SESSIONAL PAPERS.

	A.	Te	ext.	В.
1.	සිරිසග		16.	ගොරකඅ
2.	බො ජී වි		17.	ග ෙදෙසි ්
3.	කුම බාහු		18.	ඉදණින් ඉද
4.	චිතුවනීහි		19.	ලඅග ඇ
5.	සවාමින		20.	නුළුවැ කු
6.	වහන්ම		21.	ඹුරු බි
7.	සටලං		22.	ජූවට අ
8.	ස හනම්		23.	මුණික් හා
9	ලාන කුම		24.	වන්න ඇල
10	ර් වම් න ්		25.	බඩ නියාම
11.	ඉසුමො ර		26.	යන් ව ල්
12.	දැගම වි		27.	පිට පිති
13.	තාරසට මා	1	28.	බවටත් මී
14.	ලුත් පෙති	Ì	29.	ට අවුල්
15.	ගම්මනීන්		30.	කල
				(Crow)
	A.	Transe	cript.	В.
1.	Sin Sañga		16.	
2.	Bo Sri Vi		17.	
3. 4.	krama Bahu Chakravartti		18. 19.	
5.	svámin		20.	la aŭga e tulu ve ku
6	vahan		21.	mburu bi
7.	seta Lan		22.	juvata a
8. 9.	qhattamı V		23.	munak há
10.	lána Kuma ravamha		24. 25.	vatta ela bada niyá
11	Semora		26.	yen val
12.	dágama Vi		27.	pita pidhi
13.	harayata má		28.	bavatat mí
14. 15.	lat Peti gammanin		29.	ta avul
10.	Sammann		30.	kala (<i>Crow</i>)
				(11100)

Translation.

I am Prince Langattamiliana (?) unto the Overlord Sin Sañqa Bô Sri Vikrama Bûhu. I have dedicated to Senoradagama Vihârê from the village Petigammana which I have received, the fields, which include Goraka-añga, Desideniya, Dela-añga, one amunam in sowing extent, and the garden lying waste bordering the cla (stream). Any one who disputes this [grant will be born] a crow.

Alutnuwara.

The two pillar slabs bearing inscriptions now flank the steps to the present Déwâle verandah. They were dug out of the site of the old Vishnu Déwâlé, where they stood about half out of the ground at the time of their removal several years ago.

All but a line on the left-hand slab No. 2, and the whole of the writing upon the upper part of both sides of No. 1 to the right, had weathered so completely, that until unearthed the very existence of letters on the stones was unsuspected. The inscription on No. 2 slabs is practically illegible; and even with No. 1 the effacement of half the record, the excessive crowding together of the letters, and their faint engraving, renders the task of deciphorment exceedingly laborious and the result unsatisfactory. The partial translation is offered with very great diffidence.

No 1

Slab, 5 ft. by 1 ft. 7 in. by 9 in. Inscribed on each of the broader faces A. B. with some twenty lines, of which about half remain, more or less legible.

	 රෙලකා පච ත්	
A.		

¹ If the stone could be removed to a more convenient site, it might yield a better result than that now attained. Its present proximity to the steps precludes examination in a favourable light.

Transcrip'. В. raja kalávu ema denama há Satara Ko. rale senáva mema panate pavat pavatina tek apamava etuluva rajaparam paráve kudá mahat yam kisi ke . . . epá maga vargga paramparáva novanadavá ganna se
náven pavat me kiyana
Satara Korale senávaja eta
panaháni nokaranno sar
vajňa daladá tunu ruvan des kota Sa nekunvahansé visin varadaga nța no yava apen novaradana lesa mava daļādā tunu ruvan desko ka Brahma deviyan de- kota sená vagen novaradavamaekama epama ge vagon novaradavanna salasvimayen sammata
Vikrama Bühn rajjuru saminge mehevari
n me saila leka bavaya karevu bava
ta Vikrama Bühn epänn vamha

Translation.

Α.

Let none of the lords, high and low, of Royal descent seek cause of offence: no cause of offence will be given by us. We vow that we will not break this [compact], swearing by the Daladi, the three gems, the pre-eminent gods Sakra and Brahma, . . . the four regent gods, Vishnu. &c., the guardian gods of Lanki. In proof whereof all men high and low, including the chiefs of minor and major districts (Ratamiyaka Disinityaka) have caused this rock inscription to be made.

In proof thereof I, Vikrama Báha Epá, have caused this rock inscription to be made at the command of King Vikrama Báhu. No. 2.

Slab, 4 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. Inscribed on front face only. A few words at foot somewhat legible :-

. . . විදැළ මෙහෙවරින් ලෙකෝ කල බවට සන්හස් සිවන්නානායිනාරු මිත.

Transcript.

vadála mehevarin leké kala bavata Sanhas Sivattá Nayináru mha

Translation.

. . . In proof of having made the inscription according to command given f, Sanhas Sivatta Nayinaru, certify).

Waharakgoda.

Srí Parákrama Báhu VI.

The accession of Srí Parákrama Báhu VI. put an end to the virtual interregnum which followed the Chinese invasion of 1408 A.D. and the deportation of his father, Vijaya Báhu VI., reviving a dynasty which claimed descent from "Saka Raja." Re-established in the person of this illustrious prince, it continued to hold the supreme rule (whether at Kótté or Sítáwaka) until the close of the sixteenth century.

Fifty-two years may be accepted as the correct length of Sri Parákrama Báhu's reign; but the date of its commencement needs fixing. The "Rájávaliya" (ordinary version) is utterly wrong. Turnour places it in 1410 A.D.—a date perhaps adduced from the "Námávaliya" reference, which nearly tallies. On the other hand, the "Kávyasékharaya" with the Pepiliyána and Ratnapura (Saman Déwalé) inscriptions put the event five years later, in 1958 A.B., 1415 A.D.; as too does Valentyn. The discrepancy is explained to some extent—perfectly, if the Chinese records are reliable regarding the restoration of "Seay-panae-na" to the Ceylon throne in 1411-12 A.D. —by the "Rájávaliya," which mentions that Parákrama Báhu resided three years at Rayigama after his

"Rajavaliya," which mentions that Parakrama Band resided three years at Rayigama after his coronation before reigning at Kotté.

The true extent of this reign may be taken as covering the period between 1415-67 A.D., an adjustment to which the "Budugunálankáraya" lends weight.

Some half dozen or more inscriptions of Parákrama Báhu VI. are known.

The present three occur at Waharakgoda, a village in the Egodapota Pattuwa, Galboda Kóralé.

On slab rock within a chena, bordering on one side the old Kandyan path from Dombagaharupa to

¹Tennent, Geylon, vol. I., pp. 417, 622, 628.

²Maháwapsa; Rájávaliya; Rájávaliva; Bájavatnákarsya. For his descent see "Perakumbásirita," stanzas 27-28; "Kávyasékharsya," stanzas 88-100 (13th section). Valentyn "Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien," evidently quoting from a wession of, the "Rájávaliya" differing from most, and more reliable.

³This version gives 1946 A.B. [—548 — 1403 A.D.] as the date of Parákrama Báhu's accession, and 1958 A.B. [— 1415 A.D.] for the capture of his father by the Chinese!

⁴"Námávaliya," stanzas 285-6 (Alwis' edition). The composition of the work is therein attributed to the Minister Nallúratuna Mini Sanhas in Vesak of the Saka year 1343 — 1421 A.D., being the 10th of King Parákrama Báhu.

⁵Kávyasékharsya, stanzas 6-7; Pepiliyána Inscription (Journ. B. A. S., C. B., vol. VII., No. 28, 1882, pp. 186-207); Saman Déwalé inscription (Ratnapura); Valentyn, L.c.

⁶Tennent, L.c.

"Tennent, i.e.
"See supra p. 34,
"Not improbably identical with Vatarakkhatthali ("Mahawansa." LXXV. 6) the scape of one of the great battles during Parakrama Bahu I.'s subjugation of Ruhupa.

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