Refers to his birth from queen Parvati (Parvati) after 11 months in a full moon day. He offered wealth even to thieves stating that they steal owing to economic reasons.
4.	Slab	Second terrace east Vata- dage.	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Nissankamalla	Epigraph not very clear. Decipherable only partly in different lines. Refers to minister 'Lak Vijaya Singu' and the chief minister 'Virabahu'.
5.	Slab	First terrace west Vata- dage.	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Nissankamalla	First four lines not clear. Refers to his challenges to war with Coda, Gauda etc., and as he went unchanged built alms halls and held large scale alms-givings in order to win the defilements (Klesas).
6.	Pillar	Simaghara A/P	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Parakramabahu(?)	New discovery-much defaced - word "avati" at the end of the epigraph indicates that this refers to a code of conduct of the monks - words "Mahalu ada - pirivenhi" probably refers to the Alahana Parivena.
7.	Pillar	To the west of Simaghara	Sinhala	12. A.D.	?	New discovery. Only a broken piece ... Script not clear.
8.	Pillar	Nayipena Vihara	Sinhala	9-10. A.D.	?	Attani Pillar. "me attani kanu peraha denu ladi" - Other parts defaced - word "petta sirti" is fairly clear - This indicates that the inscription refers to a code of law pertaining to land grants.
9.	Rock	Pothgul-Vihara Statue	Post-Brahmi	6-7. A.D.	?	Not clear - the letters may read as 'Pulasti'.
10.	Slab	Siva Devala	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Nissankamalla	Oblong slab probably used as a seat - only few letters could be read.
11.	Slab	At the entrance to citidel	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Nissankamalla	A compendium of advice to ministers and the countrymen by the king - Kingship belongs to Buddhist King of Kalinga Dynasty, and not to Chola, Kerala, etc. Those of Govikula should not aspire for kingship. (E.Z. Vol. II p. 137).
12.	Rock	"Mahasen Devaliya"	Sinhala	12. A.D.	Nissankamalla	Refers to Nissankamalla's activities, donations of alms, wars fought, pilgrimages, construction of alms - halls and Pritidanuka Mandapa. (E. Z. Vol. II p. 165).
13.	Pillar	At the boundary of lake near the National Milk Board.	Sinhala	9-10 A.D.	?	Fragment of Attani Pillar. "attani kanu hinduwa mekiyu" "sang sen atuluva metu vak sandaru van visin sen senevi radanan"
14.	Pillar	Unagala Vehera	Sinhala	10 A.D.	Dappula 4	"mehima bad sangamuva atuluva me" - rest of the script not clear.
15.	Pillar	Hospital A/P.	Sinhala	10 A.D.	?	New discovery - broken into two. Refers to a donation made to a monastery - Refers to date of donation, "abhasalamevan maharajhu sat langa dolosvana havuruduyehi mandin dina pura dasa vak dasas" - Same as the date given in the Kondavattavan inscription (E. Z. Vol. V. P. 124).
16.	Pillar	(Western gate) Rankot Vehera	Sinhala	10 A.D.(?)	Sirisangbo mapurumuka?	Almost completely defaced.
17.	Pillar	Structure of Sector B. North-West of Gopala-pabbata.	Tamil	?	?	New discovery. Part broken off - refers to boundries of villages for the people of "Hungagodigamu", hi-buvenga - ? Script defaced.

3.6.8 TERRA-COTTAS

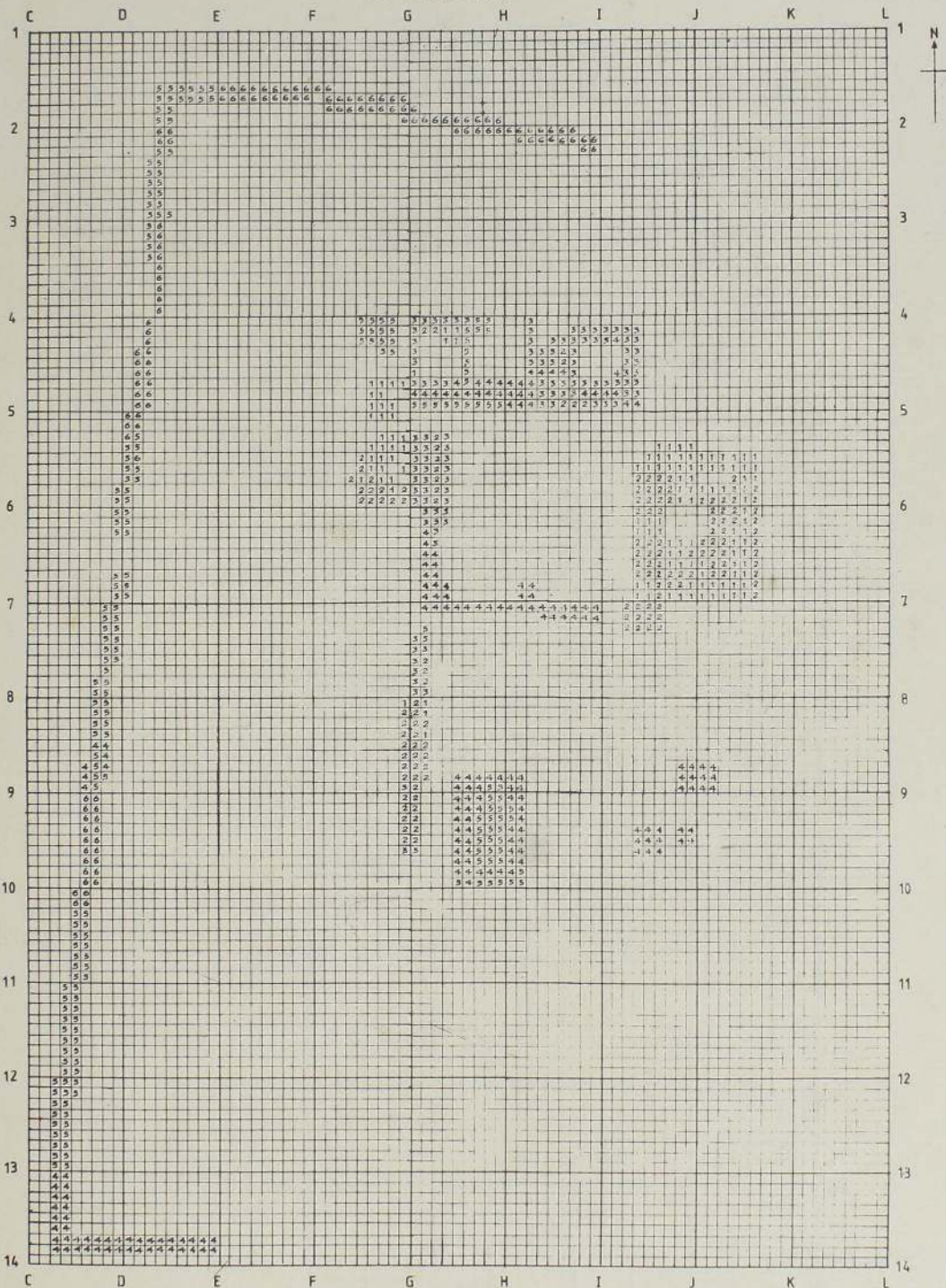
No.	Pit No.	Layer	Type/Sex	Casting	Measurements — mm.			Surface Colour
					Width	Height	Thickness	
1.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	Solid	30	45	19	10YR 5/3 Brown.
2.	E4.S1.5.5	II	female	solid	53	35	20	10YR 5/3 Brown.
3.	E4.S1.5.5	II	female	solid	35	40	17	10YR 5/3 Brown.
4.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	solid	35	40	16	10YR 5/3 Brown.
5.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	solid	28	42	24	10YR 5/3 Brown.
6.	E4.S1.5.5	II	female	solid	44	38	23	10YR 5/3 Brown.
7.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	solid	32	30	16	10YR 5/3 Brown.
8.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	solid	46	50	34	5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red.
9.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	solid	31	50	26	5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red.
10.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	hollow	61	78	15	5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red.
11.	E4.S1.5.5	II	—	solid	50	45	23	5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red.
12.	E4.S1.5.5	II	female	solid	47	77	23	5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red.
13.	E4.S1.5.5	II	female	solid	54	71	30	5YR 5/6 Reddish Yellow.
14.	E6.S18.1.4	II	hense	solid	40	115	30	5YR 5/6 Reddish Yellow.
15.	E6.S19.4.2	II	Ganesa	solid	57	68	36	5YR 5/6 Reddish Yellow.

3.7 PART V – ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Pits Completed: Sector A
2. Pits Completed: Sector B
3. Section Drawings
4. Section Drawings
5. Section Drawings
6. Section Drawings
7. Excavated Structures: Sector A
8. Excavated Structures: Sector B
9. Flight of steps behind Lankatilaka
10. Water outlets – 5th terrace
11. Rankoth Vehera terrace wall
12. Cell D
13. Cell E
14. Stupa No. 2
15. Stupa No. 3
16. Twin Stupa (No. 7 & 8)
17. Pavillion
18. Hospital Site
19. Medicine frough
20. Local ware
21. Imported ware
22. Bangles
23. Beads
24. Metal wares
25. Terra-cottas.

FIG. 1 COMPLEX (SECTOR A)



- 1 - 100 - 100
- 2 - 100 - 100
- 3 - 100 - 100
- 4 - 100 - 100
- 5 - 100 - 100
- 6 - 100 - 100

Fig. 1

PITS COMPLETED (SECTOR B)

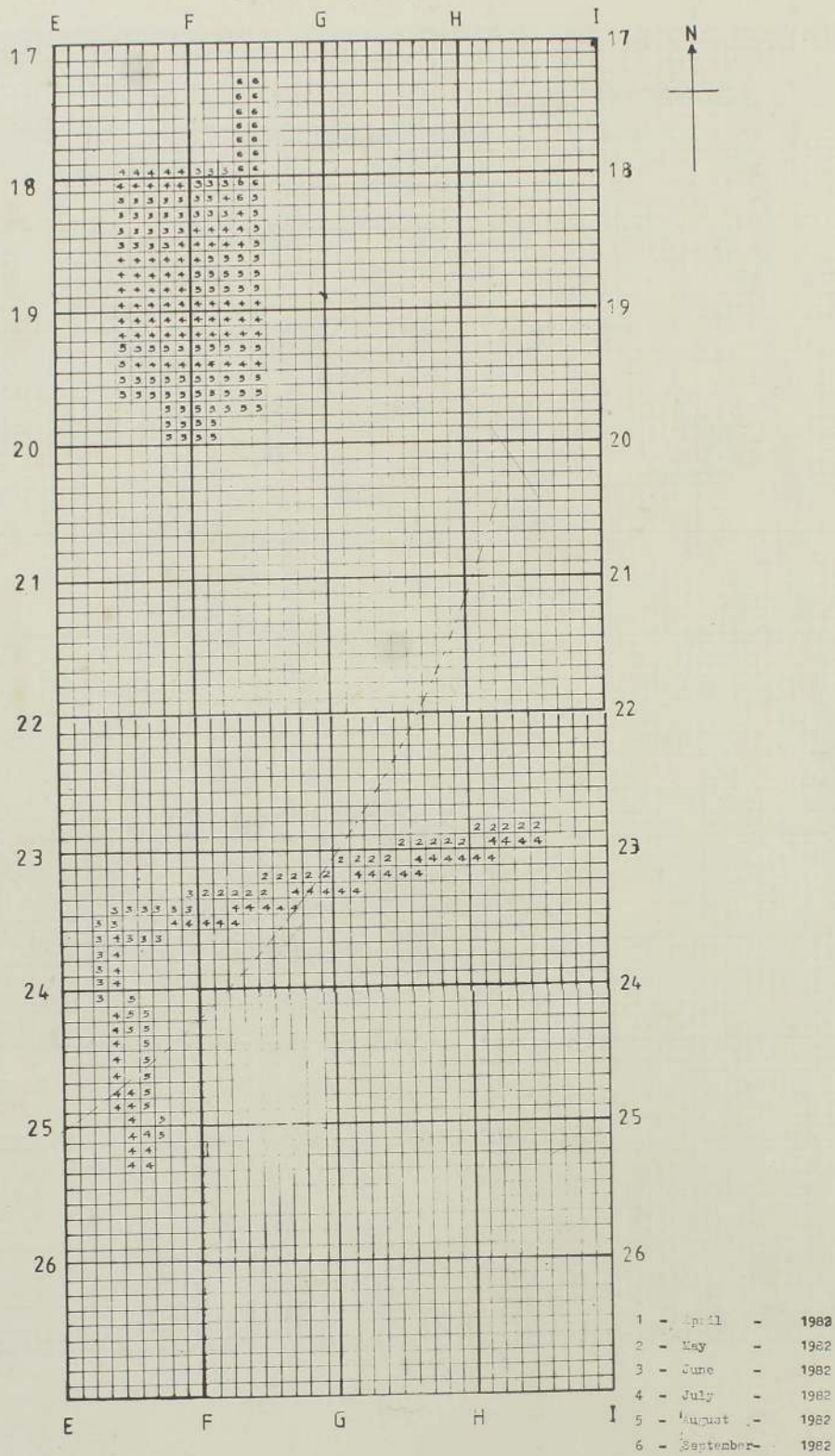


Fig. 2

SECTOR A

NORTH TO SOUTH

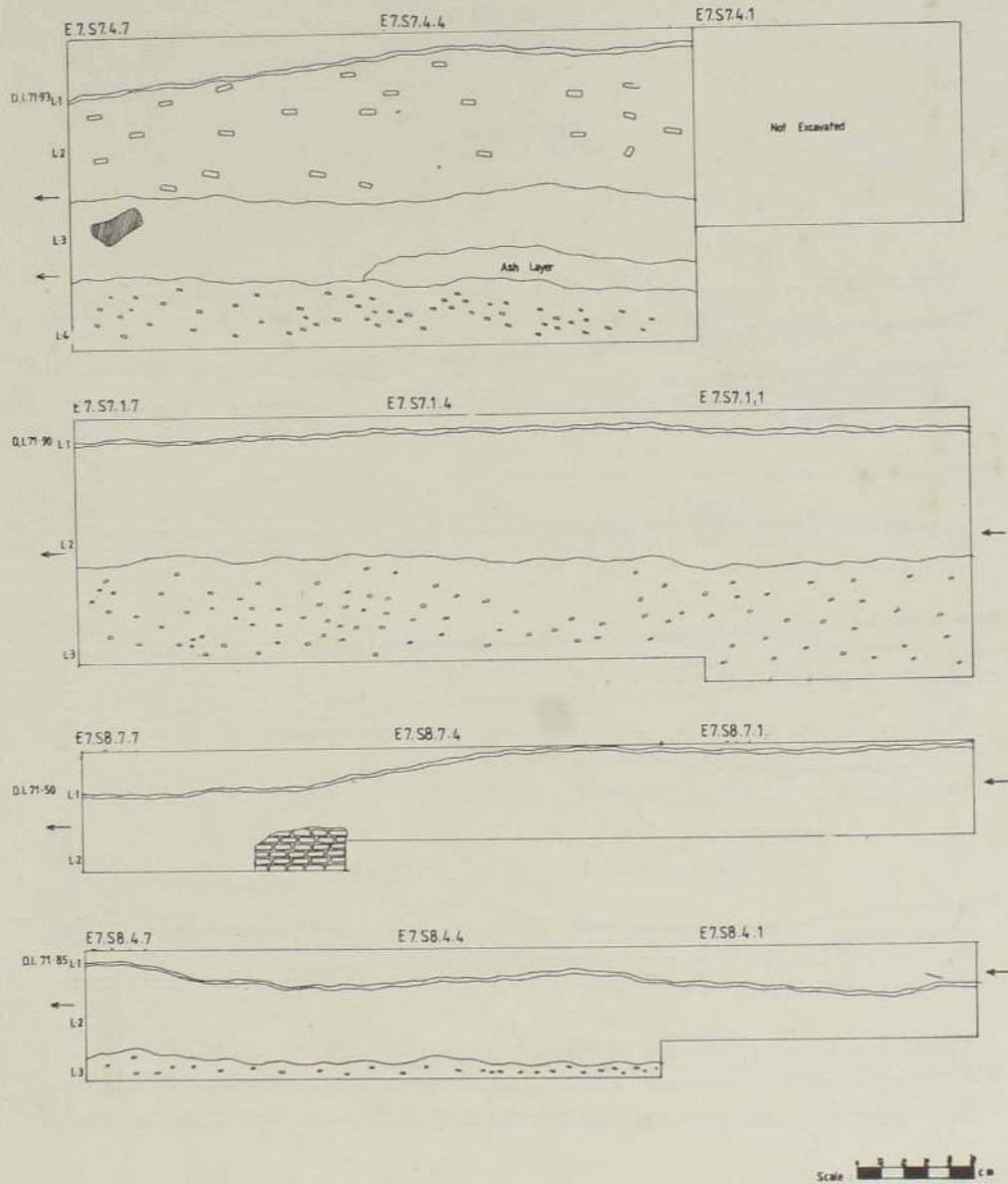


Fig. 3

SECTOR A

EAST TO WEST

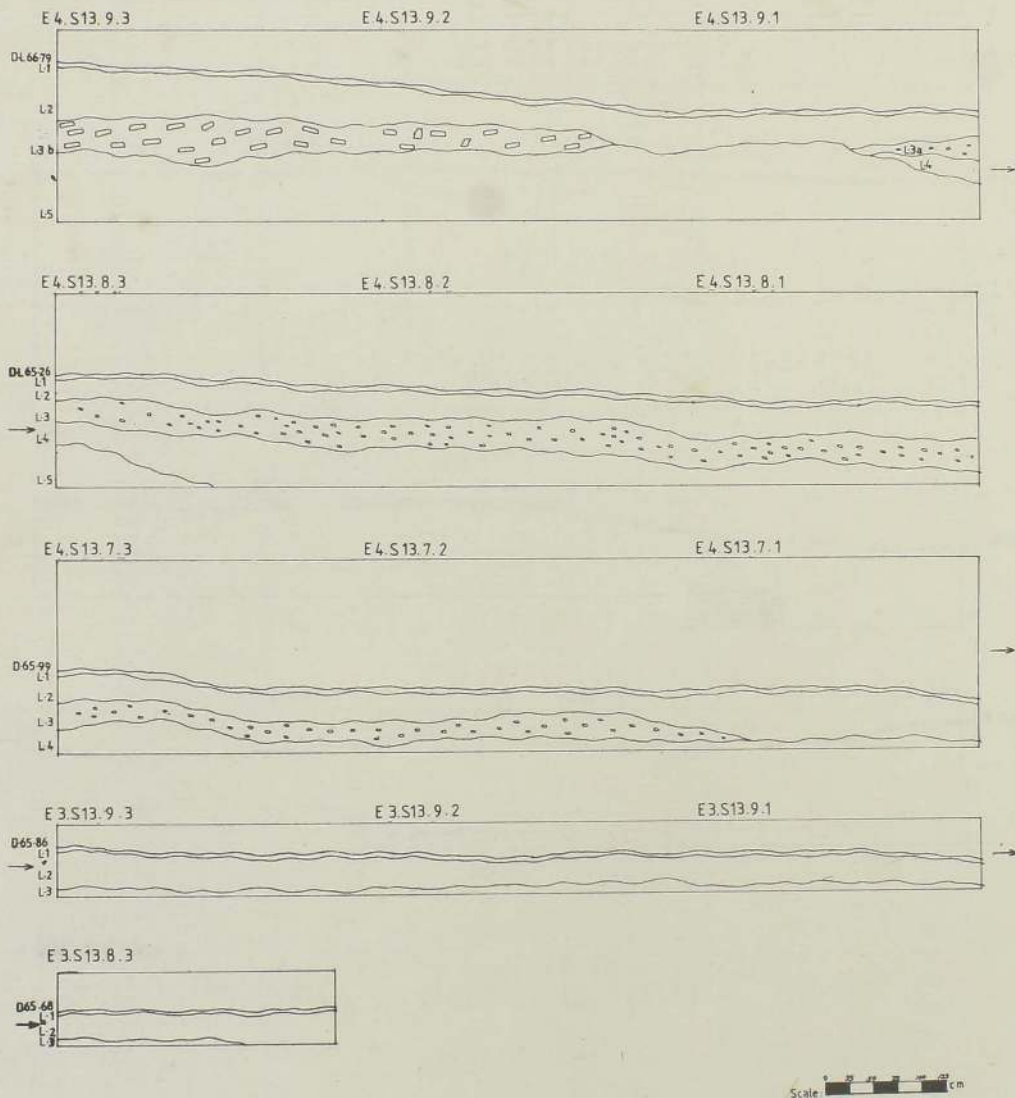


Fig. 4

SECTOR B

NORTH TO SOUTH

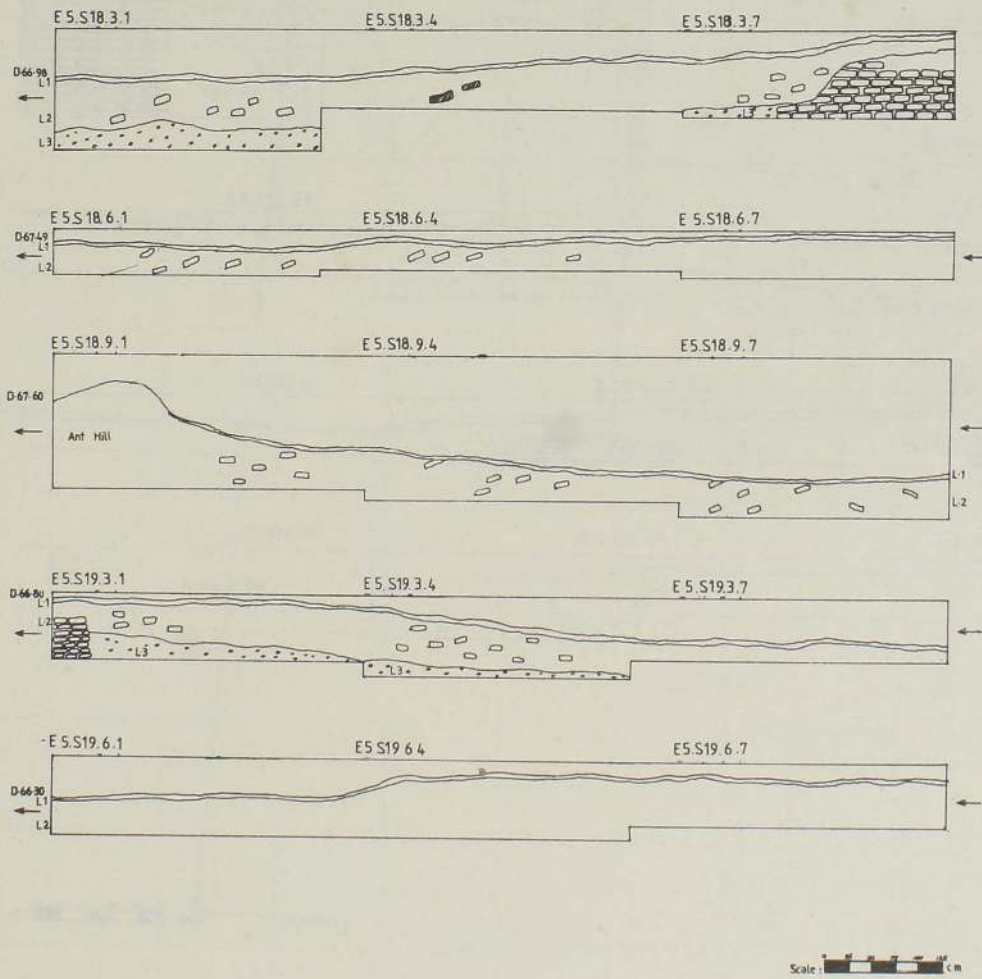


Fig. 5

SECTOR · B

WEST TO EAST

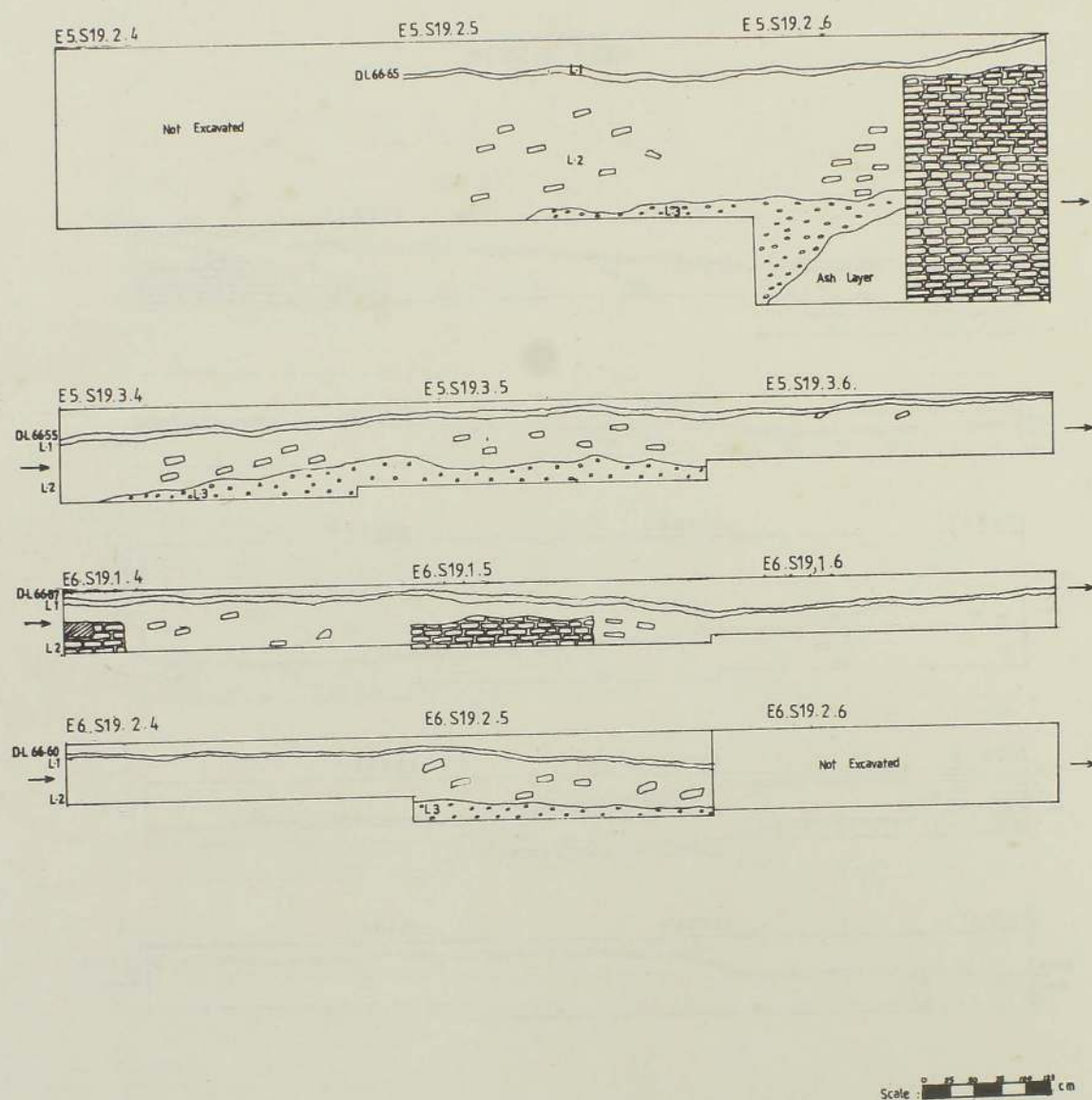


Fig. 6

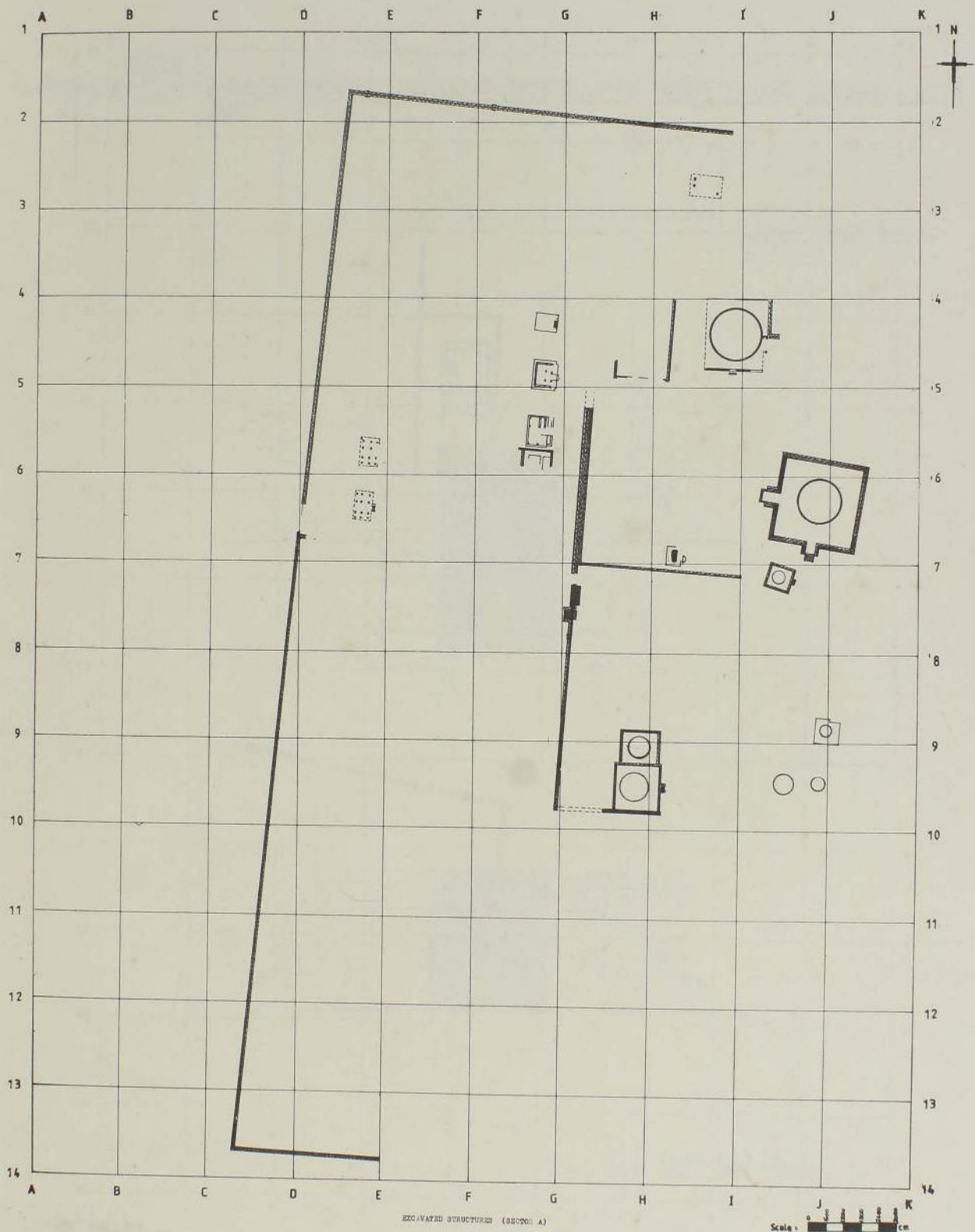


Fig. 7

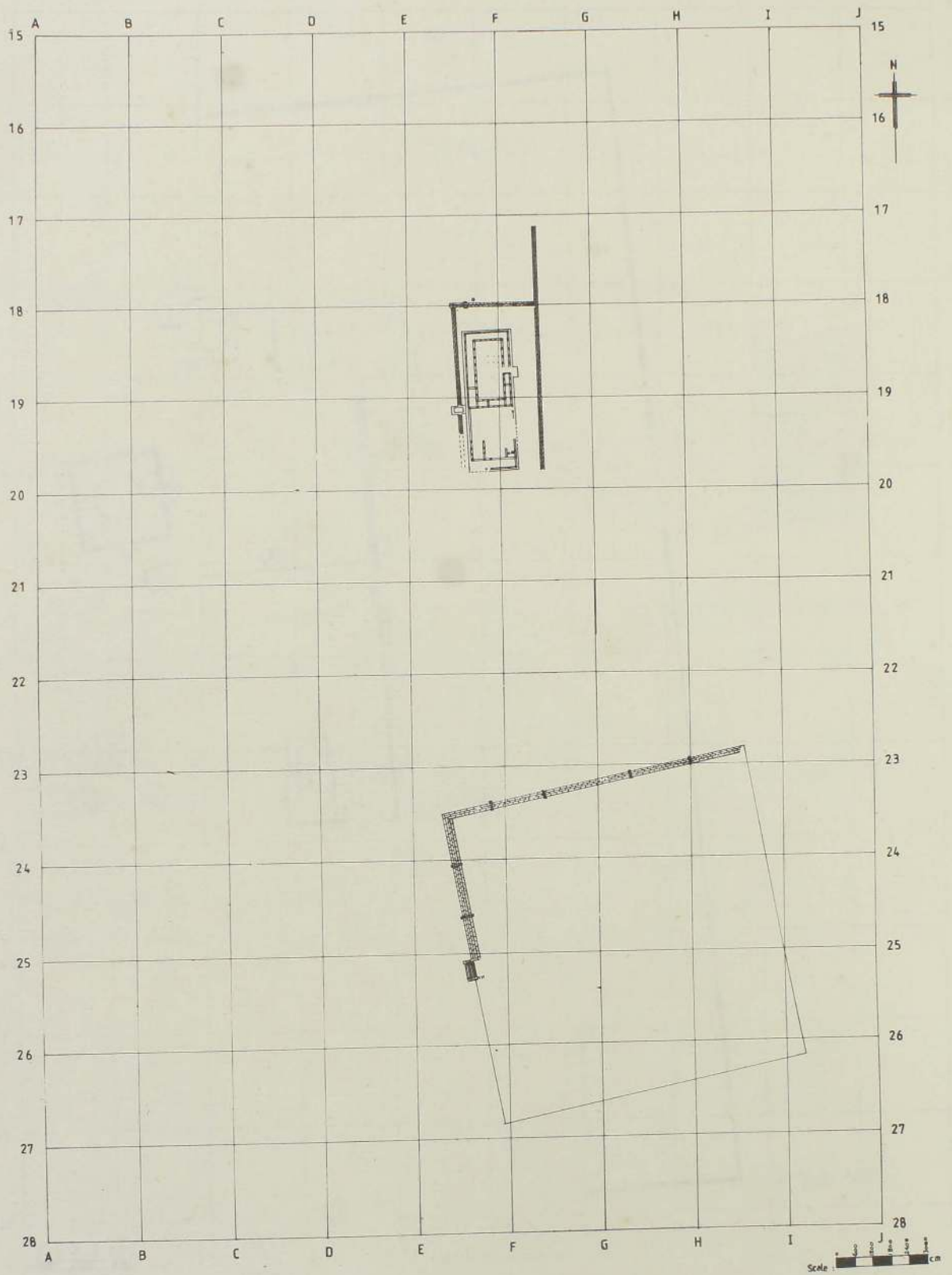
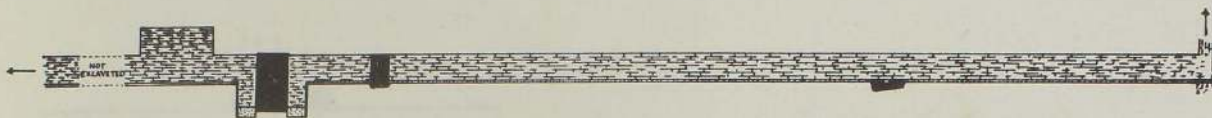


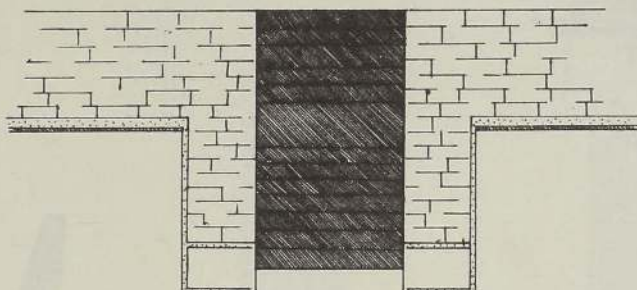
Fig. 8



a

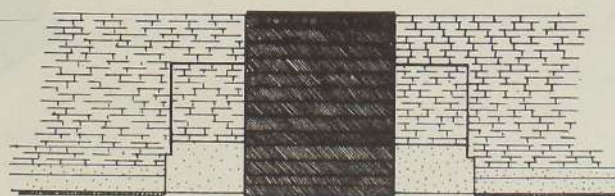
North - south wall central terrace behind Lankatillake

Scale: 0 20 40 60 80 100 cm



b

Plan of flighter steps



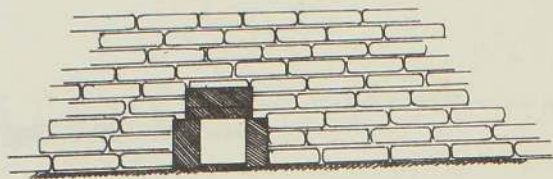
c

Elevation of flighter steps

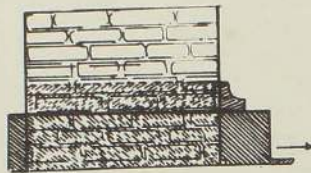
Scale: 0 20 40 60 80 100 cm

Fig. 9

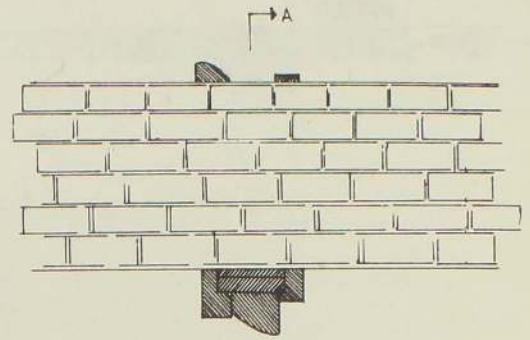
Water outlets East - West wall 5 th terrace



VERTICAL VIEW



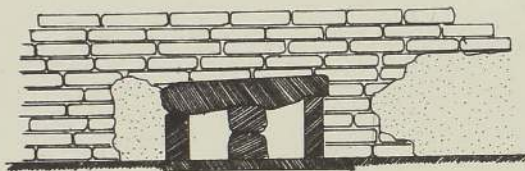
(CROSS SECTION - A/A)



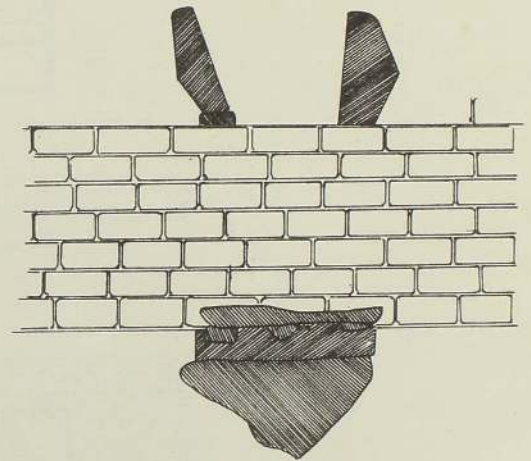
HORIZONTAL VIEW

a

Outlet with one drain



VERTICAL VIEW



HORIZONTAL VIEW

b

Outlet with two drains

Scale 0 25 50 75 100 125 cm

Fig. 10

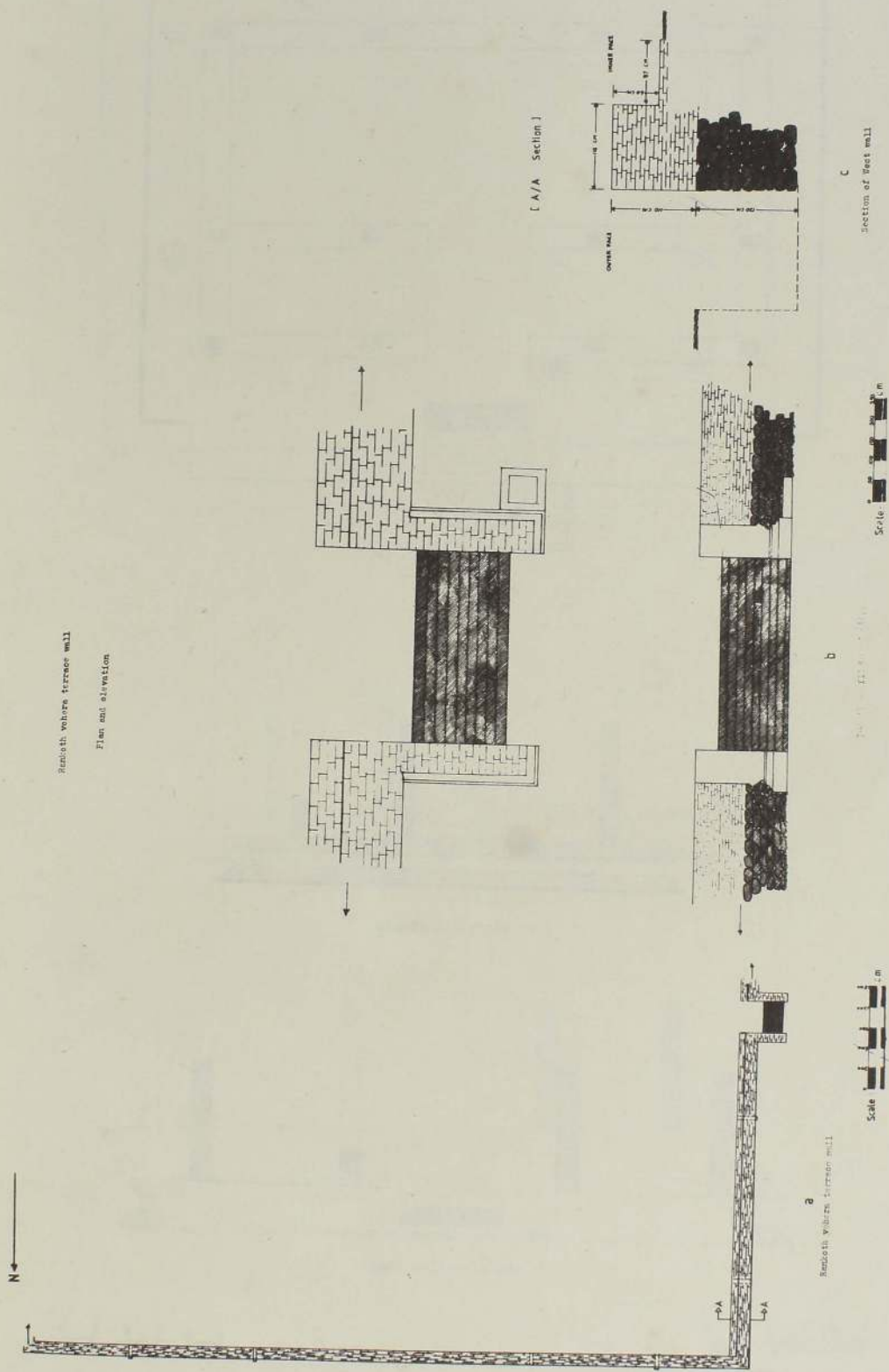
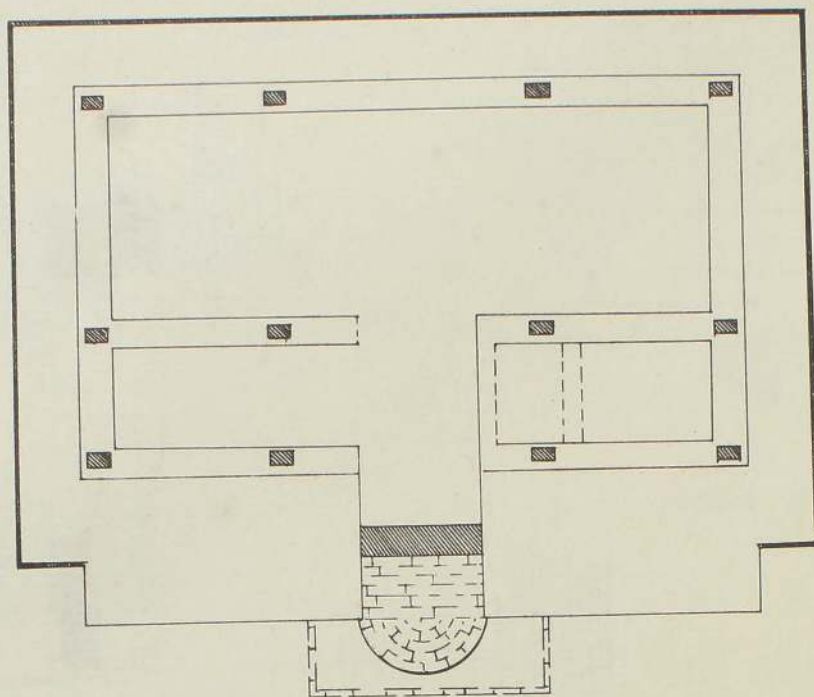
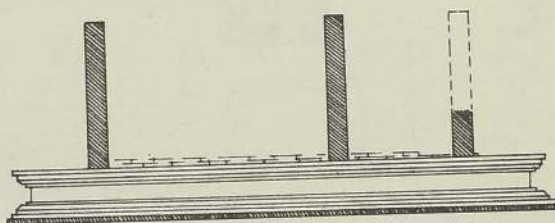


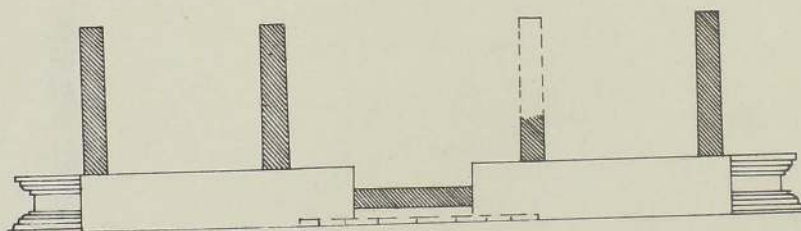
Fig. 11



Cell D Plan



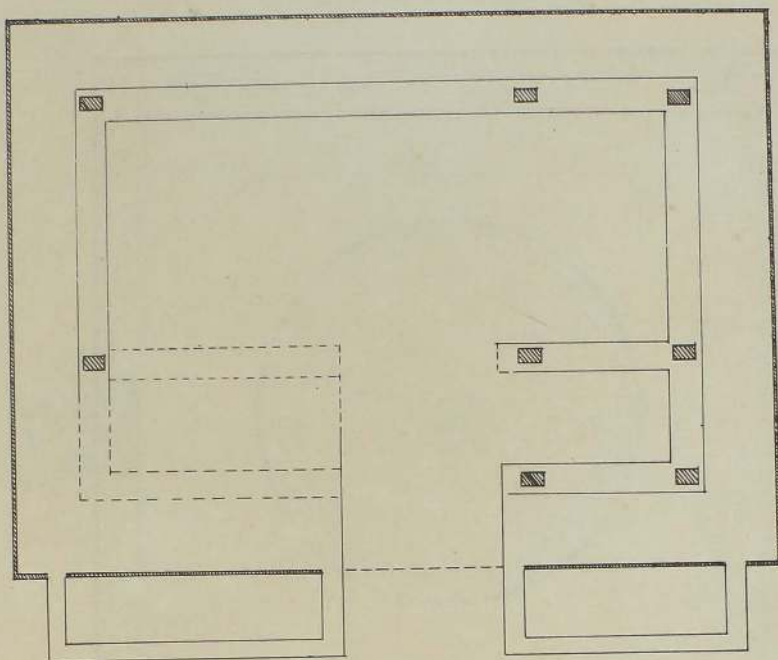
Side elevation (South)



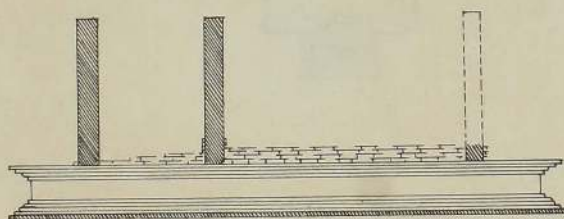
Front elevation (East)

Scale : c.m

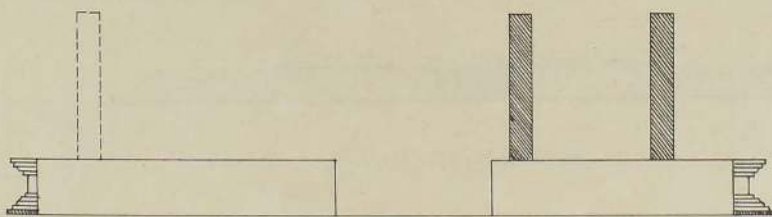
Fig. 12



Cell E Plan



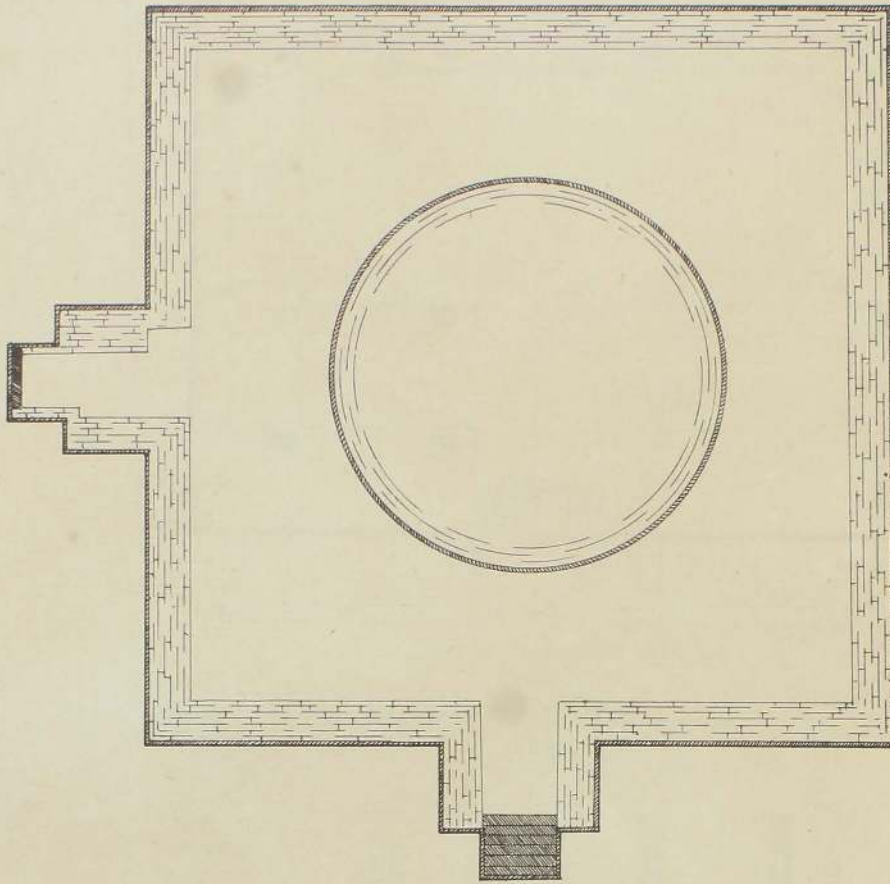
Side elevation (North)



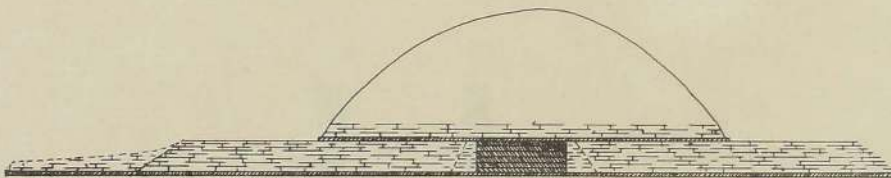
Front elevation (East)

Scale : 0 50 100 150 200 250 c.m

Fig. 13



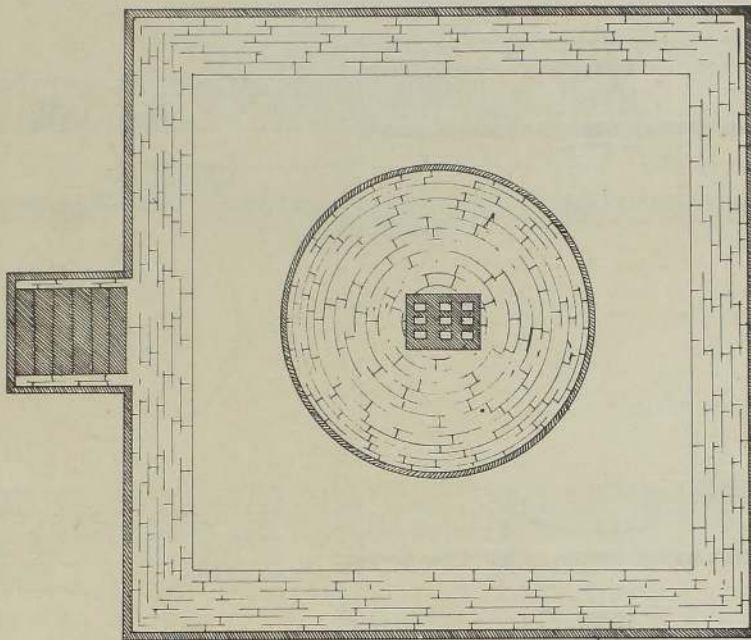
Ground plan



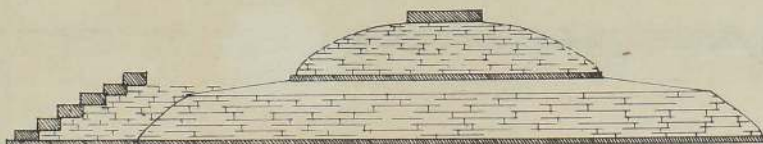
Elevation (South side)

Scale : 0 50 100 150 200 250 c.m

Fig. 14



Ground plan



Side elevation (North)

Scale : 0 50 100 150 200 c m

Fig. 15

Ground plan and side elevation (East)

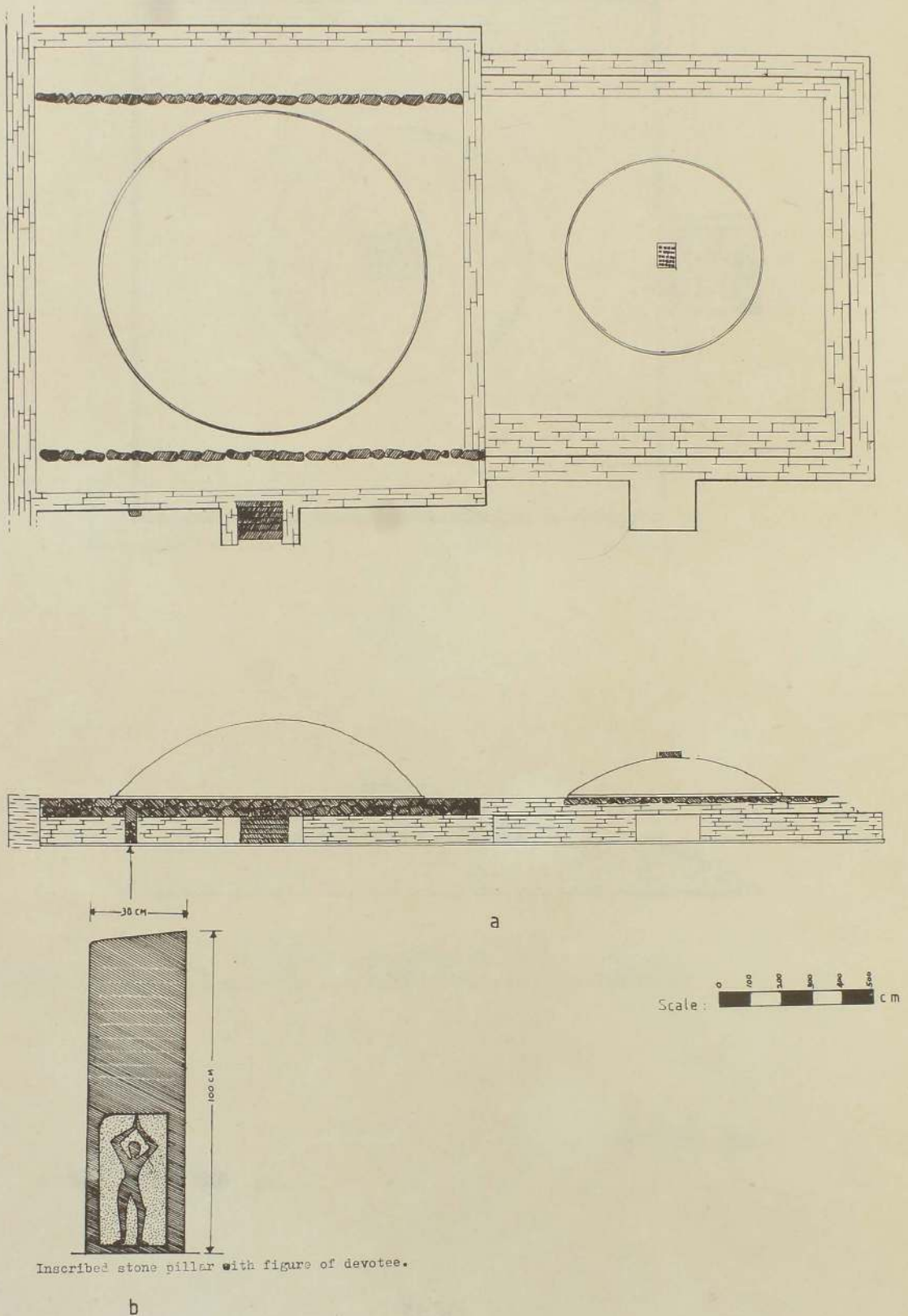
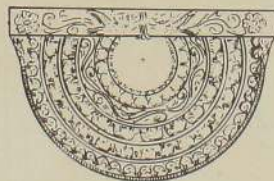
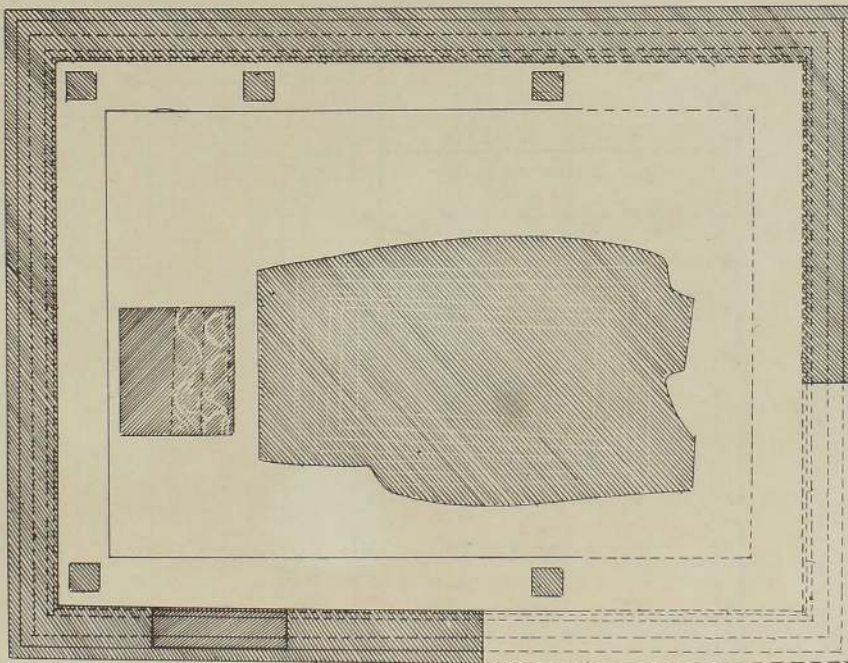
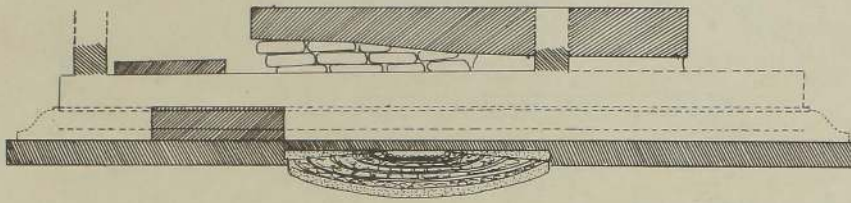


Fig. 16

Pavilion

Elevation and ground plan



Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 c.m

Fig. 17

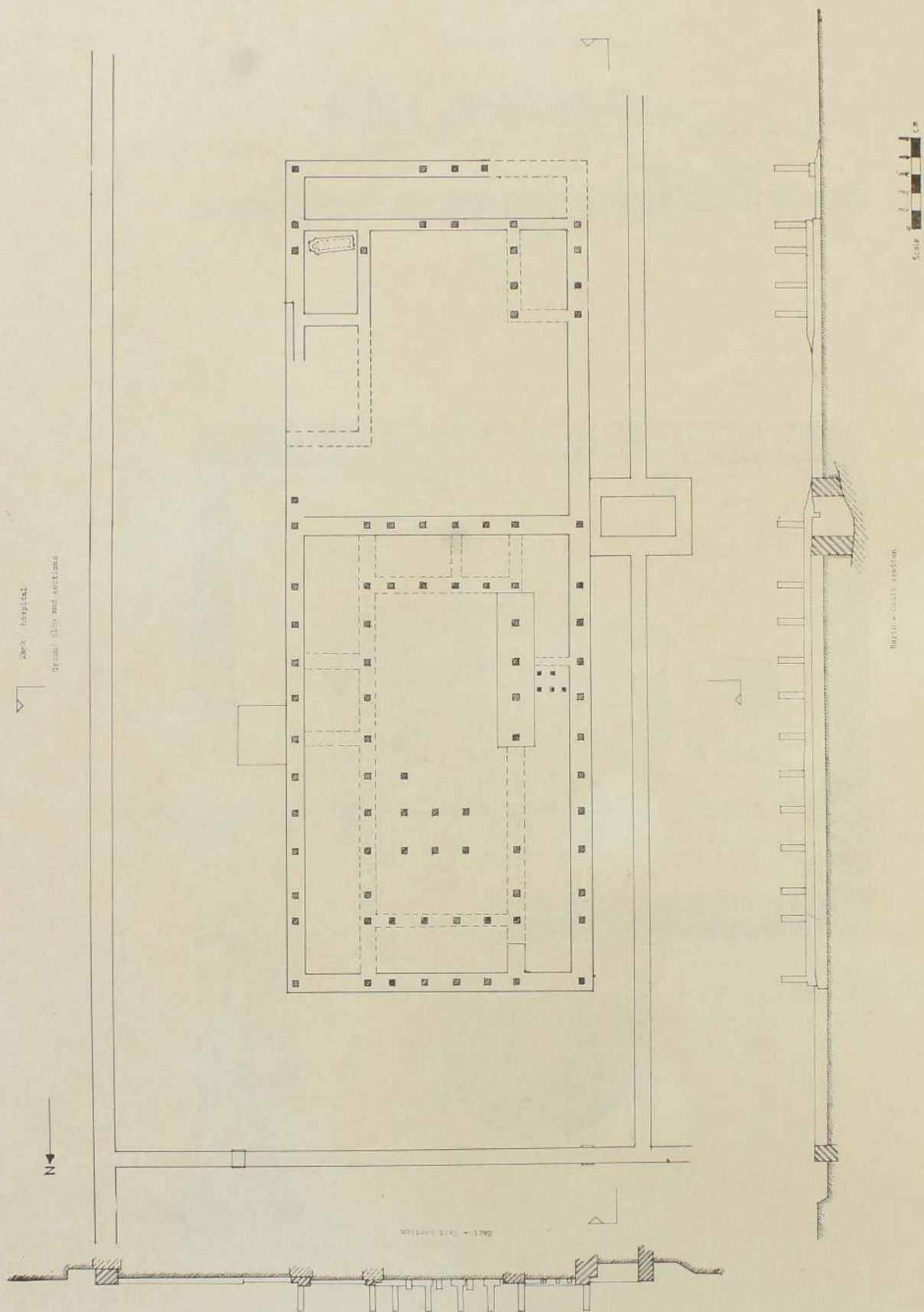
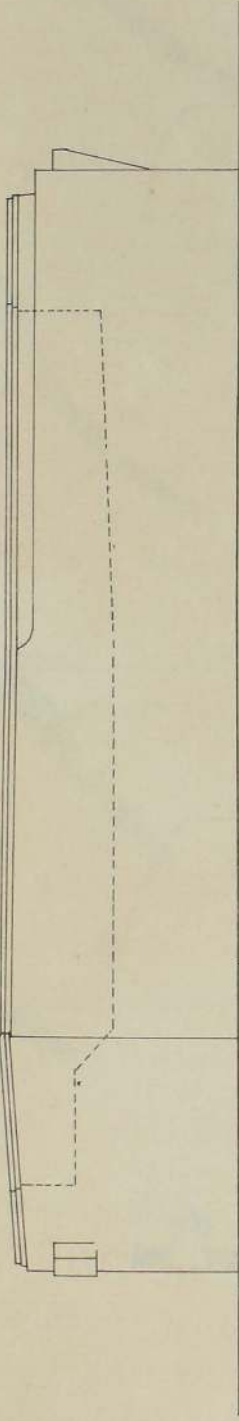
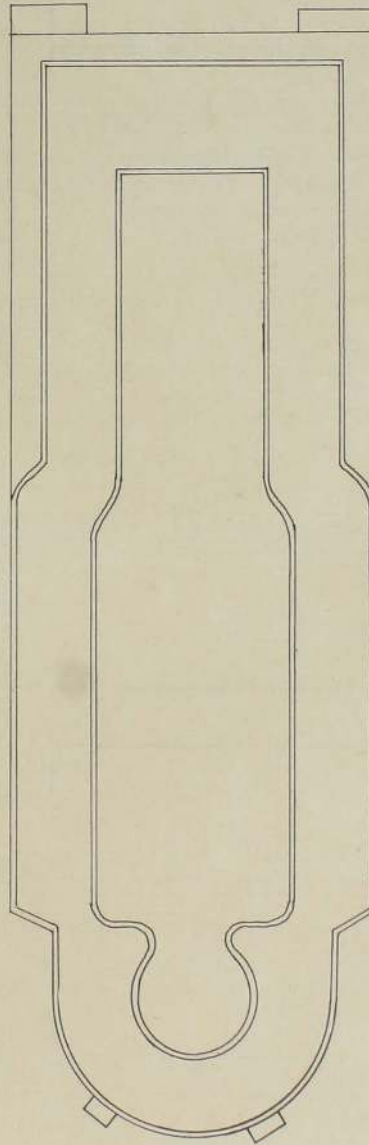


Fig. 18

Medicine Trough



Elevation



Plan

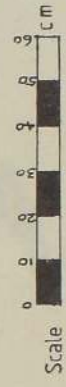
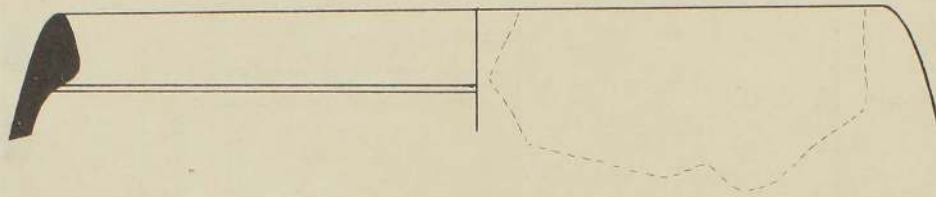
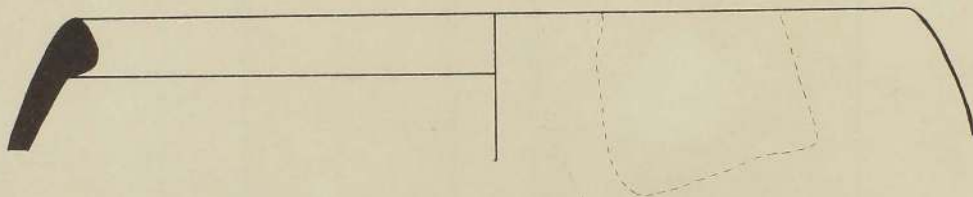


Fig. 19



a



b

Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 20

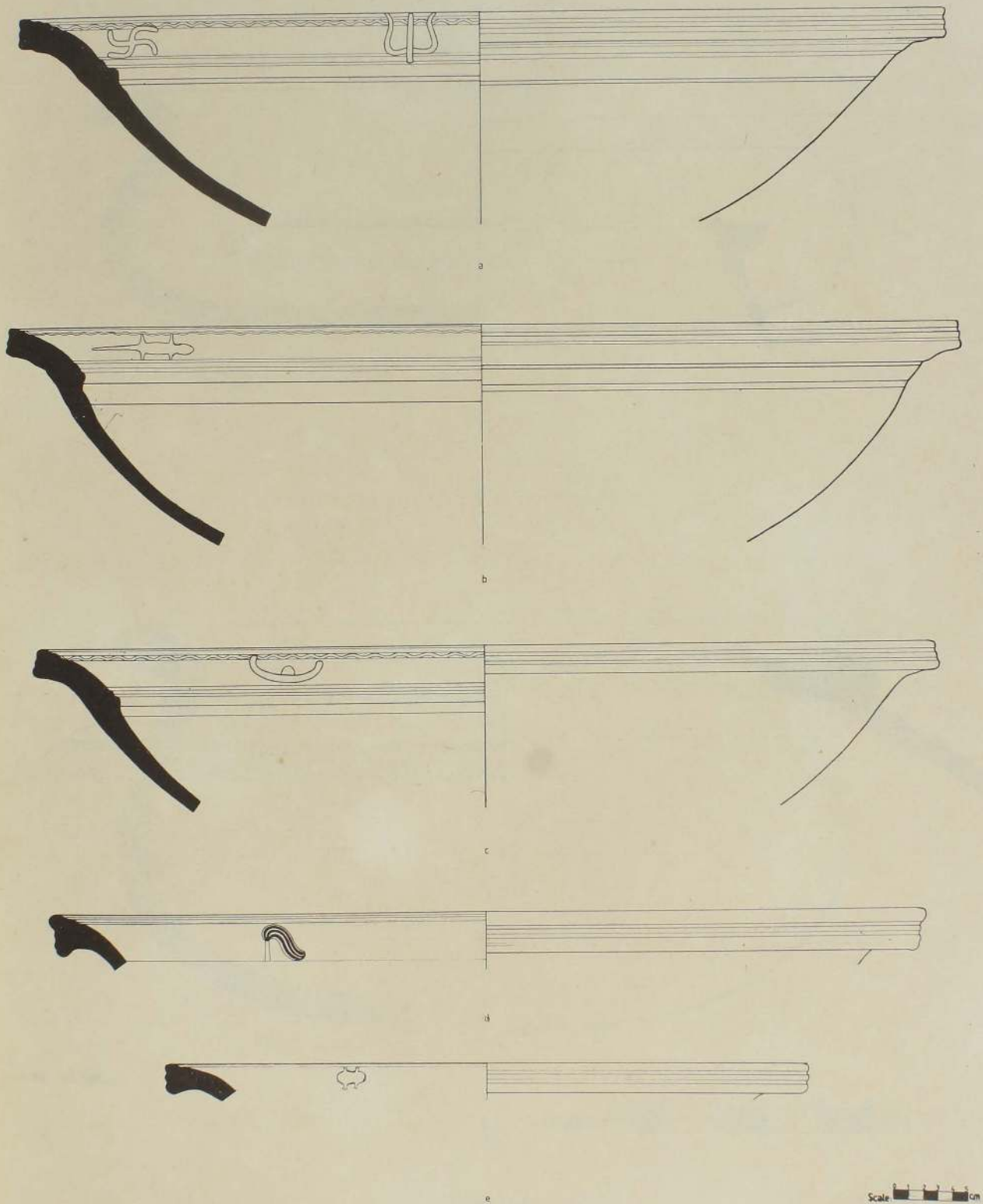
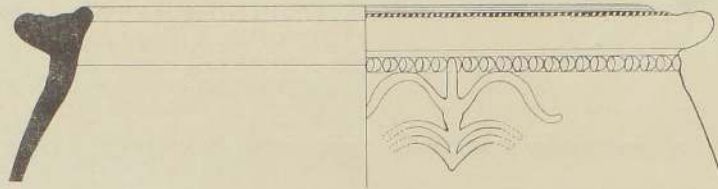
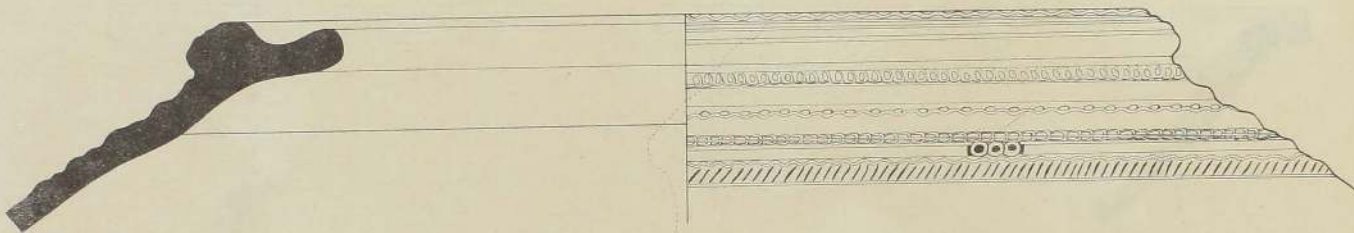


Fig. 21



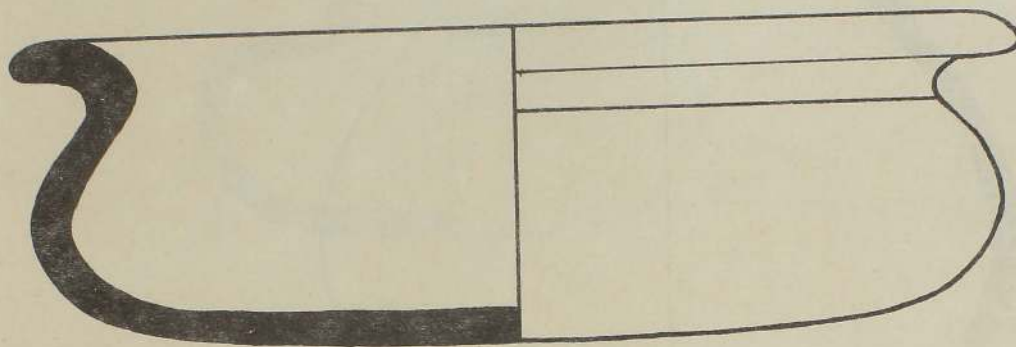
a



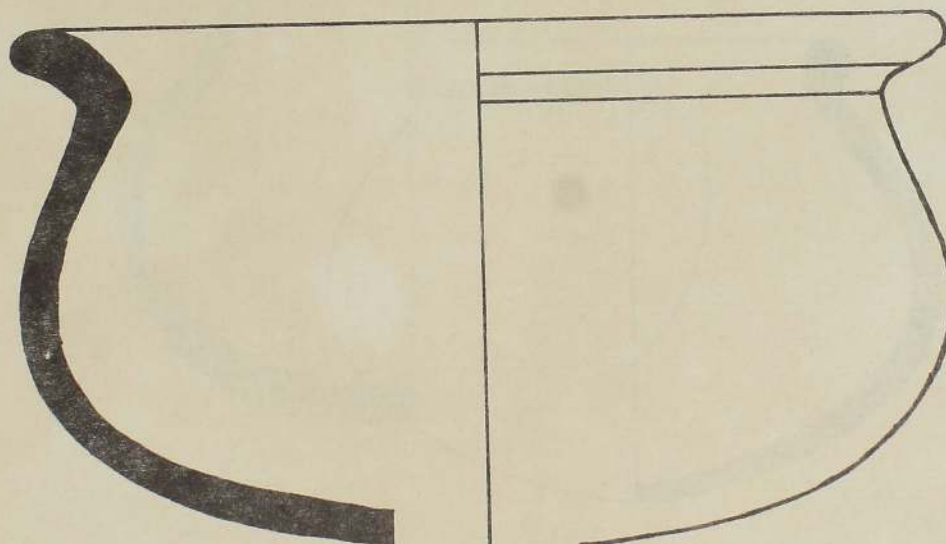
b

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 22



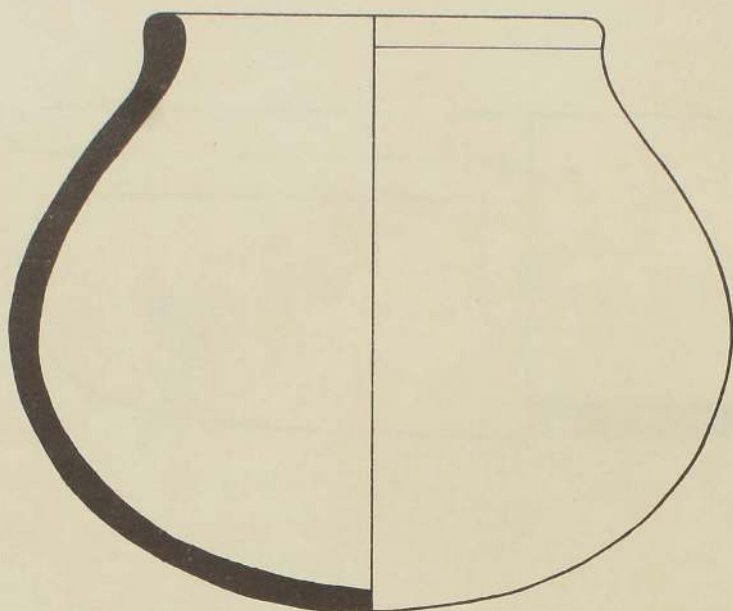
a



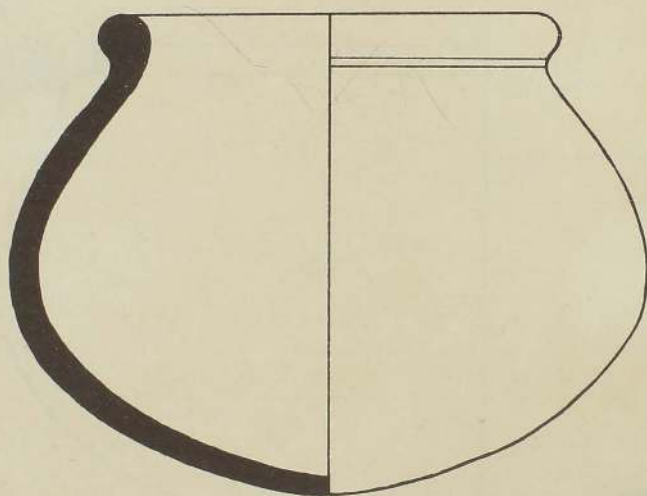
b

scale:  cm

Fig. 23



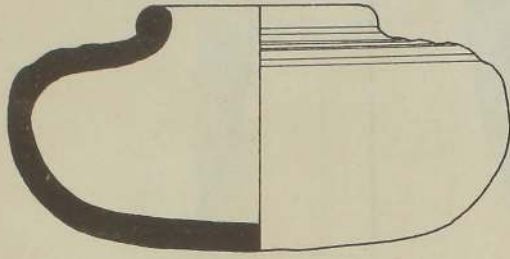
a



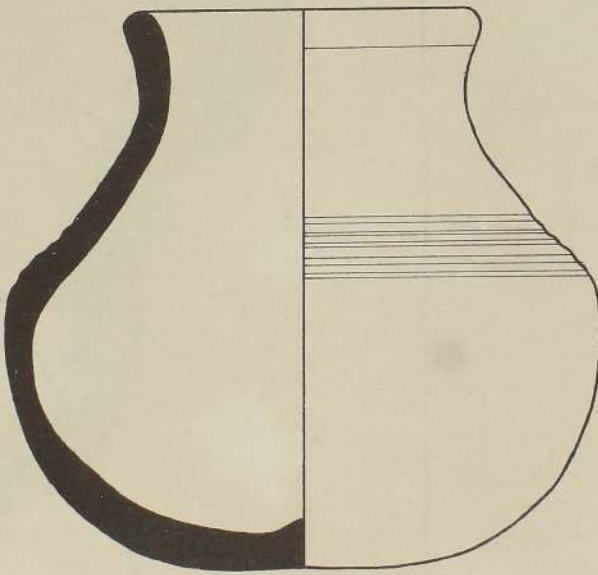
b

scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 24



a



b



Fig. 25

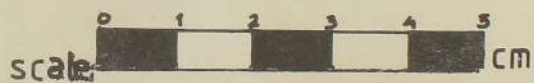
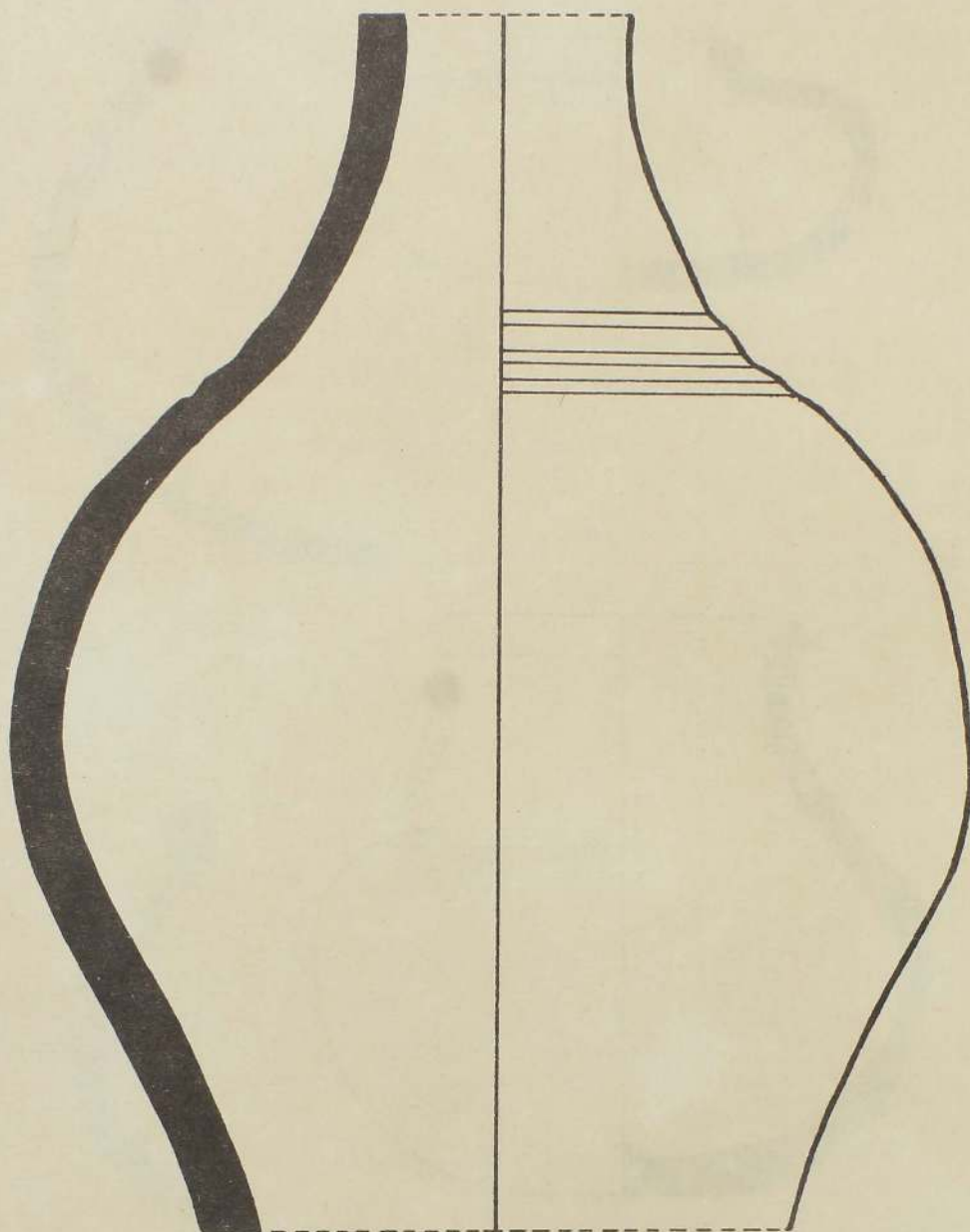
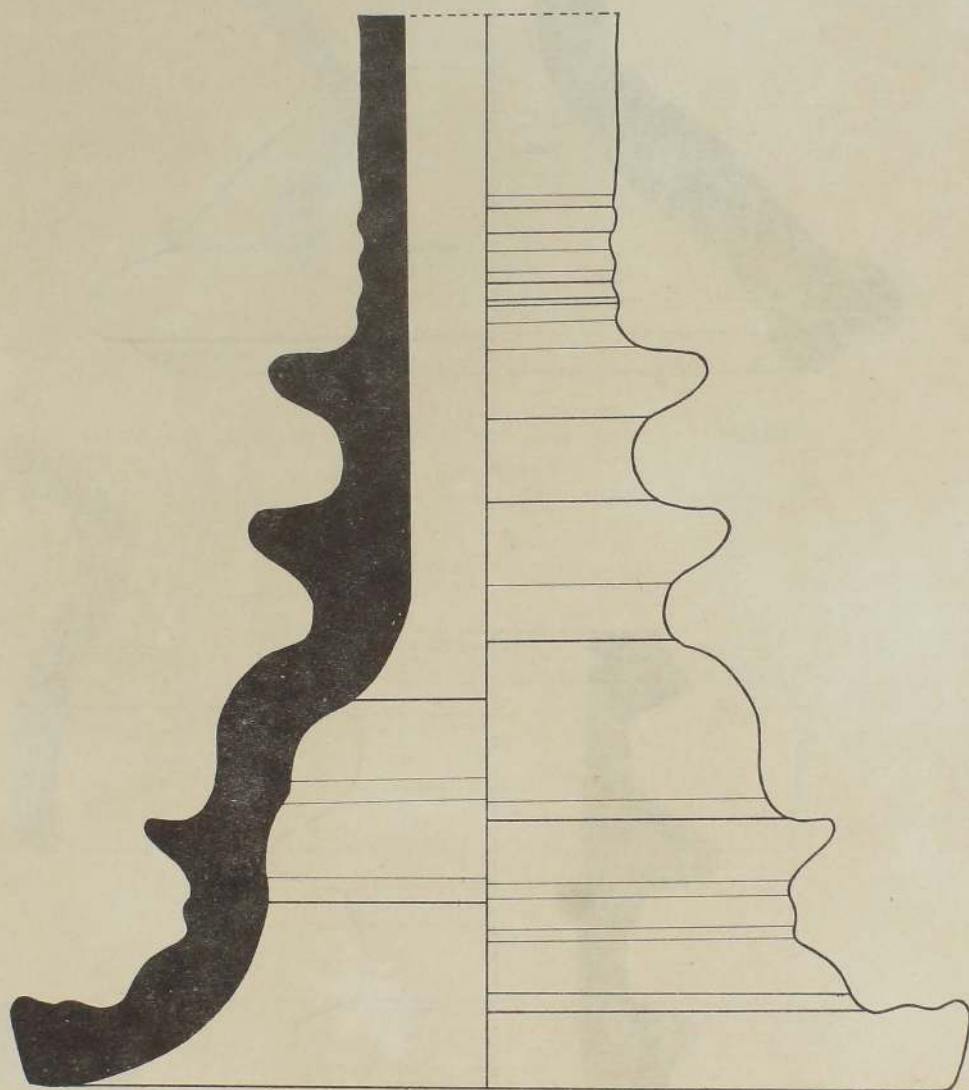
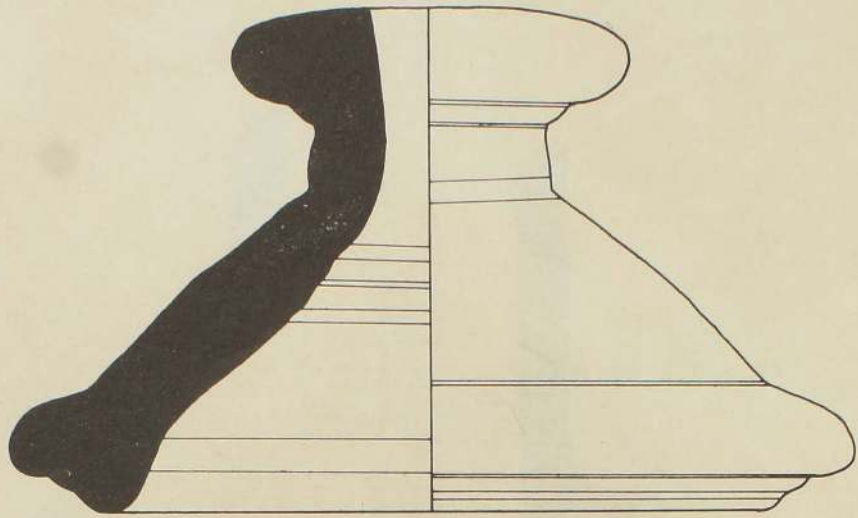


Fig. 26

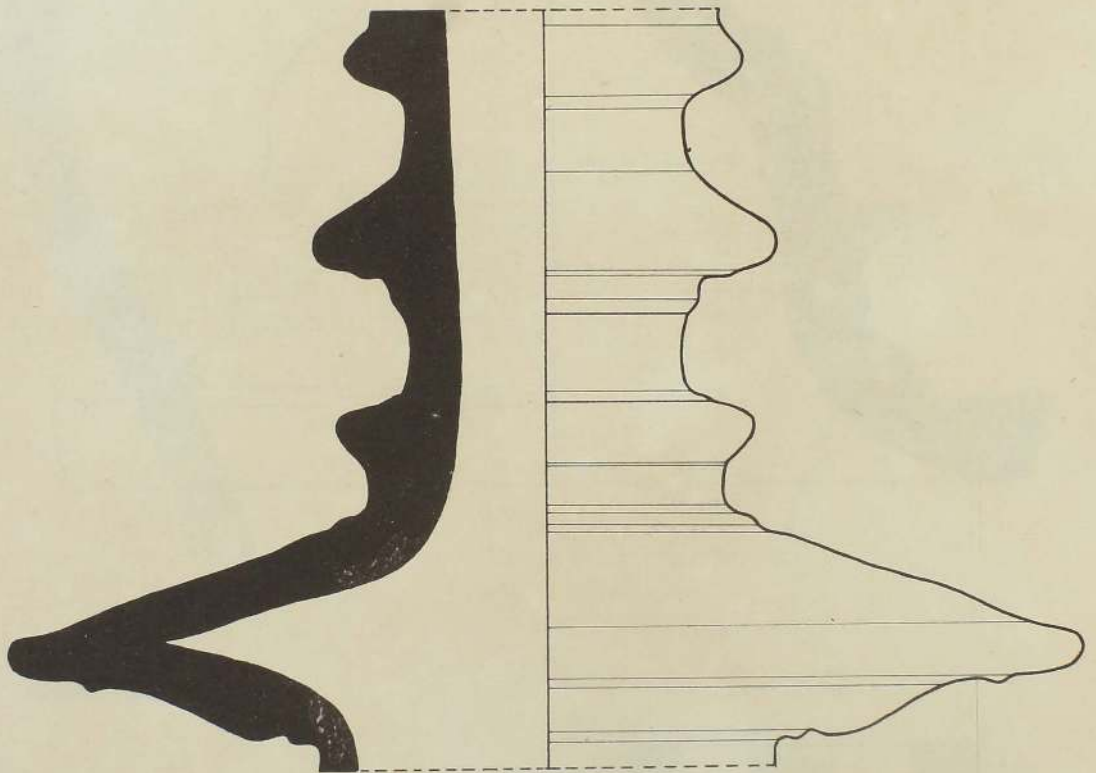


Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 27



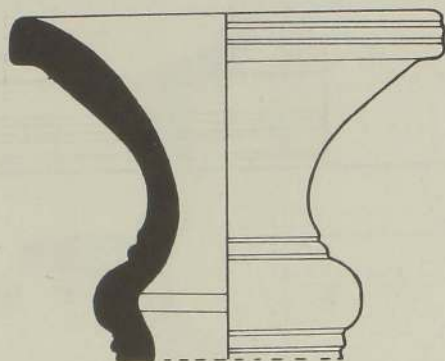
a



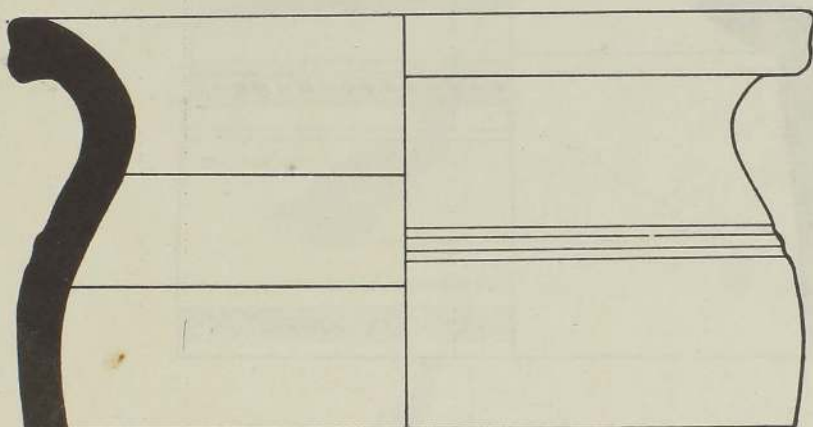
b

Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

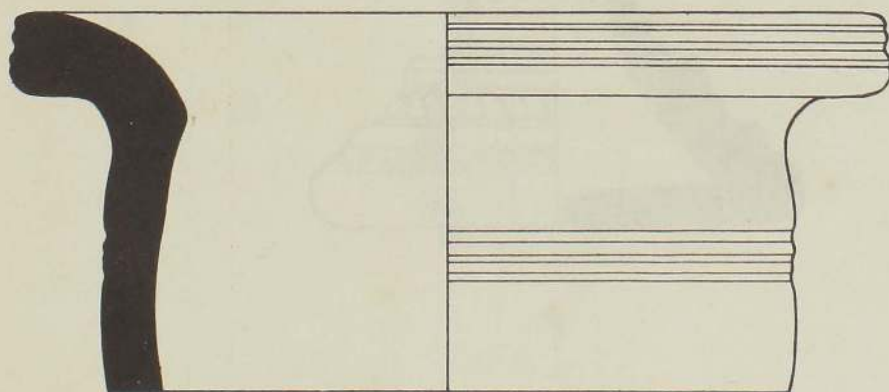
Fig. 28



a



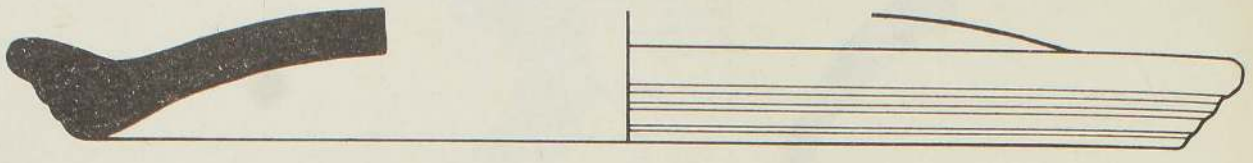
b



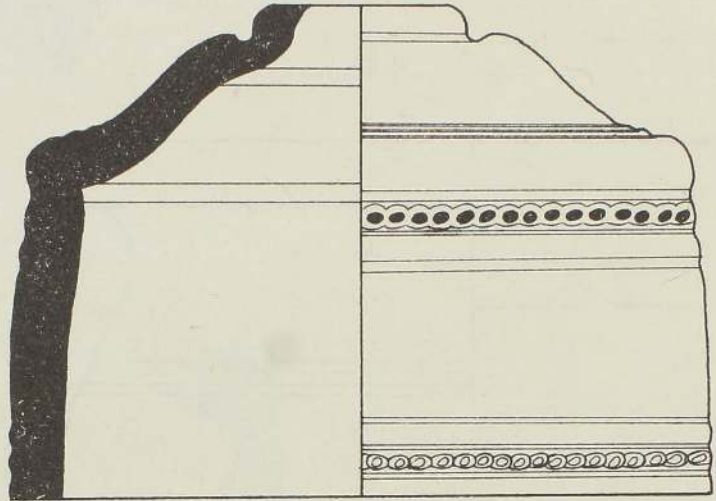
c

Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

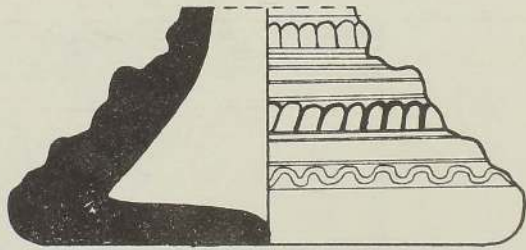
Fig.29



a



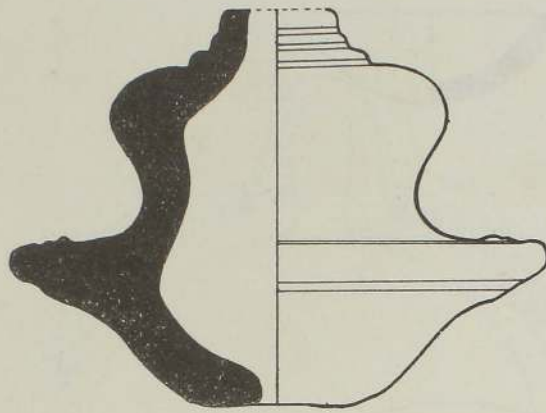
b



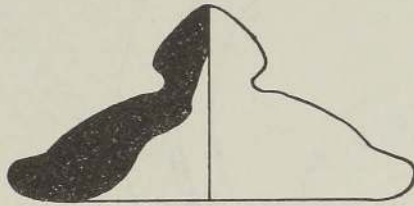
c



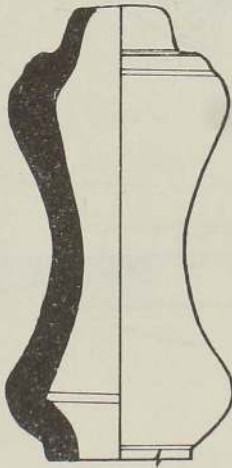
Fig. 30



a



b



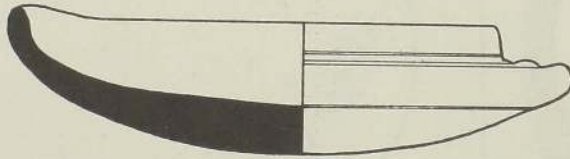
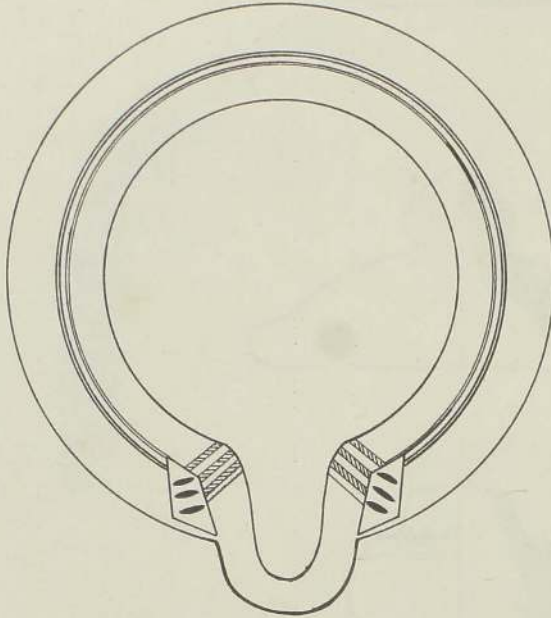
c

scale:  cm

Fig. 31



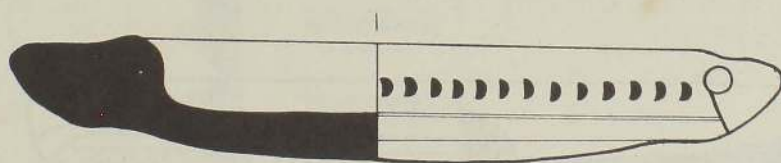
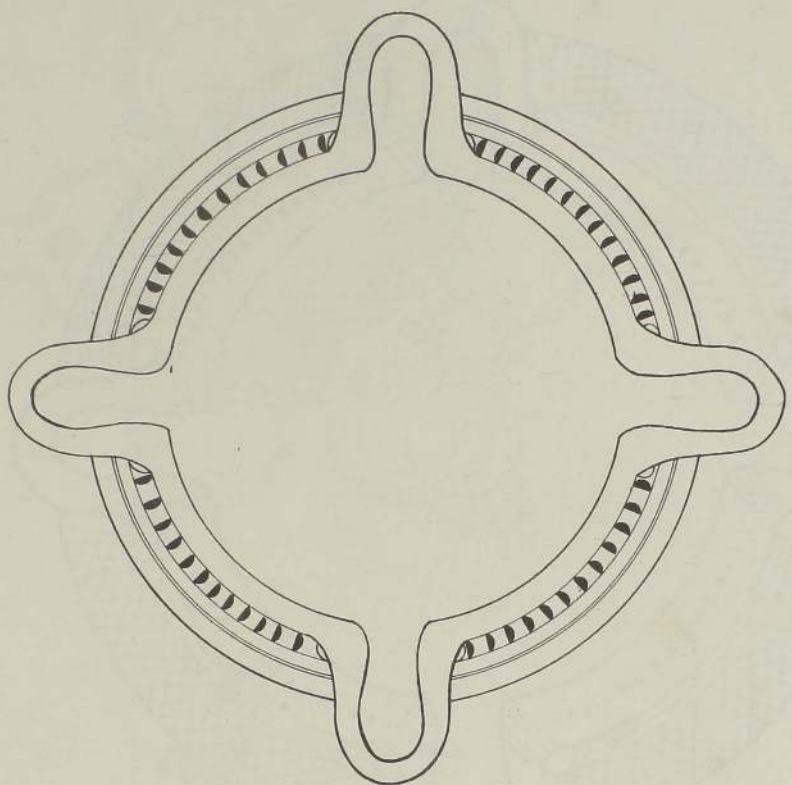
a



b

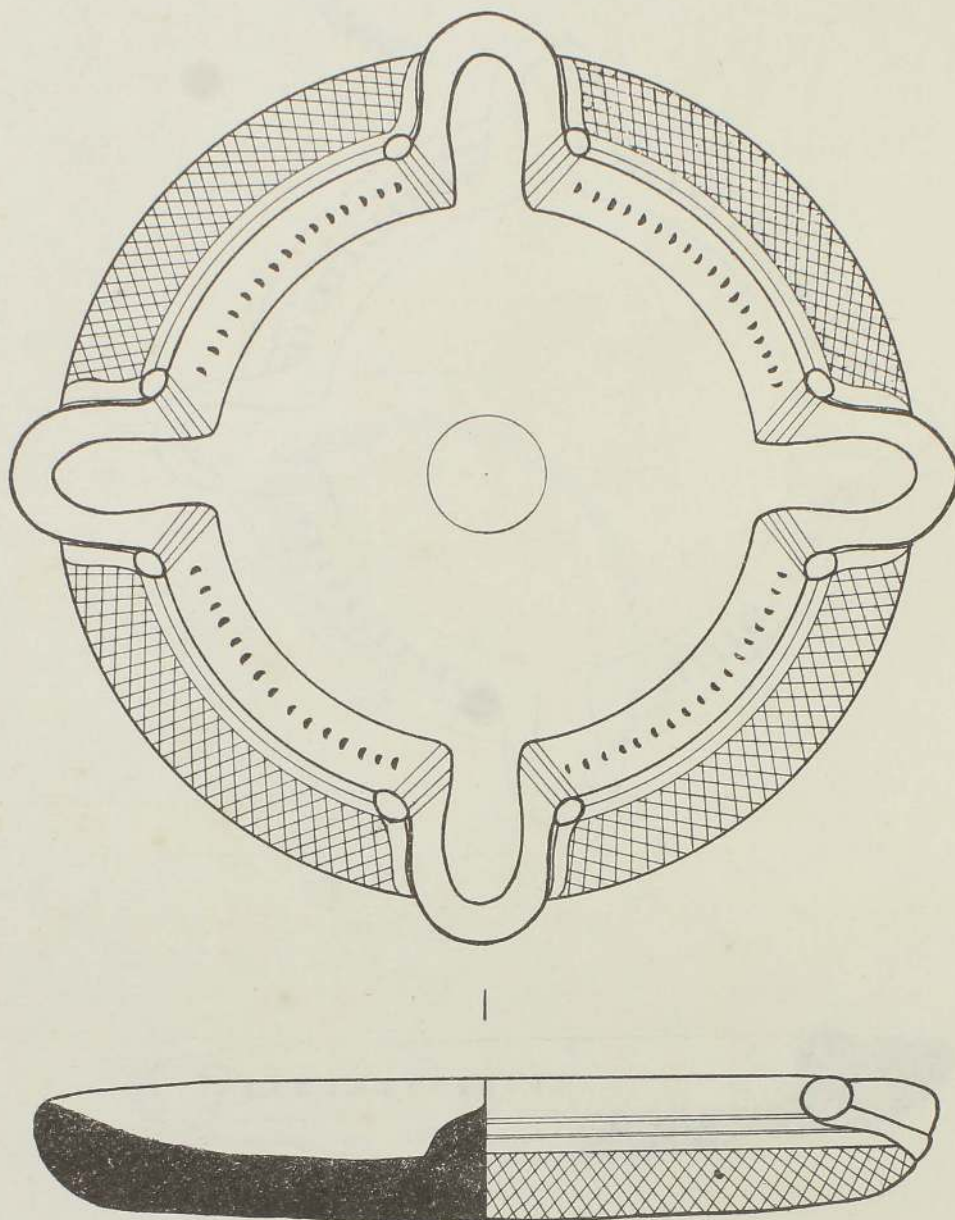
Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 32



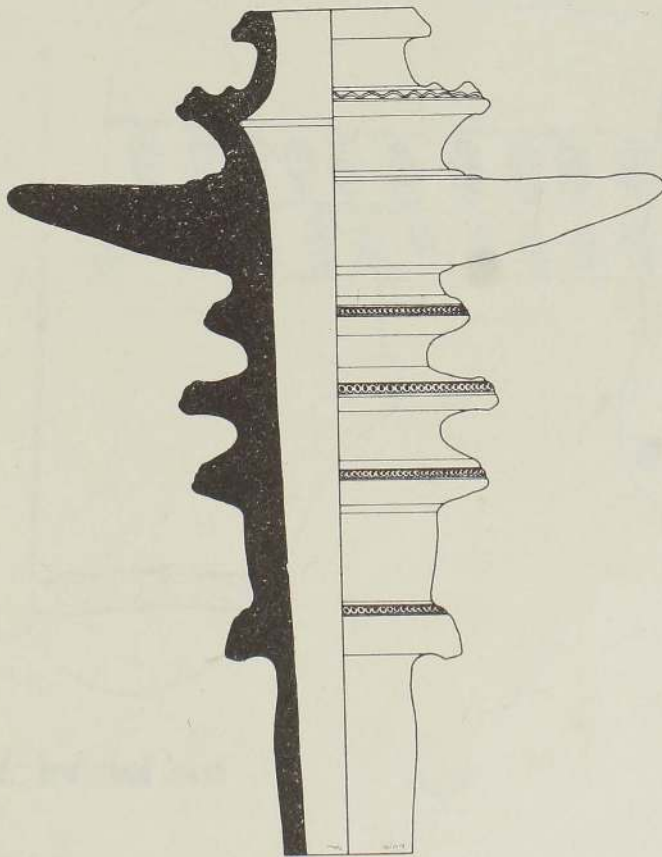
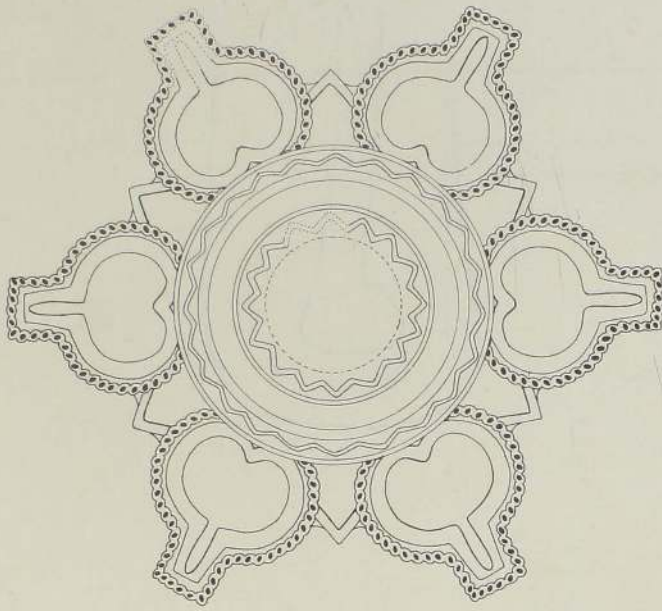
Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 33



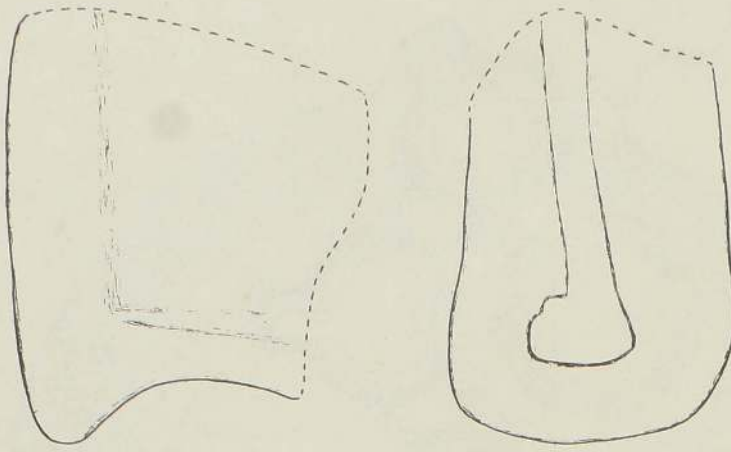
Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 34

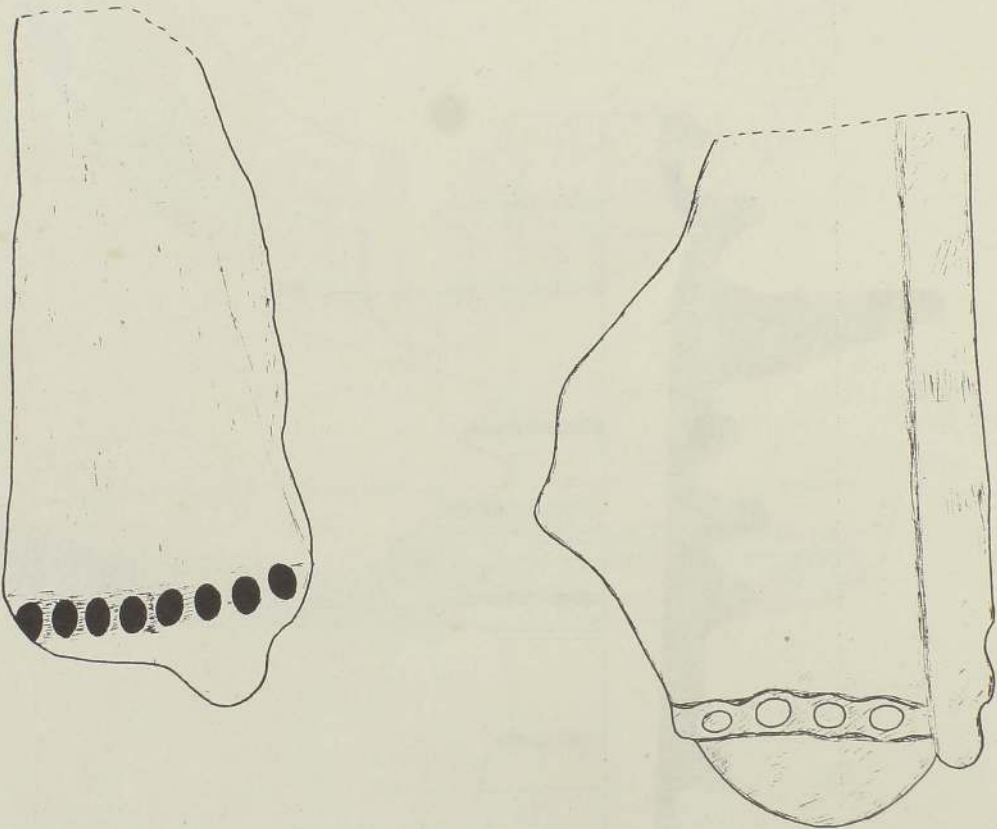


scale:  cm

Fig. 35

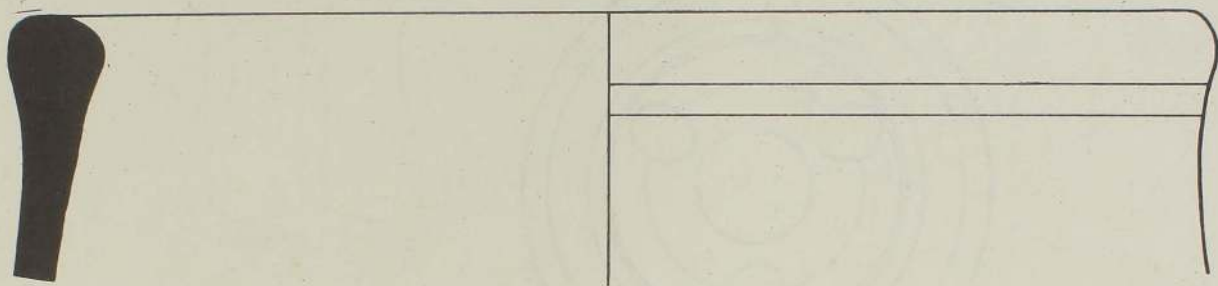


a



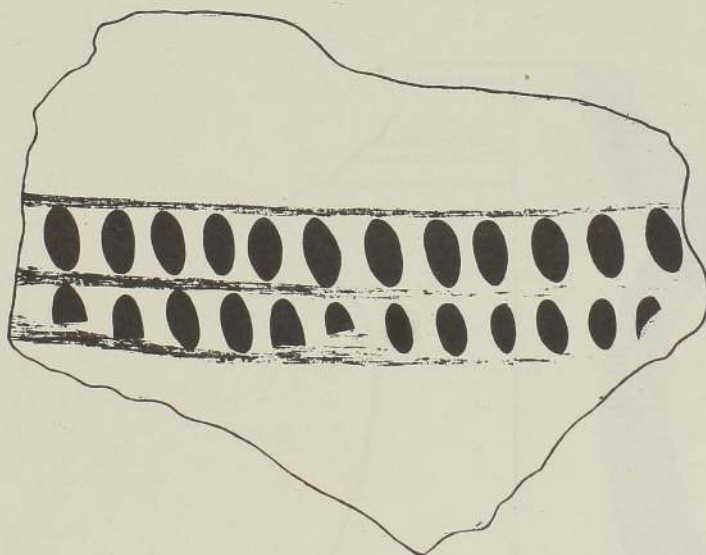
Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 36



a

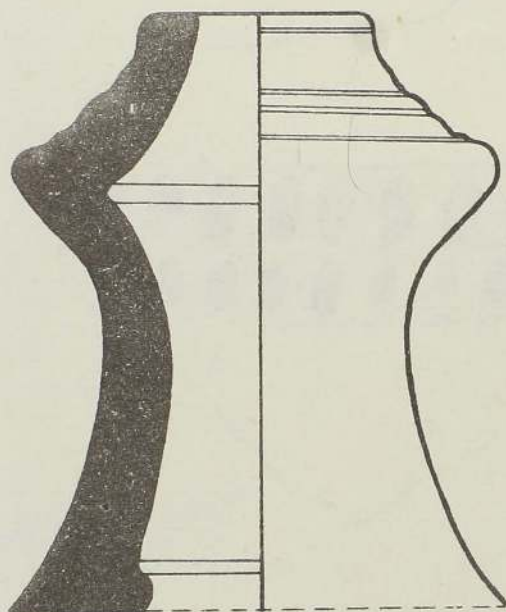
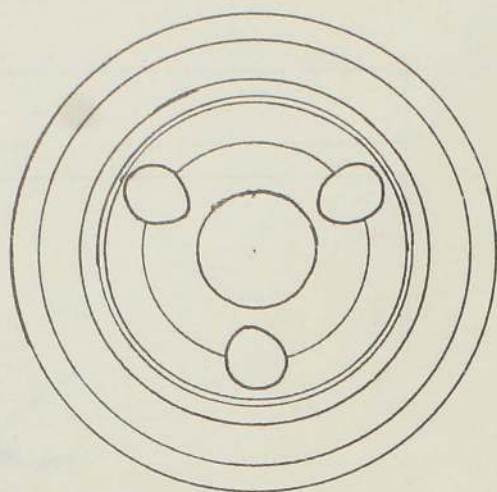
Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



b

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 37




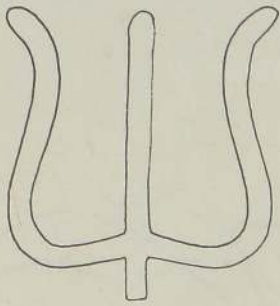
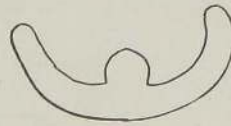
scale:  cm

Fig. 38



a



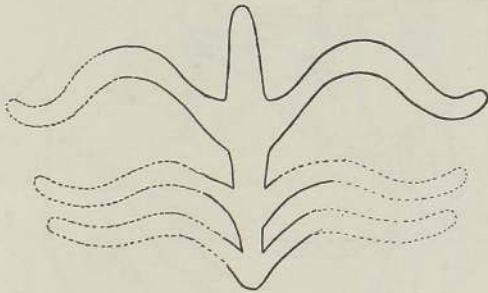
d



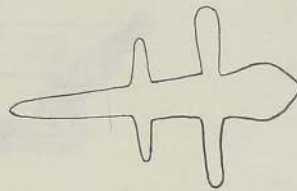
b



e



c



f



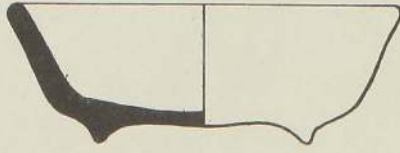
g

Scale :  cm

Fig. 39



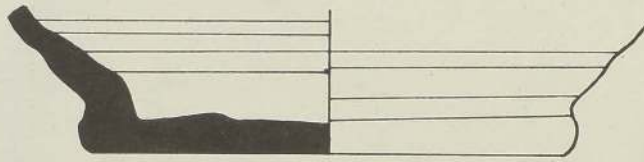
a



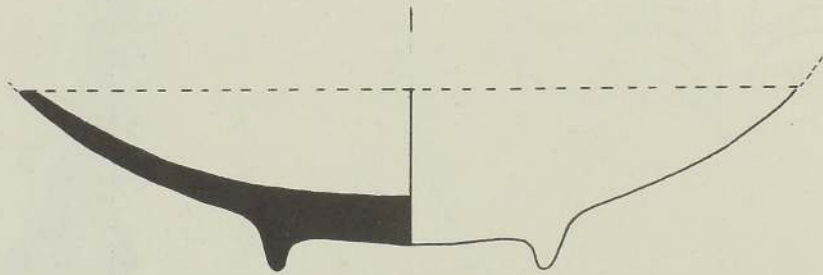
b



c



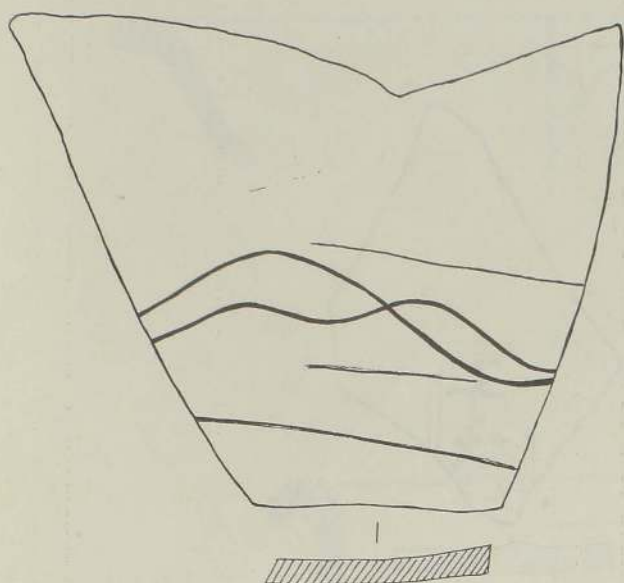
d



e

scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

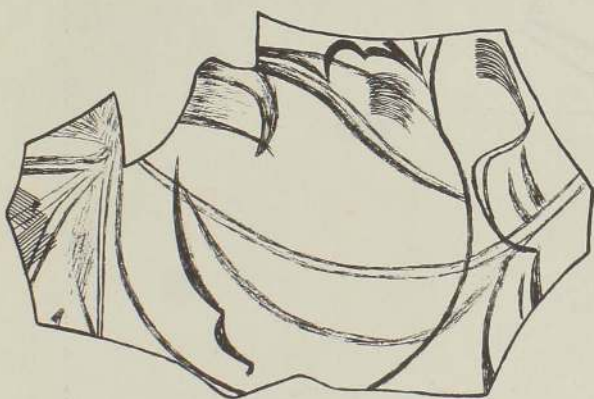
Fig. 40



a



c



b



d

Scale : 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 41

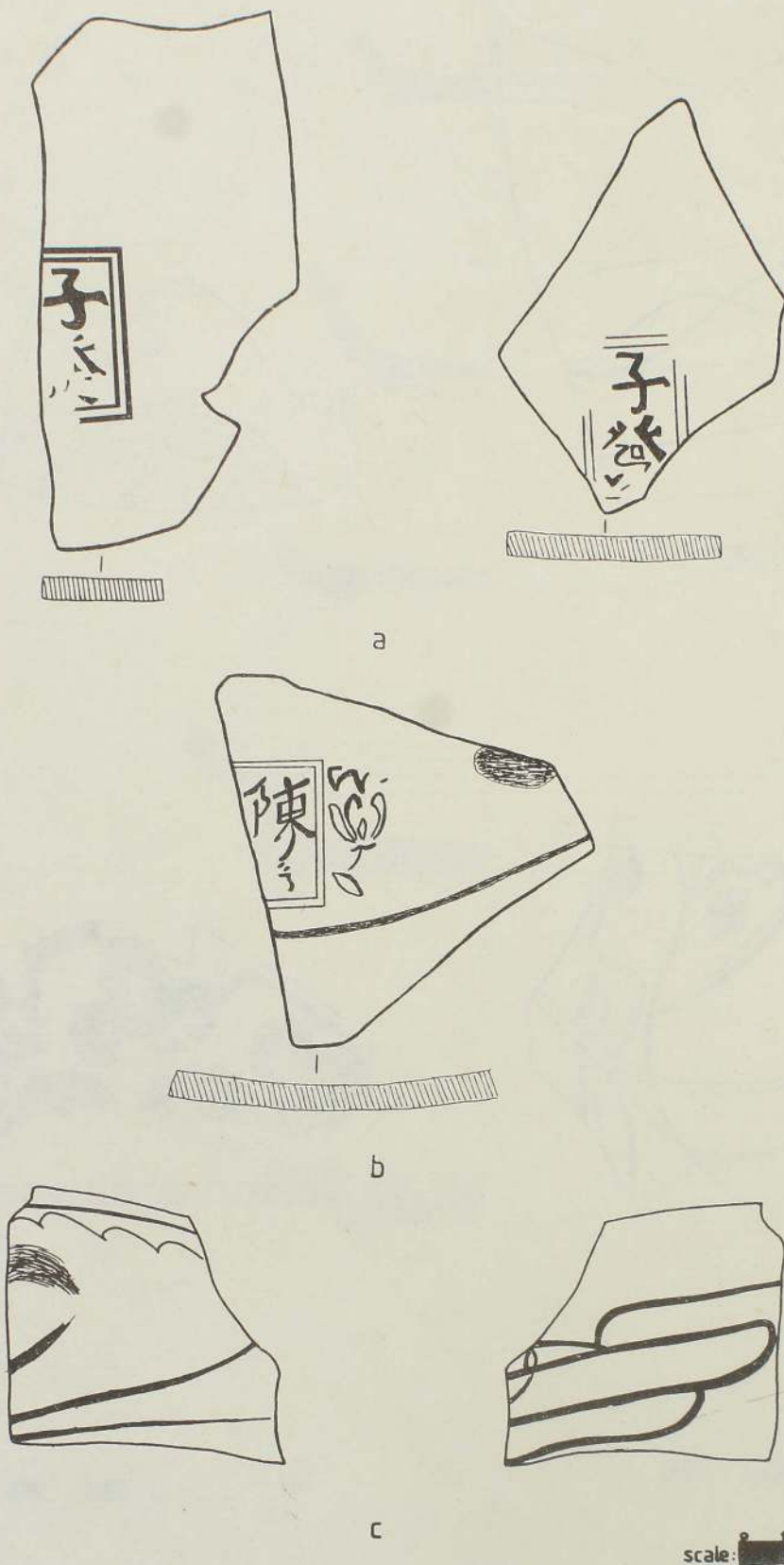
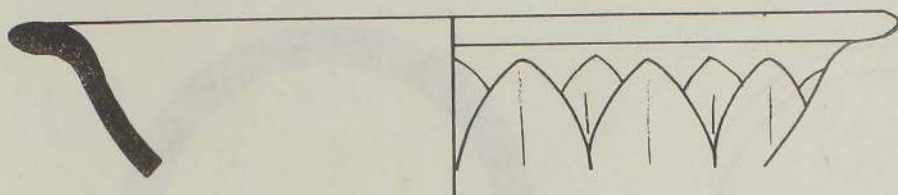
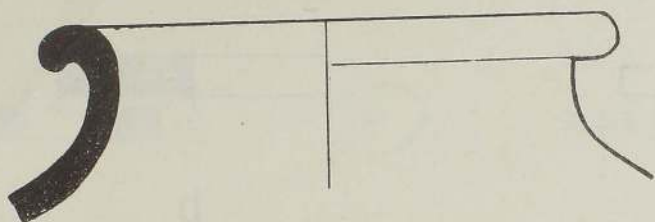


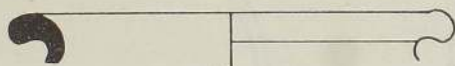
Fig. 42



a



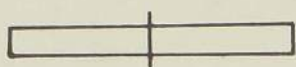
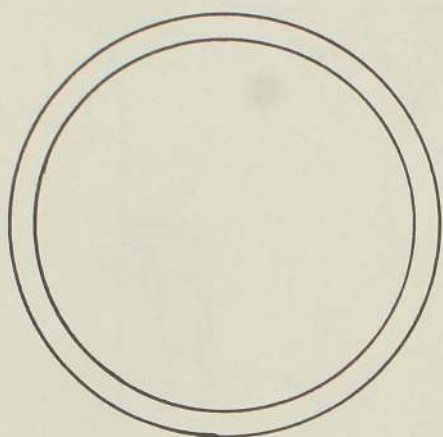
b



c

scale:  cm

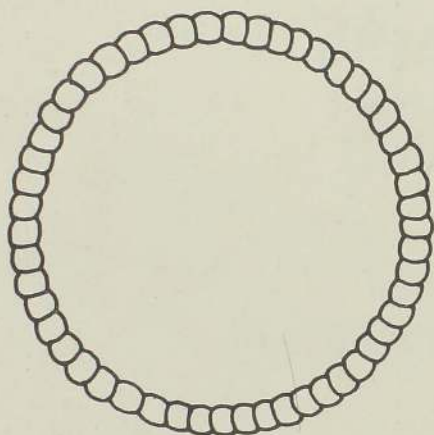
Fig. 43



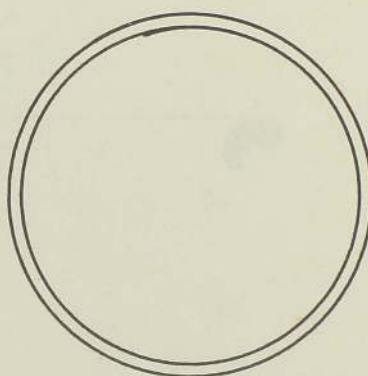
a



b



c



d



Fig. 44



a

scale: 0 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ 1 $1\frac{1}{3}$ $1\frac{2}{3}$ cm



c

scale: 0 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ 1 $1\frac{1}{3}$ $1\frac{2}{3}$ cm



d

scale: 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm



b

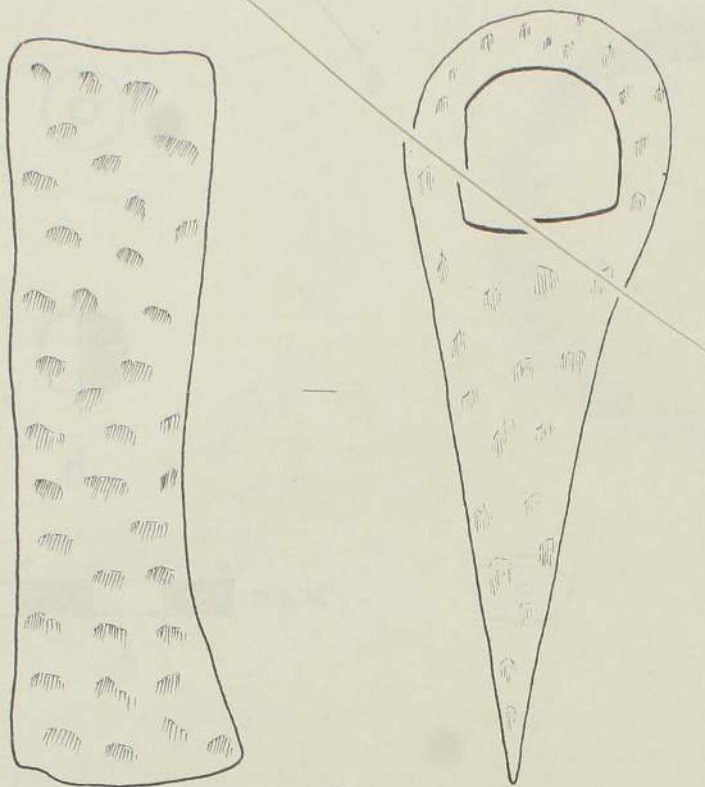
scale: 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$ cm



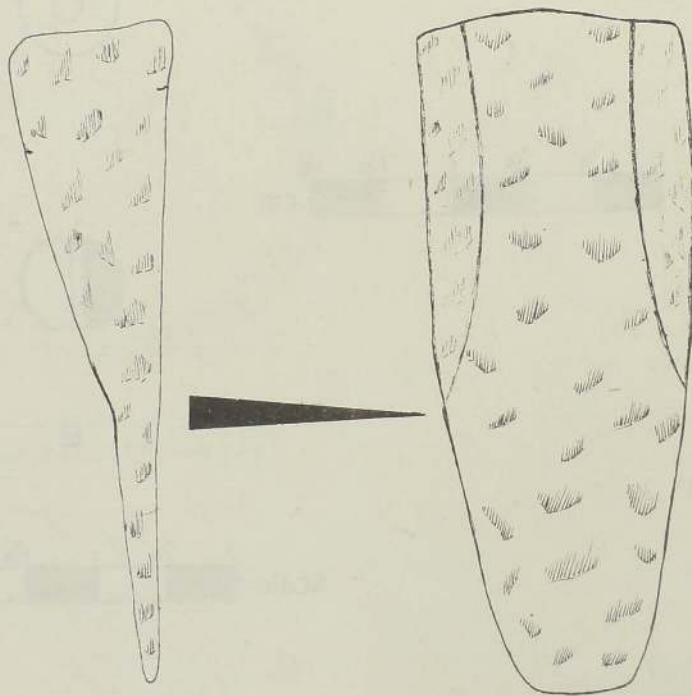
e

scale: 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm

Fig. 45



a



b



Fig. 46

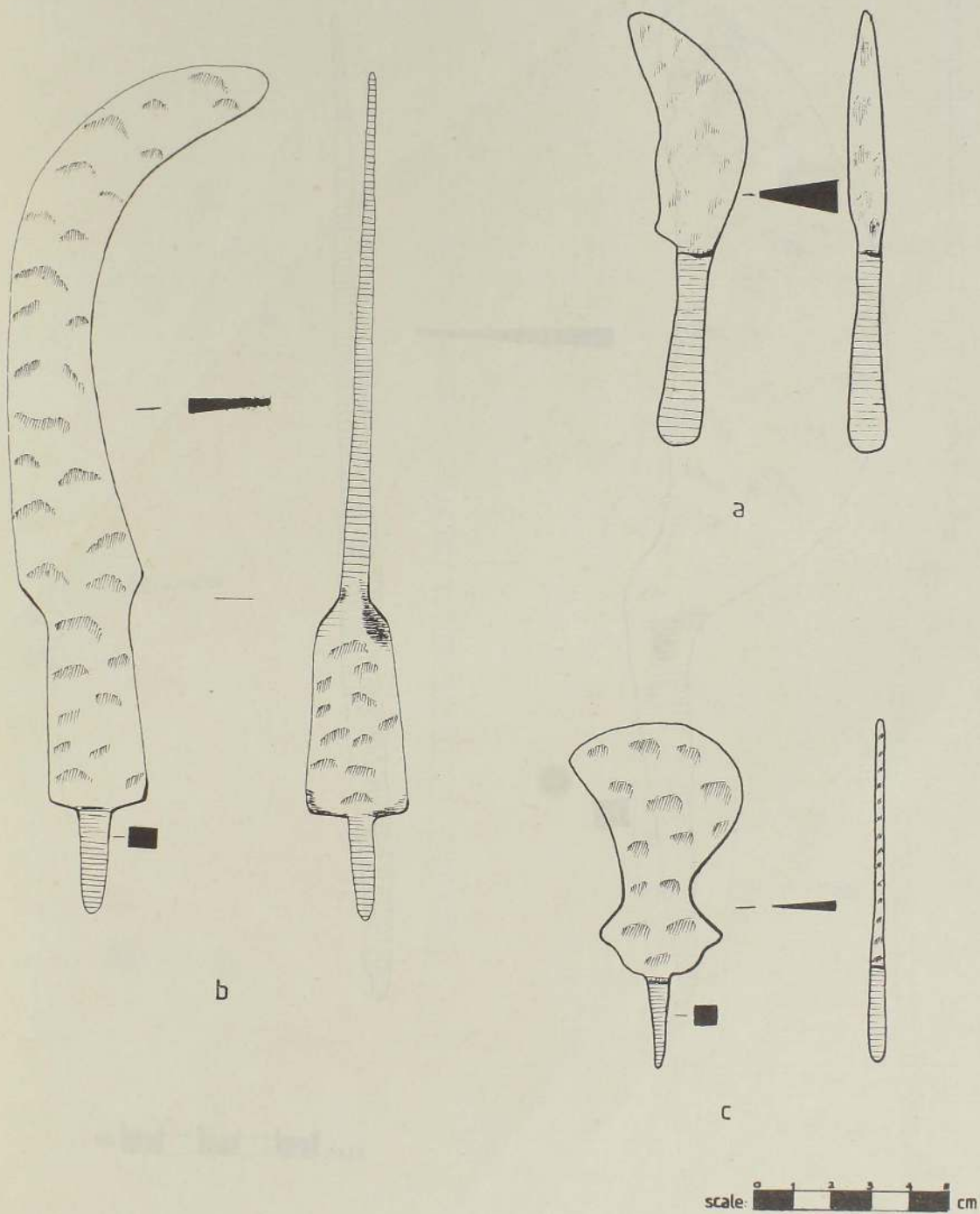
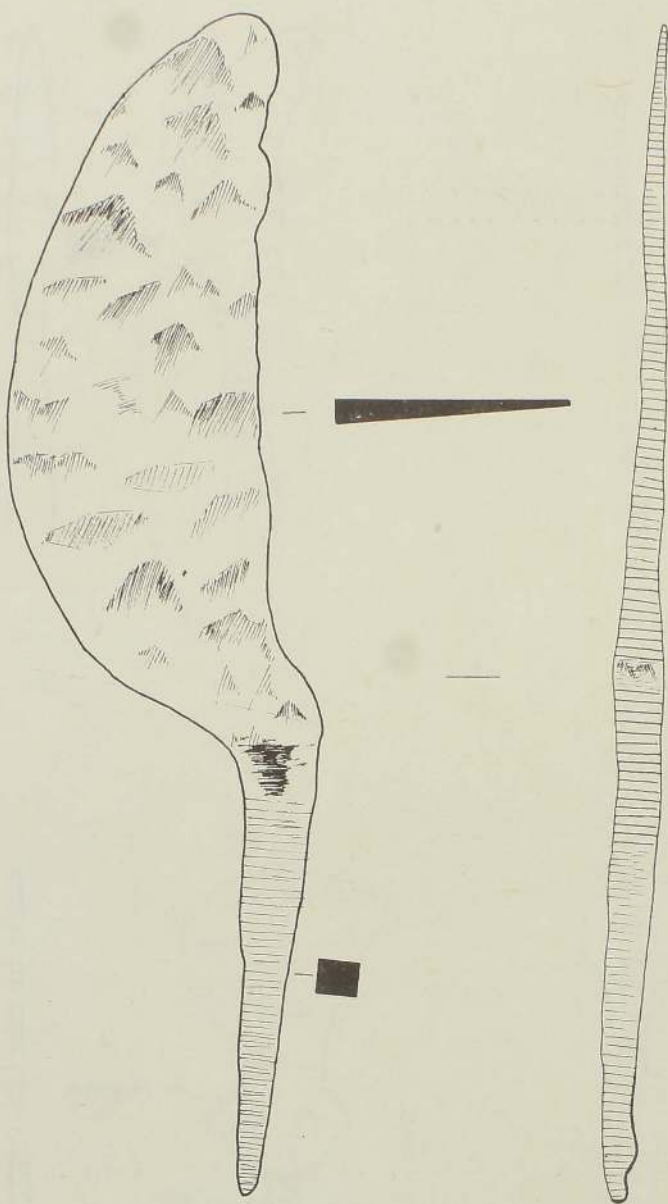


Fig. 47



scale 0 1 2 3 4 cm

Fig. 48

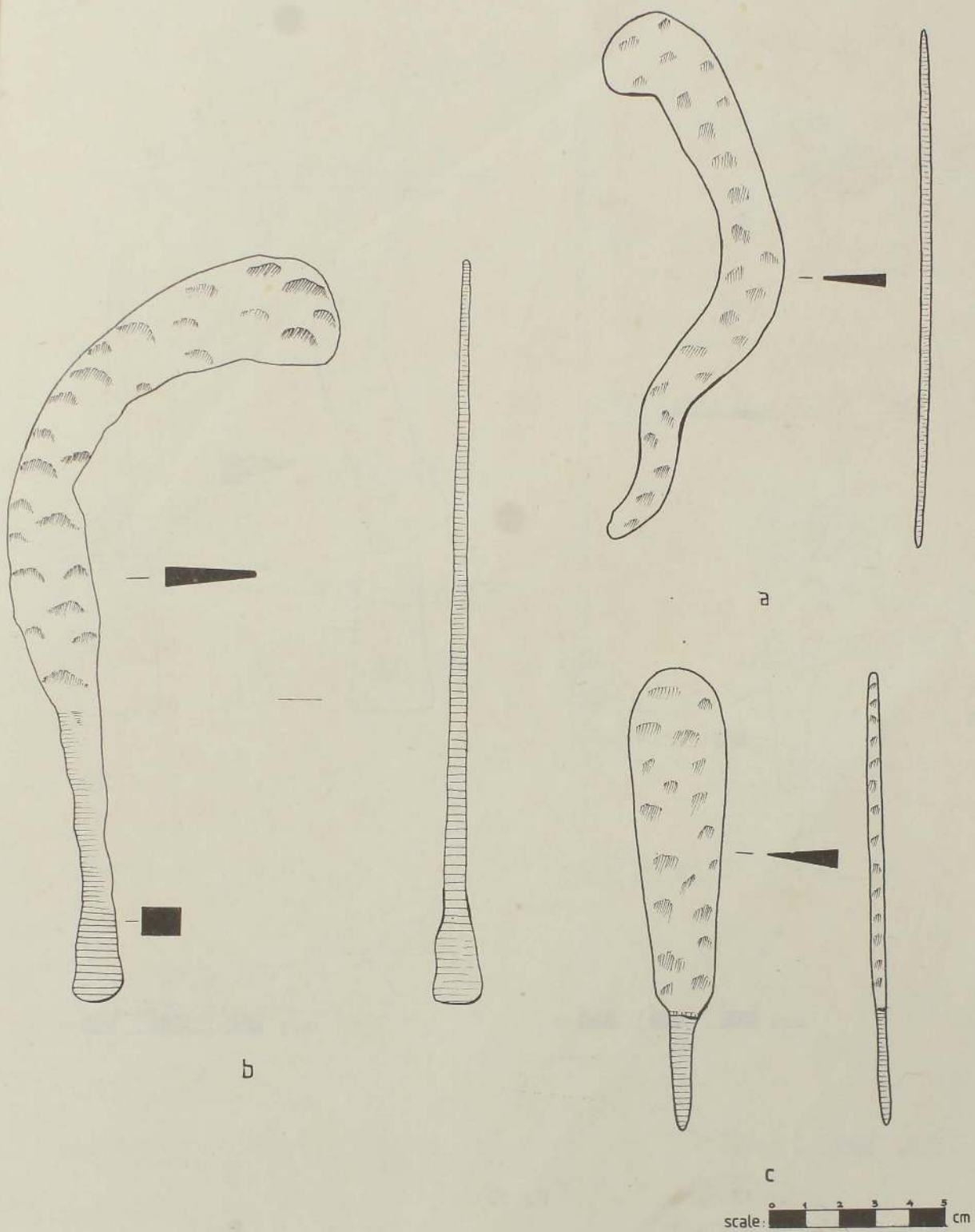
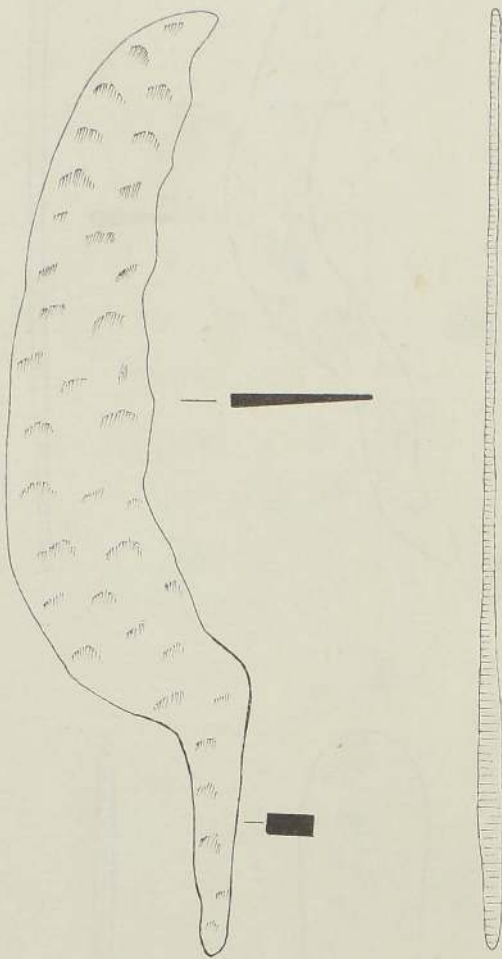
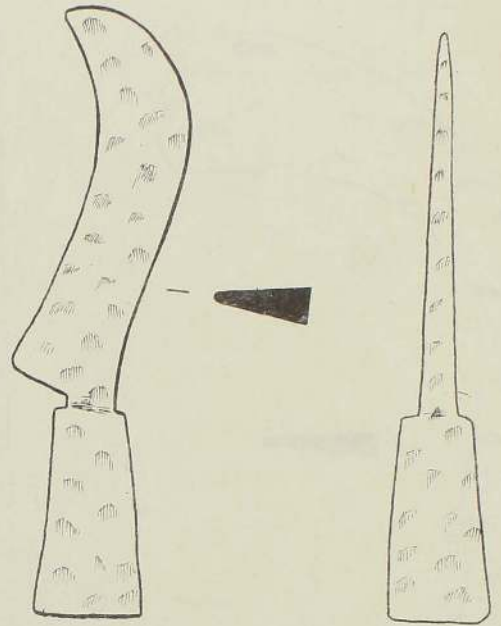


Fig. 49



a

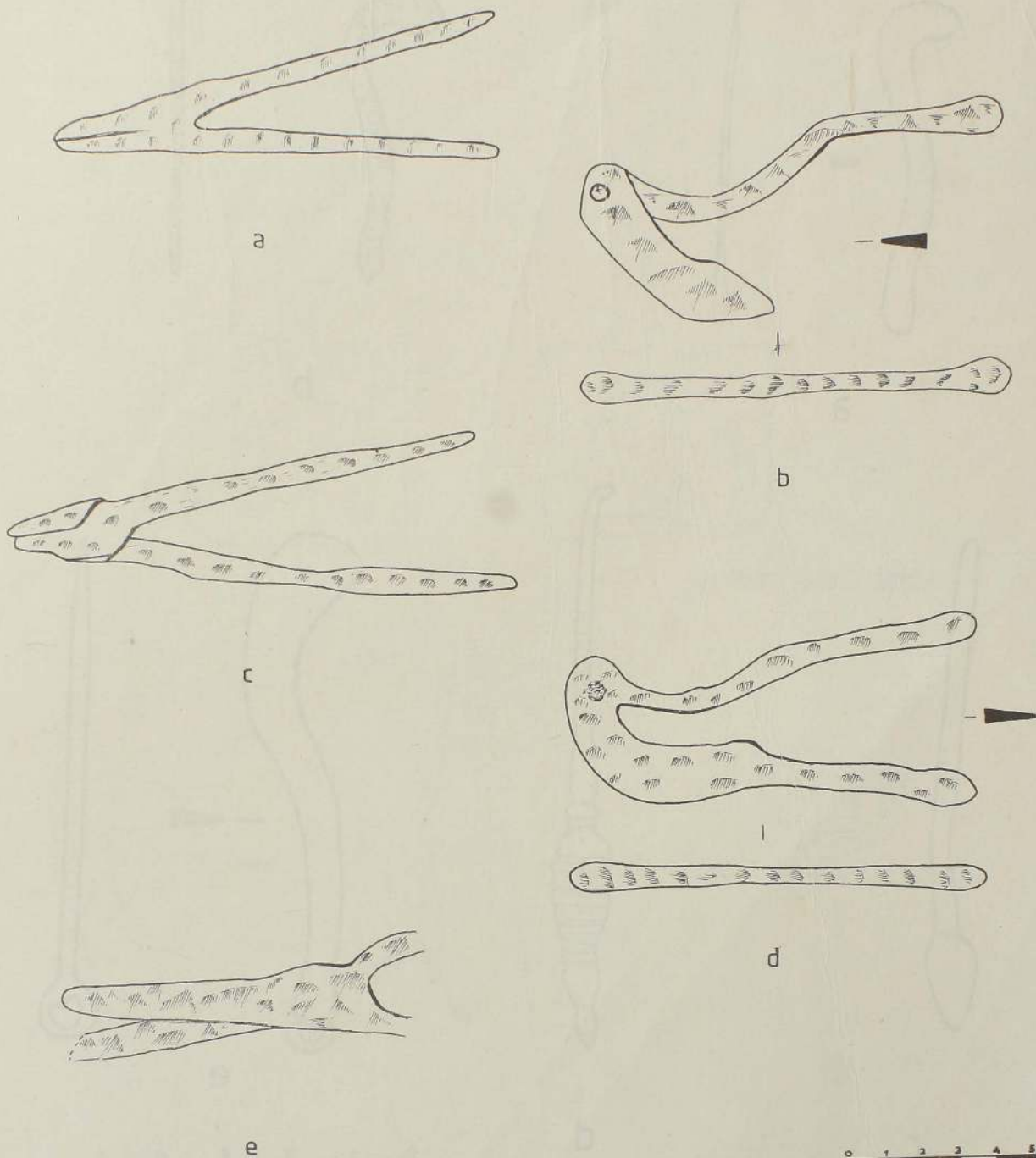
scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



b

Scale 0 2 4 6 8 10 cm

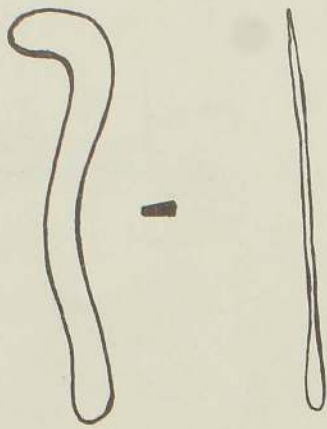
Fig. 50



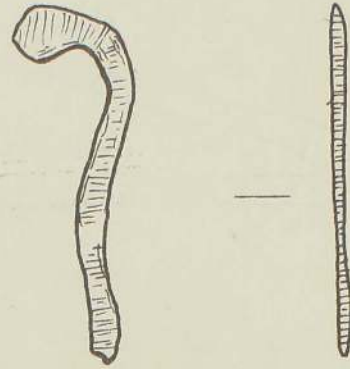
scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 51





a



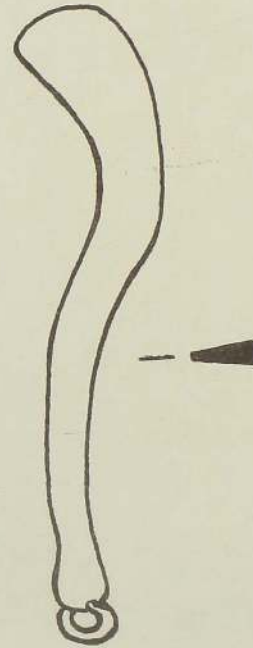
b



c



d



e



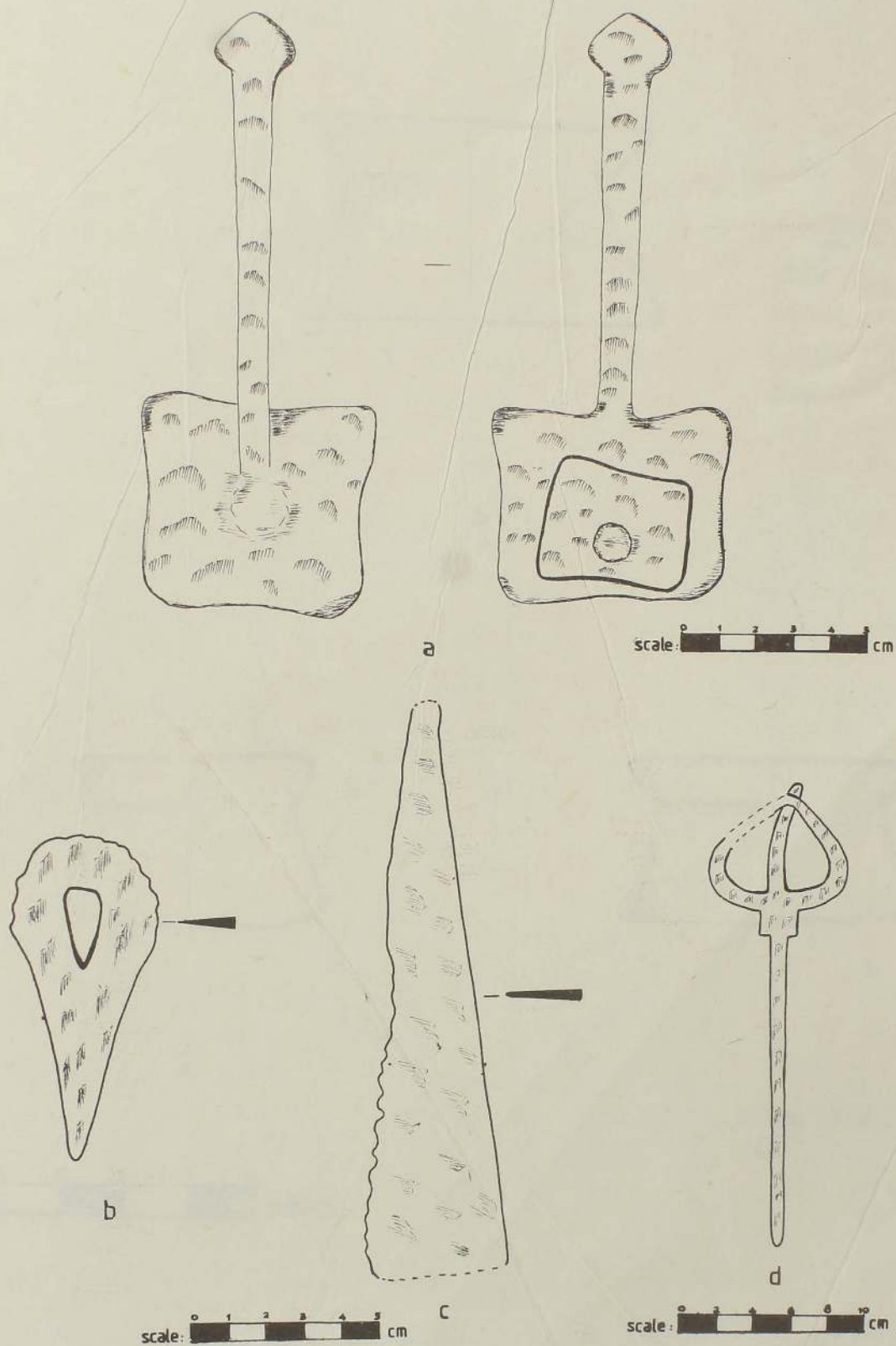
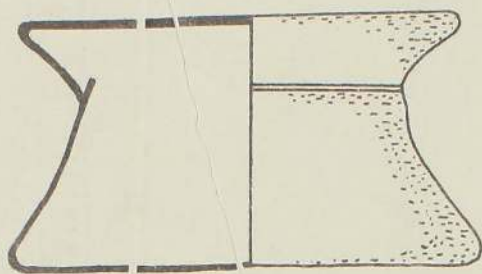
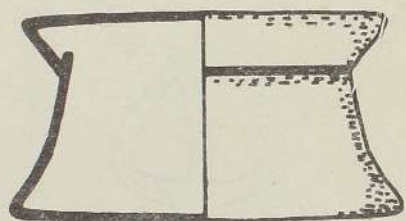


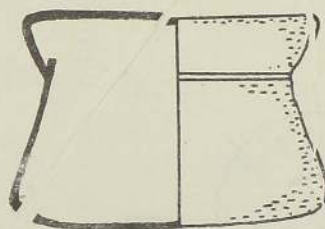
Fig. 53



a



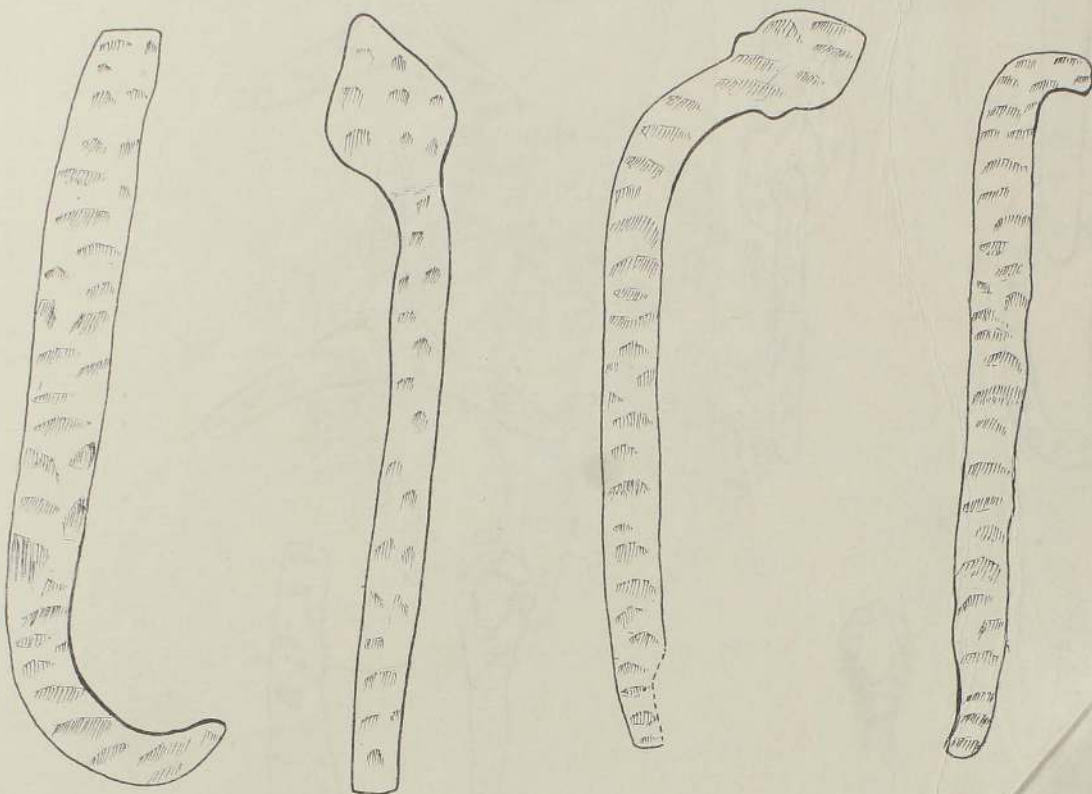
b



c



Fig. 54

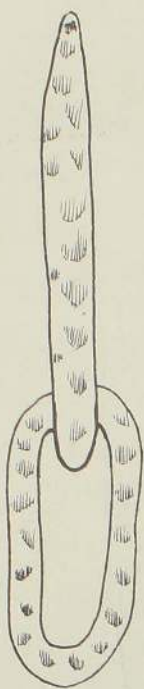


a

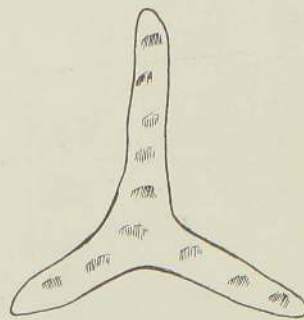
d

scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

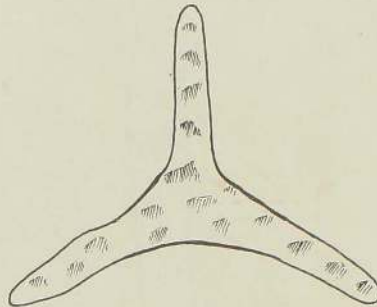
Fig. 55



a



b



c



d



e



f
scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

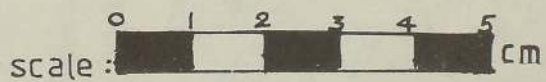
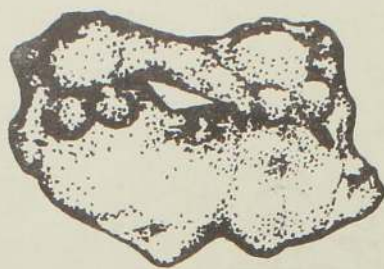


Fig. 57



a



b



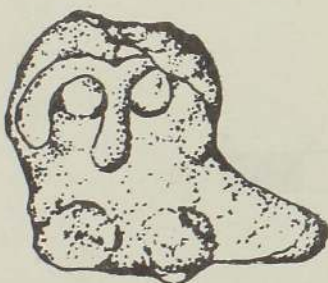
c



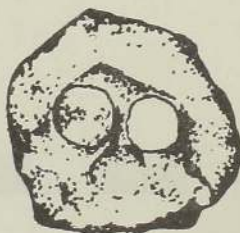
d



e



f



g



Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

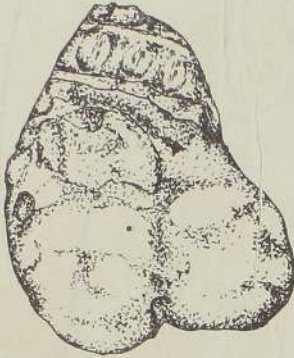
Fig. 58



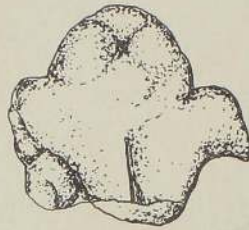
a



b



c



d



e

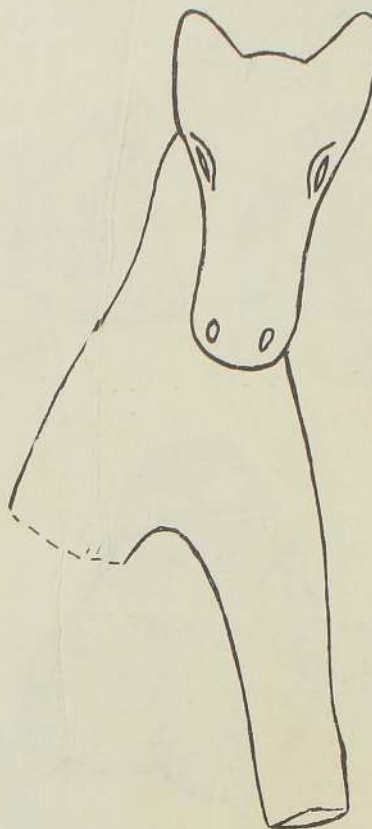
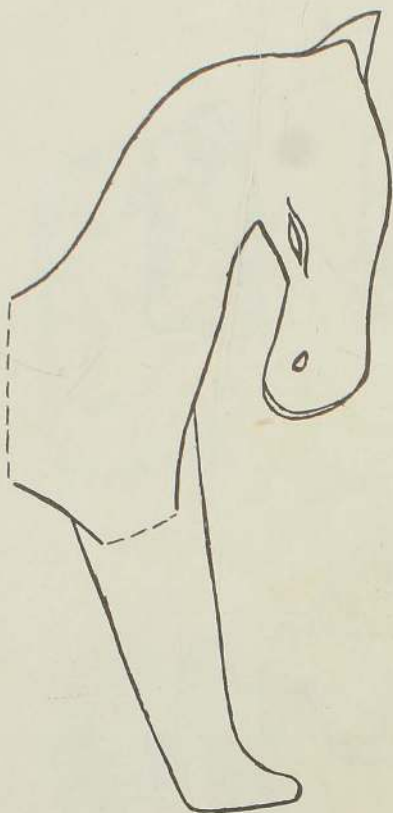


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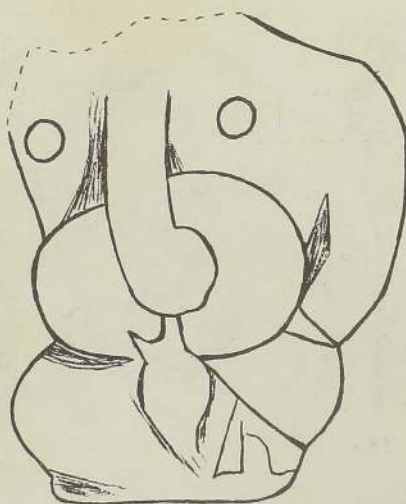


scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 59



a



b

scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Fig. 60

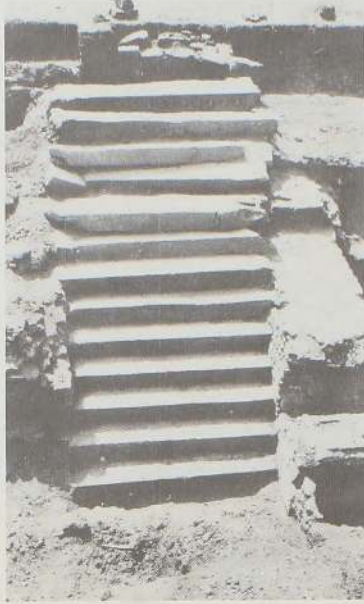
3.8 PART VI – PLATES



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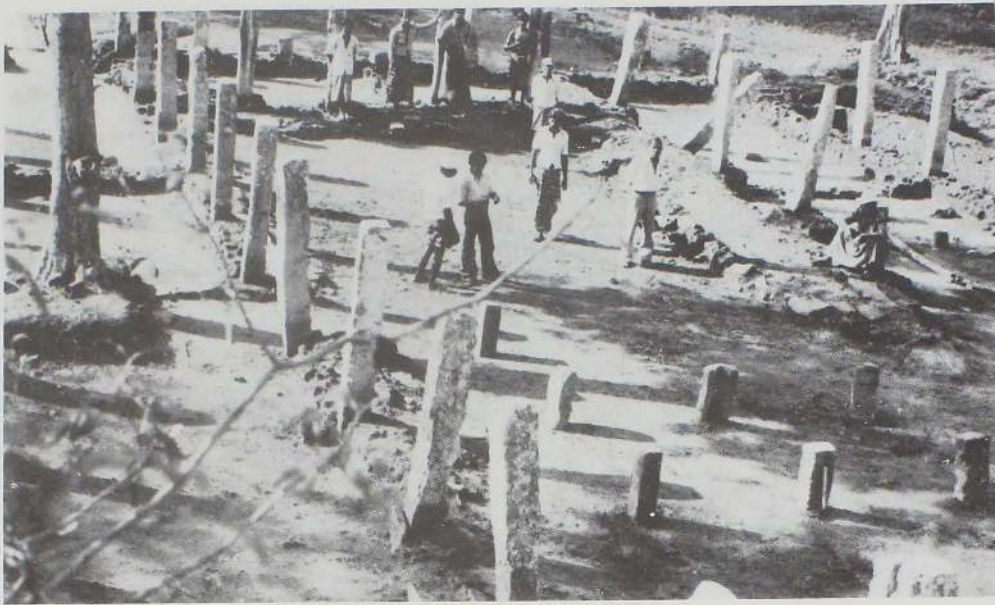
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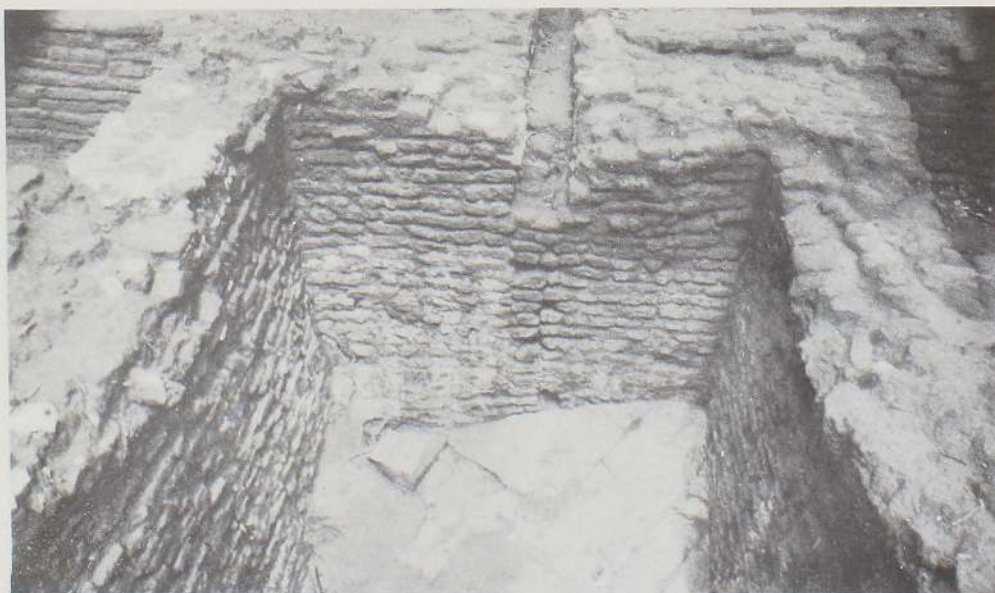
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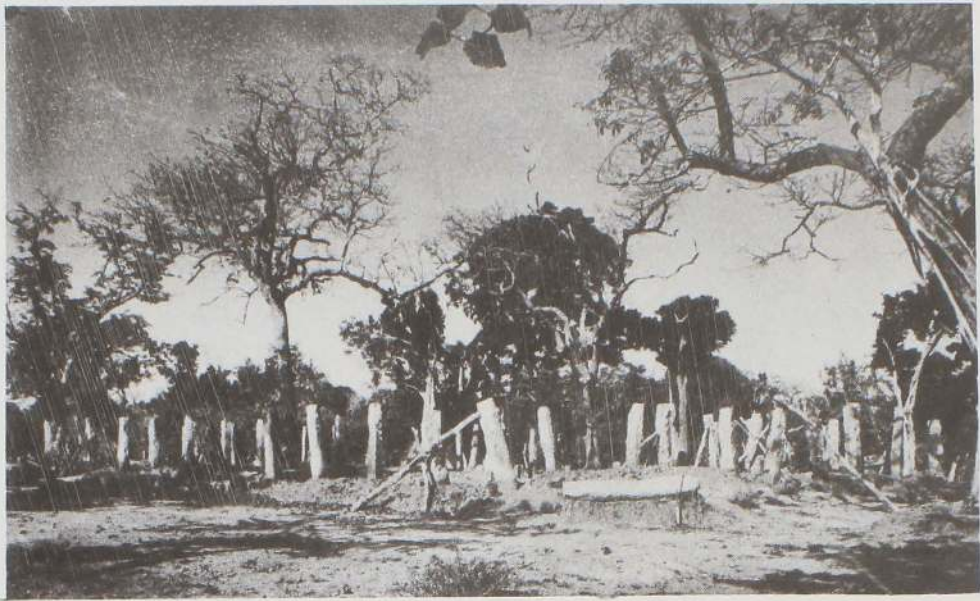
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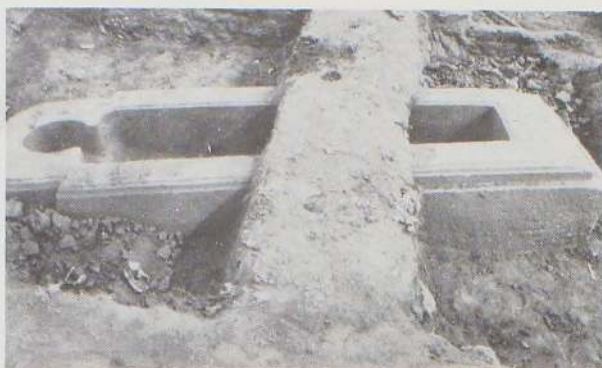
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26



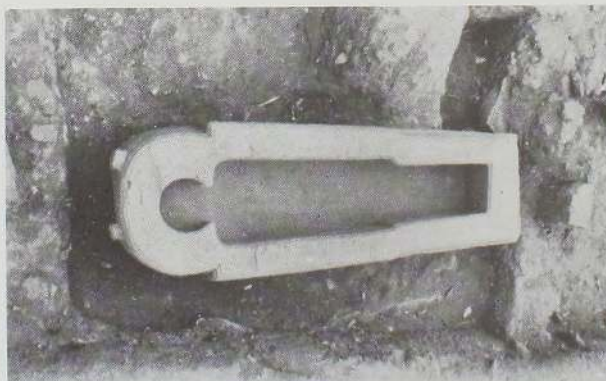
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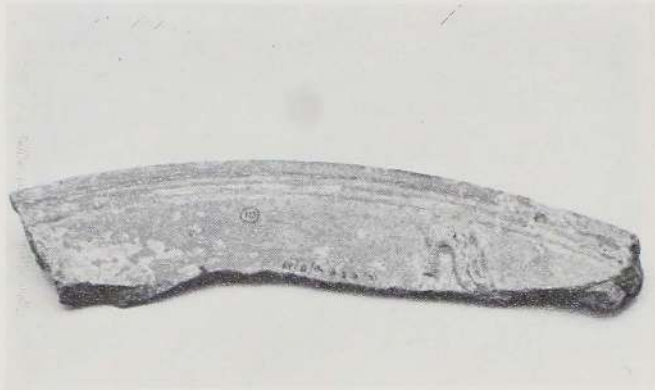
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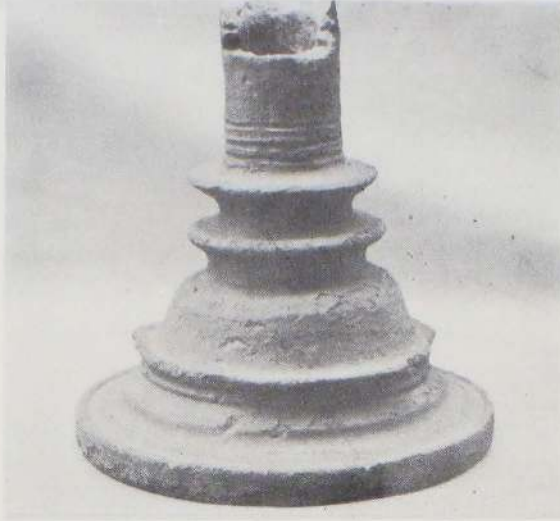
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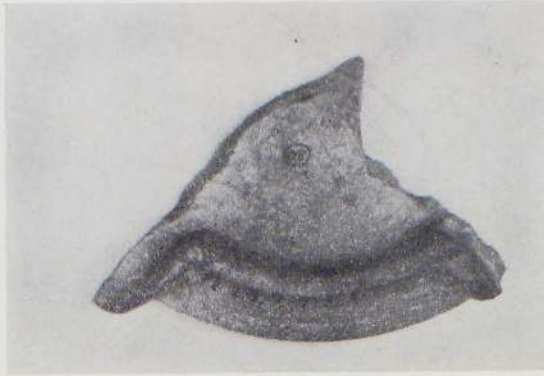
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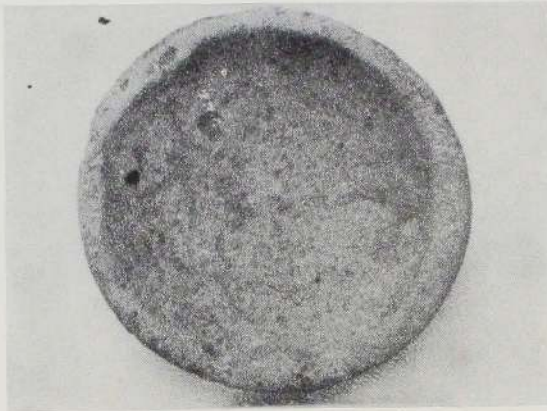
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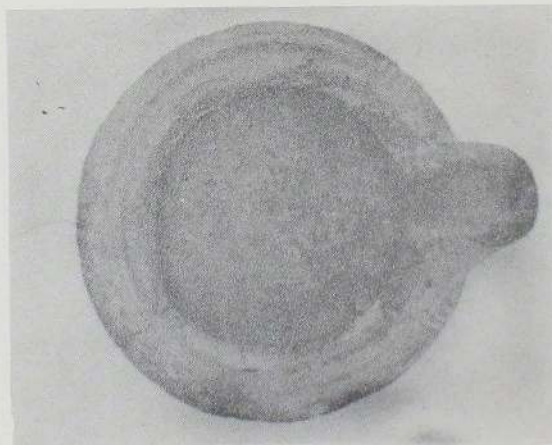
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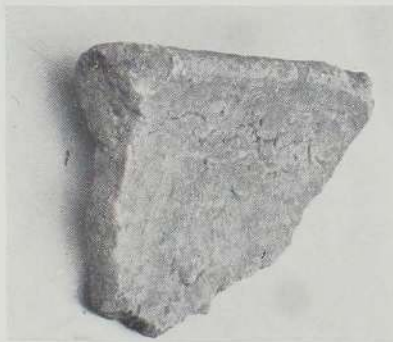
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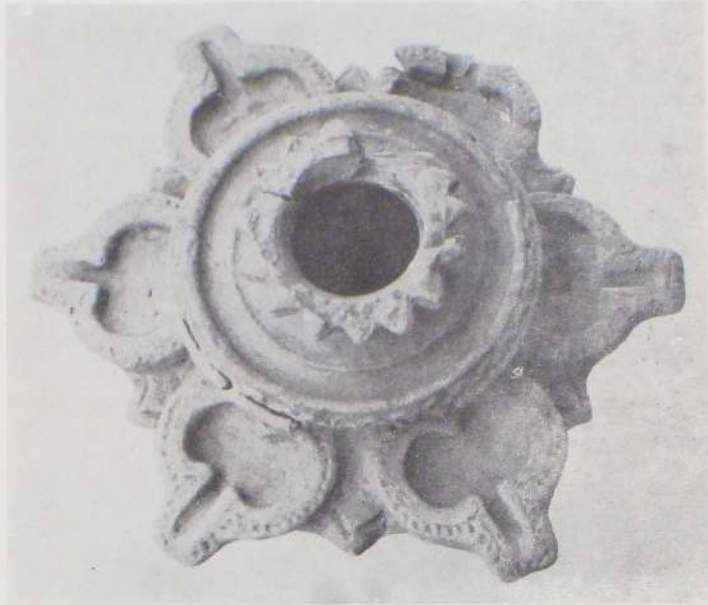
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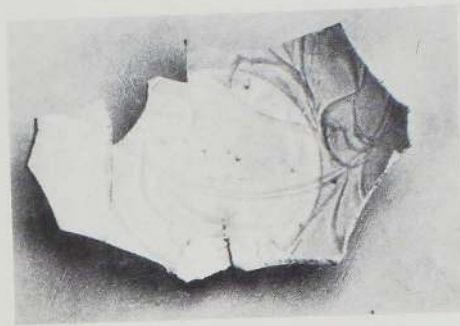


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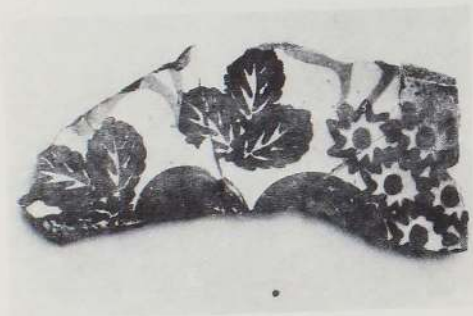




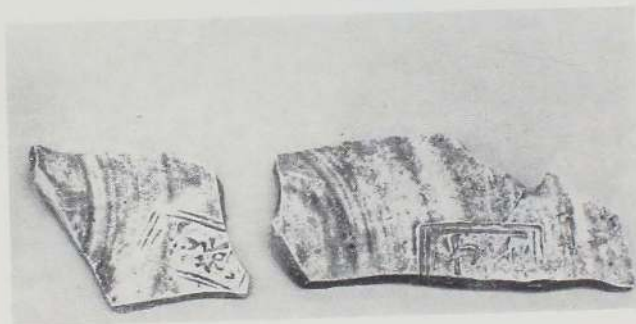
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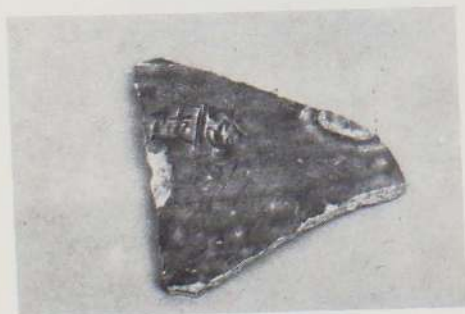
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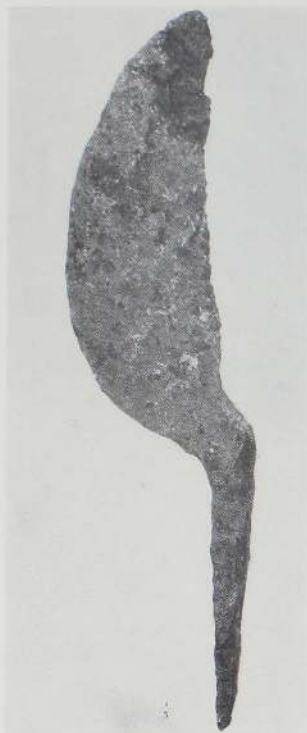
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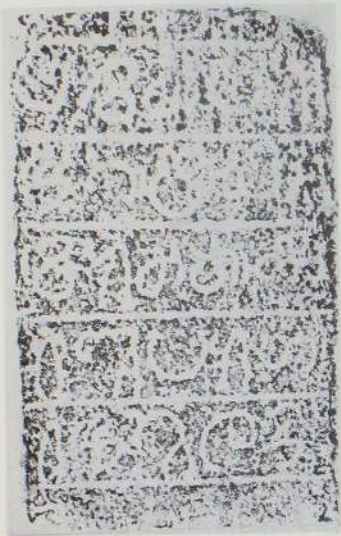
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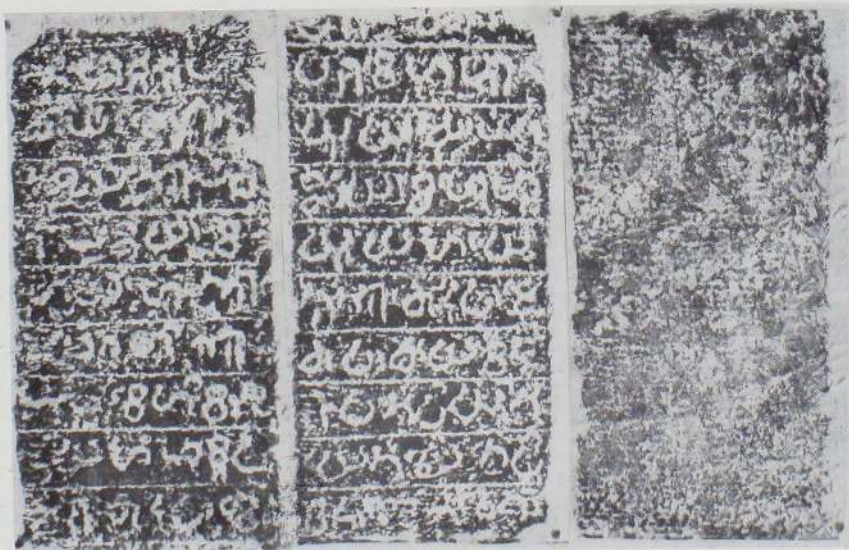
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97



(a)

(b)

(c)



99



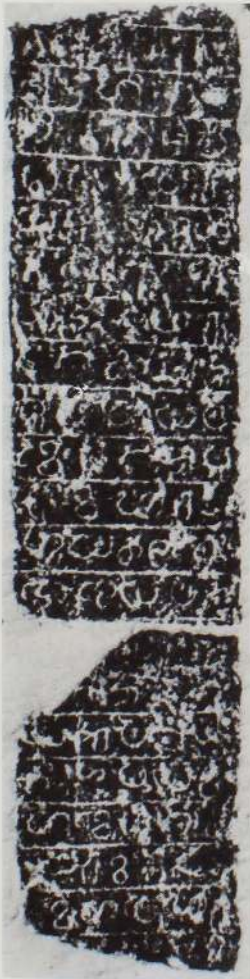
100



101



102



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

103



104



105



106



107



108



109



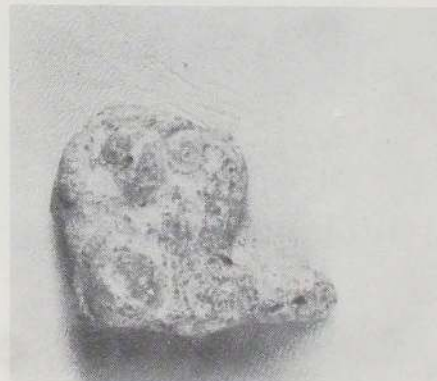
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112



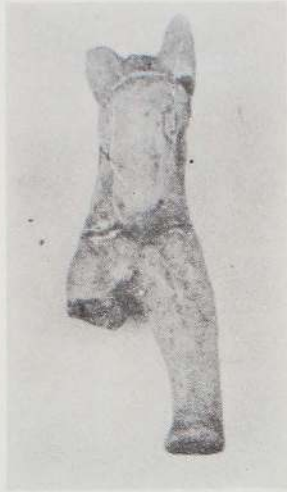
113



114



115



(a)



(b)

116



117



118

3.9 PART VII – SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION & RESEARCH

Minerological and Textural Report of a ceramic sample from Polonnaruwa.

Minerological and Textural Report of a brick sample from the Atadage, Polonnaruwa.

Minerological and Textural Report of the ancient bricks from the Rankoth Vehera, Polonnaruwa.

Analysis of the Beads found during the Alahana Parivena Excavation. (April 1981 – September 1982).

Pillar Inscription from Isipatanarama, Polonnaruwa.

Pillar Inscription of Dappula IV from Jayantipura, Polonnaruwa.

Four fragmentary inscriptions from Polonnaruwa.

3.9 SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

3.9.1 PRELUDE

3.9.1.1 As stated in the introduction to the present report, a section dealing with scientific investigation and research has been designed for the comprehension of data available from the excavation project more intelligible. It is hoped that this would provide scope for further research in these specialized fields.

3.9.1.2 The scientific investigation and research dealt with in this section include, minerological and textural studies of bricks, and ceramics and analysis of beads, and research into Sinhala and Tamil inscriptions found at the site.

3.9.1.3 In the analysis of bricks it was revealed that there were significant differences in the composition of the old bricks from Polonnaruwa as well as from Anuradhapura as against that of the modern bricks. The major differences were that the modern bricks were of plastic clay whereas the old ones were of clay with fine sand. There was less quartz and more clay in the modern bricks. The latter consisted of more coarse sand while the former had more fine sand. These differences may have a bearing on the greater strength and durability of the old bricks which knowledge would be useful in improving the technology of brick manufacture.

3.9.1.4 The textural study of ceramics samples suggests a decline in the technology of ceramic industry with time.

3.9.1.5 The inscriptions which have been studied, particularly the Tamil inscriptions and the newly discovered Sinhala inscriptions throw fresh light on the history of the period.

3.9.2 MINEROLOGICAL AND TEXTURAL REPORT OF A CEREMIC SAMPLE FROM POLONNARUVA.

KAPILA DAHANAYAKE

Associate Professor,
Department of Geology,
University of Peradeniya,
Peradeniya.

MINEROLOGICAL AND TEXTURAL REPORT OF A CERAMIC SAMPLE FROM POLONNARUVA

No. AP/A/E5S6.9.1 (3).

(based on thin sections and mechanical analysis).

Mineralogy:

Quartz 40 – 45 %

Clay 55 – 50 %

Other Minerals (Feldspar – mostly weathered, Biotite, Ilmenite and Magnetite) 2 – 3 %.

Voids 3 – 2 %

Physical Properties:

Water Absorption — 8.2 %

Sand Percentage — 57.1 %

(by acid treatment)

Textural Observations:

In the matrix of the sample studied, the mineral quartz occurs in following size grades in the given proportions: Silt – 5.3 %, Very Fine Sand – 17.3 %, Fine Sand – 60.2 %, medium Sand – 15.0 %, Coarse Sand – 1.1 %, Very Coarse Sand – 1.1 %. (Silt – less than 1/16 mm; Very Fine Sand – 1/8 to 1/16 mm; Fine Sand – 1/4 to 1/8 mm; medium Sand – 1/4 to 1/2 mm; Coarse Sand – 1/2 to 1 mm; Very Coarse Sand – 1 to 2 mm).

The grains of quartz are mostly angular in shape and rare sub-rounded ones are also encountered. Fine sand dominates in a clayey matrix. Voids may have resulted from heating or firing process which seems to have been very strong.

CERAMIC SAMPLE No AP/A/E/6-9-1 (3)

Polonnaruwa Project



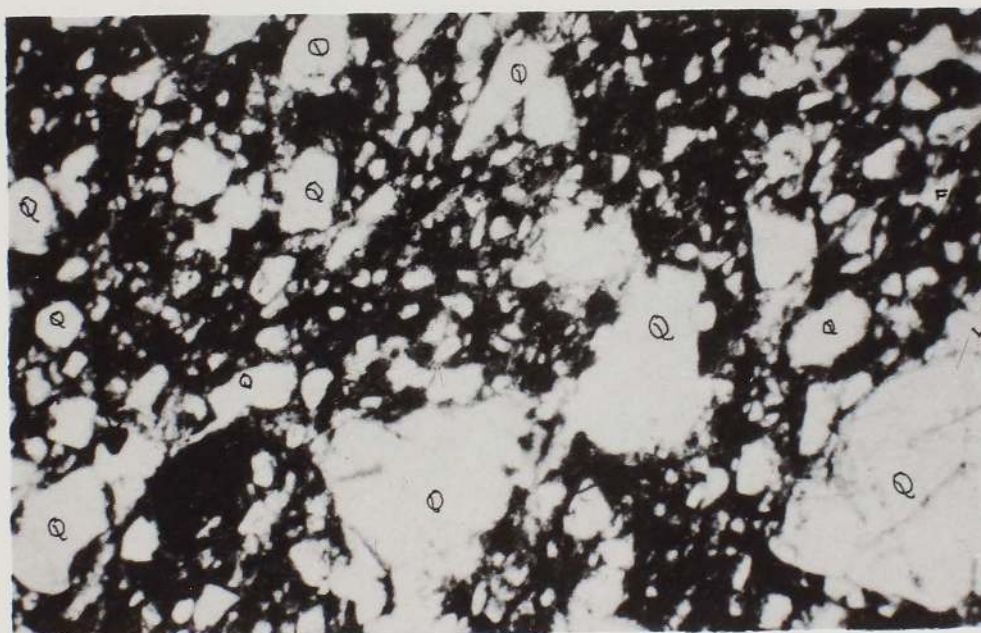
(a) Micrograph

- △ Quartz
- F Feldspar
- G Gravel
- M Mica
- V Voids
- ▣ Clay

Comments:

The mineralogy and texture of the ceramic fragment suggest that the original raw materials had been either collected from a colluvial clayey sand deposit which perhaps occurred at the foot of a hill *Or* were prepared as a mixture of pre-collected components of sand and clay in specific proportions. In the first case, sand seems to have been collected from a colluvial location whereas in the second case sand could have been obtained by crushing quartz rock fragments in required sizes. Clay in the second case could be either fluvial or lacustrine.

12th January 1983.



Sample No. AP/A/E/ 6.9.1 (3).

(b) Photomicrograph (X 35 plane light).

Note the largely angular fine quartz-rich sand in a clayey matrix.

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3.9.3 MINERALOGICAL AND TEXTURAL REPORT OF A BRICK SAMPLE FROM THE ATADAGE, POLONNARUVA.

H. W. S. SIRITUNGA

Geologist,
Central Archaeological Laboratory, CCF,
Anuradhapura.

LOCATION:

ATADAGE, POLONNARUVA.



MINERALOGICAL AND TEXTURAL REPORT OF A BRICK SAMPLE FROM THE ATADAGE, POLONNARUVA.

Location: see photograph.
(based on thin sections and mechanical analysis).

Mineralogy:

Quartz	65 – 75 %
Clay	25 – 35 %
Voids	5 – 8 %

Other minerals – (Feldspar, Biotite, Ilmenite and Magnetite) 3–5 %.

Physical Properties:

Water Absorption	14.6 %
Sand Percentage	69.6 %
(by acid treatment).	

Textural Observations:

Quartz occurs mostly as angular to subangular grains with occasional subrounded ones in a clayey matrix. Coarse sand dominated the studied section. Medium size quartz grains are moderately present with rare coarse quartz grains and fine quartz particles which tend to be rounded. Voids may have resulted from contraction during a heating or firing process. (very fine – $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ mm; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ mm, medium $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mm, Coarse $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mm, very coarse 1 to 2 mm).

Comments:

The mineralogy and texture of the ceramic fragment provided suggest that the original raw material had been either collected from a colluvial clayey sand deposit which perhaps occurred at the foot of a hill or were prepared as a mixture of pre-collected components of sand and clay in specific proportions. In the first case, sand seems to be of a colluvial origin whereas it could have been crushed from an original quartzite rock fragment to the required size. Clay in the second case could be either fluvial or lacustrine.

5th August 1983.



3.9.4 MINERALOGICAL AND TEXTURAL REPORT OF THE ANCIENT BRICKS FROM THE RANKOTH VEHERA, POLONNARUVA.

H. W. S. SIRITUNGA

Geologist,
Central Archaeological Laboratory, CCF,
Anuradhapura.

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MINERALOGICAL AND TEXTURAL REPORT OF THE ANCIENT BRICKS OF THE RANKOTH VEHERA, POLONNARUVA.

Base on thin section:

Place – Geology Dept., University of Peradeniya.

Sample and Thin section – No. PRBI

Minerology:

Quartz	(50 – 55) %
Clay	(45 – 50) %
Voids	(05 – 10) %

Feldspar, Mica (Biotite), Ilmenite and Magnetite (in trace amounts) present in bricks.

Textural Observations:

Quartz occurs mostly as angular to subangular grains with occasional subrounded character in a clay matrix.

Sand Analysis:

Silt	3.6 % (1/16 mm)
Very fine sand	37.7 % (1/8 to 1/16 mm)
Fine sand	47.1 % (1/4 to 1/8 mm)
Medium sand	8.7 % (1/4 to 1/2 mm)
Coarse sand	2.9 % (1/2 to 1 mm)
Very coarse sand	— (1 to 2 mm)

Fine sand and very fine sand present dominantly. Voids seem to have resulted from contraction, probably during a heating or firing process.

Physical Analysis

8 % Water absorption after 24 hrs. immersed in water	— 8.4 %
8 % Sand (dissolving clay)	— 60.2 %

Other Remarks:

				Weuda Bricks (Modern Bricks)	Jethavanarama Old Bricks	Rankoth Vehera Old Bricks
01. Clay	...	...	...	Normal plastic clay	Silty clay	Clay with fine sand
02. Minerology	...	...	...
Quartz	...	...	...	(30 – 40) %	(50 – 60) %	(50 – 55) %
Clay	...	...	...	(55 – 65) %	(35 – 45) %	(45 – 50) %
03. Trace Minerals:	...	...	...
Sand analysis	...	...	...	—	(35 – 45) %	—
Silt	...	...	...	12.7 %	48.5 %	3.6 %
Very fine sand	...	...	...	33.8 %	48.5 %	37.7 %
Fine sand	...	...	...	16.9 %	—	47.1 %
Medium sand	...	...	...	22.2 %	1.9 %	8.7 %
Coarse sand	...	...	...	11.1 %	1.1 %	2.9 %
Very coarse sand	...	...	...	2.3 %	—	—

3.9.5 ANALYSIS OF THE BEADS FOUND DURING THE ALAHANA PARIVENA EXCAVATION.

(April 1981 – September 1982).

DAMAYANTHI WANIGASEKERA
Research Officer,
Alahana Parivena Project,
Polonnaruwa.

and

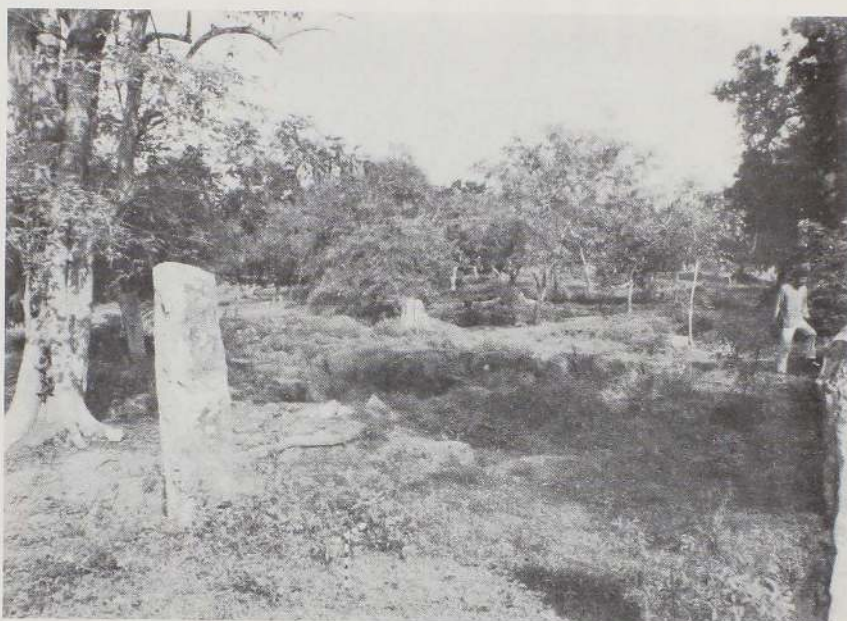
H. W. S. SIRITUNGA
Geologist,
Central Archaeological Laboratory, CCF,
Anuradhapura.



EXCAVATION SITE, ALAHANA PARIVENA.

BEADS

Sample No.	Depth cm	Height mm	Weight gr	Colour	Shape	Opacity	Variety	Remarks
1. AP/A/E ₅ S8.2.6	115	4	.25	5YR 3/3 Dark Reddish Brown	Cylindrical	—	Clayey material (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite.
2. AP/A/E ₅ S11.3.5	146	1.5	.01	5YR 3/4 Dark Reddish Brown	Round	Opaque	Clayey material (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (polished)
3. AP/A/E ₆ S6.7.1	40	3.5	.125	2.5YR 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Clayey material (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (polished)
4. AP/A/E ₅ S11.3.5	182	2.5	.25	2.5 YR 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Clayey material (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (polished)
5. AP/A/E ₅ S9.1.3	89	3.5	—	10R 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Clayey material (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (polished)
6. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	2.5	.125	2.5YR 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Clayey material (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (Unpolished).
7. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	3	.01	10R 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Clayey material (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (Unpolished).
8. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	1.5	.01	10R 4/8 Red (coated area)	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay porous	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (coated and polished).
9. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	3	.01	2.5 YR 4/8 Red	Round	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (coated and unpolished).
10. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	3	.125	2.5YR 4/8 Red	Round	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (coated and unpolished).
11. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	3	.125	2.5YR 4/8 Red	Round	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (coated and unpolished).
12. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	2.5	—	10R 3/6 Dark Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (polished)



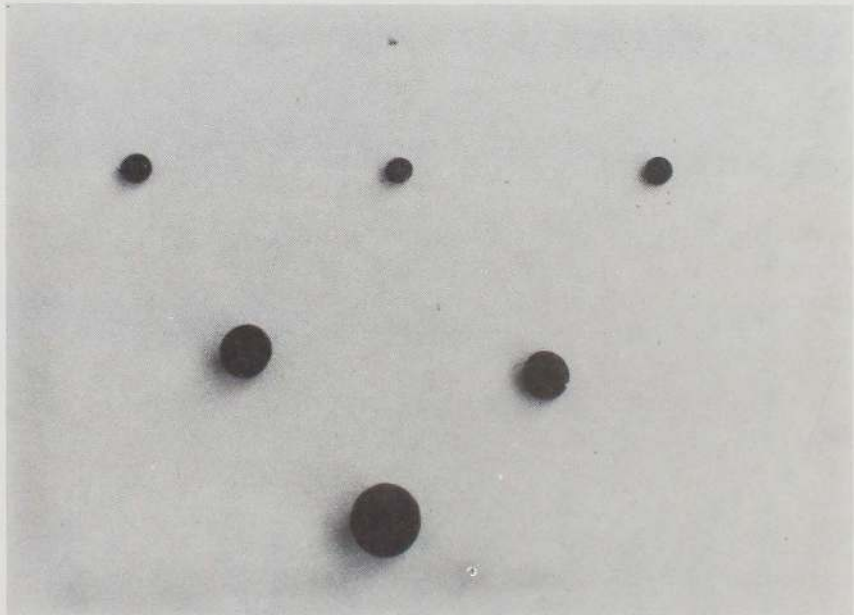
LOCATION: AP/A/E S11.3.5
GLASS BEADS MOSTLY FOUND IN THIS AREA

BEADS

Sample No.	Depth cm	Height mm	Weight gr	Colour	Shape	Opacity	Variety	Remarks
13. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	2	.125	10R 4/8 Red	Round	Opaque	Cilty clay coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (unpolished).
14. AP/A/E ₅ S9.8.6	16	2	.01	10R 3/6 Dark Red	Round	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (unpolished).
15. AP/A/E ₅ S10.5.8	53	3	.125	10R 3/6 Dark Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay coated (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (unpolished).
16. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	2.5	.125	2.5YR 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (unpolished).
17. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	87	1.5	.01	10R 3/6 Dark Red	Round	Opaque	Cilty clay (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (unpolished).
18. AP/A/E ₅ S11.3.5	—	4.5	.01	2.5YR 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clayey material polished and coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite.
19. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.8	—	3	.01	2.5YR 6/8 Light Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clayey coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite.
20. AP/A/E ₅ S11.3.5	—	3.5	.01	10R 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clayey coated	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite.
21. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	—	2.2	.01	2.5 YR 3/4 Dark Reddish brown	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay coated (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite.
22. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.8	—	2	.01	10R 4/6 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay coated (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (polished)
23. AP/A/E ₅ S12.8.1	—	3	.04	2.5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Oval	Opaque	Silty clay (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and laterite (moulded).



LOCATION: AP/A/E S9.2.7
SILTY CLAY BEADS MOSTLY FOUND IN THIS
AREA.



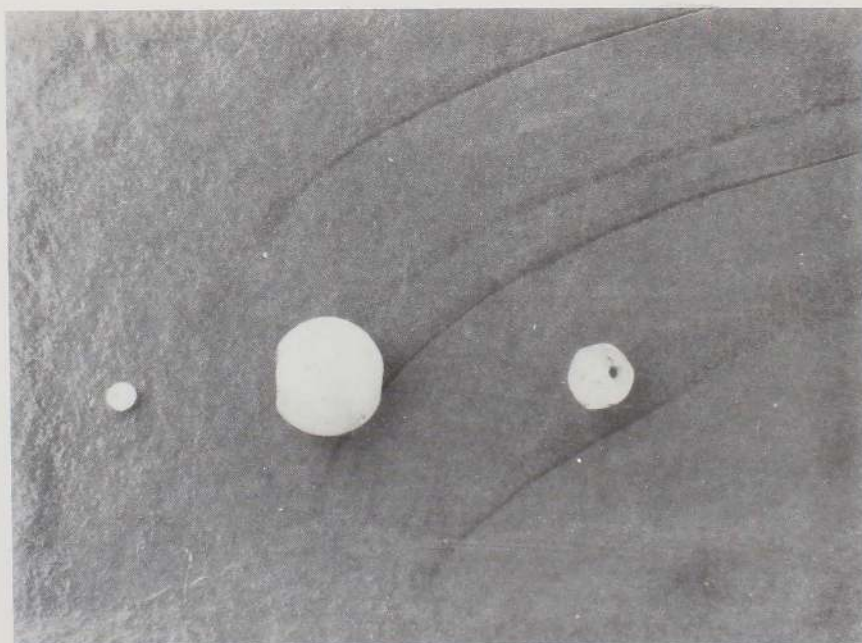
BLUE GLASS MATERIAL.

BEADS

Sample No.	Depth cm	Height mm	Weight gr	Colour	Shape	Opacity	Variety	Remarks
25. AP/B/E ₆ S18.1.6	34	4.5	.25	2.5YR 4/6 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Slightly harder, unpolished.
26. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	—	2	.01	10R 5/8 Red	Round	—	Silty clay coated	Synthetic clayey material.
27. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	—	2.5	.01	10R 4/8 Red	Round	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Synthetic clayey material.
28. AP/C/E ₁₁ S29.3.7	40	4	.125	7.5R 3/4 Dusky Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Synthetic clayey material.
29. AP/B/E ₆ S23.1.7	20	2	.01	10R 4/8 Red	Cylindrical	Opaque	Silty clay coated	Synthetic clayey material.
30. AP/A/E ₅ S9.5.5	—	56	—	2.5YR 4/6 Red, 10YR 6/2 Light Brownish grey	Cylindrical	Opaque	Fine sandy clay (Porous)	Mixture of clay, sand and painted feldspar Mica as trace minerals.
31. AP/C/E ₁₁ S29.4.3	39	—	1.25	—	Round	Opaque	Fine clay material	Clay contains mica and very fine sand, added some dark bluish dye.
32. AP/C/E ₁₁ S29.3.4	75	12	1.25	—	Round	Opaque	Fine clay material	Clay contains mica and very fine sand, added some dark bluish dye.
33. AP/A/E ₅ S8.8.9	—	2	.01	Blue	Round	Trans- lucent	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass translucent.
34. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	—	2	.01	Blue	Cylindrical	Trans- parent	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass.
35. AP/A/E ₅ S13.3.4	—	2	.01	Blue	Cylindrical	Trans- parent	Blue	Synthetic cobolt glass.
36. AP/A/E ₅ S12.1.3	—	3	.25	Blue	Round	Trans- lucent	Blue glass	Synthetic cobolt glass.
37. AP/A/E ₅ S17.8.8	—	5.5	.01	Dark blue	Cylindrical	Opaque	Dark blue glass	Blue synthetic material.
38. AP/A/E ₅ S9.1.4	—	8	.75	Dark blue	Round	Trans- lucent	Dark blue glass	Synthetic glass cobolt translucent.
39. AP/A/E ₅ S14.1.3	—	4	.01	Bluish green	Cylindrical	Trans- parent	Bluish green glass	Synthetic material.
40. AP/A/E ₅ S6.6.1	85	4	.25	Bluish green	Cylindrical	Trans- lucent	Bluish green glass	Synthetic glass material.



LOCATION AP/A/I 56.2.1
 SYNTHETIC GLASS BEADS FOUND
 IN THIS AREA



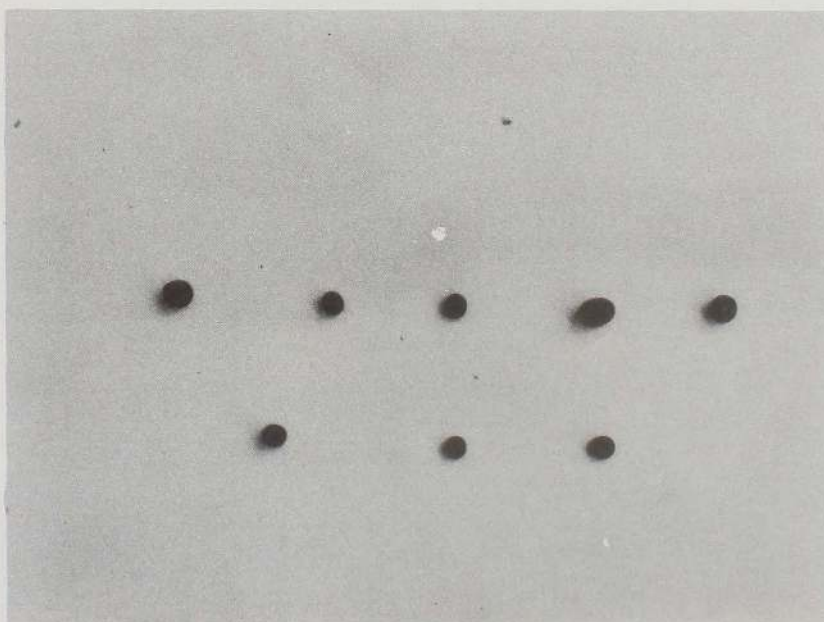
WHITE GLASS MATERIAL

BEADS

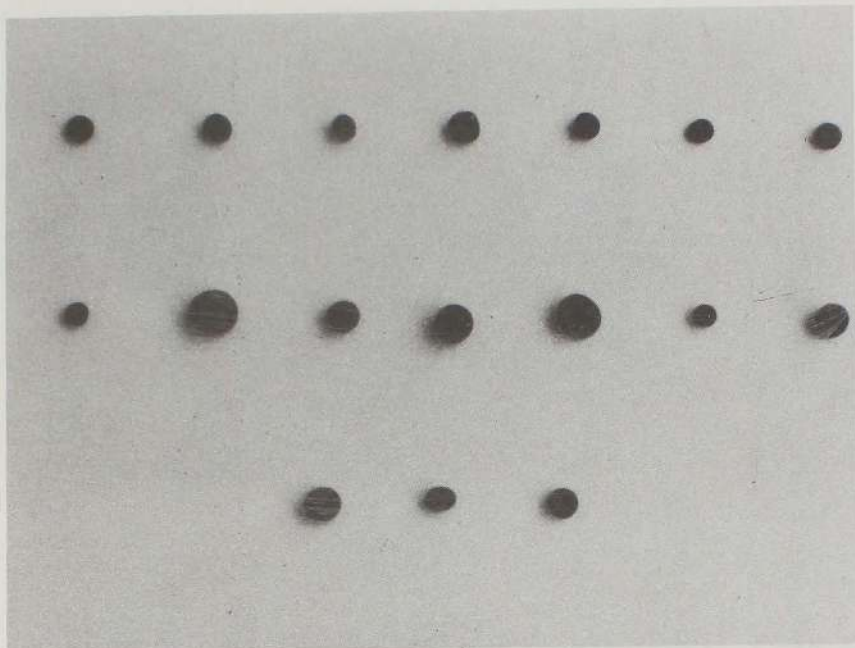
Sample No.	Depth cm	Height mm	Weight gr	Colour	Shape	Opacity	Variety	Remarks
41. AP/A/E ₃ S12.1.7	—	4	.03	Green	Round	Trans- lucent	Green glass	Synthetic material.
42. AP/A/E ₃ S8.1.3	88	2	.01	Light green	Cylindrical	—	Light green glass	Synthetic glass material.
43. AP/A/E ₃ S11.3.5	—	3	.01	Bright green	Round	Opaque	Synthetic material	Synthetic brittle material.
44. AP/A/E ₃ S11.3.5	—	3	.01	Bright green	Cylindrical	Opaque	Synthetic material	Synthetic brittle material.
45. AP/B/E ₇ S22.3.3	40	—	—	Bright green	—	Trans- lucent	Synthetic material	Fragments of a bead.
46. AP/A/E ₃ S8/CF	—	4	.125	Pale green	Cylindrical	Trans- lucent	Pale green glass	Synthetic glass material.
47. AP/A/E ₆ S6.1.9	70	—	—	—	—	Opaque	Green feldspar (Amazonite) Quartz variety	Green glassy lustre, no cleavage singly refractive with conchoidal fracture as a gem quality translucent material, it has not been recorded from Sri Lanka found in India, Brazil, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and South Africa.
48. AP/A/E ₃ S8.2.1	—	12	2.75	Milky white	Round	Trans- lucent	Milky white	Vitreous lustre with milky appearance contains natural cracks, common gem material in Sri Lanka.
49. AP/A/E ₃ S10.4.6	—	3	.01	Milky white	Round	Opaque	Milky white glass	Synthetic glass material.
50. AP/A/E ₃ S11.3.5	140	—	—	White	Round	Opaque	White glass material	Synthetic glass material. Fragments of a bead.
51. AP/A/E ₃ S11.3.5	173	—	—	—	—	Opaque	Bluish glass material coated with white.	Fragments of a bead. Synthetic glass.
52. AP/A/E ₃ S9.2.7	87	2.5	.01	5Y 7/8 Yellow	Cylindrical	Opaque	Yellow glass	Synthetic glass material.
53. AP/A/E ₃ S9.2.7	87	2.5	.01	5Y 7/8 Yellow	Cylindrical	Opaque	Yellow glass	Synthetic glass material.



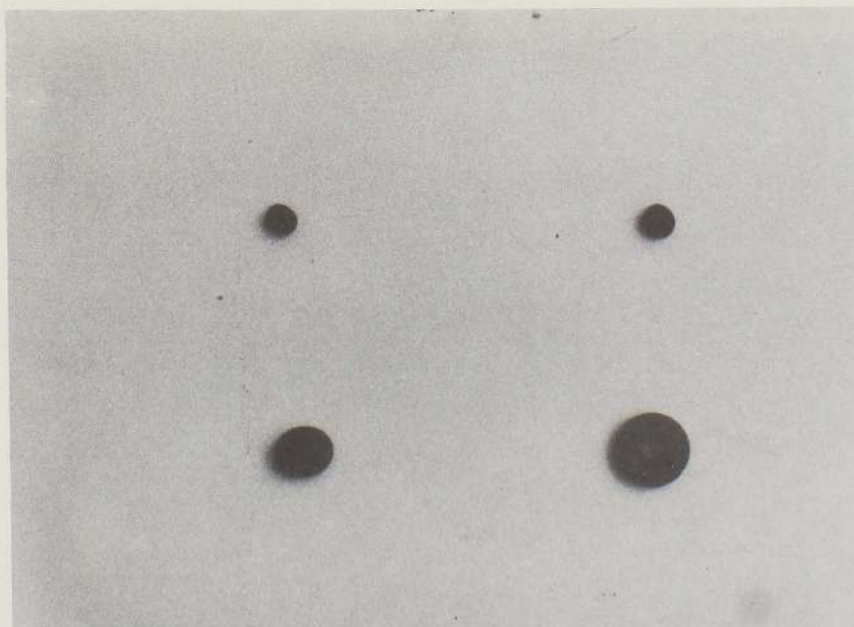
YELLOW GLASS MATERIAL



SILTY CLAYEY POLISHED (RED)



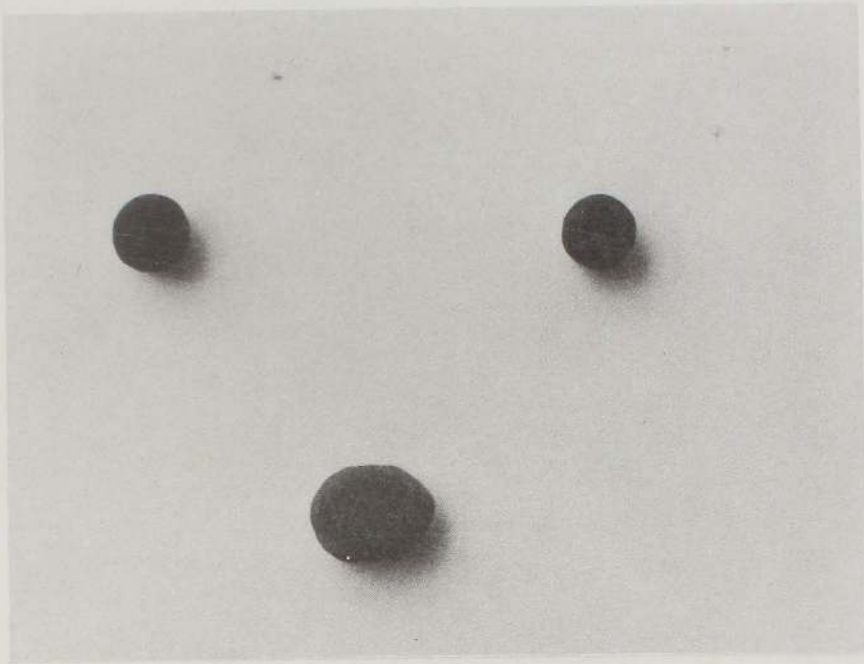
SILTY CLAY (REDDISH BROWN)



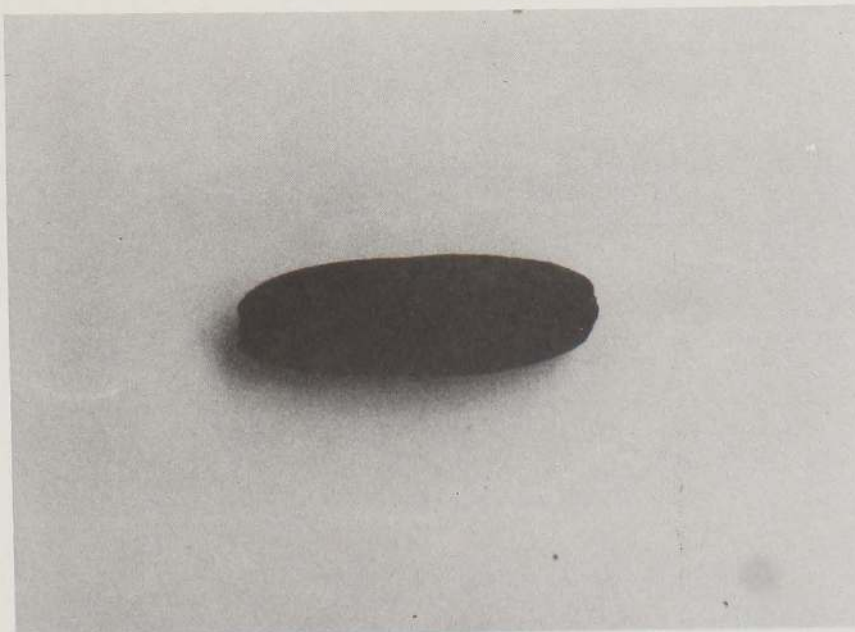
SILTY CLAY (OVAL SHAPE)

BEADS

Sample No.	Depth cm	Height mm	Weight gr	Colour	Shape	Opacity	Variety	Remarks
54. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.8	—	2.5	.01	5Y 7/8 Yellow	Cylindrical	Opaque	Yellow glass	Synthetic glass material.
55. AP/A/E ₅ S9.2.7	—	2.5	.01	5Y 7/8 Yellow	Cylindrical	Opaque	Yellow glass	Synthetic glass material.
56. AP/A/E ₉ S6.2.1	—	3	.125	Yellow	Round	Opaque	Yellow glass material	Synthetic glass.
57. AP/A/E ₅ S11.3.5	—	7.5	.125	Light greenish yellow	Cylindrical	Trans- parent	Greenish yellow glass	Synthetic glass material.
58. AP/A/E ₅ S10.5.8	—	—	—	Colourless	Round	Trans- parent	Milky quartz. (SiO ₂ xH ₂ O)	Vitrous lustre with milky appearance, contains natural cracks. common gem material in Sri Lanka.
59. AP/A/CF —	—	11	.04	—	Cylindrical	Trans- lucent	Ceramic material	Spiral bluish design on the white ceramic glass.



FINE CLAY MATERIAL AND GREEN FELDSPAR
QUARTZ VARIETY.



FINE SANDY CLAY

3.9.6 PILLAR INSCRIPTION FROM ISIPATANARAMA, POLONNARUVA.

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PILLAR INSCRIPTION FROM ISIPATANARAMA, POLONNARUVA.

The modern Buddhist monastery named Isipatanarama is situated on the Polonnaruva – Batticoloa road about half a mile from the old Polonnaruva town towards the ancient city and about two hundred yards away from the main road close to the Government Hospital. The site is apparently that of an ancient monastery, as evidenced by the ruins. Several brick mounds are found located in proximity to each other. Among them, one is a stupa mound which has been cleared of the jungle growth by the Archaeological Department. The pillar inscription is found about 20 yards south of the ancient Dagaba. Mr. Jayasena, the estampage collector of the Cultural Triangle was responsible for copying this epigraph, on information received by him from the resident monk of the monastery. I am grateful to Prof. P. L. Prematilleke, Director of the Alahana Parivena Project for all encouragement given to me to study this epigraph.

The pillar measures 3ft. in height from the ground, and 1ft. wide. Part of the inscription was found buried underground. The inscription is a very short one, confined to four short lines. The height of the letters varies between 2.5 to 3 cm. Palaeographically, the script belongs to the 12th century.

The language is simple and the meaning easily comprehensible, and is in keeping with that of the 12th and 13th century literary works. The whole epigraph consists of a single sentence.

The date of this inscription has to be established with the help of the palaeography of the script, and the word “*nissamka*” which obviously refers to king Nissankamalla (1187–1196 A.D.).

It is quite possible that The ‘Bo’ sapling (*Ficus religio* 5a) was planted by the Buddhist nun “*Uttata*” and named it after king Nissankamalla.

The identify of the plant referred to in this inscription is not quite certain. However, as the inscription refers to a Buddhist nun and also the physical location of this inscription is proximal to an ancient stupa, it would certainly indicate that this was a Bodhi plant. It is interesting to note that this is the first instance that the planting of a Bodhi is mentioned in an inscription. Hence, the inscription, though very short, is historically significant. The very mention of a Buddhist nun by the name is also significant. Though names of Buddhist nuns appear in early epigraphs, yet this is the first instance that a Buddhist nun is mentioned by name (*Uttata*) in an inscription of the Polonnaruva period. This epigraph also indicates the existence of the Order of Buddhist nuns at this time.

Uttata: Proper noun of a Buddhist nun.

Mavā Vadāla: To create suddenly or to display. It could also mean planting.

Palaya: Shoot.

Meheni: Buddhist nun.

Nissanka: Proper noun.

TEXT

1. උත්තට මෙ
2. හෙනි මවා වදා
3. ළ පැලය නි
4. ශංක පැලයයි.

TRANSCRIPT

- 1 *uttata me*
- 2 *heni mavā vadā*
- 3 *la palaya ni*
- 4 *ssunka palaya yi*

TRANSLATION

The plant brought up by the nun Uttata is named Nissanka plant.

3.9.7 PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF DAPPULA IV FROM JAYANTIPURA, POLONNARUVA.

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PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF DAPPULA IV FROM JAYANTIPURA, POLONNARUVA.

Jayantipura is situated in the Polonnaruva District between Polonnaruva and Minneriya, 22 miles from the Habarana Junction on the road to Polonnaruva. The distance from Jayantipura to Polonnaruva is only 4 miles. The inscription pillar was originally found in a paddy field called Jayantipura-yaya No. 12, about four miles east of Jayantipura town. The former owner of the field had subsequently removed part of the pillar broken into two pieces to the compound of his house situated close by. The news of the pillar inscription were brought to our notice by a resident of the place and the Director of the Alahana Parivena Project, Prof. P. L. Prematilleke, immediately explored the area together with the graduate supervisors of the Project and brought the pillar parts to the laboratory. The estampages of the epigraph were made by I. Jayasena, the estampage collector of the Project.

It was reported by the people of the area that many ancient objects like potsherds, bricks and bricktats were unearthed while tilling the land for agricultural purposes. Among them was found the inscribed pillar under study. The pillar had subsequently been used as a step of a well and later when the stone was broken into two fragments, they had been used as hearth-stones in the kitchen. As such much of the script has been defaced. When the two pieces were put together it measured 88 cm. long. The width of each face is 20 cm. The inscription had been inscribed on three faces of the pillar. Side A contains 22 lines, Side B 22 lines and these are fairly clear. But on Side C only "*Karanu isa*" of the first line and '*isa*' of the fourth line were readable, while all other letters are defaced. Side C being the end side of the epigraph, contains the ubiquitous symbols, sun, moon, fan, cobra, crow and dog. (Pl. 103).

The form of the pillar, contents of the inscription and the symbolic illustrations would indicate that the pillar belonged to the type known as '*attani kanu*' (edictal pillar).

The height of the letters varies between 2.5 and 3 cm. Palaeographically the script would belong to the 10th century approximately. There is an apparent difference in the script with those of contemporary records.

As the beginning of the inscription is broken off, we cannot be definite as to whether it followed the same form as in other contemporary epigraphs. However, the words such as "*rajna kusa dinu*" appearing in the body of the inscription would supply the same language form of the 10th century.

The epigraph had been installed on the fifth day of the waxing half of the moon of the month of Nikini (July-August) in the twelfth year of coronation of Abha Salamevan Dapula (Abhaya Silameghavanna Dappula). According to the inscription, the king's father was named Sirisangbo and mother queen Deva. The Vessagiri slab inscription No. 1 (1) refers to the king as Budadas Abahayi Salamevan Dapula, while the inscriptions of Atavira-gollava (2) Aturupolayagama, (3) Kondavattavan (4) and Puliyanikulama (5) refer to the king as Abha Salamevan. (6) Allevava inscription refers to the king as Abha Salamevan Dapula. In all these inscriptions, the king's mother was called by the names, Deva or Devgon, and father, Budadas Sirisangboyi Abahayi, Sirisangboyi, Sirisangbo, and Abha Sirisangbo. However, the inscriptions of Kasyapa V also refer to his father as Budadas Sirisangboyi Abahayi (7) Sirisangbo (8) and Mayuradunu Sirisangbo. (9) Kasyapa V's mother is referred to as Sanga. Viyaulpotha (10) and Kaludiyapokuna (11) inscriptions of the period of Sena II refer to this king as Sirisanboyi and Sirisangbo. Thus the tenth century inscriptions attribute the above epithets to King Sena II; who was the father of Salamevan Abahayi (Kasyapa V 914-923 A.D.) and Abha Salamevan Dapula (Dappula IV 924-935 A.D.)

and the husband of the queens Sanga and Deva. Such evidence would help us to conclude that the inscription under study was by Abha Salamevan Dapula (Dappula IV), who was the son of Sena II and his second wife Deva. He was also called Kuda Dapulu (12) and according to the mahavamsa (13) he ruled for 12 years. The present inscription has been installed in the twelfth year (935 A.D.) of the reign.

The edict had been installed with reference to ram Rajamaha Vehera of the village The word 'Deru'..... would evidently mean a reference made to some code of rules of the vihara or monastic complex as stated in the phrases of other edicts ie. 'Deruvan dekamtan novadna isa.' The other rules or the name of the village or the monastery cannot be ascertained.

In the installation of this epigraph the following chieftains have been associated with:

1. Kiling kitaldet vadarme vana mekappar yuktar amarim.
2. Tisvehera sangyam.
3. Killing Agbonavan vadarme vana kiling mihinal Det budim.
4. Ramukkandu kasba.
5. Raksamanan vara kudasala vat kara layim.

Of these Tisvehera Sangyam (2), Kiling mihinal Detbudim (3) and Ramukkandu kasba (4) are mentioned in the inscription near Siva Devala No. 2. (14) Ramukkandu kasba is also mentioned, in the Unagala vehera inscription newly discovered and studied by the Cultural Triangle Project. These five were undoubtedly five important officials of the court of Dappula IV.

REMARKS

Sirisangbo (Srisanghabodhi). A royal title. This title came to be used by many rulers after King Sirisanghabodhi (251–253 A.D.), who was well known for his piety and sacrificial nature. Obviously this title came to be assumed by subsequent rulers in order to enhance their righteousness and to honour Sirisangabo. The title had been mostly used by kings of the 9th – 10th centuries such as Sena II (853–88 A.D.) and Kasyapa IV (898–914 A.D.).

Rajna (Rajni St. Rajini Pali) Rajini > rajana > rajina.
Chief queen of the coronated king.

Abha Salamevan (Abhaya Silameghavarna) a royal title mainly used by the rulers of the 9th and 10th centuries eg. Sena I, Udaya I, Kasyapa V, Dappula IV.

Kiling. (Kalinga) used by the ministers of the king. Probably associated with the Indian state Kalinga. This title was used by Nissankamalla who is said to have belonged to the Kalinga dynasty.

Mekappar Yuktar (15) Mekappar is a Dravidian word meaning 'bodyguard' 'ar' denotes an honorific suffix like anu, ana, ani in Sinhalese.

Raksamananvara Kudasala – A title of an official engaged in religious ceremonies. (16)

Vadārum vana – commander-in-chief. eg: Mekappar vadarume vana meaning the Commander-in-chief (17) of the bodyguards.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INSCRIPTION

The inscription belongs to the twelfth year of the rule of Dappula IV. According to the Mahawamsa too, he ruled for 12 years, and it helps to establish the veracity of the Mahawamsa statement regarding the period of rule of the king. Its discovery from Polonnaruwa testifies to the attention paid by the late Anuradhapura kings on Polonnaruwa, the second capital of Sri Lanka. The epigraph is also significant in the study of the various officials of the ancient Sinhala court and palaeograph of the period.

TEXT

ඵ.

1. මෙ(කිලිග්
2. කිනල් දෙට්)
3. වැදැර්මෙව
4. න මෙකාජ්ජ
5. ඊ යුක් (තාර්)
6. අමරිමි ඉ
7. සා නිස් වෙහෙ
8. ර සත්යම්
9. ඉසා කිලිග්
10. අග්බෝනාව
11. න් වැදැර් මෙ
12. වන කිලිග්
13. එහිනාල් දෙ
14. ටි බුද්ධි ඉ
15. සා රමුක්ක
16. ඩු කස්බාර
17. ක් සමණන්
18. වර කුඩස
19. ලා වන් කැ (රැ)
20. - ලයිමි ඇ
21. තුළු ඇස
22. මෙතුවා (ක්) (දෙ)

බි.

1.
2.
3. ..හි..
4. හි.... පි
5.සිරි
6. සත්බෝ මහ
7. රජහු උරේ
8. හි දා දෙවාරා
9. ජන කුසැදි
10. නු අභා සල
11. මෙවන් දාසු
12. ළ මහ රජ
13. හු සත් ලැහැ
14. දොළොස්වන
15. (හවුරුදු යෙ
16. හි) නිති (කි)ම
17. (සැ) අව විසේ
18. නි(ද) වස්(මෙ)
19. ගමෙහි...
20. ..රම් රජ
21. මහ වෙහෙර
22. ..දෙර(ැ)

සි.

1. කරනු ඉසා
- 2.
- 3.
4. ඉසා
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.

ඩි.

ඉර
අඩසඳ
වටාපත
සර්පයා
කව්ඩා
බල්ලා

TRANSCRIPT

Side A

1.
2.
3. ..hi...
4. hi...pi
5. ...Siri
6. Sangbo maha
7. rajhu ure
8. hi dā devā ra
9. jna kusa di
10. nū Abhā Sala
11. mevan Dāpu
12. l maharaj
13. hu sat langu
14. dolosvana
15. (havuruduye
16. hi) Niki(ni)ma
17. (sa)ava vise
18. ni(da)vas(me)
19. gamehi...
20. .ram raja
21. mahavehera
22. ..deru

Side B

1. me (killing)
2. kital det)
3. vadar meva -
4. na mekāppa
5. r yuk (tar)
6. Amarim i
7. sa tis vehe
8. ra Sangyam
9. isa killing
10. Agbonava
11. n vadar me
12. vana killing
13. Mihinal De
14. t Dudim i
15. sa Ramu (kka)
16. ndu Kasba ra
17. k samanana
18. vara kudasa
19. la vat ka(ra)
20. .laim a
21. tulu va apa
22. metuva(k) (de)

Side C

1. karanu isa
2.
3.
4. isa
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.

Side D

sun
crescent moon
fan
cobra
crow
dog

(First reading of this epigraph is published in the Second Archaeological Report, Alahana Parivena, Page 25, 2.4.193. Certain errors of this reading have been rectified in the present reading.)

TRANSLATION

Side A

Lines (1-4)

Lines (5-22). In the ... rama great monastery of this village, on the fifth day of the waxing half of the moon in the month of Nikini (July-August) of the twelfth year after coronation of king Abha Salamevan Dapula (Abhaya Silameghavanna Dappula) born into King Sirisangabo, having been conceived in the womb of the queen Deva.

Side B

Lines (1-22). We all Kiling Kitaldet vadarme vana mekappar yuktar Amarim, Tisvehera Sangyam, Killing Agbonavan vadarme vana Kiling Mihinal Det budim, Ramukkandu kasba, Raksamanan vara kudasala vat kara layim.

Side C

Line (1) To perform.
(2) Also.

Side D.

Figures of Sun, crescent moon, fan, cobra, crow and dog.

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3.9.8 FOUR FRAGMENTARY TAMIL INSCRIPTIONS FROM POLONNARUVA.

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FOUR FRAGMENTARY TAMIL INSCRIPTIONS FROM POLONNARUVA

Of the four Tamil inscriptions, one numbered as 19, is from Watadage Maluwa. All the other three, numbered as 4, 38 and 39, are from Rankot Vihare.

39. *A Tamil inscription of Rajendracōla I from Watadage Maluwa*

The estampage of the inscription, used for the present study, was taken on 31.10.81. But this fragment is already mentioned as number 598 of 1912 in the Register of Inscriptions of the Archaeological Survey of Sri Lanka. This fragmentary portion, recorded on a slab in the pavement of Watadage, had its estampage sent to the Office of the Epigraphist for India for decipherment. The Tamil text of the fragment had already appeared in a volume of the South Indian Inscriptions.⁽¹⁾ The slab is three feet long and one foot broad. The size of the letters vary from two inches by one inch to one inch by one inch.

This inscription belongs to the first half of the eleventh century. Though the fragment bears no date, the rough calculation of the date is easy both on palaeographical grounds and on the fact that the meykīrtti or the prasasti section preserved in the fragment belongs to Rajendracōla I (1012–1044 A.D.).

TAMIL TEXT

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. | யொடும் பிடித்துப் பல தனத்தொடு | .... |
| 2. | ட்டருஞ்செறிமினா ஓட்ட விஷையமு | .... |
| 3. | ந்தன்மபாலனை வெம்முனையழி | .... |
| 4. | புத்தியும் இரணகுரனை முரணுகத் | .... |

Tamil Text in Transliteration

1. ...yotum pitittu ppala tanattotu ...
2. ... ttarun cerimilai otta visaiyamu ...
3. ... n tanmapalanai vemmuna-y-ali ...
4. ... puttiyum iranacuranai muranukat ...

It is not possible to offer a translation of the Tamil text when materials are missing on both sides in each line. But it is possible to restore the Tamil text of the relevant portion with the help of other records⁽²⁾ of Rajendracōla I.

“அயர்வில்வண்கீர்த்தி ஆதிநகரவையில் சந்திரன் றெல்குலத்
திந்திரதனை வினை அமர்களத்துக் கிளையொடும் பிடித்துப்
பல தனத்தொடு நிறைகுல தனக்குவையும் கிட்டருஞ் செறிமினை
ஒட்ட விஷையமும் பூ சுரர் செர்நற்கொசலை நாடும்
தன்மபாலனை வெம்முனையழித்து வண்முறை சொலைத்தண்டபுத்தியும்
இரண்குரனை முரணுகத்தாக்கித் திக்கனை கீர்த்தி தக்கணலாடமும்”

Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri has received and improved the translation as follows:⁽³⁾

“After having captured Indraratha of the ancient race of the monn, together with (his) family, in a flight which took place (at) Ādinagar, (a city) whose great fame knew no decline; Odda Visaya which was difficult approach on account of its dense forest defence; the good Kōsalainadu, where Brahmins assembled; Tandabutti, in whose gardens bees abounded; (land which he acquired) after having destroyed Dharmapāla (in) a hot battle; Takkanaladam, whose fame reached all directions, (and which he occupied) after having forcibly attacked Ranasūra,.....”

This fragmentary portion deals with the Gangetic expedition of Rajendra I. It was this ruler who claimed to have captured the whole of Sri Lanka by defeating and imprisoning Mahinda V. It was probably in his reign that Polonnaruwa became the capital of the Sri Lanka Unit of the Cōla Empire. Three inscriptions of this ruler have been discovered in Trincomalee District.⁽⁴⁾ One inscription of his reign, belonging to Mātōttam, near Mannar, is at present located in Jaffna District.⁽⁵⁾

It is unfortunate that the purpose of the record as well as other relevant details cannot be made out from this fragment.

38. Rankot Vihare Fragmentary Tamil Inscription (1)

This was discovered on the terrace of Rankot Vihare. An estampage of this fragment was taken on 20.10.1981. This fragment is found in a slab measuring five feet by one foot. Letters are quite large in size, measuring from two inches by two inches to two inches by one inch. There are only two lines of the record and some portions of the two lines have been completely defaced. But some Tamil letters are clearly recognisable.

TAMIL TEXT

1. (அ)ஞ்ஞா(ற்று) க்கு விள பசு
2. ா விளக்கு ப்பொம் ஆனொம்எழு தந் +

Tamil Text in Transliteration

1. (a)nnū (rru) ... kku vila ... pacu
2. -ā vilakku --- ppom ānom elu --- tan =

The plus sign at the end of a word serves like a full stop in some Tamil inscriptions. So the missing portion of the record should have been on the right side in relation to this record. It is not possible to translate the record as it is, as only a few words are recognisable. It is also not possible to reconstruct the relevant portion as in the study of the preceding inscription no set form, as is available in prasasti, is available for records of this type. However, few conjectures are possible on a comparative study with other Tamil inscriptions, especially those of Sri Lanka.

The first word in the second line is clearly visible and reads *vilakku*, meaning 'lamp'. The Tamil sign for length of vowel in vowel-consonants ending in -ā, just preceding *vilakku*, recalls to mind the reconstruction of the phrase as *nontā vilakku*, 'perpetual lamp', in accordance with the usage in many Tamil inscriptions.⁽⁶⁾ In this light, the letters *vila* in the first line seem to be the first two Tamil letters of the word *vilakku*.

The first word in the first line stands for 'Five Hundred'. The mercantile corporation known as *Ticaiy-āyirattu ainnūrruvar*, in short as *annūruvar* 'the Five Hundred', based in South India, was very active in Medieval times in both South and South East Asia. They have left a number of Tamil records in different parts of Sri Lanka. The purpose of their records in Sri Lanka is not always clear as a number of their records are either fragments or defaced ones. But some records show that they have served as donors to both Hindu and Buddhist shrines.⁽⁷⁾ Therefore, It is reasonable to assume that this mercantile corporation is referred to as the donor in this record.

The word *ānōm* in the middle portion of the second line is translatable as, 'we have become those', in accordance with the usage in similar context in many Tamil inscriptions.⁽⁸⁾ The last word in the first line stands for 'cow'. The relevant section should have been referring to the endowment of a number of cows for the burning of a 'perpetual lamp'. The letters *ṛkku* may stand for something like *puttarkku*, 'to Lord Buddha'.

Hypothetical Reconstruction of the Tamil Text

1. அஞ்ஞாற்றுவர் புத்தர்க்கு விளக்கு பசு
2. நொந்தா விளக்கு எரிப்பொம் ஆனெம் எழு தந் +

Translation of the Hypothetically Reconstructed Tamil Text

The Five Hundred (have endowed) ... cows (for) a lamp to Lord Buddha.
We have become those who should burn the perpetual lamp ...

Thus the purpose of the record can be reconstructed. Somebody have accepted the gift of cows and have agreed to the burning of the 'perpetual lamp'.

The record can be dated in the twelfth century on palaeographical grounds.

39. Rankot Vihare Fragmentary Tamil Inscription (2)

This fragmentary record was discovered on the terrace of Rankot Vihare. The estampage was copied on 20.10.81. Like the previous record, this fragment is found in a slab measuring five feet by one foot. But a comparison with the previous record shows that the letters here are larger in size as they measure from two inches by two inches to two inches by one and a half inch. There is only one line in the record. Portions are missing on both sides of the extant fragment of the record. Even in this slab, some letters have been completely defaced.

TAMIL TEXT

1. பகவ வெகறைக்கு இவரே ஊர்

Transliteration of the Tamil Text

1. pakava ... vekaraikku ivar-e ūr

Only three words are available in their full form in this record. The expression *vekaraikku* clearly stands for the standard Tamil forms *vikaraikku* or *vikarattukku*, 'to the Buddhist temple'. The Pāli word *vihare* which has standard Tamil derivatives like *vikāram* and *vikārai*, has also colloquial Tamil derivatives like *veram* and *vekarai* which forms were recorded in the inscriptions of Nātanār Kōvil or Velgam Vihare. The word *ūr* in Tamil refers to 'village, town or city'. The other word is *ivar*, 'this person'.

The first word could be reconstructed as *pakavan*, equivalent to Sanskrit *bhagavān*, the nominative singular of *bhagavat*. This epithet can apply to a great person, divine being or god. Lord Buddha has been referred to as *pakavan* at least since Medieval times, as can be gathered from Tamil inscriptions and Tamil lexicographical words.⁽⁹⁾

The missing portion preceding *vekarai* might have had the Tamil form for Rankot Vihare but this could not be traced. So even a hypothetical restoration of this record cannot go far.

Translation of the Hypothetically Reconstructed Tamil Text

To ... the temple of Lord Buddha, this person ... village ...

This record can also be dated in the twelfth century on palaeographical grounds.

4. A Pillar Tamil Inscription near Rankot Vihare

This inscription was engraved on all the four sides of a pillar which was found at about fifty years to the West of Rankot Vihare. The estampage was taken on 21.9.81. A portion is missing at the begining of the record in Side A. Something may be missing at the beginning of the record in Side C.

The pillar is twenty inches long. The first and the third Sides of the pillar, referred to as Sides A and C are broad extending to nine inches. Sides B and D are narrow, extending to six and a half inches. On Side D, the record seems to have been inscribed only up to four inches in each line. Side D is almost completely defaced except for some letters which are barely visible. Ten lines are engraved on each Side. Each letter is one inch by one inch in size.

The available portion of the inscription bears no date. On palaeographical grounds, this record can be dated in the eleventh century A.D. There is internal evidence to confirm this assumption. This record refers to the building of a great hall in the name of Uttamacōlan, a Cōla king (971–987 A.D.). The building referred to should have been constructed as a memorial within two or three generations after the death of Uttamacōlan.

TAMIL TEXT

Side A	Side B	Side C	Side D
1. நம்பொல்வர்	மாமண்டப	ப்யொமாபடு	வராக
2. பரமெசர்க்	தாபகத்துக்கு	வர்யாரும்	.....
3. கானகை(க்)	உடன்படு	தவரூது	.....
4. குவெருத்த	வெளைக்	னெரைசெய்	.....
5. மனிகாவெ	காறன்ஹ	துந்நிற்பிர(ா)	.....
6. சிவல்லவர்	லைக்காற	களண்ணி	.....
7. நந்திகிரிஞ்	ன்மாதெ	இடாதாசொல்	..... (மா)
8. சதன்உத்	வன்னெந்	லுவாருமிடார்	னெம்
9. தமசொழ	ஆணத்தி	யாரும்நாய்	ஊரவ
10. ன்பெரால்	யகபணி	(காககையரா	ரொம்)

Transliteration of the Tamil Text

Side A	Side B	Side C	Side D
1. nam pōlvar	māmantapa	ppōmāpatu	varāka
2. paramecark	tāpakattukku	var yārum	.....
3. kāna kai(k)	utanpatu	tavarātu	.....
4. Ku verutta	vēlaik	nēre cey	.....
5. manikāve	kāran ō	tun nirpir(a)	.....
6. civallavar	laikkāra	ka enni	.....
7. nantikirin	n mātē	itātā col	...(mā
8. catan ut	van nēr	luvārumitār	nom
9. tamacōla	ānatti	yārum nāy	ūrava
10. n pērāl	yāka pani	(kākkaiyarā	rom).

Ci Valluvar Nantikirincatan of Veruttanmanikave (requested) the construction of a great hall in the precinct of the Supreme Lord of people like us. Mādēvan, the Vēlaikkāra Secretary, having agreed, served as the direct executor (of the grant). May everyone, referred to by our order, continue to work honestly without failure. Those who purposefully instruct not to contribute and those who don't contribute shall become dogs and cows. We, of the village, have become those

Uttamacōlan, the predecessor of Rajaraja the Great, seems to be a highly respected ruler. He was respected for his righteousness as his title *uttaman* implies. Madurāntakan assumed this title when he became king. Sembian Mahādevi, the queen mother of Madurāntakan, was also highly respected by Rajaraja the Great, as testified by many of his inscriptions in South India. When referring to her, an inscription refers to her as one 'who had obtained in her womb the righteous Madhurāntakan alias Uttamacōlan'.⁽¹⁰⁾ An inscription from Ātakada mentions a Saiva shrine in the name of Uttamacōlan.

It is not very clear whether the temple referred to is a Hindu or Buddhist shrine. The record is found at some distance away from the Buddhist vihare. There were Hindu shrines closeby. The exhortation for the protection of the charitable deed is the exhortation found only in Sri Lanka Buddhist records. There are two other Tamil inscriptions with this exhortation but both of them are Sri Lanka Buddhist Tamil records.⁽¹¹⁾ Cursing the offenders and obstructionists to become dogs and crows in an exhortation that has not been recorded in South Indian Tamil inscriptions or Sri Lanka Hindu inscriptions. Obstruction is possible through word and action. Thought can precede both word and action. Buddhism gives lot of importance to the character of thought or motive, lying behind words and actions. Thought, word and action are encompassed by the phrase, *enni itātā colluvārum itar yārum*. In *itātā*, the first *ā* is a negative marker while the second *ā* is the shortened form of conjunctive *āka*. The forms *itātu* and *itār* are negative finite verb and negative participial noun respectively, formed from *itu*, 'to contribute'.

This inscription refers to the shrine as *nam pōlvar paramēcarkk-āna kai*. The Tamil word *paramēcar*, derived from Sanskrit *paramesvara*, means 'Supreme Lord'. Lord Siva is *paramesvara* par excellence. But powerful kings and emperors have used this as a royal title in India.⁽¹²⁾ So there is nothing wrong in using this title to Lord Buddha. Further, the designation *paramēcar* is qualified by the phrase *nam pōlvar*, literally 'persons like us'. This could be interpreted to mean, 'for Buddhists like us'. Like the Velgam Vihare which received the patronage of the Cōlas under the new name *Rājārājapperumpalli*, the Rankot Vihare also might have received the Cōla patronage.

The alternative interpretation of considering the temple as a Hindu shrine rests on the following three factors. The designation *paramēsvara* belongs to Lord Siva. There are Saiva shrines also, quite close to the Vihare. The Cōlas were staunch Saivites and they built Saiva temples in Polonnaruva.

The word *kai*, referring to location, is of unusual but classical Tamil usage. Tamil Lexicon Supplement refers to this as a particle and as one of the locative endings, quoting Sangam Poetry for its usage.⁽¹³⁾ Like the other so-called endings of the locative case, cited by Tamil grammarians and unlike markers of other cases, this ending can take markers of other cases, as can be noticed by this ending taking the dative case sign as *kaikku*. The so-called endings of the locative case are really not case markers. They only express different aspects of location and in that sense, they are nouns by themselves. So it is not surprising that they take other case-markers. The temple premises have been referred to respectively as *paramēcarkk-āna kai*, literally, 'precinct which has become the Supreme Lord's own'.

The donor of the record was *Veruttamanikāve Ci Vallavar Nantikirincatan*. The significance of *Veruttamanikāve* is not clear. It appears to be a place name. *Ci Vallavar* could be either a designation or a personal name. It is a derivative from either *Sri Vallabha* or *Sri Vallava*. The word *vallava* means 'keeper of cattle' but this word is interpreted as 'keeper of horses' when it occurs along with *govallava*, 'keeper of cows'.⁽¹⁴⁾ The title *Sri Vallabha*, the shortened form of *Sri Prithvi Vallabha*, denotes Visnu, 'the husband of Laksmi and Prithvi'. The Calukyas and the Rastrakutas in India used *Sri Vallabha* as a title for themselves.⁽¹⁵⁾ The title *Vallabha* also denoted a courtier. If *Ci Vallavar* were taken as a personal name, it could be interpreted as the name of the father of *Nantikirincatan*. But *Nantikirincatan* must have been a man of consequence to initiate work on a great project in the name of a Cōla ruler. He also might have had some close connections with the Cōla ruling circles to get interested in honouring the name of a Cōla ruler who was no more in his time. The Cōla occupied the northern part of Sri Lanka only, during the reign of Rajaraja I. So *Ci Vallavar* could be a title rather than a personal name. *Nantikiri*, the Mount of Nanti, denotes Mount Meru, the permanent abode of Lord Siva. The ending *catan* does not make sense. This could be standing for *cutan*, 'son'. The palatal nasal has come in the unusual sandhi.

The purpose of the record seems to be the construction of a great hall, referred to as *mahāmantala tāpakattukku* in the inscription. The word *tāpakam* is easily recognisable as the Tamil derivative of Sanskrit *sthāpaka*, 'establishing'. The Sanskrit *mahā*, 'great', becomes *mā* in Tamil. The Sanskrit *mandapa*, 'hall', becomes *mantapam* by the usual rules of Tamilisation of loan-words. *Mahāmantapam*, as a technical term, refers to the large pillared hall, next to the *arttamantapam* in a temple.

This inscription refers to a *Vēlaikkāram* as the *ānatti* of the record. The *Vēlaikkārar* seems to be the most important group of Dravidian mercenaries employed in Sri Lanka from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries A.D.⁽¹⁶⁾ Their designation implies that they were ever ready to defend their master and his cause with their lives when occasion arose. The *Vēlaikkārar* were adjudged to be the most permanent and dependable body of troupes in the service of kings, feudatory princes and some public institutions. Army units of *Vēlaikkārar* might have been brought to the island only after the Cōla conquest. The *Vēlaikkārar* seems to be a constituent of Cōla armies maintained at military outposts in various parts of Sri Lanka. After the fall of the Cōla power, they continued to serve the Sinhalese rulers. In addition to the chronicles of Sri Lanka many Tamil inscriptions of Sri Lanka also mention the *Vēlaikkārar*.

The South Indian Tamil inscriptions mention the *Vēlaikkārar* only in relation to *Valankai*, 'the Right Division'. But a Sri Lanka Tamil inscription mentions them in relation to both *Valankai*, 'the Right Division' and *Itankai* 'the Left Division'. According to Pathmanathan, although some inscriptions give long mythological accounts of the origins of these divisions, the historical and sociological factors which led to their differentiation are not clear. The study carried out by Brenda E. F. Beck on the sociological factors which led to their differentiation⁽¹⁷⁾ throws much welcome light on the whole problem.

The *Valankai/Itankai* differentiation seems to have been very deep-rooted indeed in Medieval Tamil society. The farmers formed the most important Right Division caste while the artisans and merchants formed the most important Left Division caste. A single dominant agricultural community could have formed the node around which dependent groups clustered to form one division, while a few relatively wealthy and independent professional communities developed as leaders of an opposition block. The Right Division had an extensive organisation headed by titled families of the locality. Rights in land are enjoyed by this group of communities largely to the exclusion of those of the other Division. The Left Division castes lived for the most part by their inherited skills and moved about the area according to where their services were most in demand. These Divisions had contrasting folk-histories and contrasting internal political and descent group organisation.

Looked at from this point of view, the portion of a Sri Lanka Tamil inscription, which refers to the connection between the *Vēlaikkārar* and the two Divisions of castes, makes some sense. The relevant section can be translated as follows:

"We of the Mahātāntiram having assembled and invited (for the assembly) the Valanceyar who are our ancestors and others including the Nagrattār who always accompany us"

The term *Valanceyar* is equivalent to *Valankaiyar*, persons of Right Division castes. Because the *Vēlaikkāras* were recruited in South India from the Right Division castes only and because the original *Vēlaikkārar* army units came from South India, the Right Division people were considered the ancestors of that body of troops. After the withdrawal of the Cōlas from the island, the *Valankai* in Sri Lanka was probably not able to supply enough recruits to the *Vēlaikkārar* regiments. It is also possible that since the *Valankai* were tied to the land in South India, it was the *Itankai* who moved to Sri Lanka in substantial numbers during the Cōla rule. So the *Vēlaikkārar* regiments in Sri Lanka might have been recruited from the *Itankai* also. The wealthy merchants of the *Negarattār* were obviously the leaders of the Left Division.

Remaining to be explained are two more expressions in this inscription: *ōlaikkāran* and *ānatti*. The expression *ōlaikkāran* does not seem to have been noticed so far. It does not find a place in the Tamil Lexicon. The related expression *ōlaināyakam*, a Tamil-Sanskrit compound, has occurred in some Cōla inscriptions of South India and this has been glossed over as 'Chief Secretary in the time of the Cōlas.'⁽¹⁸⁾ *ōlaikkāram* could be assumed to be one of the immediate subordinates of *ōlaināyakam*. Therefore, it is reasonable to interpret the word as 'Secretary in the time of the Cōlas'. So *Mātevan* was a Secretary as well as a *Vēlaikkāran*. Both *ōlaikkāran* and *Vēlaikkāran* are written with the alveolar *r* in place of the trill *r*. In modern South Indian Tamil, these sounds have fallen together completely. In its spoken form the trill sound predominates. Sri Lanka. Tamil has maintained the distinction between these two sounds. In its spoken form, the alveolar sound predominates. So the sound change noticed in these two words is in consonance with Sri Lanka Tamil.

Mātevan probably occupied a very high rank in the official hierarchy of the Cōla administration in Sri Lanka. He served as *nēvānatti*, 'direct executor'. This word *ānatti* occurs variously as *ājnā*, *ājnapti* and *ājñapti* and literally means 'the order'. But this word is usually translated as 'executor (of a grant)' in the context of epigraphical usage in South India.⁽¹⁹⁾ Though the variant forms are all Sanskritic, inscriptions from North India have *dūta* or *dūtaka*, literally, 'the messenger' in similar context. Some South Indian Tamil inscriptions use Tamil equivalents like *vāykkalvi/vāykkalviyar* instead of *ānatti*. But this Sri Lanka Tamil inscription, which is entirely in Tamil script, uses the Sanskritic originated form of *ānatti*. The expression *nēr ānatti*, a compound partly Tamil and partly Tamil derivative of Sanskrit origin seem to be the equivalent of *ājnā svayam*, 'the order is from the donor himself'. As the Cōla Emperor and the top Imperial hierarchy including *ōlaināyagam*, were far away in South India, *Mātevan* might have been able to function as the direct executor of the grant.

The phrase *nērē ceytun nirpirāka* needs some comment on its language aspect. The first word *nēr*, 'honesty' has the alveolar *n* in place of dental *n*. The confusion in the usage of these two letters which started in the Tamil-Grantha script in the Pallava Kingdom seems to have spread everywhere in Tamil when the Tamil script of the Imperial Cōlas became the prestige script, eagerly adopted everywhere to write Tamil language.⁽²⁰⁾ The optative form *nirpirāka*, 'may (you) continue to work', is a little unusual. The second person forms occur very rarely in inscriptional Tamil. Usually such forms are either in the first person as *nirpōmāka* or in the third person as *nirpārāka*. The second person form is clearly inscribed in this record. In the context of first person forms like *panippōm*, *ānōm* *ūrōm* of which the first form is very clearly visible in this inscription, the optative form could have occurred in first person. But the inscription does not use *panippōmā patuvōm*, the first person form; instead it uses *panippōmā patuvār* and *āvar*, of which the first form is clearly visible in this inscription, the optative form could have occurred in the third person.

This problem makes one wonder whether portions of the inscription are missing and whether we have only a fragment of the record. At this point it is also necessary to remember that this record in the estampage begins very abruptly. Many details usually occurring at the beginning of inscriptions are not available here.

NOTES

1. *South Indian Inscriptions*, Volume IV, No. 1394, Archaeological Survey of India.
2. *South Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, Part I, No. 20.
3. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri – *The Colas*, Second Edition, Madras, University, Madras, 1955, p. 207.
4. One of the three had been edited by Veluppillai and the other two by Gunasingam.
A. Veluppillai – Four More Tamil Inscriptions from Nātanār Kōvil or Velgam Vihare, *Ceylon Tamil Inscriptions*, Part I, Peradeniya, 1971.
Selladurai Gunasingam – *Three Cōla Inscriptions from Trincomalee*, Trincomalee Inscriptions Series, No. 2, Peradeniya, 1979.
5. K. Indrapala – A Fragmentary Cōla Inscription from Fort Hammeheil, Kayts, *Epigraphia Tamulica*, Volume I, Part I, Jaffna Archaeological Society, 1971.
6. Many Tamil Inscriptions from both Sri Lanka and South India refer to these lamps. Endowments are made for these lamps in Buddhist temples like Velgam Vihare or Rājarājapperumpalli. See Veluppillai (1971) and Indrapala (1971).
A. Veluppillai – Some More Inscriptions from Nātanār Kōvil, *Ceylon Tamil Inscriptions*, Part II, 1972.
7. Unless otherwise specified, reference to Sri Lanka inscriptions in this article are all available in Veluppillai (1971, 1972).
8. A. Veluppillai – *A Study of the Language of Tamil Inscriptions of the Period 800 – 920 A.D.* Unpublished D. Phil. thesis, Oxford University, Oxford, 1964.
9. *Tivakāram*, An Early Medieval Period lexicographical work mentions pakavan as one of the names of Lord Buddha.
10. *South Indian Inscriptions*, Volume III, No. 147.
11. See also *South Indian Inscriptions*, Volume IV, No. 1405.
12. D. C. Sircar – *Indian Epigraphy*, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi–Varanasi–Patna, 1965, pp. 334–337.
13. *Tamil Lexicon Supplement*, Madras University, Madras, p. 244.
14. D. C. Sircar (1965), p. 356.
15. *Ibid.*, p. 337.
16. S. Pathmanathan – The Vēlaikkārar in Medieval South India and Sri Lanka, *The Sri Lanka Journal of the Humanities*, Volume II, No. 2, Peradeniya, 1976, pp. 120–137.
17. Brenda, E. F. Beck – *Peasant Society in Kandy*, A study of right and left subcastes in South India, University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, 1972.
18. *Tamil Lexicon*, Madras University, Madras, Volume I.
19. D. C. Sircar – *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi–Varanasi–Patna, 1966, p. 13.
20. A. Veluppillai – History of Tamil Language, *Epigraphical Evidences for Tamil Studies*, International Institute of Tamil Studies, Madras, 1980.

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- 3.10.2 On the scientific side, W. H. Wijayapala, one of the Assistant Directors, in the absence of the other two Assistant Directors, performed a great task in the supervision of the excavations to a very high standard. The conscientious manner in which he managed the excavation labour particularly helped the Project in achieving a high degree of success. We congratulate Mr. Wijayapala for successfully completing the Master's Degree in Archaeology of the University of Peradeniya, in spite of the heavy load of fieldwork that he had to bear.
- 3.10.3 The graduate staff consisting of Research Assistants, Assistant Supervisors and Excavators contributed their share by way of supervision of excavation, recording, analysis and documentation, under the guidance of the Directorate of the Project. Though it is not possible to commend on the work done by them individually, yet some contributions may be identified at a personal level:

Shirani Abeysinghe, Senior Research Assistant, held the responsibility of supervising the fieldwork and guiding the new-comers in the day-to-day scientific activities in the field. She is also credited with the preparation of stratigraphic and planum drawings for publication.

Damayanthi Wanigasekera, Senior Research Assistant, who is in charge of the Special Finds Laboratory, ably handled the analysis and recording of all such finds as imported ceramics, glassware, beads, bangles, metalware and coins. She was assisted in the work by Kusum Dissanayake, an Assistant Supervisor.

N. Kamalawathie, Research Assistant, performed the difficult task of analysing thousands of pottery fragments unearthed during the period. A typology of pottery was prepared by her under the guidance of the Director for the purpose of publication.

Ven. E. Sugathaseela, Research Assistant, was responsible for the preparation of all drawings of pottery and other special finds.

H. M. Rohana Shanta Kumara, Assistant Supervisor, in addition to his normal duties in the field, was entirely responsible for the preparation of structural drawings and maps.

S. Welivitagoda, K. M. Gunatilake and P. G. D. M. Siriwardena, Research Assistants, together with Kusum Dissanayake and Lalitha Weeratunge, Assistant Supervisors, while attending to the work involved with the excavations, were also saddled with the preparation of weekly bar-charts showing progress of excavation.

W. P. Gamlath, Epigraphical Assistant, served the Project with dedication in his own field. He was able to prepare fresh estampages of inscriptions among which a few are new discoveries.

The photographic record maintained systematically by Ranjith Jayasekera, Project Photographer, goes a long way in the scientific recording of the excavation and documentation.

The stenographic work was ably executed by Pushpa Renuka de Silva, while the secretarial duties were handled by Tissa Nihal Bandara.

- 3.10.4 The scientific investigations on Geology were conducted by the Department of Geology, University of Peradeniya, under the direction of Prof. Kapila Dahanayake and the staff of the Central Laboratory, CCF.
- 3.10.5 Nalini Wimaladasa, Biochemist and W. S. Siritunge, Geologist, have been invaluable in achieving higher standards of documentation in their respective fields.
- 3.10.6 Prof. A. Velupillai of the Department of Tamil, University of Peradeniya, undertook research on the Tamil inscriptions copied by the Project. He has prepared a valuable research paper on same for publication in the Project Report.
- 3.10.7 Dr. Mahinda Werake, Department of History, University of Peradeniya, a Sinologist of repute, was able to identify the characters occurring in the guild seals of Chinese ceramics discovered during the excavations.
- 3.10.8 On behalf of the Project, the Director wishes to register with gratitude the facilities provided and cooperation extended by the Central Cultural Fund through the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. In this regard, our personal thanks go to the Honourable E. L. B. Hurulle, Minister of Cultural Affairs, Walter Ladduwahetti, Chief Administrative Officer and Roland Silva, Director General, Central Cultural Fund.
- 3.10.9 A special word of gratitude goes to my daughter, Isha Prematilleke, who volunteered her services in typing the manuscript of the present report.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE CENTRAL CULTURAL FUND

1. Tourist Guide to the Cultural Movements of Sri Lanka.
2. UNESCO-Sri Lanka Project of the Cultural Triangle (Progress Report 1980)
3. Sri Lanka Ancient Arts.
4. Sri Lanka.
5. A Guide to Anuradhapura.
6. A Guide to Polonnaruwa.
7. Living Legacies of Sri Lanka.
8. Alahana Parivena, First Archaeological Excavation Report.
9. Alahana Parivena, Second Archaeological Excavation Report.
10. A Guide to Kandy.
11. Kandy Project, First Archaeological Excavation Report.
12. Jethavanarama Gold Plates.
13. A Guide to Ritigala.
14. A Guide to Dambulla.
15. Cultural Triangle at work.
16. Traditional Dances of Sri Lanka.
17. Kandy Project, Second Archaeological Excavation Report.
18. Quarterly of the Cultural Triangle (1st Issue).
19. Alahana Parivena, Third Archaeological Excavation Report.
20. Quarterly of the Cultural Triangle (Second issue).

The work of the Cultural Triangle at six important sites in Sri Lanka includes excavation, conservation and landscaping at Alahana Parivena, Polonnaruwa. This work is implemented under the Central Cultural Fund Act No. 57 of 1980.

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