



PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART (I).

Annual Report on the Archæological Survey of Ceylon for 1927-28.

(C. F. WINZER, Esq.)

JULY, 1929.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed, June 15, 1929.

COLOMBO :

A. C. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO ; *price 35 cents.*

1929.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CEYLON.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927-28.

1.—EXPENDITURE.

THE total amount voted for the year was Rs. 134,467, making an increase of Rs. 3,947 over last year. As the personal emoluments were Rs. 803 less, the increase in other charges was Rs. 4,750. The increase is not a real one like last year's, but is produced by a change in accounting: the cost of railway transport is now borne by this Department and not by the Railway. Further, as last year, supplementary provision to the extent of Rs. 5,000 was voted this time in order to press on the excavations at Mantai.

The following table will show the distribution of the vote:—

		Estimate.			Expenditure.
		Rs.	c.		
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
HEAD 42.—ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.					
1.	Personal emoluments	41,217	0	36,538	63
Other Charges.					
2.	Maintenance and miscellaneous works, &c. ..	Rs. 61,000	00		
	Supplementary provision	5,000	00		
		66,000	0	65,762	34
3.	Travelling	13,500	0	9,820	40
4.	Publications	6,750	0	18	50
5.	Editing and publishing <i>Epigraphia Zeylanica</i> ..	7,000	0	5,215	56
6.	Incidental expenses	5,000	0	4,843	16
	Total ..	139,467	0	122,198	59
HEAD 13.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.					
Other Charges.					
10.	Clearing and maintaining Crown reservations ..	2,500	0	2,498	50
	Grand Total ..	141,967	0	124,697	9

Out of sub-head 2, Rs. 23,499·98 were spent on conservation; Rs. 22,321·30 on excavations; Rs. 6,704·13 on reservations; Rs. 7,912·92 on quarters, watchers, guards, &c.

The increase caused under sub-head 3 by the commercialization of the railway was somewhat overestimated, and further savings were occasioned by the suspension of the Architectural Assistantship.

The saving under publications is due to the fact that no decision has been arrived at whether our memoirs are to be published well or cheaply, so none are being published at all.

Under sub-head 5 the saving is due to the delay in the publication of *Epigraphia Zeylanica*, Vol. III., Part II.

It was thought the incidental expenses could be reduced as considerable purchases of books had brought our library more up to date, but the cut proved excessive and hampered us somewhat. It is true there is a saving, but that is solely due to the usual reason that books ordered are not supplied in time to be charged to the year's vote. The present machinery of getting books is cumbersome and exceedingly slow, and compares unfavourably with the freedom that was formerly allowed to this Department.

The following sums were collected by or on account of this Department:—

		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
(1) Sale of publications—					
	Map of Anuradhapura and Environs	2	0		
	Ceylon Journal of Science (Section G) and Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon	233	0		
		235	0		
(2)	Sale of timber and firewood from Archæological Survey reservations ..	—	—	152	0
(3)	Sale of photographic prints	—	—	27	75
(4)	Cost of transport of rice recovered from coolies	—	—	23	46
(5)	Fines imposed for damage to ruins	—	—	8	66
(6)	Sale of old stores and value of articles lost	—	—	33	16
(7)	Rent of Archæological Survey quarters and booths	—	—	76	50
(8)	Inspection fees recovered	—	—	10	0
	Total ..			566	53

2.—PERSONNEL.

Staff.

Mr. S. Paranavitane was confirmed in his appointment of Epigraphical Assistant as from April 24, 1928.

The Architectural Assistantship did not work well, and has been suspended.

As the Senior Draughtsman has taken over the supervision of works, we are shorter of draughtsmen than ever; and the archæological work has frequently to mark time in consequence.

Mr. T. M. Dewongso was confirmed in his appointment as from November 22, 1927.

Mr. N. H. R. Nalawangsa was confirmed in his appointment as from April 1, 1928.

Mr. C. Venacitamby, Chief Clerk of this Department, was transferred to the Police Court, Jaffna, as Interpreter, with effect from March 26, 1928, and Mr. V. Selvadurai succeeded him.

Mr. V. Selvadurai, who had been in this Department for only five months, was transferred to the Police Court, Avissawella, as Chief Clerk, with effect from September 24, 1928, and Mr. K. Muttiah from the Registrar-General's Department succeeded him.

Mr. V. Apparswamy, who had been in this Department as Extra Clerk, was promoted to Class III. of the Clerical Service with effect from October 1, 1927.

3.—OFFICES AND QUARTERS.

Of our quarters one was condemned as past repairing and not altogether safe. Another was condemned by the Medical Officer. A third had to be annexed by the office in order to relieve the congestion which had become acute. We have thus three houses less to accommodate our staff than we had in 1921. It was repeatedly pointed out that this would be the inevitable result of continued procrastination. It is very discouraging to see the Department actually retrograding in spite of all efforts to progress.

4.—PUBLICATIONS.

A fourth part of the Ceylon Journal of Science, Section G, appeared in 1928, completing the first volume. An index was added.

The object of the archæological summary which appears in each number is two-fold: firstly, to put on record information as it came to hand, and so that future Archæological Commissioners should not have to start almost at scratch as has happened in the past. The second object is to point out problems and the lines on which they could be attacked, in the hope that amateurs would follow them up. Our hope in this direction has not been realized. Plenty of lines of research have been indicated to which enthusiastic amateurs could contribute their mite; but the enthusiasm usually spends itself in writing to the papers and complaining that someone else does not do it. It would be more helpful if the Archæological Department were written to to ask what each can do in his locality and how to set about it. Thus it would help considerably if the local man would collect all the information he could about old streets, &c., search chronicles, then ask the Archæological Commissioner to go over the whole.

The manuscript of Volume III. of the Temple of the Tooth was completed, but no decision has been arrived at about printing it. The plans were not made any too early as the temple is now being rebuilt.

Mr. D. M. de Z. Wickremasingha, the Ceylon Government Epigraphist in London, has brought out Vol. III., Part I., of the *Epigraphia Zeylanica*. This contains a Chronological Table of Ceylon Kings and an article on the Lañkātilaka Guard Stone Inscription from Polonnaruva. Part two of this volume, edited by this Department, is yet in the press. Sufficient material for another part of the *Epigraphia* has also been sent to the printers.

5.—LIBRARY.

The additions to our library are given in Appendix A.

The binding continues to be in arrears, and private firms will have to be called in if ever these arrears are to be made up.

6.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

The list of new negatives is given in Appendix B.

The complete register of negatives up to date has been completed and is being typewritten for the press. An alphabetical index has been added.

The negatives have now been completely filed, and we can turn our attention to the half-tone blocks.

7.—COLLECTIONS.

The excavations at Mantai have further enlarged our collections, but mostly with temporary specimens which will have to be discarded when they have yielded all the information they contain.

We are indebted to the Madras Museum for the presentation of the following coins:—Three silver punchmarked coins (*purāṇas*), one gold *padamatanka* of the Kādamba dynasty, two gold pagodas, and a copper coin of Rājarāja I. Among other minor antiquities added to the collections mention may be made of bricks with impressions of letters ranging from the 3rd to 6th centuries.

Mr. Ambrose has done useful work in repairing broken pots, and thus adding a workshop to our Department. Before much could be done however he had to take charge of works and so had little leisure to carry on the work of repairs.

8.—RESERVATIONS.

It has not yet been possible to settle the details of our new boundaries in Anurādhapura.

Polonnaruva is further advanced, and the new boundaries have been surveyed. It merely remains to proclaim the reservation.

The acquisition of the circular site at Nuvarakālē, North-Western Province, is being proceeded with.

The following new reservations have been proposed :—

- (1) Rātravevehera, near Pānama, Eastern Province, $\frac{N}{16}$ 5.
- (2) Nīlagirisāya, near Lahugala, Eastern Province, $\frac{M}{15}$ 48.
- (3) Nīlagiriya, near the preceding one, $\frac{M}{15}$ 56.
- (4) Galabādda, near Muppanē, Uva, $\frac{M}{14}$ 11. This will require several reservations.

All these are on Crown land.

(5) The royal citadel at Sitāvaka which was brought to our notice by the Hon. Mr. E. W. Perera, is unfortunately on private land, but its acquisition is under consideration.

The clearing of our reservations at Anurādhapura, Polonnaruva, and Sigiriya was cut down as much as possible in order to save money for excavation. The continuance of the drought helped us considerably, and much more labour could be put into the felling of such trees as grow upon the ruins. Clearing at Mihintale was done with local labour as last year: as such local labour is very uncertain, the clearing always proceeds very slowly. More trees growing on ruins were felled. Arankale, Bārāṇḍi Kovil, and Vāligama were as usual cleared on contract.

I regret to say that some malicious person broke most of the pillars we had repaired at Western Monastery C. The culprit has not been found.

Occasionally a sign post gets wrenched off purely for mischief's sake.

The priest at Arankālē requested permission to roof his *pansala* with corrugated iron. This was objected to and he was allowed the choice of half round tiles, shingles, or asbestos, but this was wrongly transmitted with the result that he used Calicut tiles contrary to our wishes. The officer responsible is no longer in the Department.

9.—CONSERVATION.

The only building to be dealt with in Anurādhapura was the brick building west of the Eastern Dagaba. The two banyans that grew upon it were the chief obstacle to our progress. It is incredible how many rootlets a banyan will drive into a brick wall; a regular network forms inside the joints. It is no use severing them from the main stem for their vitality is extraordinary: the last little rootlet will sprout and proceed to form a new tree. The only way is often to remove whole blocks of brickwork.

We are now within measurable distance of completing Polonnaruva. The Priory has now been finished. The plaster work of the Hāṭa-dā-gē which had to be postponed till the dry weather has also been completed. The retaining wall of the quadrangle has been dealt with in sections off and on, as it could only be done in dry weather, and when the coolies were not required for excavation. Very little now remains to do.

Work was started on the pavilion north of the lake as it is a unique specimen of secular architecture very well preserved. The next item on the programme is the so-called Rānsimāligāva, and then all the more important works in Polonnaruva will have been completed, and we propose to move to Sigiriya.

Instructions were given to prepare plans and estimates for the reconstruction of Āmbākka. These were never produced for reasons to which we need not revert. For the same reason plans and estimate for Galmaḍuva near Kandy were delayed. This is disappointing as in both cases there were hopes of obtaining private funds, and we were particularly anxious to give every assistance to projects of private benefactions. The taking over of the conservation work by the Senior Draughtsman has meant further delay, but it is hoped that arrears will soon be made up and that we shall be able to put forward a definite scheme with costs for Galmaḍuva.

The year has been marked by an important event in the history of the Department since its resumption in 1921. The increasing pressure of work has made it increasingly difficult for higher authorities to spare the time to inspect the work of the Department; and it is a kind of work of which no adequate idea can be formed except *de visu*. The photographs we publish in the Annual Report in some cases give some idea of what has been achieved; but in many cases they rather suggest that very little has been done; for it is the aim of conservation work to preserve without changing; and what work is done, as far as possible, is concealed. Thus in looking at a photograph of the Satmahalprāsāda before and after one gains the impression that nothing has been done, the visitor cannot guess, and has to be told that a certain block of brick is all supported and anchored with steel bars and cramps, because nothing appears on the outside. Our photograph of Nālanda Gedigē "after" was actually returned to us as possibly an error since no difference could be seen "before" and "after." In point of fact the platform on which the shrine was built had been practically dismantled in order to extract the roots, and the fact that the Gedige now looks exactly what it used to be before the trees were allowed to grow is a point in favour of the Archæological Department. One visitor pointed to part of the wall of the Hāṭa-dā-gē as an instance of the peculiar way in which the XIIth century Sinhalese cut their slabs. We had to point out that these were not slabs of stone, but blocks of concrete put in by us to replace missing stones. Those blocks are successful in proportion as they pass unnoticed.

It is like invisible mending which would be bad, if it were noticed, and, if good, passes unnoticed. Occasional inspections are therefore very necessary for an appreciation of the work of the Department and the encouragement of the staff. We have reason therefore to be grateful to His Excellency the Governor for arranging a special visit to Anuradhapura, Mihintale, and Polonnaruva to see what had been done and what remained to do.

11.—RESEARCH.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The exceptional drought of the last two years made both local and Jaffna labour available for our excavations at Māntai. Our gang at one time touched over 200, a small number compared with the gangs available in India and elsewhere, but large in a region where labour is very scarce. Unfortunately we can never maintain our Māntai force at full strength all through. The conditions are very trying: intense glare and little shade, high wind and dust or no wind and cruel heat, poor water, and no shops. About the time of the first pay day relatives begin to send wires, "wife serious come" or similar ones; others want to go and look after their fields; some are genuinely ill and have to be sent home. Those that remain become less constant in attendance or leave at half time.

As nothing but small fragments of buildings were found below the surface we had to change our tactics and start trenching in order to get sections. A depth of 19 feet was reached in the course of which minor changes in the pottery were noticed, and no doubt more will appear after a careful examination of the materials. If the lower strata are as much ransacked as the upper ones another two years will have got out of the mound all it is likely to yield, namely, a pottery and bead sequence. If on the other hand the lower strata are better preserved it is difficult to say how long it will take us.

The Epigraphical Assistant began excavations in the Anuradhapura Citadel in the area of the Temple of the Tooth. Only 30 coolies were available however, so that progress was very slow, and the floor of the building has not yet been reached. Glazed tiles of various colours were found.

Some time was devoted in April to Kandyan temples round about Rañbukkana. Some of those described in Cave's Book of Ceylon were found to have been completely transformed. There are however many Kandyan temples still in existence which are very instructive because of their conservation. An occasional ramble in the Kandyan byways will often discover some modest little shrine which preserve some ancient features and thus help us to explain ancient remains.

Last year an intensive study of all available inscribed stones was undertaken in conjunction with the Epigraphical Assistant. This was continued this year and has resulted in a more rapid advance in our knowledge than had been possible before. Among the most promising sites visited in the course of this campaign is Kaludiya Pokuna near Sīgiriya. Here we have an inscription which dates a guardstone, the dagaba to which it is attached, and the plan of the site on which the dagaba stands. The inscriptions also give the name, and the name is one which occurs in the Mahāvamsa. We are looking forward to the time when we shall be able to excavate it.

In addition to these expeditions with a special objective twelve days were devoted to the exploration of a particular region. The region selected this year was that which lies between Pottuvil and Yāla Game Sanctuary. It strikes one as remarkably poor in ancient sites as compared with the Buttala area and many others. Evidently this has always been a poor country. Another striking fact is that the remains belong almost entirely to the archaic period. There is almost nothing that can safely be ascribed to that period. The remains themselves were mostly very scanty, yet even so there were interesting results: we found at last an undoubted case of dagaba with elongated dome. Three new reservations have been recommended in this region. We have to thank the Vanniah of Pottuvil for his great energy in making all arrangements and giving every assistance. As I explained in my first Annual Report the yield of such tours is small in proportion to the effort, but they have to be done since we have so few correspondents to report sites and at the same time give us such particulars as will enable us to form an opinion what the site is like. Then also attention is generally limited to certain features and overlooks others. Thus one of our own draughtsmen came back from Bāgurēgala with a report that there was nothing on the top. I persisted in going to see, and found remains of fortifications, and a curious oblong enclosure which, if really artificial, is quite new to me. Thus if the archæologist only goes to see what is reported, he will certainly miss much; on the other hand if he is not assisted by correspondents he will be working blindly without an objective, and such work is at most a necessary evil. Thus in moderation such are both necessary and salutary; but beyond that they merely divert energy from the main source of information, the chief and only certain method of gaining information, which is excavation, to a secondary and very imperfect one. Merely looking at ruins adds little to our knowledge, because they remain meaningless; excavation provides the solid basis of knowledge which enables us to interpret what we see. Archæological tours thus increase in value as excavations and epigraphical work advances. This year's tour, for instance, would have yielded next to nothing six years ago, but the progress since made in chronology made it possible to extract information from rather poor materials. The term survey which has been applied to the Archæological Department has unfortunately created an impression that the main task of this Department is analogous to that of the Survey Department, particularly the topographical survey. That is simply a misunderstanding of the real objective.

Apart from this there appears to exist in Ceylon most erroneous notions as to the numbers of ancient sites in Ceylon; and it may therefore be useful here to give a more correct notion. Accurate figures are impossible because no returns are ever complete and some are more incomplete than others, according to the zeal or otherwise of the headman. The return of the Archæological Remains published in 1890 contains at least 1,350 sites, and that is far from complete, since it only gives two sites for Jaffna District and this Department has visited six which are not given, and others are known to exist. It only gives three for Tamankaduwa which teems, in parts at least, with ruins. The same applies to the one mile map as to the list: much depends on the zeal of the surveyor: one will note many, another will take no trouble. Striking an average between a full sheet and a thin one we

arrive at, much the same figure. I think we can safely put down 1,500 as a low estimate, *exclusive of bridges, anicuts, sluices, cemeteries*, and other objects of archæological interest which the headmen usually disregard, because he has his own ideas as to what is of interest and what is not.

On the way back from Pottuvil, Galabādda was inspected at Mr. Codrington's suggestion. This site (which incidentally appears neither in the one mile map nor in the return) is perhaps the most extensive so far seen outside Anurādhapura, Mihintalē, Polonnaruva, and Sīgiriya. Unfortunately the most extensive groups had not been cleared for lack of hands, so that a complete inspection was not possible this year, but so far as the place could be explored it appears to belong to that very obscure period about the 6th century.

The Vanniah of Pottuvil very kindly got Magulmahavihare thoroughly cleared so that we could make a few soundings. These have confirmed us in the view that the site is of great importance for the early Gupta period.

The tours undertaken by the Epigraphical Assistant during this year have been mainly in connection with the editing of inscriptions for the *Epigraphia Zeylanica*. In the course of these tours he visited Dunumaṅḍalagala, Puvarasankulama, Kiriṅdigama, Pahala Kayināṭṭama, Vihāregala, Valaskunuviva, Nāgirikanda, Atākala, Kivulēkaḍa, Kolibindāva, and Morāvāva in the North-Central Province, Tammannāva in the North-Western Province, Gāraṅḍigala and Sīgiriya in the Central Province, and Tōnigala and Māmaḍuwa in the Northern Province. The inscriptions at Kayināṭṭama and Vihāregala belong to the reigns of Subha and Gajabāhu I. In his re-examination of the rock inscription at Nāgirikanda, already published by Muller (A. I. C. No. 97), the epigraphist has been successful in reading that part of the record containing the name of the king who caused it to be engraved. It is a record of King Kumāradāsa, the poet king of Ceylon. This discovery is of considerable interest for the study of Ceylon palæography, as dated inscriptions of that period are very rare. At Atākala a moonstone of an unusual type was found. At the Tammannāva dāgāba near Kaṭugampolagama in the Vanni hatpattu of the North-Western Province several bricks with impressions of letters dating from the 3rd to 6th century A.D. and some interesting terra cotta figures were discovered. The rock inscription copied at Tōnigala belongs to the reign of Śrī Meghavarāṇa and is a long and interesting document. It will be edited and published in one of the early numbers of the *Epigraphia*. Gāraṅḍigala near Damunumulla in the Matale District yielded an inscription of Kassapa III., the only inscription so far known of a ruler of the 8th century. Three days were spent at Sīgiriya studying the records on the gallery wall, among which were found about 20 verses—some of them rhymed—in the Sinhalese language of the 8th and 9th centuries. Among the names scribbled on this gallery wall by the mediæval visitors to this wonderful rock fortress was found that of Lanākāpura Daṇḍanātha, the general of Parakramabahu I. who was at the head of the expedition sent to conquer the Pāṇḍya country.

Office of the Archæological Survey,
Anuradhapura, February 27, 1929.

C. F. WINZER,
Acting Archæological Commissioner.

Appendix A.

List of Books and Journals added to the Archæological Survey Library from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928.

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for 1926 (Leiden, 1925). | Beames, J. : A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, 3 Volumes, London, 1872-1875-1879. |
| Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for 1927. | Bergaigne : Inscriptions Sanscrites de Campa, Text and Plates, Paris, 1893. |
| Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XXIX., Parts 2 and 3, Vol. XXX., Parts 1-3. | Bendall, C. : Śikṣāsamuccaya of Sāntideva, Parts I.-IV. |
| Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report for 1924-25. | Bode, Miss M. H. : The Pali Literature of Burma, London, 1909. |
| Archæological Survey of India, Memoirs Nos. 30-32. | Brown, C. P. : Telugu-English and English-Telugu Dictionaries, Madras, 1852. |
| Atharvaveda Samhitā, translated by Whitney and revised by Lanman (H. O. S.), Parts I. and II., Cambridge, Mass., 1905. | Buddhadatta Thera, Rev. A. P. : Sammoha Vinodanī, London, 1923. |
| Aufrecht : Hymnen des Rigveda, Parts I. and II., Bonn, 1877. | Buddhadatta Thera, Rev. A. P. : Vinaya Vinicchaya and Uttara Vinicchaya (P. T. S., London, 1928). |
| Aufrecht : Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, Bonn, 1879. | Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extreme Orient Tome XXVI., 1926, Hanoi, 1927. |
| Bagh Caves in the Gwalior State, published by the India Society, London, 1927. | Bulletin de la Maisen Franco-Japanoise Serie Francaise I., Tokio, 1927. |
| Banerji, R. D. : Bas Reliefs of Bādāmi (A. S. I. Memoirs No. 25), 1928. | Cambridge Ancient History, Second Volume of Plates, 1928. |
| Barnett, L. D. : Hindu Gods and Heroes, London, 1922. | Cassells' French-English Dictionary, London, 1926. |
| Barnett, L. D. : The Heart of India, London, 1924. | Cassells' German-English, English-German Dictionary, London, 1926. |
| Barth, M. Auguste : Inscriptions Sanscrites du Cambodge, Paris, 1882. | |
| Barth, M. A. : Inscriptions Sanscrites du Cambodge, Text and Plates, Paris, 1885. | |

- Chanda, R. : The Beginnings of Art in Eastern India, with Special reference to Sculptures in the Indian Museum (Calcutta, 1927).
- Chatterji, S. N. : The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language, Calcutta, 1926.
- Cousens, H. : Chālukyan Architecture, Calcutta, 1926.
- Coomaraswamy, A. K. : History of Indian and Indonesian Art, London, 1927.
- Cordier, Henri : Bibliotheca Indo-Sinica, Vol. I.—IV.
- Darmesteter, J. : La Prehistoire Orientale, Tome III., Paris, 1927.
- Dufour, Henri : Le Bayon D'Angkor Thom, Bas Reliefs, Paris, 1910.
- Felding Hall, H. : The Soul of a People.
- Fick, Richard : The Social Organization in North-East India in Buddha's Time, translated into English by S. Maitra, University of Calcutta, 1920.
- Geiger, W. : Cūṣavaṃsa, II. (London, 1927).
- Goonaratna, E. R. : Dhātukathāpakāśana, P. T. S., London, 1892.
- Gundert, H. : Malayalam-English Dictionary, Mangalore, 1872.
- Hardy, Prof. C. : Nettipakarāṇa, London, 1902.
- Hardy, Prof. E. : Paramatthadīpanī of Dhammapāla, Parts III.—V., P. T. S., London, 1893—1901.
- Harṣacarita of Bāṇa translated by Cowell and Thomas, R. A. S., 1897.
- Harvey, G. S. : History of Burma, Longmans, 1923.
- Hastings : Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics. Vols. I.—XII.
- Hillebrant, A. : Vedische Mythologie, Breslau, 1927.
- Hocart, A. M. : Kingship, Oxford, 1927.
- Hodson, Colonel T. C. : The Primitive Culture of India (the R. A. S., London, 1922).
- Jacobi, N. : Āyāraṅga Sutta, P. T. S., London, 1892.
- Jātaka (Translation) Index Volume, Cambridge, 1913.
- Journals :—
- Acta Orientalia, Vol. VI., Parts 1—4.
- Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XXIX., Parts 2—3. Vol. XXX., Parts 1—3.
- Antiquity, Vol. I., Parts 1—3, and Vol. II., Parts 1—4.
- Art and Archæology, October to December, 1927, and January to August, 1928.
- Asiatic Review, Nos. 76—79.
- Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, October, 1927, to August, 1928.
- Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. IV., Part 4, and Vol. V., Part I.
- Djawa, 7e Jaargang, No. 4, and 8e Jaargang No. 1—2.
- Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIX., Parts 2—4.
- Indian Antiquary, Vol. LVII.
- Isis, Nos. 33—35.
- Journal Asiatique, Tome IX., Nos. 1—4.
- Journal des Savants, January to September, 1928.
- Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 48.
- Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XIV.
- Journal of Egyptian Archæology, Vol. XIV., Parts 1—2.
- Journal of the Pali Text Society, 1924—1927.
- Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, New Series, Vol. III.
- Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Malayan Branch, Vol. VI., Part 1.
- Journal of the University of Calcutta, Department of Letters, Vol. XVII.
- Man, October, 1927—September, 1928.
- Z. D. M. G. Neufolge, Band VII., Heft 1—4.
- Zeitschrift für Buddhismus, VIII., Part 1.
- Zeitschrift für Indologie and Iranistik, Band VI., Heft 1—2.
- Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 59 Jahrgang, Heft 1—2.
- Kaye, G. R. : The Bakhshali Manuscript (Calcutta, 1927).
- Keith, A. B. : Aitareya Aranyaka, Oxford, 1909.
- Kern, H. : Verspreide Geschriften, Vol. XV., 1928.
- Kittel, F. : Kaṇṇaḷa-English Dictionary.
- Kumaranatunga : Tisara Sandesa, Colombo, B. E. 2469.
- Les Antiquities Bouddhique de Bamiyan par A. Godard, Y. Godard, and J. Hackim, Paris, 1928.
- Levi, Sylvain : Asaṅga, Mahāyāna-Sūtrālaṅkāra, Paris, 1907.
- Levi, Sylvain : Mahāyāna Sūtrālaṅkāra, translation, Paris, 1911.
- Mac Donell, A. A. : India's Past, A Survey of the Literature, Religion, Languages, and Antiquities, Oxford, 1927.
- Mahāniddeśa, edited by L. de la Vallée Poussin and E. J. Thomas, Vols. I. and II., P. T. S., London, 1916 and 1917.
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Appendix B.

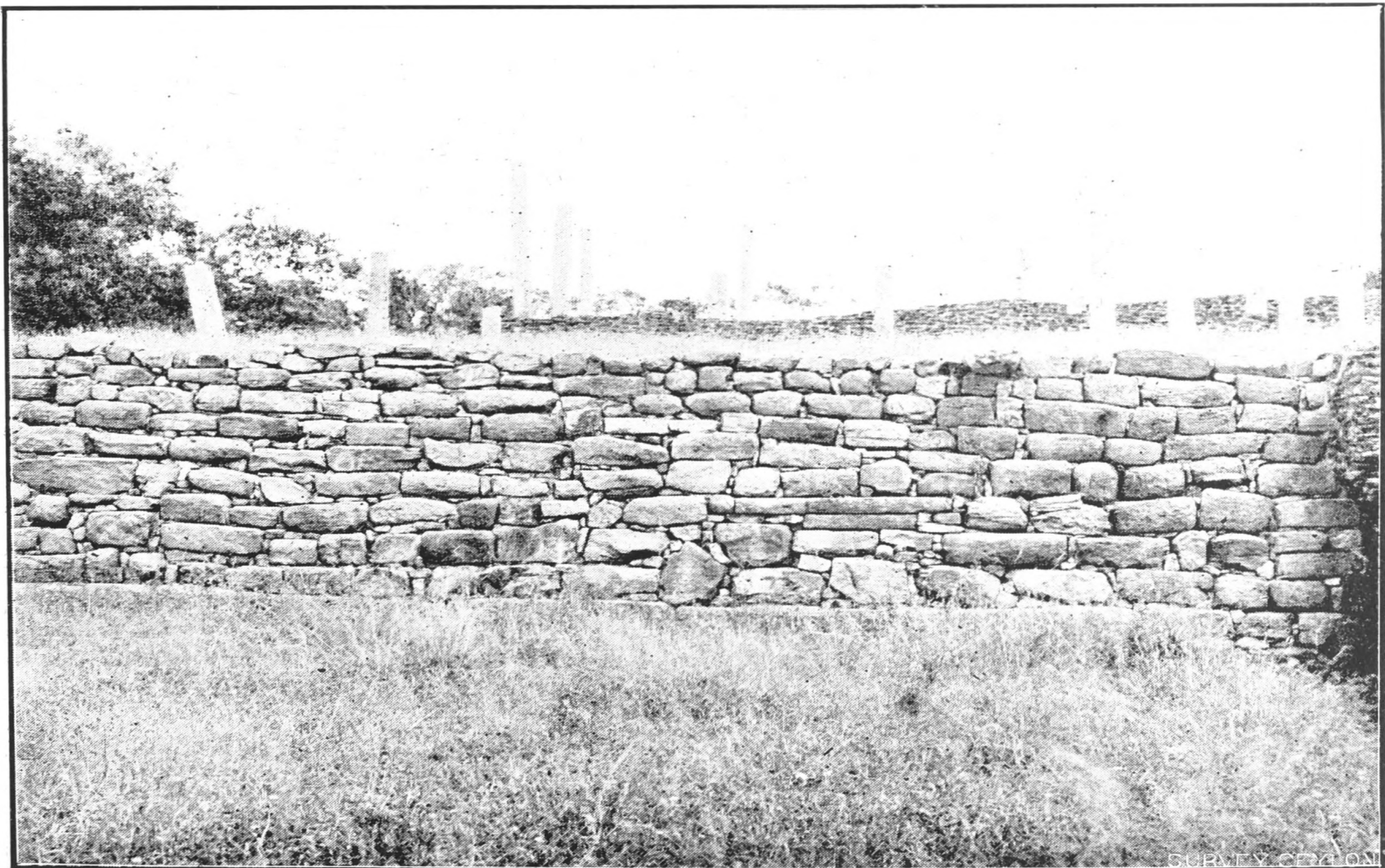
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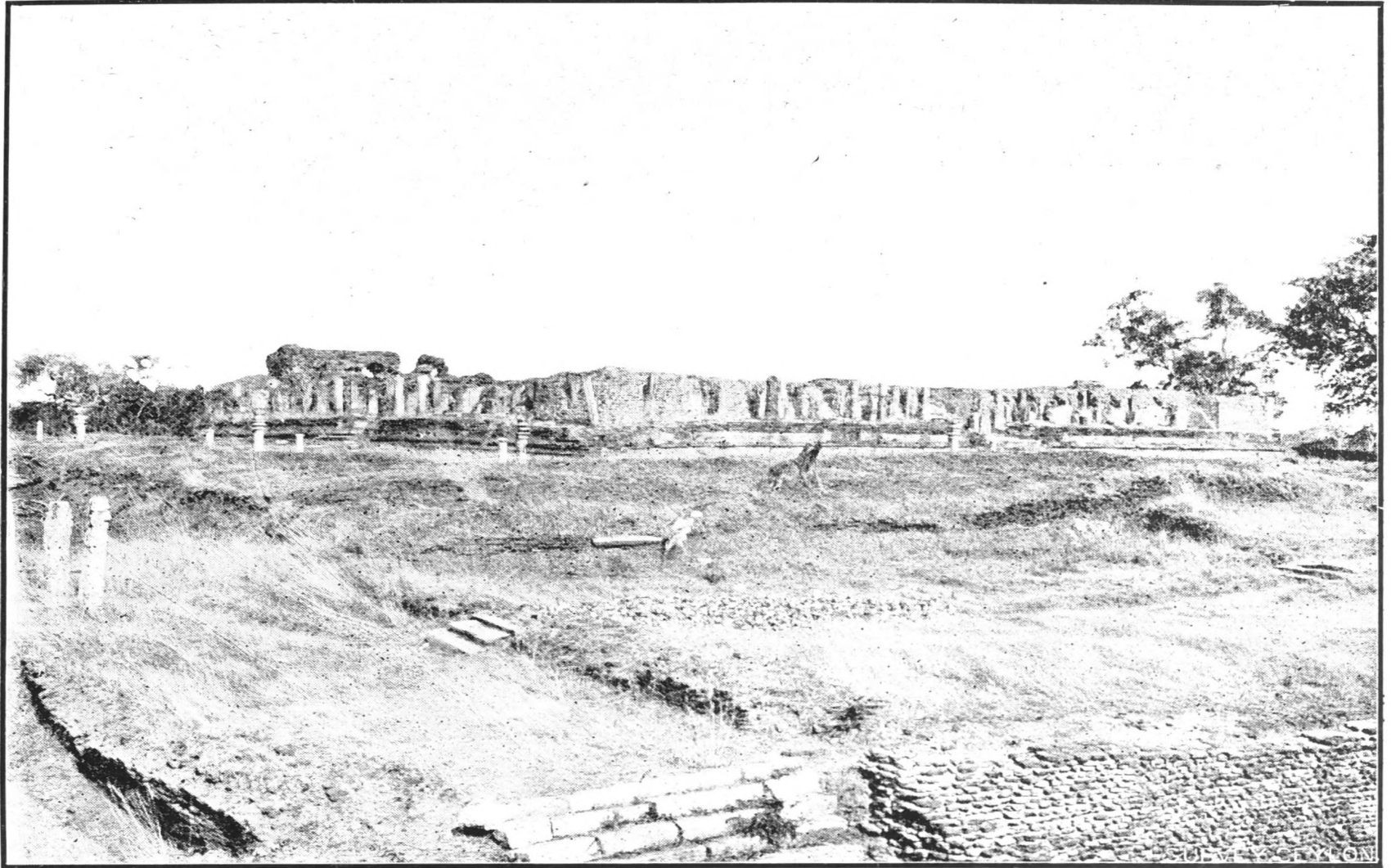
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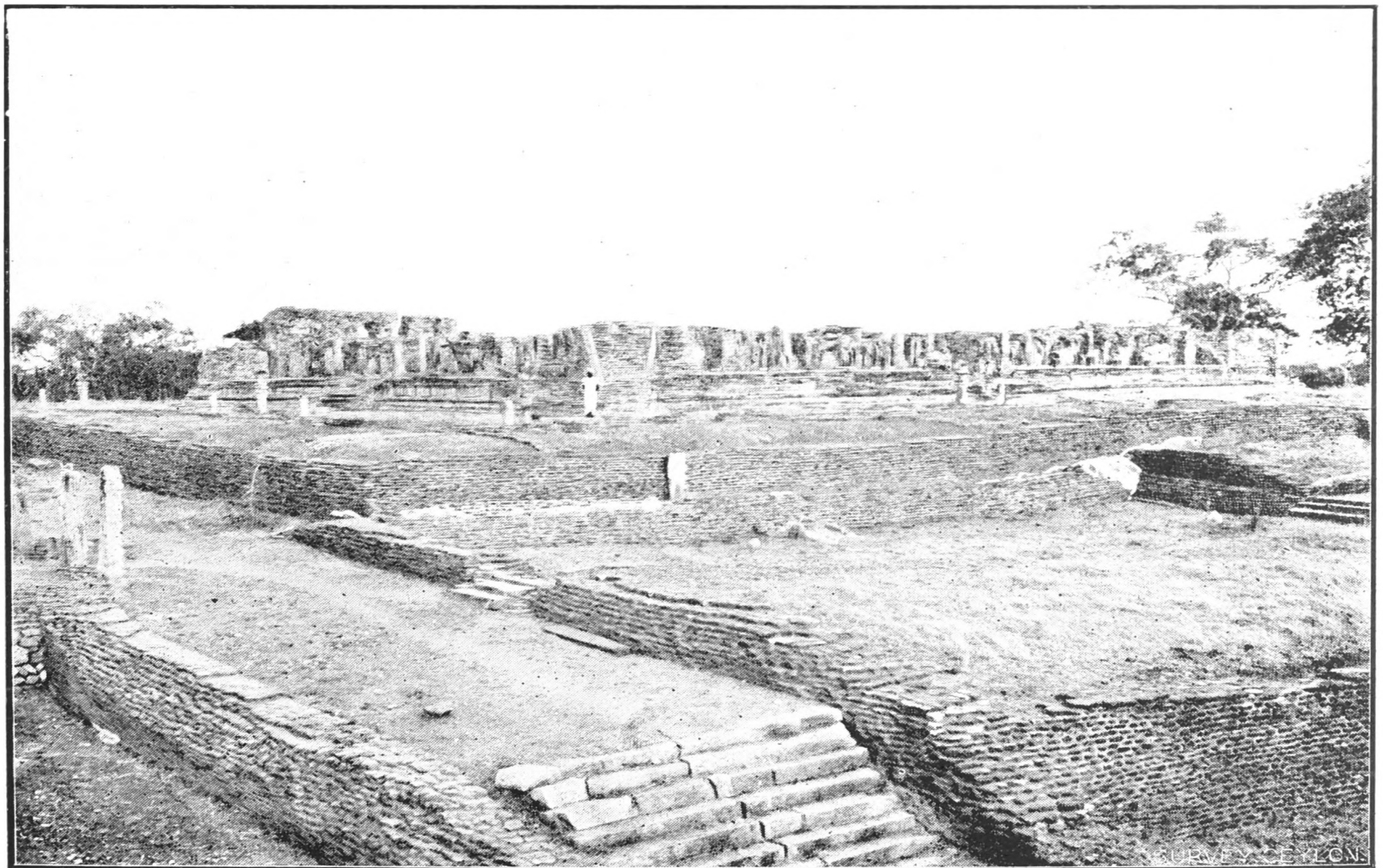
No. 1.—POLONNARUVA, RETAINING WALL OF THE QUADRANGLE, BEFORE CONSERVATION.



No. 2.—POLONNARUVA, RETAINING WALL OF THE QUADRANGLE, AFTER CONSERVATION.



No. 3.—BADDHASIMA PASADA (PRIORY) AT POLONNARUVA, BEFORE CONSERVATION.



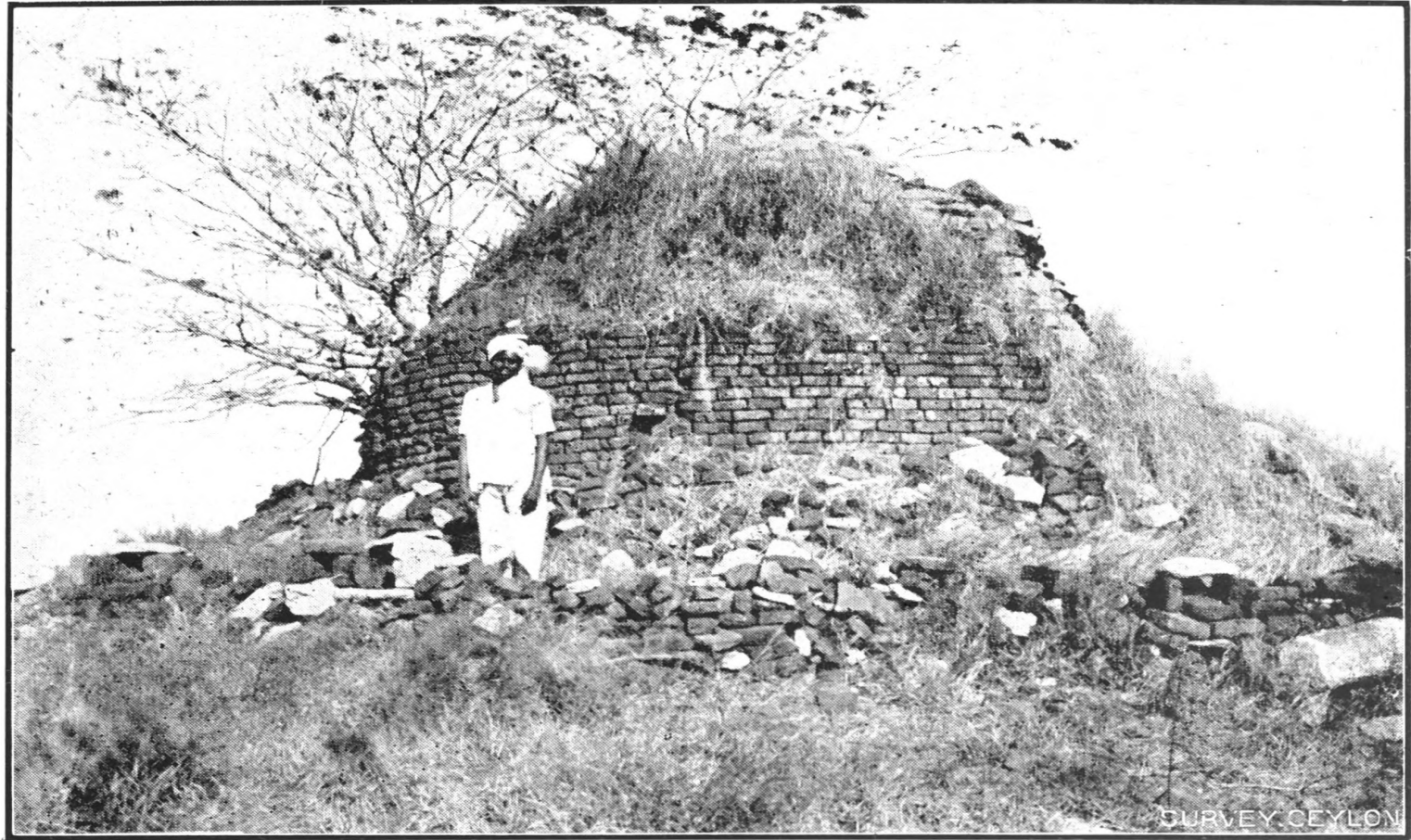
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No. 6.—SRI SUDARSANARAMAYA, RAMBUKKANA, VIEW FROM THE WEST.



No. 7.—THE STUPA AT KUDUMBIGALA, IN THE BATTICALOA DISTRICT.



No. 8.—CAVE AT NILAGIRI VEHERA, IN THE BATTICALOA DISTRICT.