

UNIVERSITY OF RANGOON  
ORIENTAL STUDIES PUBLICATION NO. 5

# INSCRIPTIONS OF BURMA

PORTFOLIO IV. DOWN TO 702 B.E. (1340 A.D.)

မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းကျောက်စာများ။

စတုတ္ထ ထပ်။ သက္ကရာဇ် ၇၀၂ ထိ။



ရန်ကုန်တက္ကသိုလ်  
တိုင်းရင်းဘာသာဆိုင်ရာစာစု-၅။

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TO THE MEMORY OF

U SEIN

BORN AT PEGU 1901 A.D.

DIED AT RANGOON 1944 A.D.

WHO FAITHFULLY DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE SERVICE  
OF THESE PORTFOLIOS

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE

ဤစာအုပ်များ အဘို့များ စွာကျေးဇူးရှိအောင်

မှန်ကန်စွာကြိုးပမ်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခဲ့သူ

ပဲခူးတွင် ၁၂၆၃ ခုမွေးဖွား၍

ရန်ကုန်တွင် ၁၃၀၆ ခု ကွယ်လွန်သော

ဦးစိန်အား

သတိရကာရိုသေသမျှပါကြောင်း။

## PREFACE TO PORTFOLIOS IV AND V

**A**S long ago as 1940 Rangoon University sanctioned the publication of these two portfolios, to complete its primary task of placing on permanent record all the original documents extant in Burma previous to the founding of Ava (727 s., A.D. 1365). Since then disaster has befallen it. One quarter of all its buildings and almost all its equipment have been ruined : the beautiful Training College, the great Convocation Hall, and (greatest loss of all) the University Library, which had aimed severely at being, and probably already was, the finest library in the world for things Burmese. This great collection of works in many languages (the Chinese section alone numbered over 20,000 fascicules), was first looted, and finally blown with dynamite and set ablaze by the Japanese at the end of April 1945, just before they were driven from the city. Already in 1942 Professor Kaigo, of the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, had searched the University buildings ; and despite protests by one of the signatories of this Preface, U Pe Maung Tin (afterwards President of the University), had looted all the harvest of twenty-five years' research, including some of the materials on which these portfolios are based. The other signatory, Mr. Luce, had escaped to India with others of the University Staff. It was there decided by the Trustees of the University Endowment Fund that the dangers and disasters of war were strong reasons for hastening this publication, not for retarding it. Mr. Luce, who had left for England, was accordingly instructed to proceed singlehanded with Portfolios IV and V, of which all the estampages except one tinfal had safely reached the Oxford University Press.

Meantime a new disaster had occurred. During the Battle of Britain Dr. John Johnson, Printer to Oxford University, anxious lest the stocks of Portfolios I, II, and III, then collected in his storerooms, might all perish by bombing, had proposed that Rangoon University disperse them. It was decided that half the stocks be held in Oxford, and half sent out to Burma. The latter half's arrival at Rangoon, delayed by the war, coincided with the beginning of the Battle of Burma. The parcels seem to have been landed, but were never delivered ; the Registrar received no word of them ; probably they all perished in the Japanese raids of 23 and 25 December 1941, which destroyed several of the Rangoon wharves.

Another grievous blow, under the Japanese régime, was the death of that loyal servant of Rangoon University, U Sein, who, with Maung Ba Thein and other assistants, had rubbed all the inscriptions which have hitherto appeared in these portfolios. Their great services were placed on record in the Preface to Portfolios II and III. Year by year, undergoing every sort of hardship, they penetrated deeper into the interior, from Kengtung to Arakan, always returning with some new finds. U Sein discovered or rediscovered more than a hundred old inscriptions. And his skill in rubbing them was as keen as his persistence in finding them. But for that skill the Sanskrit inscriptions of Arakan might have remained unedited. The Mukuṭa inscriptions of Thatôn, and many others, were regarded as illegible until he rubbed them. All studies of Burma's past, literature as well as history, owe him a debt which is not small. And whatever merit this publication may possess, a major share of it belongs to U Sein. Rangoon University dedicates these two portfolios to his honoured memory.

In April 1946 Mr. Luce returned to Burma with an incomplete set of proofs. Gaps due to the loss of the tin of estampages had to be made good. New inscriptions were reported at Pagan and had to be added. Moreover, U Lu Pe Win, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, had moved, just before the Japanese invasion, the Patodawgyi collection of over 400 stones from Amarapura to a new shed east of the Palace, Mandalay. This shed was badly damaged in the battle of Mandalay, March 1945. It was necessary to check the stones and revise their numbering and orientation, not only for the present two portfolios, but also for the three already published. The University found the funds. U Lu Pe Win and his Staff at Mandalay provided every assistance and generous hospitality. But owing to the unsettled state of the

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country it was deemed unsafe to proceed to Pagan; and work was cut short by the sudden illness of Maung Ba Thein, on whom, after the loss of U Sein, the whole burden of taking estampages devolved. Most of the rubbings photographed in these portfolios were done by both. The supplementary ones are wholly Maung Ba Thein's work; and they are just as good as those done by U Sein. Six more years have passed; and still, owing to the rebellion, it has not been found possible to do the work at Pagan. The work of checking the Patodawgyi stones has led to the rediscovery or redating of a number of fragments or inscriptions now included at the end of Portfolio V. Corrections to the Indexes of Portfolios I to III, necessitated by the moving of these stones to Mandalay, are given separately after this Preface.

Prepared under such conditions, with rushes, makeshifts, and delays, it would not perhaps be fair to expect as high a standard in these two portfolios as we have attempted in the past. It has been our object hitherto to maintain as far as possible a chronological sequence. Fragments and undated inscriptions are placed at the end. New inscriptions, of course, are always being discovered; and if their dates are early, are ranged at the head of each portfolio, the main sequence being interrupted to admit them. Such is the principle; and if these portfolios had appeared as first prepared in 1940, all would have been well. As it was, the numbering of the main series was fixed too early, with the result that as changes became necessary later, some early inscriptions overflowed the space allotted to them (at the beginning of Portfolio IV), and had to be moved to the end (Portfolio V) among the dateless inscriptions. We have tried to mitigate this confusion by mentioning in the Indexes all dates given on each face.

The Oxford University Press has done its best to maintain the quality, not merely of its print and paper, but also of the fine workmanship which is its hall-mark. And Mr. Luce is especially grateful to the Printer and his Staff for the patient expert help that one and all have given him in straightening out the problems that have arisen—changes of numbering and rewriting—forced by loss of notes, loss of materials dispatched, or failure to obtain materials on which we had counted.

Notes on the various sections of the Portfolios may be of interest.

I. *Plates IV 346 to 363*. Pre-Burmese inscriptions. These are all early; though few, so far as we know at present, are dated. They include:

- (a) *Plates 346 to 353*, the more legible of the Sanskrit inscriptions of Arakan. These have been discussed and partly edited by the late Professor E. H. Johnston, whose sudden death in 1942 was a grievous loss to research both in India and Burma. His article, 'Some Sanskrit Inscriptions of Arakan', prepared for publication after his death by Dr. L. D. Barnett, appeared in the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*, vol. XI, pt. ii, pp. 357–85. A vast amount of research is still left to do in these parts; but this pioneer work on the inscriptions, closely related to the early coins, places for the first time the ancient history of Arakan on solid foundations, and should lead the way direct to archaeological excavation.
- (b) *Plates 354 to 357, 363*, supplemented by *Plates V 555, 556, 568 to 570*, include the more legible of the Pyu inscriptions, both from Old Prome and Halin. The four stone urn inscriptions (Plate 354) have long ago been edited by Dr. C. O. Blagden; but little definitive work has yet been published on the others, though one at least (Plate 356 a) is bilingual, Pyu and Sanskrit. An interesting stone at Pagan Museum, still unread, is shown at Plates V 555 and 556, one face in Pyu, the other in Chinese. Plate 355 b, an inscription engraved on the wall of Kawgun Cave north of Moulmein, has neither been read, nor its language identified. Dr. L. D. Barnett, who never fails to come to our assistance in emergency, has an interesting note on this inscription quoted in the Index.
- (c) *Plates 358 to 364*, supplemented by *Plates V 548 to 554*. Old Mon inscriptions, excluding those photographed and easily accessible in *Epigraphia Birmanica*, vol. I, pt. ii, and vol. III, pt. i. They



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fall into two groups: *Plates 358 to 360*, the (presumably) earlier group, found at Thatôn Shwezayan pagoda and in Kawgun cave above Moulmein, associated with the names of king Mukuṭa of Thatôn and a queen of Martaban (?); and *Plates V 548 b to 554*, a somewhat later group, found about Pagan, at Prome, and in Thatôn district, authored by the Pagan king known to the modern Burman as Kyanzittha (A. 446–475 s., A.D. 1084–1113). Not all the inscriptions of this latter group are included, but only those not illustrated in *Epigraphia Birmanica*, and several duplicates discovered later. This section concludes (*Plates 361 to 364*) with the four faces (Pali, Mon, Pyu, Burmese) of the two duplicate stones of the Rājakumāra Kubyaukgyi inscription, wrongly known as the Myazedi, set up at Pagan Myinkaba shortly after Kyanzittha's death. These are edited in vol. I, pt. i of *Epigraphia Birmanica*; but this part is now out of print, and the inscription is of cardinal importance.

II. *Plates IV 364 to 389*, supplemented by *Plates V 571 to 581*, Burmese dated inscriptions covering the Pagan period down to 662 s., A.D. 1300, additional to the main series given in Portfolios I to III. These (including some undated) provide a welcome number of new inscriptions found in the districts far away from the capital, from Shwebo and the Lower Chindwin as far south as Bassein (Plate V 557 a) and Rangoon (Plate V 568 d, in Pali). Many others, in this and the following section, consist of ink inscriptions written on the walls of temples at Pagan. Of these there are so many, sometimes written in inaccessible corners, that we cannot hope to have recorded them all. Religious epigraphs—titles of Jātakas, scenes in the lives of Buddhas, and legends from Buddhist history or cosmogony—are excluded. Only those of some historic import are given; but we also give specimens of the earlier horoscopes, details and diagrams concerning the birth of persons, which it became the fashion at the very end of the period to write on blank plastered walls of many temples. The reproduction of these ink inscriptions was not attempted in the earlier portfolios because of the lack of a competent photographer. To photograph an inscription sometimes a yard long within a window embrasure barely two feet wide; to make the most of bad conditions of lighting, at all angles, curves, and altitudes; to face the worst tropical conditions, damp heat and driving dust; and finally to render legible on a plate these ink writings, 700 years old and always faint and insect-riddled, called for an expert of no ordinary skill. In the Rev. Claude Sauerbrei the University has found a generous friend and artist of the camera, with all the needed skill, resource, and patience. To him we owe all the photographic prints, both of ink inscriptions and of terracotta votive plaques.

III. *Plates IV 390 to V 547*, supplemented by *Plates 582 to 593*. The main series of dated Burmese inscriptions, continuing from Plate III 299, and covering the period 663 to 726 s., A.D. 1301 to 1364, from the fall of Pagan down to the founding of Ava. Inscriptions are still plentiful, but their area is restricted in the south. At Mergui, in the far south, a Pali inscription of an early king of Pagan has long been known (Plate V 548 a), also a Burmese inscription dated 631 s., A.D. 1269 (Plate III 225)—both, alas, now destroyed by the Japanese. But between the fall of Pagan and the rise of Ava, nothing Burmese has been found south of Taungdwingyi. The Mon revolt led to the refounding of Martaban as the Mon capital, but nearly two centuries pass before Mon revives as an inscriptional language. The period is sometimes called the Shan Period; but so far as writing is concerned, Shan is conspicuous only by its absence. In the north the Maw Shans (*Mo Syam*) as the Burmans called them, the Pai-i of Lu-ch'uan as known to the Chinese, were mostly non-Buddhist and illiterate. They frequently raided, and finally destroyed, the Burmese rival kingdoms of Pinya and Sagaing, which faced each other, south and north, across the Middle Irawady. Here the ruling houses may have been Shan, allied with relicts of the Burmese house of Pagan; but Central Burma remained Buddhist, and the language of inscriptions always Burmese. About five inscriptions of the period may come from Myinzi, north-west of Shwebo, the northern limit of inscriptions during the Pagan period; and one (Plate V 511 c) comes from Tagaung, Katha district, which

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was then doubtless the frontier fort facing the Maw Shans. Thadominbya, the founder of Ava, came from Tagaung. Only one other old inscription has been found east of the Irawady, down to Shwekyetyet at the mouth of the Myitngè. Between Shwebo and Taungdwingyi inscriptions are otherwise well distributed, not concentrated at the capitals, as they were during the Pagan period. The following analysis of the places of provenance will illustrate this fact :

### PROVENANCE OF BURMESE INSCRIPTIONS

(counted by number of faces)

<i>Districts</i> (from the north)	<i>Pagan Period</i> (A.D. 1050-1300)	<i>Pinya-Sagaing Period</i> (A.D. 1301-64)
Ruby Mines	nil.	1 (Tagaung).
Shwebo	16 (Myinzi 6, Gyogyia 1, Wetlet township 9).	26 (Myinzi 5, Halin 3, Wetlet township 1).
Mandalay	1 (Mandalay).	1 (Shwekyetyet).
Lower Chindwin	2 (Mônnya, Hkuntha).	5 (Hkuntha 2; Mônnya, Badôn, Thaz each).
Sagaing district (excl. Sagaing)	16 (Anein 5, Myaung township 1, Myinmu township 3, Sagaing township 6, Ngamyagyi 1).	45 (Amyin 9, Anein 9, Chaung-u township 1, Myaung township 5, Allakappa 4, Myin 2, Sagaing township 7, Ngamyagyi 1).
SAGAING	3	39
PINYA	2 (Tada-u, Tabè).	43 (Pinya 38, Tada-u 2, Tabè 3).
Kyauksè	32 (Sawye 1, Sunye 7, Myinzaing 7, Myingondaing 11, Myittha township 6).	43 (Singaing township 6, Sunye 2, Myinzaing 13, Kyauksè township 12, Myingondaing 5, Myittha township 5).
Meiktila	23 (Pindalè 3, Shwegu 4, Taungbo 1, Kyaukhpu 1, Kalein 1, Kattugan 5, Thadun-e 5, Ye-ngwe' 1, Zagyanbin 2).	2 (Pindalè, Meiktila).
Myingyan (excl. Pagan)	18 (Myéthagaung 1, Talôp 8, Natôgyi 4, Pyinzi 3, Thekkègyin 1, Dabingan 1).	16 (Talôp 11, Natôgyi 1, Pyinzi 2, Kyauksauk 2).
PAGAN	308 (incl. 8 Pali faces).	35
Pakôkku	5 (Bahin 2, Lingadaw 1, Paunglaung 2).	13 (Pahkangyi 9, Paunglaung 4).
Minbu	4 (Lègaing 1, Minbu 3).	4 (Salin).
Magwé	32 (Salé 6, Hsàlè 6, Yenangyaung 4, Myingun 13, Kyúndaw 3).	2 (Taungdwingyi).
Yamèthin	1 (Kyauksa).	nil.
Thayet	1 (Malun).	nil.
Prome	2	nil.
Bassein	4 (Kyaunggôn 1, Bassein 3).	nil.
Mergui	2	nil.
elsewhere	1 (Bodhgaya, India).	..
not identified	4 'Myinminhla in the south'; Myenatha (or Yamôntha?); Nehlun; Tuywindaing—1 of each.	4 'Myinyindaw in the north'; Myaw 1, Twinthin taik; Kyaunggyigôn—1 of each.
no indication of origin	96 (now at the shed E. of the Palace, Mandalay. These include 10 'Wèbo' stones and 1 alabaster, probably from Kyauksè district).	49 (now at the shed E. of the Palace, Mandalay. These include 10 alabaster stones, probably from Kyauksè district).
TOTAL	573 faces.	328 faces.

IV. *Plates V 557 to 567, 594 to 603.* Undated or doubtfully dated Burmese fragments or inscriptions belonging probably to the pre-Ava periods.

In the late Mr. Duroiselle's *List of Inscriptions found in Burma* the following inscriptions, dated between 662 and 726 s., are listed as original :

List 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 422, 424, 425, 428, 431, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 443, 451, 452, ..



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456, 457, 458, 462, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 473, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 497, 498, 499, 503, 504a, 504b, 505, 506, 507, 514, 515, 516, 517, 523, 524, 525, 526, 530, 531, 532, 533, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 544, 549, 550, 551, 552, 554, 555, 556, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 569, 570, 571, 572, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 585, 586, 587, 588, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 598, 599, 600, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 612, 613, 614, 622, 623.

All these are included in Portfolios IV and V, except the following :

List 414. The date, given doubtfully as 662 s. at UB II 245, is now illegible. The inscription records a dedication by Anorathā Mañ Cauw, who reigned 763–784 s.

- „ 415. Not regarded as original.
- „ 416. Though dated 663 s., it is only the obverse of List 829, dated 768 s.
- „ 425. Ink inscription at the Kuthathamati group, Pagan. Not yet traced.
- „ 436. Near the Zigôngyi *tagundaing*, Kyauksè hill. Not yet traced.
- „ 454. At the foot of Taunggyun Mt., east of Myinzaing. Not yet traced ; but Plate IV 416 a is a duplicate.
- „ 468. Reverse of List 155, Stone 15 at the shed east of Mandalay Palace. Not regarded as original.
- „ 479. The date is 591 s., not 691 s. It is Plate I 98.
- „ 504 a (or 400). Obverse of Stone 71 at the shed east of Mandalay Palace. See Plate III 286.
- „ 505, 514. Reverse and Obverse, in the same hand, of Stone 341 at the shed east of Mandalay Palace. The last date is 803 s.
- „ 526. At Ngazishin Mèdaw's monastery, Minnanthu. Not yet traced.
- „ 531. Stone 298 at the shed east of Mandalay Palace. The date is 746 s., not 706 s.
- „ 544. Stone 43(?) at the Htupayôn shed, Sagaing. Contains a date 1956 A.B. (= 774 s.).
- „ 579 a, b. From the Zigôngyi, Sagaing. Not yet traced.
- „ 606. List 606, 655, and 1337 a, b are all parts of Stone 147 at the shed east of Mandalay Palace. The last date is 731 s.
- „ 608. Four-faced inscription at the Sulaban ruin north of Pahkangyi. Owing to loss of notes and absence of rubbings, we cannot say why this inscription was rejected.

Also included in Portfolios IV and V are the following inscriptions with early or late List numbers :

- (a) dated before 663 s. : List 51 and 52 (1628 A.B.), 149 (560 s.), 158 (562 s.), 159 (593 s.), 184 (582 s.), 198 (588 s.), 234 (598 s.), 275 (610 s.), 371 (644 s.), 380 a (660 s.?), 390 (655 s.), 748 (628 ; 751 s.), 875 (593 s.?), 1336 (1735 A.B., 553 s.; incompletely shown at Plate III 334 a), 1353 (581 s.), 1368 (616 s.), 1406 (659 s.).
- (b) dated between 663 and 726 s. : List 34 (667 s.), 67 (546, 668 s.), 92 (565–707 ; 739 s.), 264 b (709 s.), 353 (671 ; 682, 692 s.?), 374 (646 s.; but reverse 678 s.), 379 (650, 676 s.), 381 (631, 66. s.), 409 and 701 (661, 663 ; 750, 740 s.), 634 (725 s.?), 693 b (712 ; 734 s.), 772 b (694 s.?), 821 (726, *not* 766 s.), 857 (681 ; 779 s.), 956 (713, 715 s.), 1297 (1898 A.B., 720 s.?), 1308 (included in List 525 a), 1335 (reverse of List 591, dated 720 s.), 1347 (reverse of List 569, dated 715 s.), 1348 (68. s.), 1349 (716 s., obverse of List 784), 1356 (670 s.?), 1399 (reverse of an inscription dated 706 s.), 1428 (part of Plate V 590, dated 723 s.).
- (c) without legible year-date, but probably pre-Ava : List 1322, 1327, 1340, 1374, 1388, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1401, 1430, 1445, and 1446.

Of really original pre-Ava inscriptions listed by Mr. Duroiselle, the only ones not yet traced are : List 64, 100 (original ?), 140, 177, 200, 268, 385, 425, 436, 454 (of which a duplicate exists), 526, and 579.



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Of unlisted Burmese inscriptions or fragments, there are included in Portfolios IV and V :

- (a) 44 dated faces previous to 663 s.
- (b) 151 dated faces between 663 and 726 s. inclusive.
- (c) 41 undated or doubtfully dated faces deemed to belong to the pre-Ava periods.

The indexes give the necessary references, both for the listed and unlisted inscriptions.

The vast majority of the inscriptions of Burma are engraved on sandstone : a stone not as hard, nor perhaps as beautiful in colour and texture, as other stones available, but for general toughness, durability, easy reading and easy engraving not to be surpassed. Let one instance suffice. During the battle of Mandalay in March 1945, a bomb or shell burst through the roof of the great inscription-shed east of the Palace, and knocked flat about seventy stones, leaving a huge crater. Stone 127, a large sandstone inscription standing in Row X, caught the full blast of the explosion. It was broken in two, and half was recovered over 20 yards away, in Row XXVII. Yet with all this it remains legible.

Two other kinds of stone are also frequently used in pre-Ava inscriptions. 'Wèbo' stone—said to come from a spur of the hills east of Kyauksè—is a hard, rough, red-grey, glinting, laminated stone, which tends to flake, seems never to take a polished surface, and is always difficult to read and, doubtless, to engrave or carve. Here is a summary of all the Wèbo stone inscriptions known to us :

### WÈBO STONE INSCRIPTIONS

<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Present site</i>	<i>No. of faces</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. Foot of Kyauksè Hill	<i>In situ.</i>	1	Early Pagan period	<i>Ep. Birm.</i> vol. iii. pt. 1, pp. 70-73. List 1325. UB II 243.	Old Mon Inscr. No. XI. Large letters, more deeply engraved than is usual with Burmese style, but still chipped in effect.
2. Myingôndaing, W. of Kyauksè.	Mandalay Shed, St. 14.	1	512 s.	Plate I 3. List 72. A 27.	..
3. Sunyè, NE. of Kyauksè.	<i>In situ.</i>	1	528 s. (?)	Plate III 341.	Leaf border above inscr.
4. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 20.	1	537 s.	Plate V 571 b.	Bead panel above inscr. Right side flaked.
5. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 266.	1	556 (?532) s.	Plate IV 366.	Tall stone. Bead frame and apex. Lotus leaf border and cusps at base. Flaked.
6. Sunyè, NE. of Kyauksè.	<i>In situ.</i>	1	559 s.	Plate II 116.	Double line with beading above main inscr. Pointed apex, with writing.
7. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 344.	1	562 s. (?)	Plate V 572 b.	Bead panel above inscr. Bare apex. Large letters. Flaked.
8. Yamôngyi, Myingôn-daing.	<i>In situ.</i>	2	<i>Obv.</i> 568 (? 558) s. <i>Rev.</i> 603 s. (?)	Plate V 576 a, b.	Double frame-lines above inscr.
9. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 289.	1	575 s. (?)	..	Bead panel above inscr. Bare apex. Mostly illegible.
10. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 31.	1	586 s.	Plate V 573 b.	Large bead panel above inscr. Plain triangle at top. Large letters.
11. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 331.	1	593 s. (?)	Plate V 575. List 875. A 374.	Large bead panel above inscr. Bare apex.

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<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Present site</i>	<i>No. of faces</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Description</i>
12. Sunyè, NE. of Kyauksè.	<i>In situ.</i>	2	<i>Obv.</i> 593 s. <i>Rev.</i> 594, 601 s.	Plate II 134 a, b.	Beading between double lines above obverse, with leaf- edging above the panel. Clearest of all Wèbo in- scriptions.
13. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 44.	1	602 s.	Plate II 137.	Double line above inscr. Bare pointed apex.
14. Myinzaing, E. of Kyauksè.	Mandalay Shed, St. 46.	1	609 s.	Plate II 161 a. List 274. A 85.	Triangle apex with bulb inset. Large bead panel above, and also below, inscriptions. Top left corner flaked.
15. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 413.	1	611 s.	Plate II 176 a.	Two pellet-panels above inscr., and one below.
16. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 65.	1	632 s.	Plate III 231 a. List 331. A 112.	Triangle apex, with pellet borders on all three sides. Small stone.
17. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 70.	1	650-61 s.	Plate III 292. List 412. A 142.	Pointed apex (not shown on plate).
18. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 405.	1	673 s. (?)	..	Large stone, 5 ft. high by 2 ft. 7 in. broad. Bare apex. Line frame above inscr.
19. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 2.	1	Pagan period	..	Tall stone badly flaked. About 30 lines, with large square letters, mostly ille- gible.
20. Myinzaing, E. of Kyauksè.	Mandalay Shed, St. 32.	1	„	Plate V 592 b.	Pointed apex. Bead panel above inscr. Large letters, often illegible. Flaked.
21. Myingôndaing, W. of Kyauksè.	Mandalay Shed, St. 248.	1	„	Plate V 595.	Bare pointed apex. Scratchy writing.
22. Myinzaing, E. of Kyauksè.	Mandalay Shed, St. 261.	1	„	Plate V 594. List 1390. A 534.	Pointed apex. Large square letters.
23. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 330.	1	„	..	Large square letters, partly legible on right side. Left side all flaked. Pointed apex.
24. Sunyè, NE. of Kyauksè.	<i>In situ.</i>	2	„	Plate III 327 a, b.	Scratchy writing. Flaked.
25. ..	Mandalay Shed, St. 273.	1	„	Plate V 596 a.	Thick stone, badly flaked. Bare apex.

From the above evidence it is clear that Wèbo stone was used in Kyauksè, by the Mons as well as the Burmans, for their early inscriptions. Its use in time is almost confined to the Pagan period (chiefly the earlier part), and in space (probably) to the northern half of Kyauksè district. It was not used at Pagan, nor in Lower Burma. Wèbo inscription-stones are usually of one face, pointed and not arched at the top, with a plain triangular apex, and plain lines and large bead or pellet panels above the top of the inscription, sometimes also below it. Occasionally there is a leaf or lotus border at top or bottom. The writing is marked by large square letters, chipped or scratchy in effect, with constant tendency to flake. Considering

## PREFACE TO PORTFOLIOS IV AND V

the difficulty of carving such a stone, one is surprised to see how often attempts were made to work designs in it.

Passing from Kyauksè to Pagan, from difficult Wèbo stone to easy sandstone, one is all the more surprised to note how rarely design, apart from lettering, is found on a Pagan inscription-stone. Was it that the Pagan Burman, escaping from the Mon influences of northern Kyauksè, reverted to his natural, restrained, Sinitic self? Or was it that the Pagan artist (Burman, not Mon), being a woodcarver *par excellence*, was never at his ease with stone?—Whatever the reason, the fact is evident that normal Pagan inscriptions are singularly plain (for typical examples, see Plates II 110–12). At the sides beading, cording, lotus-petal border, and even frame-lines are rare (for exceptions, see Plates I 91, 92; II 174, 175; III 256, 257). Above the inscription there may be a line or lines or beading, or rarely a scroll or studded panel (e.g. Plates I 102; II 153 a). The top of the stone may be flat, pointed or arched (occasionally Saracenic, or shouldered and looping to the peak), but the apex is usually bare. Such apex-carvings as occur at Plates I 67; II 142, 157, 160 b, 174, 175, 187, 196; III 234, 235, 260, 270, 279, 289, 290 a, 294; V 557 c, are the exception, not the rule. Outside the capital, rough-hewn stones are naturally common; but ornamentation, too, is commoner than at Pagan. Sometimes it is crude or curious (e.g. Plates II 141 a, 199, 215 a; III 251, 264, 293; IV 386); sometimes it is beautiful (e.g. Plates I 28 a, b, from Pyinzi; II 193; III 261 from Kyúndaw island; IV 380 from south of Shwebo; IV 383 from north of Pakôkku). But to the last Pagan preferred the plain inscription.

Towards the end of the dynasty, when the centre of power swung back from Pagan to Kyauksè, the use of Wèbo stone was discontinued; but another stone, a kind of white alabaster, came into fashion. It has a glistening beauty of surface, and a certain softness of texture underlies its stubborn edges. It is not as tough as sandstone, and easily breaks. Letters engraved in it are often troublesome to read in daylight from the stone, but on a rubbing show up almost as clear, though not so sharp, as those in sandstone. The stone lends itself to carving; and designs carved in it are much the same, and often as beautiful, as the sandstone carvings. In modern Burmese it is called Sagyin stone, after the name of a hill in the far north of Mandalay district, whence it is quarried. The evidence given below makes it clear that in our period it was not quarried there (Mandalay district is lacking in most sorts of antiquities), but in the east of Kyauksè, like Wèbo stone. Below, arranged chronologically, is a list of alabaster inscriptions now at the Palace Shed, belonging to the pre-Ava period. There are a number of others *in situ* in Kyauksè, which can be guessed from the plates; but owing to loss of notes we hesitate to cite them.

### ALABASTER INSCRIPTIONS (PRE-AVA)

<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Date s.</i>	<i>Reference Pl.</i>	<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Date s.</i>	<i>Reference Pl.</i>
13	Myinzaing	591 (?)	I 55 b	89	Myinzaing	667	IV 401
	(year and year-name do not correspond)			88, 87	Kanhla monastery	669	IV 406 a, b
39	..	600	List 248. A 71	86	Myinzaing	670	IV 408
	(query original?)			80	..	676	IV 418
43 <i>Obv.</i>	Myingôndaing	610	List 279. A 87	94	..	686	IV 434 b
	(query original? <i>Rev.</i> , List 728, is dated 768 s.)			96	..	688	IV 438 a
55	Myinzaing	643	III 267	99	..	694	IV 446 a
67	Myingôndaing	655	V 580 a. List	98	Ava	694?	IV 446 b
			390		( <i>Rev.</i> , List 772 a, is dated 755 s. Perhaps in same hand)		
54	Myinzaing	658	III 285	90	Thindaung, N. of Kyauksè	696	IV 453 a
95	..	659?	III 287 a				
75	Myinzaing	664	IV 394	101	Myingôndaing	697	IV 455 a
76 <i>Obv.</i>	Myinzaing	665	IV 398	114	Myingôndaing	698	IV 455 b
<i>Rev.</i>	„	681; 779	V 585 a. List 857				



# PREFACE TO PORTFOLIOS IV AND V

Stone No.	Provenance	Date s.	Reference Pl.	Stone No.	Provenance	Date s.	Reference Pl.
115	Myinzaing	698	IV 456 a	117	Pinya	717	V 513
304	..	600 (?)	..	274	Pinya	717 (?)	..
111	Myinzaing	702	IV 461 b		(mostly illegible)		
103	Taungpyu	672-709	V 483 a, b	142	Myinzaing	720	V 523 a
211 Obv.	Pinya	705	V 470 a	194	Pinya	720	V 523 b
Rev.	„	712	V 486 a	144	Myinzaing	722	V 529 a
138	Pinya	712	V 488 b	134	Pinya	726	V 546
128	Pinya	714	V 494, 495 a	326	Myinzaing	..	V 567 a
85	..	715	V 501, 502		(a fragment)		

Omitting provisionally the first three dubious stones in the above list, one can infer that alabaster came into popular use for inscriptions in east central Kyauksè during the closing years of the Pagan period. After half a century its use spread to the capital at Pinya, where some of the finest specimens were found (e.g. Plate V 494, now, alas, in three fragments). It is a special feature of this period, and of this kingdom (*Tambadīpa*). For though its use continued after the founding of Ava, only eight inscriptions in this stone are found at the Palace Shed between 727 and 861 s., and of these the first known occurrence at Sagaing (*Sunāparanta*) is dated 808 s. From the first the use of alabaster is associated with fine carving of the frame (sides and top) of the inscription, and usually of the apex of the stone.

It remains to add a note on these carvings, whether in sandstone or alabaster (the designs are much the same). They mostly date or develop from designs first found in the Pagan period, which now become the rule rather than the exception. Here is a brief summary, with early or good instances, of the chief types. Frame-carving includes frame-lines, bead, ring, hub, diaper, lozenge, pellet, and wheel; lotus-petal; cording, bulb, and conch (often passing into each other); or merely 'λ' *lambda* (Burmese 'crowsfoot') edging. Lotus, leaf and bulb, acanthus tendril, and stud panels are also found above inscriptions. Later, especially at Sagaing, elaborate 'stencil' patterns occur along the edges. For various types, see Plate I 28 b, 91, 92, 102; III 256, 257, 261, 294; IV 380, 454 a; V 463, 494, 545 a, &c. Apex-carvings include:

- (a) Lotus bulb and acanthus fountains—a various and common motif from the first: e.g. Plate I 28 a, b; II 157, 160 b, 193, 199; III 260, 264; IV 434 b, 436 b, 461 b; V 520 b, &c.
- (b) Seated Buddha, sometimes crowned, with or without adorants: Plate I 67; II 174; III 234, 235. This rarely occurs after the Pagan period.
- (c) *Deva* seated amid scrolls of acanthus: e.g. Plate II 175, 187; IV 389, 446 a; V 520 a, &c. At III 259 the figure is below the inscription.
- (d) *Deva* seated between lions spouting scrolls of acanthus: e.g. Plate III 289; IV 380; V 494, 532, 533, &c.
- (e) *Kīrtimukha* head and shoulders, spouting or holding scrolls of acanthus: e.g. Plate II 142; III 285; IV 383 a, b, 455 b (squatting); V 510, &c.
- (f) *Deva* riding *kīrtimukha* (cf. Viṣṇu riding Garuḍa): e.g. Plate IV 416 a; V 491.
- (g) *Deva* riding *kīrtimukha* between lions spouting scrolls of acanthus: e.g. Plate IV 398, 428, 436 a (with other animals); V 518, &c.
- (h) Demon with club: e.g. Plate II 141 a; III 290 a, &c.
- (i) Warrior with sword and shield, between scrolls of acanthus or lions spouting acanthus: e.g. Plate V 493 c, 506.
- (j) 'Tazaung' roofing: Plate III 280 a; IV 438 a.
- (k) Two pheasants (?) confronted, with *deva* (?) or plant between: Plate III 293; V 511 c.
- (l) Stupa, adorant, lion, and acanthus: Plate IV 386.



## PREFACE TO PORTFOLIOS IV AND V

Inscriptions apart, Pinya clung to the Pagan tradition of architecture, and kept the secret of the radiating arch, which Sagaing forgot. But where inscriptions were concerned, Kyauksè and the Pinya period loosened some restraints on design characterizing Pagan art. And here it led the way to the grand inscrip-tional art of Sagaing, which flowered late, but lasted long after Sagaing had ceased to be a capital. The century between the founding of Ava and the beginning of modern Burmese literature, is little known even to scholars in Burma. Yet it produced the grandest of her carved inscriptions, whose calligraphy can bear comparison with any in the world. It produced a rich crop of early Burmese poems, which are scarcely to be seen in modern anthologies. The earliest dated one, Plate V 542, falls just before the found-ing of Ava, and very likely commemorated it. Linguistically, it doubled the resources of the language, and affords in lasting stone the basis of textual criticism, and the test of modern editions. There is still at Sagaing (Htupayôn Shed, Stone 25) a poem of Shin Silavaṃsa, clearly engraved on stone, which has never been printed. That Rangoon University, in spite of all its grievous losses and anxieties, will see its way erelong to fill this last gap in the salvage of Burmese literary culture, is the fervent hope of

G. H. LUCE

PE MAUNG TIN

# NOTE ON THE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL INSCRIPTIONS FORMERLY AT THE PATODAWGYI PAGODA, AMARAPURA

THE largest collection of original inscriptions in Burma was originally made, in A.D. 1793 (1155 s.), by king Bodawpaya at the Hsingyo Shwegu Pagoda, Amarapura. His motives have been criticized. According to the late archaeologist Taw Sein Ko, 'King Bodawpaya, noticing the shrinkage of the income of the Royal Exchequer due to the large extent of the *Wuttagan* lands or religious endowments, ordered the collection of inscriptions dedicating lands to pagodas with the object of curtailing their area, and rededicating the lands so curtailed. The new inscriptions engraved by command of the king were deposited in the Arakan Pagoda; but the originals, which were about 600 in number, were lost sight of. These latter were discovered, in March last [1905], by the Archaeological Clerk, Maung Pe' (ASB 1905, p. 4).—When these originals from Amarapura have been carefully compared with their 'copies' at the Arakan Pagoda, it may be possible to judge the king's *bona* or *mala fides*. There are certainly big discrepancies; but how far these were due to deliberate faking, how far to inability to read the old originals, and how far to both, may be left to future research. In any case it was disastrous to remove from their original sites these priceless documents. Nearly one half of the stones show no record whatever of their place of origin. As for the remainder, the removers scratched on the stone a brief and often vague record of their provenance.

Later, Taw Sein Ko counted near the Hsingyo-Shwegu '739 stone inscriptions, including odd fragments. . . . If arranged according to localities, the numbers of the stones would be as follows: Mandalay 8, Sagaing 51, Shwebo 8, Upper Chindwin 1, Lower Chindwin 3, Meiktila 3, Kyauksè 25, Yamèthin 5, Myingyan 42, Pakôkku 4, Magwe 1, Unclassified according to districts 317, Odd broken pieces 271. Total 739.' (ASB 1906, p. 30). Since then, a good many stones have vanished; and the present numbering reaches only to 554, apart from fragments; and eleven of the stones recorded (Nos. 255, 280, 286, 346, 364, 384, 397, 410, 414, 424, and 425) are practically without writing. Here is an analysis of the provenance of the remaining stones, excluding 'Copies', which may be compared with Taw Sein Ko's, *supra*:

## PROVENANCE OF THE STONES

- Shwebo district*: 22 (?): including Myedu myo 2, Myinzi 6 (or 9 if 'Myinzi village' is included), Hladwé 1, Thayaing 4, Hsingut 1 (but this may be the Hsingut under Talôp, Myingyan district), Inbè 3 plus 2 lost.
- Mandalay district*: 6: including Taungbyôn 1, Shwekyetyet 1 plus 1 lost, Amarapura 1 plus 2 lost.
- Lower Chindwin district*: 6: including Kanni myo 1, Badôn myo 3, Mônywa 1, Thazi 1 (but there are Thazis elsewhere).
- Sagaing district*: 33: including Sagaing 5 plus 1 lost, Anein and Mahadan taik 5, Pareimma 3 plus 1 lost, Ôkhnpôt 2, Nabèt myo 1 plus 1 lost, Wunpyi 1, Nabèkyu 1, Samun 1, Hsadaung 2, Ngamyagyi 6 plus 1 lost, Kyauktalôn 1, Ngazun 1.
- Pinya*: 28. Tabè myo: 4.
- Kyauksè district*: 39: including Tabetswè 3, Thindaung 1, Nwalun 4, Myinzaing myo 17, Myingôndaing myo 11, Pinlè 3.
- Meiktila district*: 6: including Pindalè myo 3, Meiktila myo 3.
- Myingyan district*: 53: including Talôp myo 24 plus 1 lost, Pagan 19 plus 3 lost, Pyinzi myo 6.
- Pakôkku district*: 10: including Pahkan 8, Lingadaw 2 (but there is another Lingadaw in Salé township, Magwé district).
- Minbu district*: 1 (Lègaing).
- Thayet district*: 2 (Mahlun, Mindôn).
- not identified*: 27: including Twinthin taik, Shwepan, Paungwa and Minkyi villages (query Lower Chindwin?) 3; Kyaunggyigôn 3; 'Myinyindaw village to the north' 2; and 1 each from the following: Hsinkye taik, Nyaungôp myo, Myaw myo (query Shwebo district?), Sôn myo (query Myingyan district?), Taunghkwin myo, 'Kyunbin village to the north', Ngáhkôn village, 'Singaing on the hill to the north', 'Myinminhla village to the south', Myenatha (or

## NOTE ON THE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL INSCRIPTIONS

Yamôntha), Nehlun village, Shwe Thingan (query Sagaing district?), Tuywindaing, Gangaw, 'Queen Shwemyin',  
Ngagingu, Kanhnya, Myindwin Htanaunggôn, and Kandawmingyaung.

*with fragmentary note of provenance*: 24 plus 1 lost.

*without note of provenance* (excluding fragments): about 280.

The removals mostly were from Pinya and from Myingyan (notably Talôp myo and Pagan), Kyauksè, Sagaing, and Shwebo districts. The work was done perfunctorily, and doubtless with reluctance, in view of the scathing curses in the inscriptions. Small stones were generally preferred to big ones, and the near to the far; and no attempt was made to be exhaustive. Few stones were taken from the rich fields of Amyin, Anein, and Pahkangyi, and the number taken from Pagan is small compared with the hundreds that are still there. But early archaeologists found at the Pagan Mahābodhi (Shinbinbodhi) temple, not far from the river bank, a large number of early inscriptions, which form the basis of the present Burmese collection at Pagan Museum. They do not seem to relate to the Mahābodhi, and no one knows where they came from. It looks as if they were gathered in Bodawpaya's time for transportation to the capital, but were never sent. But already their removal from their sites had marred irreparably our chance of restoring the early history of Pagan.

In 1910 most of the Hsingyo Shwegu stones were moved over a mile away, to the Patodawgyi, Amarapura, 'in order to afford them greater security' (ASB 1910, p. 3). Quite a number were overlooked and left behind. Eight, at least, were still at the Hsingyo Shwegu in 1947. Four hundred and sixty-eight of the others, transcribed in modern Burmese, were published in 1913 by Taw Sein Ko at Rangoon Government Press; it is the 'A' volume in our Index, *Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma and now placed near the Patodawgyi Pagoda, Amarapura*. Nearly all these inscriptions appear in Mr. Duroiselle's *List*. But in 1947, when Mr. Luce checked the stones, he failed to discover the originals of the 57 inscriptions noted below. This is not to say that they do not exist. Many are fragments only a few lines long, without date. The search for them is indeed like hunting for a needle in a bottle of hay :

### INSCRIPTIONS PRINTED IN 'A', BUT NO LONGER TRACED

(Dates given according to 'A')

'A' page	List No.	Dates		'A' page	List No.	Dates	
9	27	430	Duplicate of A 1, List 23.	435	1064 b	863	Not reverse of List 1064 a, Stone 235, which is almost illegible.
17 (ll. 1-10)	119	469	Rubbings exist.				
17 (ll. 11-22)	..	549	Lines 1 to 10, List 119, is a different inscription.	444	1121	731, 1125 s.; 2307 A.B.	
26	64	502		447-51	1151 a, b	1145	
29	78	522		458-61	1231	1243	
367	854	778	Date should be 758 s. Rubbings exist.	464	1330	.. 8	
368	859	779		467-8	1333 a	..	Not obverse of List 1333 b, Stone 350, which is all flaked.
369	1328	..					
393, 394	925 a, b	802, 801	Only small fragment from left side of b found. Rubbings exist.	492	1352	..	
				501	1359	..	
				502	1360	..	
397-8	942	807		503	1361	..	
400	948	810		507	1365	..	
415	1017	853		513	1371	..	Rubbings exist.



# FORMERLY AT THE PATODAWGYI PAGODA, AMARAPÚRA

'A' page	List No.	Dates		'A' page	List No.	Dates	
514	1372	..	A two-faced frag- ment. Rubbings exist, incomplete.	571	1425	..	
				580	1434	..	
				581	1435	..	
515	1373	..	A 'copy'.	582	1436	..	Rubbings exist.
524	1382	..		584	1438	71. s.	
526	1384	..		585	1439	..	
527	1385	..		588	1442	..	
533	1389	..		589	1443	..	
554	1408	..		590	1444	..	
556	1410	..		593	1447	..	
562	1416	..	Rubbings exist.	594	1448	..	
563	1417	..		596	1450	..	
564	1418	..	A 'copy'.	597	1451	..	
565	1419	..		598	1452	..	
567	1421	..		600	1454	..	
568	1422	..	Klacwā's edict, date 611 s.	601	1455,	..	
					1115		
570	1424	..	A 'copy'.	602	1456	..	

Mr. Luce also failed to find the originals of 34 unlisted fragments of which pre-war rubbings are still available in Rangoon University. These include the originals of Plate I 95 b; II 118 b; III 306 a; IV 440 c; V 562 b, 596 a, and 597 e. Such losses are heavy; if within forty years they can occur at a Government shed under regular inspection, there are short chances of survival for the ordinary inscription left unprotected in the open, unless it finds its way into these Portfolios.

In 1924 Mr. Duroiselle referred disparagingly to the Patodawgyi Shed: the materials used, he says, were inferior, and the site remote. He suggested that 'these stones be removed to Mandalay, and reset under a suitable shed in Fort Dufferin. There they would be accessible to all visitors and students' (ASB 1924, pp. 18-19). There was another reason too. The shed stood in a damp thorn-strewn site within the outer precincts of the Patodawgyi Pagoda; and when the 'footwear' controversy was raging, the resident monk insisted on visitors to the shed approaching it barefoot—which made it hard of access. Fourteen years passed. In 1938 Mr. Duroiselle repeated his suggestion (ASB 1938, pp. 2-3). But it was not till 1941 that his successor, U Lu Pe Win, succeeded in making the move: 'The temporary shed at Amarapura . . . contained 433 inscribed stones . . . the largest measuring 7 ft. in height, 3 ft. in width, and 5 in. in thickness, the smallest being of 1 ft. in height, 9 in. in width, and 3 in. in thickness. The collection . . . was found to include 9 stone slabs the writings on which have become entirely obliterated and illegible. These 9 stone slabs bore Nos. 255, 280, 286, 364, 397, 410, 414, 424, and 425 respectively, and they were left at Amarapura. The rest numbering 424 stone slabs have been removed and re-erected in 36 rows in the new shed constructed for the purpose on the piece of land south of King Mindon's Tomb and west of the Clock Tower in Fort Dufferin, Mandalay. . . . Besides those 424 inscribed stone slabs which have been removed to Mandalay, there are 199 fragments of inscribed stone slabs big and small, which were heaped up or lying scattered about outside the temporary shed at Amarapura, but which have now been removed into it to save them from the ravages of rain and weather. They were not removed to Mandalay with the other stone slabs as it was considered that they should first be examined, those fragments that could be pieced being done so, and listed and labelled. . . .' (ASB 1941, pp. 1-2.)

In March 1945, during the battle of Mandalay, the Palace perished in flames, and the inscription-shed, nearby to the east, suffered damage. In February 1947 Mr. Luce was deputed by the University to check the contents of this shed. While doing so he stayed at the Archaeological Office, where U Lu Pe Win and all his Staff gave him every assistance. Within a few days of arrival, Mr. Luce wrote to the University:



## NOTE ON THE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL INSCRIPTIONS

'This collection is in a much worse state than I anticipated. . . . The corrugated iron roof has completely gone. The wooden beams and rafters that upheld it . . . hang precariously . . . liable to fall at any moment. One, at least, has already fallen smashing Stone II as it fell. . . . The roof having gone, all the stones are completely exposed to the weather. Many stones are pockmarked, presumably by bullets. But the most conspicuous damage was done by an explosion (whether bomb or shell) which crashed through the roof and landed on the north side of Rows VII to IX, smashing the brick platform and leaving a large crater, from which we have already recovered by digging a number of stones and fragments.' (He cites Stone 127, already described *supra*, on p. 8.) 'I have certainly not yet gauged the full damage suffered by these inscriptions. The number of stones knocked flat or smashed by blast or explosion is about 70; but the local damage done to individual faces by bullets and flaking may well prove to be even more serious. What is already evident is that a large proportion of this collection, very likely a quarter, has suffered considerable damage calling for immediate repair. . . . Looters, as usual, are making bad worse. . . . Even innocent sightseers, walking down the rows, do serious damage treading on the many inscribed fragments of the stones which have flaked or fallen. . . .'

During the past five years U Lu Pe Win has been able to proceed with such repairs as are now possible. In his report for January 1948 he describes the reconstruction of the Mandalay shed, and adds: 'Many of the stones that were left behind' (at the Patodawgyi, Amarapura) 'for lack of space in the shed at Mandalay, have now been brought over to this Office, for depositing them in an annex shed to be constructed in the course of this year. A few heavy stones are still lying at Amarapura owing to the difficulty in handling them and transporting them to Mandalay without breakage. But arrangements are now in hand for the safe conveyance of these stones to the new site very soon.' He also says he has succeeded in piecing together a number of the fragments.

Before he moved the stones in 1941, we begged him to preserve the old numbering; and this he has done most scrupulously, though the orientation of the stones had to be changed. It was agreed that obverses should be mounted facing west, and reverses facing east. For the rest it generally suffices to substitute 'Shed east of the Palace, Mandalay, Stone —' for 'Patodawgyi, Amarapura, Stone —', to validate entries in the Indexes to Portfolios I, II, and III. But so far as the 'fragments' and 'unnumbered stones' are concerned, it remains to list them here under their new numbers, where possible. And the opportunity has been taken to make a few further corrections or to add supplementary information.

In conclusion, we would express our grateful thanks to U Lu Pe Win and the Staff of the Archaeological Office, Mandalay, for the whole-hearted co-operation and generous hospitality they have afforded us while checking these stones, as well as for kind help in many other matters connected with the production of these portfolios.

G. H. LUCE  
PE MAUNG TIN

## ABBREVIATIONS

A = *Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma and now placed near the Pato-dawgyi Pagoda, Amarapura.* 1913. Government Press, Rangoon.

Arch. phot. = Photograph in the collection of the Burma Archaeological Department, Mandalay. The numbers that follow indicate the year when the photograph was taken, its number within that year's series, and its number in the collection as a whole.

ASB = *Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma.* From 1901-02 to 1926 yearly. Resumed in 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941. Government Press, Rangoon.

ASI = *Archaeological Survey of India. Annual Reports.*

Ep. Birm. = *Epigraphia Birmanica.* Government Press, Rangoon. From 1919 onwards.

JBRs = *Journal of the Burma Research Society.* Rangoon. From 1911 onwards.

List = *A List of Inscriptions found in Burma, Part I.* 1921. Government Press, Rangoon.

PPA = *Inscriptions of Pagan, Pinya, and Ava.* 1892. Government Press, Rangoon.

SIP = *Selections from the Inscriptions of Pagan.* By Pe Maung Tin and G. H. Luce. University of Rangoon, Department of Oriental Studies Publication No. 1. 1928. British Burma Press, Rangoon.

TN = *Inscriptions of Pagan, Pinya, and Ava. Translation, with Notes.* By Tun Nyein. 1899. Government Press, Rangoon.

UB I = *Inscriptions collected in Upper Burma.* Volume I. 1900. Government Press, Rangoon.

UB II = *Inscriptions collected in Upper Burma.* Volume II. 1903. Government Press, Rangoon.

## သင်္ကေတ

အ=ဘိုးတော်ဘုရားဆောင်ယူရရုံးထားခဲ့သော၊ အမရပူရမြို့ပုထိုးတော်ကြီးဘုရားအရံအတွင်းရှိမူလထိုးကျောက်စာများ။

၁၆၁၃-ခု၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

အထက်ပ=အထက်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှရရုံးထားသည့်ကျောက်စာများ၊ ပဌမအုပ်။ ၁၆၀၀-ခု၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

အထက်ဒ=၎င်း၊ ဒုတိယအုပ်။ ၁၆၀၃-ခု၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

အိန္ဒိယဝန်စာ=အိန္ဒိယပြည်ကျောက်စာစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော၊ နှစ်စဉ်ထုတ်ဝေသောကျောက်စာဝန်၏အစီရင်ခံစာ။

ဝံယဝ=ပုဂံ၊ ပင်းယ၊ အင်းဝရှိကျောက်စာများ။ ၁၈၆၂-ခု၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

စာရင်း=မြန်မာပြည်ရှိကျောက်စာစာရင်း၊ ပဌမတွဲ။ ၁၆၂၁-ခု၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

ညိုဝင်း=ပုဂံ၊ ပင်းယ၊ အင်းဝရှိကျောက်စာများ၊ မှတ်စုများနှင့်တကွအင်္ဂလိပ်ဘာသာပြန်သူဦးထွန်းညိုဝင်း။ ၁၈၆၆-ခု၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

ညွန့်=ပုဂံကျောက်စာညွန့်ပေါင်း၊ ဘေမောင်တင်နှင့်ကျီးအိပ်-လုပ်တို့ကောက်နုတ်စီရင်သည်။ ၁၆၂၀-ခု၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့မြတ်သွားဘေးစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

ရုံးစာရင်း=မန္တလေးကျောက်စာရုံးရှိစာရင်းထားသောစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။ နောက်ပါစာရင်းစဉ်ကား။ (၁) စာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော (၂) ထိုနှစ်မှ ရရှိသောစာရင်းရှိ ထိုစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော (၃) မန္တလေးကျောက်စာရုံးရှိ စာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော စာရင်းရှိ ထိုစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

မြန်ကျောက်=မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကျောက်စာမှ ရရှိသော။ ၁၆၁၆-ခုနှစ်မှစ၍။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

မြန်ဝန်စာ=မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကျောက်စာစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော၊ နှစ်စဉ်ထုတ်ဝေသောကျောက်စာဝန်၏အစီရင်ခံစာ။ ၁၆၀၂-၁၆၂၆ခုအထိ၊ နှစ်စဉ်ထုတ်။ ဆက်၍ ၁၆၃၀၊ ၁၆၃၆၊ ၁၆၄၀၊ ၁၆၄၁ခုနှစ်ထုတ်။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့အစိုးရစာရင်းမှ ရရှိသော။

သုတ=မြန်မာသုတေသနအသင်း၏ရှာဖွေမှု။ ၁၆၁၁-ခုနှစ်မှစ၍။

# ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

## TO INDEXES OF PORTFOLIOS I, II, AND III

In general, *for* Patodawgyi, Amarapura, Stone . . . ,  
*read* Shed east of the Palace, Mandalay, Stone . . . ,  
*followed by* West face or East face, according as the reference is to the obverse or to the reverse.  
 Also the following detailed changes:

<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Plate</i>	
I	III	<i>Substitute</i> List 72. A 27. Originally from Myingôndaing, west of Kyauksè. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 14). Date: 512 s.
	IX a	<i>Substitute</i> Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 292). Date: 555 s. (?).
	IX b	<i>Substitute</i> Two-faced inscription now at the shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 291. West face). For the East face, which is in similar hand, see Portfolio III, Plate CCCXXXI a. Neither face has any legible year-date.
	XVII	<i>Add</i> List 124 a. UB II 197. Date: 559 s.
	XVIII	<i>Add</i> List 124 b. UB II 198.
	XLIV b	For the lower part of this inscription, dated 578 s., see Portfolio III, Plate CCCXXXI b. It has an incomplete note of provenance: '. . . kri kun', possibly Kyaunggyigôn (cf. Portfolio V, Plate DXCV b).
	LVII a	<i>Substitute</i> Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (upper part of Stone 403). Date: 588 s. For the lower part of this inscription, see Portfolio V, Plate DLXIII b.
	LXXXVI	<i>Add</i> From Nwamyagu temple, beyond the moat south of Pagan.
	LXXXVII	<i>Add</i> List 1300. UB I 256.
	XCV b	<i>Add</i> Stone not traced.
	CIX a	<i>Add</i> Originally from 'Myinminhla village in the south'. Date: 598 s. (?).
	CIX b	<i>Add</i> Originally from Kyezin Thein, Talôp myo. Date: 596 s.
II	CXIV a	<i>Substitute</i> Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 471). Date: 537 s. (?). A small fragment from the right side of the stone has now been found, adding a few doubtful letters at the ends of the lines.
	CXVII b	<i>Substitute</i> Originally from the old pagoda-site, half a mile south of Ye-ngwe' village, half a mile north-northwest of Maunggan village, west of Mahlaing, Meiktila district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 439). Date: 560 s.
	CXVIII b	<i>Add</i> Stone not traced.
	CXXVIII a, b, c	<i>Substitute</i> List 233, 232. A 66, 67. Three-faced inscription originally from Hsingut village (near Talôp myo, Myingyan district?). Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 450). Dates: 597, 597 s.
	CXXXII b	<i>Substitute</i> List 249. A 75. Originally from Thônbanhla pagoda, Talôp myo, north of Myingyan. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 502). Date: 601 s.
	CXXXV a	<i>Substitute</i> Two-faced fragment, dated 601 s., now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 475, Obverse).
	CXXXV b	<i>Add</i> Another fragment, thought to belong to this face, is shown at Portfolio V, Plate DCII c.
	CXLI b	('List 256,' &c.).—Printed by mistake as 'Plate CLXI b'.
	CLIV	Reappears by mistake at Portfolio III, Plate CCCXL.
	CLXXI	<i>Substitute</i> Two-faced inscription, dated 611 s., now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 456, Obverse).
	CXCVII	<i>Add</i> This face does not appear in List, but is shown at PPA 233, where it is wrongly stated to be the south face of the north four-faced pillar at Lemyethna pagoda, Minnanthu (which is Portfolio I, Plate LXXVIII b).



# ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO PORTFOLIOS I, II, AND III

<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Plate</i>	
II	CCXIV a	<i>Substitute</i> List 293. A 97. A fragment, dated 627 s., now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 521). The face is shown again at Portfolio V, Plate DLXXIX, including a large fragment recently recovered, which records the original provenance of the stone—Kaleinkyi village, Meiktila township.
III	CCXXXVIII	<i>For</i> east of Myenatha (?) <i>read</i> south of Myenatha (?). Note that 'Yamôntha' is a possible alternative reading. Query: Yamôn (Old Burm. <i>Rañun</i> ), south of Myingôndaing, west of Kyauksè?
	CCLXIX	<i>Substitute</i> List 373 a. A 125. Two-faced inscription, originally from Pareimma, Myaung township, Sagaing district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 74, West face). Date: 645 s. The other face, dated 545 s., is not original.
	CCLXXVI b	<i>Substitute</i> List 391. A 133. Two-faced fragment from Mônbaung, Myingôndaing, Kyauksè district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 510, West face). Date: 655 s. For the East face, which is in similar hand, and also dated 655 s., see Portfolio IV, Plate CCCLXXXIX a.
	CCLXXXI b	<i>Substitute</i> Originally from Hsèzu pagoda, Talôp myo, north of Myingyan. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 600). Date: 657 s.
	CCCV b	<i>Add</i> List, Appendix A, 47. Found at the north-east corner of the West Petleik pagoda, Thiripyitsaya, Pagan. ASI 1906-7, p. 127, and Plates XLI (spot marked 5 on Plan) and L(e).
	CCCVI a	<i>Add</i> Stone not traced.
	CCCXXXI a	<i>Substitute</i> Two-faced inscription now at the shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 291, East face). For the West face, which is in similar hand, see Portfolio I, Plate IX b. Neither face has any legible year-date.
	CCCXXXI b	For the top left corner of this inscription, see Portfolio I, Plate XLIV b, dated 578 s. The lower fragment has an incomplete note of provenance: '. . . kri kun,' possibly Kyaung-gyigôn (cf. Portfolio V, Plate DXCV b).
	CCCXXXII a	<i>Substitute</i> List 1400. A 546. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 465). No date.
	CCCXXXII b	<i>Substitute</i> List 1449. A 595. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 373). A fragment containing the top ten lines of this inscription (not shown on the plate) has been discovered, but only a few words are now legible.
	CCCXXXIII	<i>Substitute</i> List 271 a. A 83. Two-faced inscription now at the shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 468, Obverse only). Date: 608 s. (?). The other face, List 271 b, is of later date.
	CCCXXXIV a	<i>Substitute</i> List 1336. A 474. Two-faced inscription now at the shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 149, West face, lower part). The upper part, dated 553 s., has been discovered; and the whole face is shown at Portfolio V, Plate DLXXII a. There is another face, very likely in the same hand, but it is not shown, since only a few letters at the sides and bottom are now legible.
	CCCXXXV a	<i>Substitute</i> Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 528).
	CCCXXXVI a	<i>Substitute</i> List 1334 b. A 472. Two-faced fragment now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 522, Obverse).
	CCCXXXVI b	<i>Substitute</i> List 1334 a. A 471. Ditto (Reverse).
	CCCL	A reprint, by mistake, of the inscription appearing at Portfolio II, Plate CLIV.
	CCCXLIV a	<i>Add at the end</i> dated 611 s.
	CCCXLV a	<i>Substitute</i> Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 454). Compare Plates CLXVI-CLXXIII and CCCXLIV a, b, dated 611 s.
	CCCXLV b	<i>For</i> See also Plate CCCV a <i>read</i> See also Plate CCCXV a.



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(Place-names are here spelt according to the modern pronunciation)

- Plate CCCXLVI. Four-faced pillar now standing to the left of the steps within the entrance of the enclosure-wall south-west of the Shitthaung temple, Mrohaung, Akyab district, Arakan (East face, upper half). Original provenance unknown. For a description of the pillar, see E. Forchhammer, *Arakan II—Mrohaung*, p. 20 (1891, Rangoon Government Press); C. Duroiselle, ASB 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 10; 1926, pp. 27–30, 59–60, and ASI 1925–6, pp. 146–8 (the latter two references contain Hirananda Sastri's summary of the West face); Lu Pe Win, ASB 1941, p. 10. For a full discussion of these and other Sanskrit inscriptions of Arakan, with readings of the West face, by the late Professor E. H. Johnston, edited with a translation by Dr. L. D. Barnett, see the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*, vol. xi, pt. 2, pp. 357–85.
- Plate CCCXLVII. Ditto (East face, lower half).
- Plate CCCXLVIII. Ditto (West face, upper half). Arch. phot. 44/2138 of 1920–1.
- Plate CCCXLIX. Ditto (West face, lower half). Arch. phot. 44/2138 of 1920–1.
- Plate CCCL. Ditto (North face, upper half). Arch. phot. 45/2139 of 1920–1.
- Plate CCCLI. Ditto (North face, lower half). Arch. phot. 45/2139 of 1920–1.
- Plate CCCLII a. Ditto (Top of pillar).
- Plate CCCLII b. On the inner face of the arch visible on descending the steps from the top to the second terrace, outside and south-west of the Shitthaung temple, Mrohaung. Query modern?. Arch. phot. 90/2689 of 1925–6. ASB 1941, p. 29, and App. H, p. xxiii, No. 7; perhaps also 1926, p. 50, App. E, No. 90.
- Plate CCCLII c. Votive formula (*ye dharmā*, &c.) engraved round a small stone stupa or finial, found at the foot of the entrance-steps outside, and north-west of, the Tezarama monastery, half a mile north of Mrohaung. Now moved to the inscription-shed, Mrohaung. Arch. phot. 130/4365 of 1940–1. Johnston, loc. cit., pp. 359, 362–3, 366. ASB 1941, pp. 29, 32, and App. H, p. xxiii, No. 6; perhaps also 1926, p. 26, and App. G, p. 54, No. 7.
- Plate CCCLII d. Votive inscription sent from the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu, Arakan. Now at the Archaeological Office, Mandalay. Arch. phot. 117/3264 of 1929–30. If it is the stone slab referred to at ASB 1913, p. 25 (para. 58), and ASI 1930, pp. 181–2, it came from Gangawama village, Kyaukpyu district. It does not appear to have been studied by the late Professor E. H. Johnston.
- Plate CCCLII e. Votive inscription on a stone obtained from a cavity in a hill near Ngalunmaw village, Kwelu circle, Sandoway district, Arakan. Now on loan from the Royal Asiatic Society to the Museum of the Indian Institute, Oxford. See G. E. Fryer, *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1879, pp. 201–2, and Plate VII b; Johnston, loc. cit., pp. 359, 363–4, 366, 383, and Plate IV, fig. 2.
- Plate CCCLII f. Votive inscription engraved round a small monastery-bell found at Wethali, five miles north-west of Mrohaung, Akyab district, Arakan. Now in the charge of the Hon. Archaeological Officer for Arakan, Akyab town. Arch. phot. 51–3/2331–3 of 1922–3; 140/4375 of 1940–1. See H. Krishna Sastri, ASB 1919, pp. 56, 37; ASI 1919, pt. 1, p. 27; Johnston, loc. cit., pp. 358–9, 360–2, 366, 382, and Plate IV, fig. 1.
- Plate CCCLIII. Two-faced inscription from Wunhtitaung hill, a quarter-mile east of the Middle Bazaar, half a mile east of Mrohaung town. Now moved to the inscription-shed, Mrohaung. Sanskrit-Nagari

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- face only. (The other face has an inscription in Burmese, dated A.D. 1543). See Johnston, loc. cit., p. 359.
- Plate CCCLIV a. List, App. B, 5. Date : 57 s. Pyu inscription ('A') round the stone urn of Harivikrama. ASI 1912, Plate LXIX (a), fig. 1, and p. 147 (wrongly said to come from the Bawbawgyi). This urn, and the others mentioned *infra*, were dug up some 70 to 75 yards south of the Paya-gyi pagoda, outside the old city-wall of Śrīkṣetra to the north-west, four miles east of modern Prome. They are now at the Kyaukka Thein museum, Hmawza. Arch. phot. 1005-13 of 1911-12, 1164-73 of 1912-13. For their discovery, see ASB 1912, pp. 7, 11-12, para. 36; 1913, pp. 13-15, paras. 36-7; ASI 1912, p. 147, App. B. For their inscriptions, see C. O. Blagden, *Epigraphia Indica*, vol. xii, 1913-14, pp. 127-32, 'The "Pyu" Inscriptions'. Reprinted at JBRS, vol. vii, pt. 1, 1917, pp. 34-44.
- Plate CCCLIV b. List, App. B, 6. Date : 80 s. Pyu inscription ('B 1') round the stone urn of Sīhavi-krama. ASI 1912, Plate LXVIII, fig. 3, and p. 147.
- Plate CCCLIV c. List, App. B, 4. Date : 50 s. Pyu inscription ('C') round the stone urn of Sūriyavikrama. Arch. phot. 1173 of 1912-13. ASB 1913, pp. 13-14.
- Plate CCCLIV d. List, App. B, 3. Date : 35 s. Pyu inscription ('D 1') round the stone urn of a relative (?) of Sūriyavikrama. Arch. phot. 1167 of 1912-13. ASB 1913, Plate I, figs. 1, 2, and pp. 9-10, 14.
- Plate CCCLV a. List, App. B, 2. Pyu inscription ('D 2') with interlinear Brahmi, engraved on the bottom of the stone urn of the relative (?) of Sūriyavikrama. Arch. phot. 1168, 1169 of 1912-13. ASB 1913, pp. 14 and 41, App. G, No. 2.
- Plate CCCLV b. A still undeciphered inscription in a South-Indian script, engraved low down on the west wall of the Kawgun Cave near Hpagat, on the right bank of the river Salween, 28 miles above Moulmein. The site is marked on Temple's 'Sketch Plan of the Kôgun Cave', *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xxii, 1893, p. 336. Dr. L. D. Barnett, formerly Librarian of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, writes : 'I return the rubbing of the Kawgun inscription, which I should be inclined to assign to the 6th or 7th century. The only words that I can make out with any certainty are *Parameśvara-pāda*, which occur more than once; but whether it is the name of a King Parameśvara or a title of the god, I am unable to say. . . . It may be Śaiva, but the words Parameśvara-pāda are not conclusive : they may mean "His Majesty", or a king Parameśvara. But there is equally no evidence that it is Buddhist.'
- Plate CCCLVI a. Inscription in Pyu and Sanskrit engraved on the four sides of the pedestal of an image of the Buddha (now headless) seated in *dhyāna-mudrā*, dedicated by Jayacandravarman and Harivikrama. It was unearthed at Kanwethkaunggôn, Śrīkṣetra (Old Prome). It is now at the Archaeological Office, Mandalay. Arch. phot. 3025-34. ASI 1928, pp. 128, 145, and Plate LIV g, h.
- Plate CCCLVI b. Pyu inscription of one line, with a line of Brahmi below, now at the Kyaukka Thein museum, Hmawza. Said by U Mya, late Government Superintendent of Archaeology, to have been found at Khin Ba's mound, on the north side of Kalagangôn village, just within the walls of the old city. Arch. phot. 118/3265 of 1929-30.
- Plate CCCLVII a. List, App. B, 1. Funerary stone tablet with Pyu inscription and interlinear Brahmi, found a little to the south of the south-east corner of the old city wall of Halingyi, Shwebo district, about twelve miles south of Shwebo. Now at Pagan Museum (Stone 96). Arch. Phot. 19/2299 of 1922-3. ASB 1904-5, pp. 8-10, 35, and 'Plan of Halengyi'; 1913, p. 15; 1915, pp. 21-3. ASI 1904-5, p. 126; 1929-30, p. 152, and Plate XLI (e).
- Plate CCCLVII b. Pyu inscription, with a crescent at the top (not, unfortunately, shown on this plate), found at Halingyi, Shwebo district, on the west bank of the Nagayôn lake, 'at a spot a few hundred feet to the south-east of where the stone' shown at Plate CCCLVII a, *supra*, was found. Now at the



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- P.W.D. inspection bungalow, Halingyi. Arch. phot. 1-2/3148-3149 of 1929-30. ASI 1929-30, pp. 152-3, 182, and Plate XLI (a).
- Plate CCCLVIII. Inscription of king Mukuṭa in Pali and Old Mon (partly verse), within the enclosure of the Shwezayan pagoda, Thatôn. Shows in relief three seated Buddhas at the top (the *trāp* inscription). Arch. phot. 102/3616 of 1932-3; 18, 19/3634, 3635 of 1933-4. ASI 1930-4, pt. 1, p. 196, and Plate CXII b.
- Plate CCCLIX. Inscription of king Mukuṭa in Pali and Old Mon, within the enclosure of the Shwezayan pagoda, Thatôn (the *paṇḍit* inscription).
- Plate CCCLX a. Old Mon inscription engraved on the inside of the hem of the robe of a standing stone image of the Buddha, in Kawgun Cave near Hpagat, on the right bank of the river Salween, 28 miles above Moulmein (cf. Plate CCCLX b, a Thatôn inscription).
- Plate CCCLX b. Old Mon inscription on the right side of a carved stone reredos, found within the enclosure of the Shwezayan pagoda, Thatôn. (Appears to be a duplicate of Plate CCCLX a, a Kawgun Cave inscription.)
- Plate CCCLX c. Old Mon inscription on a boundary-pillar at the north-west corner of the Kalyāṇī Sīma, some 20 yards south, across the road, from the Shwezayan pagoda, Thatôn. Arch. phot. 38, 39/3654, 3655 of 1933-4. ASI 1930-4, pt. 1, p. 204.
- Plate CCCLX d. Old Mon inscription within a beaded frame, found within the enclosure of the Shwezayan pagoda, Thatôn.
- Plate CCCLXI a. List 51. PPA 207-8. Ep. Birm., vol. I, pt. i, pp. 47-52, and Plate II (Pali face). Four-faced pillar inscribed in four languages—Pali, Mon, Pyu, and Burmese, commonly called the Myazedi Inscriptions, but really belonging, not to the Myazedi pagoda, but to the neighbouring Kubyauckyi temple, Myinkaba, Pagan. 'Pillar A', now moved to Pagan Museum, Stone 10 (West face, Pali). Date: 1628 A.B. (A.D. 1084; but relating events 28 years later.)
- Plate CCCLXI b. List 52. PPA 209-11. Ditto, the duplicate 'Pillar B', now set up on the platform of the Myazedi pagoda, Myinkaba, Pagan (South face, Pali). Date: 1628 A.B.
- Plate CCCLXII a. List, App. A, 4. PPA 205. Ep. Birm., vol. I, pt. i, pp. 53-8, and Plate III. Ditto, 'Pillar A', now moved to Pagan Museum, Stone 10 (East face, Mon). Date: 1628 A.B. See *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, pp. 1017-52, 'The Talaing Inscription of the Myazedi Pagoda at Pagan . . .', by C. O. Blagden; *ibid.* 1910, pp. 797-812, 'A Further Note on the Inscriptions of the Myazedi Pagoda, Pagan . . .'.
- Plate CCCLXII b. List, App. A, 5. Ditto, the duplicate 'Pillar B', now set up on the platform of the Myazedi pagoda, Myinkaba, Pagan (West face, Mon). Date: 1628 A.B.
- Plate CCCLXIII a. List, App. B, 7. Ep. Birm., vol. I, pt. i, pp. 59-68, and Plate IV. Ditto, 'Pillar A', now moved to Pagan Museum, Stone 10 (North face, Pyu). Date: 1628 A.B. See *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, pp. 365-88, 'A Preliminary Study of the Fourth Text of the Myazedi Inscriptions', by C. O. Blagden. *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, vol. 7, Sept. 1943, No. 4, pp. 313-66, 'Further Analysis of the Pyu Inscriptions', by Robert Shafer.
- Plate CCCLXIII b. List, App. B, 8. Ditto, the duplicate 'Pillar B', now set up on the platform of the Myazedi pagoda, Myinkaba, Pagan (East face, Pyu). Date: 1628 A.B.
- Plate CCCLXIV a. List 51. PPA 203-4. TN 97. SIP 8-10. Ep. Birm., vol. I, pt. i, pp. 1-46, and Plate I. Ditto, 'Pillar A', now moved to Pagan Museum, Stone 10 (South face, Burmese). Date: 1628 A.B.

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- Plate CCCLXIV b. List 52. PPA 210. Ditto, the duplicate 'Pillar B', now set up on the platform of the Myazedi pagoda, Myinkaba, Pagan (North face, Burmese). Date : 1628 A.B.
- Plate CCCLXV a. Two-faced inscription-stone at the old Ye-u Kyaungdaik, Sagaing, a furlong north of Thawtaban village and Thayetpinzeik (Obverse). Date : 533 s. Arch. phot. 90/4001 of 1936-7. For the reverse, see *infra*, Plate CDLIX b.
- Plate CCCLXV b. In the enclosure of Shwemôktaw pagoda, south of Paya-gyi village, 4 miles south-east of Natôgyi, Myingyan district. Date : 552 s. Arch. phot. 97/4142 of 1938-9. ASB 1939, App. H, p. xv, No. 3, and pp. 10-11.
- Plate CCCLXV c. At Pathaukkôn, a quarter-mile west of Minchi-in village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Date : 573 s.
- Plate CCCLXVI. Tall Wèbo stone at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 266). Date : 556 s. (?).
- Plate CCCLXVII a. Ink inscription in Burmese on the south wall of the arch leading to the shrine, in the Alôpyi Mon temple (No. 228), half a mile south-east of the Tilominlo temple, Pagan. Date : 556 s. ASB 1916, p. 55, App. G, No. 13, and p. 21.
- Plate CCCLXVII b. Ink inscription on the west wall of the hall, on the south side of the arch leading to the shrine, of the Kyazin temple (No. 555), a quarter-mile north-east of the Nagayôn, a quarter-mile south of the Ôttama pagoda, Myinpagan, Pagan. Arch. phot. 29/3446 of 1931-2. Dates : 487, 579, 585 s.
- Plate CCCLXVIII a. Ink inscription in the east *gu* (the one containing the stone inscription shown at Portfolio I, Plates XIX and XX), of the Dhammayazika pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan. Date : 560 s.
- Plate CCCLXVIII b. Ink inscription in the south-west *gu*, on the south wall of the south-east window-arch, of the Dhammayazika pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan. Dates : 558, 559, 560 s.
- Plate CCCLXVIII c. Another ink inscription in the south-west *gu*, high up on the north-west wall of the shrine, of the Dhammayazika pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan. Dates : 558, 559, 560 s.
- Plate CCCLXIX a. List 149. UB I 332. Ink inscription in the west *gu*, on the north wall of the shrine, of the Dhammayazika pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan. Dates : 558, 559, 560 s.
- Plate CCCLXIX b. List 158. UB I 330-1. Ink inscription in the . . . *gu* of the Dhammayazika pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan. Dates : 558, 559, 560, 562 (?), 562 s.
- Plate CCCLXX. At Minmahti pagoda, Hkuntha village, Hsalingyi township, Lower Chindwin district, on the right bank of the river Chindwin opposite Amyin. Date : 574 s. Arch. photo. 31/4076 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xii, No. 26.
- Plate CCCLXXI a. List 1353. A 493. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 259). Date : 581 s.
- Plate CCCLXXI b. Near a well 1 furlong north-west of Anauk-ôn village, 8 miles north of Singu, 10 miles south of Pagan. Date : 587 s. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xi, No. 1, and p. 12. It is a shortened duplicate of the Tuywindaung inscription shown at Portfolio I, Plate LIV, wrongly dated 586 s.
- Plate CCCLXXII a, b. List 184. UB I 333-4. SIP 32-4. Ink inscription on the east wall of the hall of Yatsauk Gu, above the Kyaukku Ônhmin, north-east of Nyaung-u, Pagan. It is on the north side of the entrance arch. Date : 582 s.
- Plate CCCLXXIII a. List 159. A 49. From Pyinzi myo, Myingyan district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 309). Date : 593 s. The top part (old number, Stone 375)



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is wrongly dated 563 *s.* in the book. The bottom part, Stone 309, has been found; and the complete inscription, repaired, is now numbered 309.

Plate CCCLXXIII b. Lower part of an inscription-stone found near a *gu* 2 furlongs south of Hsinbaung pagoda, half a mile south of the Tamani group, a mile east of Thiripyissaya, Pagan. Date : 595 *s.*

Plate CCCLXXIII c. Two-faced inscription in the enclosure of Shwemôktaw pagoda, south of Paya-gyi village, 4 miles south-east of Natôgyi, Myingyan district (Obverse). Date : 592 *s.* Arch. phot. 92/4137 of 1938-9. ASB 1939, App. H, p. xv, No. 5, and pp. 10-11.

Plate CCCLXXIII d. Ditto (Reverse). Date : 595 *s.* Arch. phot. 93/4138 of 1938-9.

Plate CCCLXXIV. *caret.* Plate cancelled.

Plate CCCLXXV. Large two-faced inscription-stone found on the north side of a four-faced *gu*, with broken bell-top (No. 68), east of two brick monasteries—all within one enclosure-wall, in a field one-third of a mile west of Tetthé village, half a mile north-east of Sathingu temple, north of the Shwe Chaung, a little north of the road from Minnanthu to East Wetkyi-in, Pagan (Obverse). Date : 544 *s.* (?). Arch. phot. 38/4083 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xi, No. 18.

Plate CCCLXXVI. Ditto (Reverse). Dates : 568, 602 (?) *s.* Arch. phot. 39/4084 of 1938-9.

Plate CCCLXXVII a. Two-faced inscription found in two fragments under a *nabè* tree (*Odina Wodier*), 10 feet west of Kyauk-o, 100 yards north of the pagoda at the top of Thetsotaung, half a mile south of Tuywindaung, 8 miles south-east of Pagan (Obverse). Date : 584 *s.*

Plate CCCLXXVII b. Ditto (Reverse). Date : 609 *s.*

Plate CCCLXXVIII a. At the Mandalay monastery, east of the P.W.D. inspection bungalow, Myingun, Magwe district. Said to have been found originally at a ruined pagoda near by, on the south. Date : 609 *s.* Arch. phot. 91/4002 of 1936-7; 34/4079 of 1938-9.

Plate CCCLXXVIII b. Found by a cultivator, U Chan E, in U Hpo Saw's field north-west of the Kutheinnayôn, half a mile east of the Nagayôn temple, Myinpagan. Now at Pagan Museum (South Room, Stone 131). Date : 609 *s.* Arch. phot. 23/3934 of 1936-7.

Plate CCCLXXIX. List 275. UB I 340. Ink inscription on the south wall of the north window-arch in the west corridor, ground floor, of the so-called Tarôkpye temple, north-west of Minnanthu, Pagan. Date : 610 *s.*

Plate CCCLXXX. Two-faced inscription-stone in the enclosure of Nga Htana pagoda, 200 yards south of the monastery south of Thalaing village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district (Obverse). Dates : 610, 611 *s.* For the reverse, see *infra*, Plate CDXXXVI a.

Plate CCCLXXXI. At U Pinnyazawta's monastery, Chanthagyi Sathindaik, north of Minbu town. Dates : 529, 582, 624 *s.* Arch. phot. 92/4003 of 1936-7, 35/4080 of 1938-9.

Plate CCCLXXXII. List 748. UB I 221. In West Zanthi temple (No. 299), south-west of Minnanthu village, Pagan. Below the main inscription of 15 lines, dated 628 *s.*, there is another of 8 lines dated 751 *s.*

Plate CCCLXXXIII a. Two-faced inscription-stone some 30 yards west of Hsutaungpyi pagoda, a mile south of Paunglaung village, Pakôkku district (Obverse). Date : 628 *s.* Arch. phot. 42/4087 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xii, No. 22.

Plate CCCLXXXIII b. Ditto (Reverse). Arch. phot. 43/4088 of 1938-9.

Plate CCCLXXXIV. Two-faced inscription-stone outside a circular *gu* at the Thitmati monastery, West Pwazaw, Pagan (Reverse ?). Dates : 634, 623, 634 *s.* Below the paintings inside the *gu*, there is

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an ink inscription (not shown here) duplicating the first 9 lines of this face. For the other face, see *infra*, Plate CCCXCV.

Plate CCCLXXXV a. Two-faced inscription-stone found outside Shinmyintaunggôn pagoda, 1 furlong south of Shinminminbu (or Shinbinnyinaung) pagoda, south of Magyigyaung village, a mile north of Chanthagyi Sathindaik, Minbu town (Obverse ?). Date : 635 s. Arch. phot. 36/4081 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xi, No. 17.

Plate CCCLXXXV b. Ditto (Reverse ?). Arch. phot. 37/4082 of 1938-9.

Plate CCCLXXXVI. Two-faced inscription-stone near Hsèdawnan (or Hsutaungpyi) pagoda, at Shwezedi Kyaungdaik, a quarter-mile east of the wall of Hnangin or Myodwin village (the old city of Pinlè), 4 miles east of Thabyedaung, Myittha township, Kyauksè district (Obverse). Date : 637 s. Arch. phot. 32/4077 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xii, No. 20, and p. 13.

Plate CCCLXXXVII a. Ditto (Reverse). Date : 699 s. Arch. phot. 33/4078 of 1938-9.

Plate CCCLXXXVII b. Found at Kyaunggôn myo, Bassein district. Now at the Archaeological Office, Mandalay. Date : 635 s. Arch. phot. 86/3600 of 1932-3.

Plate CCCLXXXVIII a. List 371. UB I 339. Ink inscription on the south wall of the east archway between hall and shrine, Thambula temple, north of Minnanthu, Pagan. Dates : 605, 618, 619, 643, 644 s.

Plate CCCLXXXVIII b. List 424. UB I 342. Ink inscription on the south wall of the west entrance-arch of the Lemyethna temple, Minnanthu, Pagan. Date : 646 s. This inscription is mostly duplicated by ll. 1-7 of Plate CDXXI a, *infra*.

Plate CCCLXXXIX a. Two-faced inscription-stone originally from Môngbaung village, east of Myingôndaing, Kyauksè township. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 510, Reverse). Date : 655 s. For the obverse, also dated 655 s., see Portfolio III, Plate CCLXXVI b (List 391). In List the stone is said to come from 'Ngamwegôn village'. This appears to be a mistake.

Plate CCCLXXXIX b. List 458. A 169. Two-faced inscription-stone originally from Môngbaung village, east of Myingôndaing, Kyauksè township. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 79, West face). Date : 655 s.

Plate CCCLXXXIX c. Ditto (Reverse, East face). Date : 657 s.

Plate CCCXC. List 409 a. PPA 297-9. TN 137-8. SIP 140-3. First (to the south) of the two large two-faced stones in the inscription-shed east of Hsutaungpyi pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan (Obverse, West face). Dates : 661 s., 1843 A.B. ; 750 s.

Plate CCCXCI. List 409 b. PPA 300-2. TN 138-40. Ditto (Reverse, East face).

Plate CCCXCII. List 701 a. PPA 303-5. TN 140-1. SIP 145-8. Second (to the north) of the two large two-faced stones in the inscription-shed east of Hsutaungpyi pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan (Obverse, West face). Dates : 663 ; 740 s.

Plate CCCXCIII. List 701 b. PPA 306-8. TN 141-2. Ditto (Reverse, East face).

Plate CCCXCIV. List 418. A 147. Alabaster inscription from the Pagan monastery at the palace-site, Myinzaing, east of Kyauksè town. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 75). Date : 664 s.

Plate CCCXCV. List 417. PPA 293-4. TN 135-6. SIP 143-4. Two-faced inscription-stone outside a circular *gū* at the Thitmati monastery, West Pwazaw, Pagan (Obverse ?). Dates : 621, 627, 631 (?); 664 s. For the other face, see *supra*, Plate CCCLXXXIV.

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- Plate CCCXCVI a. Two-faced inscription found just outside the enclosure-wall of a *thein* at Shwenan-u pagoda, Paunglaung village, Pakôkku district (Obverse). Date : 664 s. ASB 1915, pp. 30-1; 1917, p. 51, App. G, No. 2.
- Plate CCCXCVI b. Ditto (Reverse).
- Plate CCCXCVII a. Two-faced inscription-stone set up on the platform of a *tazaung* north of the northern group of shrines at Shwelôndaw pagoda, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. It is within 20 yards, on the east side, of the Shwebo-Sagaing motor-road, half a mile north-west of Kyigan village, half a mile south-west of Hladaw village. The stone was found in the course of digging the foundations of a new pagoda on the hillock here (Obverse). Dates : 665, 525 (?) s.
- Plate CCCXCVII b. Ditto (Reverse). The two lines at the top, in modern hand, seem to be dated 1262 s.
- Plate CCCXCVIII. List 422. A 148-9. Two-faced inscription in alabaster, originally from Athinhkaya's monastery (also called Taungbi Min's or Thihathu's monastery), Myinzaing, east of Kyauksè. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 76, Obverse, West face). Date : 665 s. The reverse is List 857, A 176.
- Plate CCCXCIX a. On the platform of Sanénangôn pagoda, near Tazaung village, Amyin, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Date : 666 s.
- Plate CCCXCIX b. Found in a cave near the Payinku or Pawdawmu pagoda, west of Bomètaung, at the east end of the ridge whose west end is Shwethalyaung Hill above Kyauksè town. Date : 666 s. Arch. phot. 85/3599 of 1932-3; 217/4452 of 1940-1. ASI 1930-4, pt. 1, p. 194.
- Plate CCCXCIX c. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 310). Date : 666 s.
- Plate CCCXCIX d. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 332). Date : 667 s.
- Plate CD a. List 428. A 150. Two-faced inscription-stone, originally from Shwekyaw, Nabet myo, Myaung township, Sagaing district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 378, Obverse, West face). Date : 666 s.
- Plate CD b. Ditto (Reverse, East face).
- Plate CDI. List 431. A 151-2. Inscription on alabaster, originally from Hsutaungpyi pagoda, Ayémazit village, near Myinzaing, east of Kyauksè. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 89). Date : 667 s.
- Plate CDII a. List 67 a. UB II 132. Two-faced inscription-stone on the west side of the ruined *gu*, Sulapan pagoda, east of Kyaungdwin village, a mile north-east of Pahkangyi, Pakôkku district (Obverse). Date : 546 s.
- Plate CDII b. List 67 b. UB II 133. Ditto (Reverse). Date : 668 s.
- Plate CDIII a. Two-faced inscription-stone at Shwebôntha pagoda, south of Thazo village, Kyauksè township, some 4 miles south-west of Kyauksè town (Obverse only). Date : 668 s. ASB 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 6. The reverse has an inscription of 36 lines in modern hand, dated 1197 s.
- Plate CDIII b. On the platform of Sanénangôn pagoda, near Tazaung village, Amyin, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Date : 668 s.
- Plate CDIV. At Lemyethna pagoda, Minnanthu, Pagan. Three-faced stone inscription in the north-east corner of the inscription-shed, with very large east and west faces mostly flaked, and no writing on the north side face. (East face). Dates : 569, 694 s.
- Plate CDV a. Ditto (South, side-face). Date : 668 s.
- Plate CDV b. Ditto (top left corner of the large flaked West face).



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- Plate CDV c. Ditto (part of the right side of the large flaked West face).
- Plate CDV d. List 1356. A 496. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 460). Records a dedication of land to a Zedi-hla. List says that the stone comes from the Zedi-hla pagoda, Pinya.
- Plate CDVI a. List 434. A 154. Alabaster inscription, originally from Kanhla monastery. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 88). The stone is now in five or more fragments, and pockmarked by bullets. Date : 669 s. Compare b, *infra*.
- Plate CDVI b. List 435. A 153. Alabaster inscription, originally from Kanhla monastery. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 87). Date : 669 s. Compare a, *supra*.
- Plate CDVII a. List 439. A 155. From Thayaing village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 321). Date : 670 s.
- Plate CDVII b. Found under a palmyra palm in the paddy field of U Mya Lé at Htundawgôn, a furlong east of Thabyegôn village, a mile east of Tawdwin village, Kyauksè township, 4 miles south of Kyauksè town. Date : 670 s.
- Plate CDVIII. List 443 and 437. A 109 and 157. Alabaster inscription, originally from Yèbaw village, Myinzaing, east of Kyauksè. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 86). Date : 670 s.
- Plate CDIX a. List 438. A 156. Two-faced inscription from Taungdwingyi, Magwe district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 84, Obverse, West face). Date : 670 s.
- Plate CDIX b. Ditto (Reverse, East face).
- Plate CDX. List 456. UB I 345. Ink inscription on the north wall of the west entrance-arch, Lemyethna temple, Minnanthu, Pagan. Date : 670 s.
- Plate CDXI. A rough, unshaped stone on the north-east side of Shwegu pagoda, Tawgyaung village, 3 miles south-east of Anein, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Dates : 592, 592, 612 (?), 671 (?) s.
- Plate CDXII a. At Kyaukzedi (or Kyaukpaya) pagoda, south of Tawdwin village, Kyauksè township, just east of the railway-line between Minzu and Kyauksè. Date : 672 s. Partly in verse. ASB 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 3.
- Plate CDXII b. At the *thein* in the monastery at Yôgan village, Myittha township, 12 miles west of Myittha, Kyauksè district. Date : 672 s. ASB 1922, App. G, p. 44, No. 1, and p. 33.
- Plate CDXIII. In Adeikhtan temple (No. 400), north of Hsutaungpyi pagoda and brick monasteries, West Pwazaw, Pagan. Date : 672 s., 1854 A.B.
- Plate CDXIV a. At Payagôn pagoda, in the jungle 1 furlong north-west of Shwezali monastery, half a mile east of Sawyè village, Singaing township, Kyauksè district. Date : 673 s. ASB 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 7; 1923, p. 44, App. G, No. 17.
- Plate CDXIV b. Found just outside the south-east corner of the enclosure-wall of Shwepaunglaung pagoda, Myinmu, Sagaing district. Date : 674 s.
- Plate CDXV. List 451. A 165. Originally from 'Kônmyatkyi pagoda, Myinyindaw (?) village in the north'. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 81). Date : 674 s.
- Plate CDXVI a. By the roadside at the top of Kyauksè town, at Taunggwin monastery, below the *tagundaing* of Shwemôktaw pagoda, at the foot of Kyauksè Hill. Date : 675 s. Arch. phot. 214/4449 of 1940-1. ASB 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 1. A duplicate of List 454, UB II 246, an inscription not yet recovered, but said to be 'in situ near the lake at the foot of Taunggyun mountain, east of the old town of Myinzaing'. The book gives its date as 676 s.

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- Plate CDXVI b. At the Sanénangôn pagoda, near Tazaung village, Amyin, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Date : 677 s.
- Plate CDXVI c. Fragment from the top of an inscription found near the Kodawbyauk pagoda, Lettawya Kyaungdaik, near Tawgyaung village, Amyin, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Dates : 671, 677 s. Arch. phot. 13/4058 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xiii, No. 31.
- Plate CDXVII. List 379. UB I 269. At the Kyaukzedi (Theindaw) pagoda, Tarôksu village, Singaing, Kyauksè district. Dates : 650, 650, 676 s. ASB 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 8.
- Plate CDXVIII. List 452. A 166-7. Alabaster inscription, now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 80). Dates : 675, 676 s.
- Plate CDXIX a. List 457. A 170. Originally from Mahadan *taik*, Shwegu pagoda, Anein, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 91). Date : 677 s.
- Plate CDXIX b. Three fragments of an inscription found at U Zawana's monastery, a furlong south of the Sabwèhmauk temple, north of Minnanthu village, Pagan. Dates : 610, 631, 677 s. Arch. phot. 18/4023 of 1937-8. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xi, No. 4.
- Plate CDXX a. List 480. A 168. Two-faced inscription originally from Thayaing village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 419, Obverse). Dates : 677, 693 s.
- Plate CDXX b. Ditto (Reverse).
- Plate CDXXI a. List 374. PPA 283. TN 131. Two-faced inscription at the Lemyethna temple, Minnanthu, Pagan. On the south side of the east arch of the inscription-shed (Obverse, East face). Date : 646 s. With lines 1 to 7, compare the ink inscription, *supra*, Plate CCCLXXXVIII b.
- Plate CDXXI b. Ditto (Reverse, West face). Date : 678 s.
- Plate CDXXII a. Ink inscription on the north wall of the east archway between hall and shrine, Thambula temple, north of Minnanthu, Pagan. Above, there are two horoscopes dated 676 and 677 s. Below, there is an inscription dated 667 s.—List 34. UB I 329.
- Plate CDXXII b. List 462. UB I 344. Ink inscription in Peinnè zedi temple, north-west of the Dhammayazika pagoda, West Pwazaw, Pagan. On the north side of the archway between hall and shrine. Dates : 674, 679 s.
- Plate CDXXII c. Three ink inscriptions, horoscopes, on the south wall of the shrine of the same temple. Dates : 654, 666, 666 s.
- Plate CDXXIII. Large two-faced inscription-stone set up near the road just outside the west enclosure-wall of Shwegu pagoda, Shwegu village, Amyin, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district (Obverse, East face). Dates : 643, 634, 664, 677 s.
- Plate CDXXIV. Ditto (Reverse, West face). Dates : 679 (?), 600 (?), 614, 618, 634, 633, 633, 634, 634, 634, 621 s.
- Plate CDXXV a. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 389). Date : 678 s.
- Plate CDXXV b. Originally from Pyinzi myo. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 379). Date : 678 s.
- Plate CDXXVI. Now at Pagan Museum (Stone 73). Dates : 668, 674 (?), 679 s.
- Plate CDXXVII a. Originally from Myinzi (Shwebo district ?). Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 303). Date : 67. s.

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- Plate CDXXVII b. Two-faced inscription set against a hedge east of the monastery south of Thamôkku-gyi pagoda, Lunhpôgôn village, near Nyaung-ywe, Tamôk, about 6 miles north-west of Kyauksè along the road to Ava (Reverse). Dates : 662, 669 s.
- Plate CDXXVIII. Ditto (Obverse). Dates : 662, 662, 669, 671, 681 s. ASB 1920, p. 35, App. G, No. 6, and p. 16.
- Plate CDXXIX. Two-faced inscription at Minmahti pagoda, Hkuntha village, Hsalingyi township, Lower Chindwin district, on the right bank of the river Chindwin opposite Amyin (Obverse, West face). Date : 420 s. Arch. phot. 29/4074 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xii, No. 27, and p. 13.
- Plate CDXXX. Ditto (Reverse, East face). Dates : 430, 432, 432, 443, 651, 671, 681 s. Arch. phot. 30/4075 of 1938-9.
- Plate CDXXXI a. Two-faced inscription at Minnanthu (or Minnanthin) pagoda, 2 miles south of Ngalôndin village, 7 miles south of Chaung-u, Sagaing district (Obverse). Dates : 604 (?), 659 (?) s.
- Plate CDXXXI b. Ditto (Reverse). Date : 681 s.
- Plate CDXXXII a. List 464. A 177. Originally from Inbè village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 481). Date : 682 s.
- Plate CDXXXII b. At Shwegu-gyi pagoda, half a mile north-west of Mingôn village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Date : 685 s.
- Plate CDXXXIII a. Two-faced inscription now set up 20 yards south-west of the monastery, Zey-yawuntha Chaung, near the foot of the hills, Sagaing (Obverse ?, South face).
- Plate CDXXXIII b. Ditto (Reverse ?, North face). Date : 683 (?) s.
- Plate CDXXXIV a. List 466. A 178. Originally from Inbè village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. (On old rubbings the word *Aipai*, i.e. Inbè, is written upside down at the top of the stone : this is not visible on the plate.) Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 462). Date : 685 s.
- Plate CDXXXIV b. List 467. A 179. Alabaster inscription, now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 94). Date : 686 s.
- Plate CDXXXV a. At Taungpulu pagoda, north-east of Ngèdo-gyi village, some 5 miles north-east of Kyauksè. Date : 686 s. ASB 1915, p. 57, App. G, No. 7.
- Plate CDXXXV b. In the enclosure of Shwezedi pagoda, a furlong west of Taunghnwè monastery, Shwedaunghti hill, north of Thindaung, some 5 miles north of Kyauksè. Date : 686 s. ASB 1917, p. 51, App. G, No. 3 ; 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 4.
- Plate CDXXXVI a. Two-faced inscription in the enclosure of Ngà Htana pagoda, 200 yards south of the monastery south of Thalaing village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district (Reverse). Dates : 687, 76 s. For the obverse, see *supra*, Plate CCCLXXX.
- Plate CDXXXVI b. List 477. UB I 13-14. At Shwekyetyet pagoda, on the left bank of the river Irrawady, near Amarapura. Date : 688 s.
- Plate CDXXXVII a. Alabaster inscription, found leaning against the steps going up to a shrine in the monastery-enclosure at Ngazun pagoda, Ngazun village, some 6 miles north-east of Kyauksè. Date : 687 s. Arch. phot. 237/4472 of 1940-1. ASB 1915, p. 57, App. G, No. 8 ; 1923, p. 43, App. G, No. 9.
- Plate CDXXXVII b. Alabaster inscription, found leaning against a wall within the monastery-enclosure at Ngazun pagoda, Ngazun village, some 6 miles north-east of Kyauksè. Date : 687 s. Arch. phot. 238/4473 of 1940-1. ASB 1915, p. 57, App. G, No. 9 ; 1923, p. 43, App. G, No. 10 (?).
- Plate CDXXXVIII a. List 473. A 183. Alabaster inscription, now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 96). Date : 688 s.



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- Plate CDXXXVIII b. At the head of Ngapyaung dam, Than-ywa, Kyauksè township, south-east of Kyauksè. Date : 688 s. ASB 1923, p. 43, App. G, No. 6.
- Plate CDXXXIX a. Two-faced inscription on the platform east of Shwegu pagoda, Allakappa village, Myinmu township, Sagaing district (Obverse). Dates : 660, 681, 681, 689 s.
- Plate CDXXXIX b. Ditto (Reverse). Date : 615 s.
- Plate CDXL a. Inscription in two fragments in the enclosure west of Hsutaungpyi pagoda, Sunyè village, some 10 miles north-east of Kyauksè. Date : 689 s. Arch. phot. 232, 233/4467, 4468 of 1940-1. ASB 1915, p. 57, App. G, No. 10.
- Plate CDXL b. List 1348. A 488. Originally from Inbè village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 494, Obverse). Date : 68. s.
- Plate CDXL c. Ditto (Reverse).
- Plate CDXLI a. Three fragments of a stone inscription found lying outside, on the north side of, the inscription-shed at the Htupayôn pagoda, Sagaing. Dates : 668, 690 (?) s.
- Plate CDXLI b. Fragmentary inscription at Shinmahti pagoda, Kinmun village, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Date : 690 (?) s.
- Plate CDXLII a. List 478. A 184. Originally from Thariraka zedi, Thayaing-pyi village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 97). Date : 690 s.
- Plate CDXLII b. Alabaster inscription, found in three fragments under a 'tama' tree (*Melia indica*) in a field east of Myolè pagoda, west of Theindaw pagoda, north of Sunyè village, some 10 miles north-east of Kyauksè. Now placed against Myolè pagoda. Date : 692 s. ASB 1915, p. 57, App. G, No. 11; 1923, p. 43, App. G, No. 7.
- Plate CDXLIII. List 353 a. A 117. Two-faced inscription originally at the Yadanazedi, Hladwé village, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 83, Obverse, West face). Date : 671 s.
- Plate CDXLIV a. List 353 b. A 118. Ditto (Reverse, East face). Dates : 682 (?), 682 (?) s. Nearly all this face has now flaked off.
- Plate CDXLIV b. Two-faced inscription on the platform east of Shwegu pagoda, Allakappa village, Myinmu township, Sagaing district. Date : 694 s.
- Plate CDXLV a. At Gu-gyi pagoda, 1 mile west of Bèlin village, 5 miles north-northwest of Kyauksè. Date : 692 s.
- Plate CDXLV b. Two-faced inscription at the north-east corner of the monastery platform, Yadanadipan Chaung, near the foot of the hills east of Pônnyashin pagoda, north of Sagaing (Obverse). Date : 694 s. The fragment at the top right corner, visible on the plate, is now lost.
- Plate CDXLV c. Ditto (Reverse).
- Plate CDXLVI a. List 482. A 185. Alabaster inscription, now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 99). Date : 694 s.
- Plate CDXLVI b. List 772 b. A 332. Two-faced inscription on alabaster, said to come originally from the Kalagyaung monastery, Ava. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 98, Obverse, West face). Date : 694 (?) s. The reverse (List 772 a, A 331), which is dated 755 s., may be in the same hand.
- Plate CDXLVI c. In a small *gû* south-east of the pagoda at the Tawgyaung, 1 mile south-east of Kinmun village, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Dates : 677, 694 s. Arch. phot. 18/4063 of 1938-9. ASB 1938, App. H, p. xiii, No. 35.

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- Plate CDXLVII. At Shwe-inbè pagoda, Pègin village, near Than-ywa, Kyauksè township, south-east of Kyauksè. Date : 695 s. ASB 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 2.
- Plate CDXLVIII a. An inscription (including a fragment from the top right corner) at Tadaingshé pagoda, Anein, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Date : 695 s.
- Plate CDXLVIII b. Two-faced inscription-stone now at the shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 262, Obverse, West face). Date 695 s.
- Plate CDXLVIII c. Ditto (Reverse, East face).
- Plate CDXLIX. From the Natkun, Halingyi, Shwebo district. Now at the P.W.D. inspection bungalow, Halingyi. Dates : 651, 601, 695 s.
- Plate CDL a. Now at Pagan Museum (Stone 89). Date : 696 s. ASB 1925, p. 52, App. G, No. 4, and p. 24.
- Plate CDL b. List 483. A 186. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 263). Date : 696 s.
- Plate CDLI. List 488. PPA 311-12. TN 143-4. Two-faced inscription in the east hall (ground floor) of the Thitsawadi temple, West Pwazaw, Pagan (Obverse, East face). Date : 696 s.
- Plate CDLII a. Ditto (Reverse, West face). Some lines at the top have flaked off.
- Plate CDLII b. List 487. UB II 250. Inscription in rough cursive, engraved on an inscription-stone placed upside down, at Thanbôn (or Sanbôn) pagoda, Thayettaw monastery, Laungdaw-u village, Myittha township, Kyauksè district. Date : 696 s. ASB 1923, p. 43, App. G, No. 11.
- Plate CDLIII a. List 489. A 187. Alabaster inscription, originally from Ingaru pagoda, Thindaung village, north of Kyauksè. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 90). The stone is now in three or more fragments. Date : 696 s.
- Plate CDLIII b. At Shwebôntha pagoda, a quarter-mile north of Minchi-in village, on the Paukan-Sheinmaga road, Wetlet township, Shwebo district. Date : 697 s.
- Plate CDLIV a. Two-faced inscription now at the inscription-shed, Htupayôn pagoda, Sagaing (Stone 6, Obverse, North face). Date : 696 s.
- Plate CDLIV b. Ditto (Reverse, South face). Date : 696 s. This face duplicates, in later hand, the first 18 lines of the obverse face.
- Plate CDLV a. List 490. A 188. Alabaster inscription, originally from Thayéku-gyi pagoda, east of Kindôn village, Myingônndaing, Kyauksè district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 101). The stone was knocked upside down by blast, but seems little damaged. Dates : 697; 800 s.
- Plate CDLV b. List 494. A 189. Alabaster inscription, originally from Mahtaung-ku (?) pagoda, south of Tabègôn village, Myingônndaing, Kyauksè district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 114). The stone is now damaged by bullet-shot. Date : 698 s.
- Plate CDLVI a. List 493. A 190. Alabaster inscription, originally from a *gu* at Yèbaw village, Myinzaing, Kyauksè district. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 115). Date : 698 s.
- Plate CDLVI b. List 492. A 191. From a *gu* at Minnanthu, Pagan. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 102). Date : 698 s.
- Plate CDLVII a. List 497. A 192. From Thônbanhla pagoda, Talôp myo, Myingyan township. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 113). Date : 699 s.

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- Plate CDLVII b. List 498. A 194. From Thônbanhla pagoda, Talôp myo, Myingyan township. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 139). Date : 701 s.
- Plate CDLVIII. An inscription-stone near Mingyaung (or Taung Mingyaung) pagoda, Tawgyaung village, south-east of Anein, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Dates : 691, 699, 691, 699 ; 707 s.
- Plate CDLIX a. List 507. PPA 320. TN 146. Alabaster inscription, set up 200 ft. west of a small modern brick *gu* between the two northernmost temples of the Guthônôn, Pinya. Dates : 702 ; 820 (?) s.
- Plate CDLIX b. Two-faced inscription-stone at the old Ye-u Kyaungdaik, Sagaing, a furlong north of Thawtaban village and Thayetpinzeik (Reverse). Dates : 672, 676, 701 s. For the obverse, see *supra*, Plate CCCLXV a.
- Plate CDLX a. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 314). Date : 700 s. (?).
- Plate CDLX b. At Shwegutha-tawya pagoda, east of Ngapyawdaw village, 1 mile south-west of Halingyi, Shwebo district. Date : 702 s.
- Plate CDLXI a. Found near Ku-gyi pagoda, Shangan village, Singaing township, Kyauksè district. Now at Asuyé pagoda, Theindaung monastery, south of Bèlin bazaar, Taung-u village, north of Kyauksè. Date : 702 s. ASB 1911, p. 41, App. G, No. 8, and p. 27 ; 1915, p. 57, App. G, No. 12 ; 1921, p. 47, App. G, No. 5.
- Plate CDLXI b. List 503. A 195. Alabaster inscription, said to come from Ngazu pagoda, Katin village, Myinzaing, east of Kyauksè. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 111). Date : 702 s.
- Plate CDLXII a. On the platform of Sanénangôn pagoda, near Tazaung village, Amyin, Chaung-u township, Sagaing district. Dates : 693, 702 s.
- Plate CDLXII b. List 504 b. A 141. Two-faced inscription-stone from Thatyapyissi's monastery, Myinzaing, east of Kyauksè. Now at the inscription-shed east of the Palace, Mandalay (Stone 71, Reverse, East face). Date : 702 s. For the obverse, West face, see Portfolio III, Plate CCLXXXVI (List 400 or 504 a, A 139-40).



ACTUAL SIZE OF THE INSCRIBED PARTS OF THE INSCRIPTION-STONES

Plate		cm.	Plate		cm.	Plate		cm.	Plate		cm.
CCCXLVI, CCCXLVII	277	×	62	CCCLXXIII d	32.5	×	36	CDV d	49	×	55
CCCXLVIII, CCCXLIX	207	×	63.5	CCCLXXIV	(Plate cancelled)			CDVI a	84 (+)	×	52.5
CCCL, CCCLI	269	×	63	CCCLXXV	141 (+)	×	74	CDVI b	36	×	52
CCCLII a	51	×	51	CCCLXXVI	112	×	72	CDVII a	42	×	34
CCCLII b	4	×	40	CCCLXXVII a	46.5	×	44.5	CDVII b	58	×	43
CCCLII c	9.5	×	52	+ fragment	16	×	8.5	CDVIII	66	×	50.5
CCCLII d	35.5	×	29	CCCLXXVII b	21	×	45	CDIX a	92	×	42
CCCLII e	14	×	17.4	CCCLXXVIII a	35	×	32.5	CDIX b	85	×	42
CCCLII f	2	×	29	CCCLXXVIII b	62	×	44	CDX	48	×	42
CCCLIII	98 (+)	×	44	CCCLXXIX	18	×	62	CDXI	78	×	67
CCCLIV a	7.5	×	121	CCCLXXX	100	×	65.5	CDXII a	61	×	49
CCCLIV b	8	×	151	CCCLXXXI	105	×	82.5	CDXII b	52	×	45
CCCLIV c	6.5	×	93 (+)	CCCLXXXII	80.5	×	76.5	CDXIII	76	×	57
CCCLIV d	6.5	×	97	CCCLXXXIII a	68	×	53.5	CDXIV a	56	×	44
CCCLV a	75	×	77	CCCLXXXIII b	17	×	55.5	CDXIV b	39	×	46
CCCLV b	17	×	70	CCCLXXXIV	57	×	62	CDXV	80	×	53
CCCLVI a	11	×	150	CCCLXXXV a	72	×	95	CDXVI a	37.5	×	39
CCCLVI b	8	×	63 (+)	CCCLXXXV b	100 (+)	×	91	CDXVI b	28	×	43
CCCLVII a	21	×	32	CCCLXXXVI	87	×	49.5	CDXVI c	27	×	28
CCCLVII b	102	×	48	CCCLXXXVII a	56	×	48	CDXVII	70 (+)	+	64
CCCLVIII	156	×	75	CCCLXXXVII b	38	×	42	CDXVIII	62	×	39
CCCLIX	146	×	61	CCCLXXXVIII a	42	×	30	CDXIX a	53	×	34
CCCLX a	56	×	8	CCCLXXXVIII b	10	×	37	CDXIX b	54	×	40
CCCLX b	57 (±)	×	12	CCCLXXXIX a	26.5	×	39	CDXX a	46	×	34
CCCLX c	44	×	32 (+)	CCCLXXXIX b	35	×	32	CDXX b	67 (+)	×	40
CCCLX d	53	×	44.5	CCCLXXXIX c	30	×	31 (±)	CDXXI a	48	×	46
CCCLXI a	99	×	34.5	CCCXC	120.5	×	73	CDXXI b	74	×	47
CCCLXI b	143	×	50	CCCXCI	118	×	72	CDXXII a	74	×	30
CCCLXII a	80	×	34.5	CCCXCII	108.5	×	62	CDXXII b	46	×	51
CCCLXII b	155	×	28.5	CCCXCIII	112	×	67	CDXXII c	13	×	48.5
CCCLXIII a	101	×	33.5	CCCXCIV	90	×	78	CDXXIII	133 (+)	×	74
CCCLXIII b	116	×	31	CCCXCV	94	×	65	CDXXIV	133 (+)	×	71
CCCLXIV a	98	×	34	CCCXCVI a	107.5	×	45	CDXXV a	52	×	52
CCCLXIV b	138	×	50.5	CCCXCVI b	93	×	39.5	CDXXV b	49	×	47
CCCLXV a	19	×	100	CCCXCVII a	65	×	51	CDXXVI	81	×	66
CCCLXV b	47.5	×	56	CCCXCVII b	63	×	49	CDXXVII a	77	×	70
CCCLXV c	27.5	×	60	CCCXCVIII	124	×	100	CDXXVII b	48	×	56
CCCLXVI	137 (+)	×	78 (+)	CCCXCIX a	41	×	27	CDXXVIII	101	×	57
CCCLXVII a	66	×	57	CCCXCIX b	25	×	37	CDXXIX	88	×	51
CCCLXVII b	36	×	73	CCCXCIX c	43	×	36	CDXXX	87	×	47
CCCLXVIII a	15 (+)	×	62	CCCXCIX d	58 (±)	×	26.5	CDXXXI a	51	×	40
CCCLXVIII b	25.5	×	50	CD a	42	×	45	CDXXXI b	22	×	39
CCCLXVIII c	24	×	53	CD b	51.5	×	42	CDXXXII a	34	×	37
CCCLXIX a	30	×	49	CDI	57	×	78	CDXXXII b	19	×	30
CCCLXIX b	70	×	71	CDII a	45	×	40	CDXXXIII a	73 (+)	×	79 (+)
CCCLXX	103	×	60	CDII b	50	×	40.5	CDXXXIII b	94 (+)	×	91
CCCLXXI a	53	×	46	CDIII a	58	×	52	CDXXXIV a	41	×	53
CCCLXXI b	47	×	42	CDIII b	51	×	35.5	CDXXXIV b	36	×	38
CCCLXXII	64	×	21.5	CDIV	143	×	118	CDXXXV a	37	×	55
CCCLXXIII a	41	×	39	CDV a	67.5	×	21	CDXXXV b	61	×	47
CCCLXXIII b	75.5	×	55	CDV b	60 (+)	×	17	CDXXXVI a	44	×	65
CDXXXVII a	58	×	40					CDXXXVII b	37	×	34
CDXXXVII b	37	×	34					CDXXXVIII a	55	×	30
CDXXXVIII a	55	×	30					CDXXXVIII b	49	×	31
CDXXXVIII b	49	×	31					CDXXXIX a	46	×	34
CDXXXIX a	46	×	34					CDXXXIX b	6	×	22
CDXXXIX b	6	×	22					CDXL a	54	×	41
CDXL a	54	×	41					CDXL b	28	×	32
CDXL b	28	×	32					CDXL c	16	×	28
CDXL c	16	×	28					CDXLI a	62	×	47
CDXLI a	62	×	47					CDXLI b	47	×	48
CDXLI b	47	×	48					CDXLII a	44	×	37
CDXLII a	44	×	37					CDXLII b	48	×	33
CDXLII b	48	×	33					CDXLIII	83	×	58
CDXLIII	83	×	58					CDXLIV a	52	×	56
CDXLIV a	52	×	56					CDXLIV b	73	×	39
CDXLIV b	73	×	39					CDXLV a	22	×	73
CDXLV a	22	×	73					CDXLV b	67	×	67
CDXLV b	67	×	67					CDXLV c	11	×	60
CDXLV c	11	×	60					CDXLVI a	20	×	78
CDXLVI a	20	×	78					CDXLVI b	66	×	42
CDXLVI b	66	×	42					CDXLVI c	62 (+)	×	56
CDXLVI c	62 (+)	×	56					CDXLVII	81	×	47
CDXLVII	81	×	47					CDXLVIII a	54	×	56
CDXLVIII a	54	×	56					CDXLVIII b	74	×	34
CDXLVIII b	74	×	34					CDXLVIII c	2	×	25
CDXLVIII c	2	×	25					CDXLIX	81	×	56
CDXLIX	81	×	56					CDL a	33	×	31
CDL a	33	×	31					CDL b	54	×	38
CDL b	54	×	38					CDLI	105	×	59
CDLI	105	×	59					CDLII a	32	×	43
CDLII a	32	×	43					CDLII b	86	×	49
CDLII b	86	×	49					CDLIII a	45	×	43
CDLIII a	45	×	43					CDLIII b	37	×	46
CDLIII b	37	×	46					CDLIV a	91	×	103
CDLIV a	91	×	103					CDLIV b	48	×	116
CDLIV b	48	×	116					CDLV a	65	×	73
CDLV a	65	×	73					CDLV b	58	×	82
CDLV b	58	×	82					CDLVI a	68	×	52
CDLVI a	68	×	52					CDLVI b	71	×	38
CDLVI b	71	×	38					CDLVII a	38	×	32
CDLVII a	38	×	32					CDLVII b	35	×	42
CDLVII b	35	×	42					CDLVIII	95	×	51
CDLVIII	95	×	51					CDLIX a	73	×	96
CDLIX a	73	×	96					CDLIX b	89	×	90
CDLIX b	89	×	90					CDLX a	66.5	×	50
CDLX a	66.5	×	50					CDLX b	46	×	30
CDLX b	46	×	30					CDLXI a	55	×	34
CDLXI a	55	×	34					CDLXI b	38	×	30
CDLXI b	38	×	30					CDLXII a	49	×	31
CDLXII a	49	×	31					CDLXII b	20	×	50
CDLXII b	20	×	50								