**Checking Pyu inventory #6: July 2015**

016 Kan Wet Khaung Kon [Mound] (Hmawza), inscription extending around all four sides of base.

ASI 1927-28, 127-8, 145 ✔

127-28: (Notes on Hmawza by Duroiselle) “At the [Kan Wet Khaung] Mound, a certain number of sculptures were found among which is a broken figure of the Buddha having an inscription in archaic characters in two languages on the pedestal.” Details on p. 138: inscription round the pedestal of headless Buddha, back inscription worn away; in Skt (“sometimes not quite correct”) and Pyu; Skt phrases are short, Pyu much longer; Skt follows Pyu sentence structure. Illustrated in Pl. 54, fig. g. (Fig. h shows the headless Buddha, Fig. g shows one side of the Pyu inscription.

145: Under the heading of “Burma Circle”: Reference to 016, noting that the Skt is written in the late Gupta script of about the 7th C

Ray 1936: 19-20 ?

19-20: (No access yet.)

PPPB I, 51, 57 n. 24, 65, 74 n. 22, 131-132 ✔

51: Notes 016, and adds that Dikshit, Blagden and others had tried to read it, but not published. Luce reckons it describes two cities, founded on one day, had quarreled. Jayacandravarman ruled one, and his y. bro. Harivikrama, the other. The guru of Jayacandravarman had negotiated a peace and the tablet was set up to commemorate this.

57 n. 24: Cites references such as ASI above and Ray; also Arch. Dept. photos 3025-34 (1927-8) and IB Pl. 4, 365a.

65: Item (i) of four inscriptions from Sri Ksetra; cites Pl. 16, 17.

74 n.22: Cites references included here and in n. 24 above. Also Tha Myat’s *Reader*, 41-3.

131-132: (Not the “headless stone Buddha” mentioned in Pl. 15 (f).) Pl. 16 shows the image; Pl. 17 shows estampages (?) of the inscription in six sections. Front face with 6 lines, left side with 5, back side with 5, right side with 5. Notes Arch. Neg. 3025----, and refers to ASI 1928 (JKW=1927-28).

Guy 2014, 91-2 (cat. 41) ✔

Cat 41, p. 91-2, with photograph on p. 92: Headless Buddha image from Sri Ksetra. Bilingual Sanskrit and Pyu inscription. “The inscription which extends around all four sides of the base, seemingly provides a laudatory account of two ancestral kings, Jayachandravarman and H[a]rivikrama … Harivikrama is identified as the mightier of the two and named as the founder of a great city, presumably Sri Ksetra.”

*ADD?*

PR, 41-3

41-3: Labelled “Gupta Pyu” and identified as an inscription encircling a (Buddha) image on a throne from Kan Wet Khaung Mound, at the Baw Baw Gyi (pagoda) in Hmawza. With subscript finals. Eye-drawings of thee sides: side 1 (6 lines), side 2 (5 lines), side 3 (9 lines) – all with interlinear transliteration in Bs script.

Moore, 2007, 174

174: “A related inscription in Pyu and Sanskrit is found on the throne of a seated (now headless) image (57 cm) in Dhyani mudra… image … donated by Prince Jayacandravarman.” (The inscription does not stand out in the illustration of the image on p. 175.)

San Win, 2003, 16

“The first name in this list [= list of kings], viz. Hri Vikrama, is already known as the founder of Sri Ksetra City according to the “Buddha’s Throne inscription” which was explored in 1928 at Hmawza Wet-guang-kan hill (sic).” (San Win’s remarks are based on ASI above and Luce 1937 – “The Ancient Pyu”.)