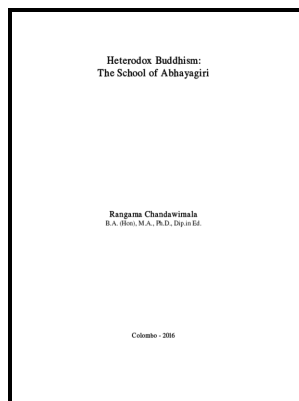


# Dambadeni purāṇaya

## Saṅghaṇanda - Dambadeniya Kingdom and Palace Complex



Description: -

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Sri Lanka -- Civilization

Sinhalese literature -- To 1500 -- History and criticism

Dambadeni purāṇaya

-Dambadeni purāṇaya

Notes: In Sinhalese.

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### Dambadeniya Kingdom and Palace Complex

Following the death of King Bhuvenakabahu in 1284, the Pandians of South India invaded Sri Lanka once again, and succeeded in capturing Sacred Tooth Relic.

### Dambadeniya Electoral District

The stone inscriptions in this period include keulgama mavilipitiya, Narambadde Ududumbara Lipiya, Rambukana Dewala Lipiya, Aluthnuwara Dewala Lipiya, Galapatha Viharaya Shila Lipiya. There are evidence of a Tooth relic shrine consisted with a chamber and a pavilion, a flight of steps with a guard stone, balustrade and a moonstone. Yapahuwa was one of the ephemeral capitals of medieval Sri Lanka.

### Dambadeniya Kingdom and Palace Complex

The Tooth Relic was brought from Dambadeniya and kept in the Tooth Temple built for the purpose at the top of the third staircase. Dambadeniya era was the reason why Sinhalese literature is not limited to paintings nor scripts. But we do know that the brother of Bhuvenakabâhu IV, King Parâkkamabâhu V began his reign under the new kingdom of Gampola 1344—1408.

### Dambadeniya

The historians are of the opinion that the tooth relic and the bowl relic of Buddha which had been concealed for safety in Kothmale had been brought to the rock temple of Beligala and constructed a shrine room for the tooth relic.

### Dambadeniya Electoral District

He considered Dambadeniya as insecure so he made a rock fortress his permanent residence. Evidence of foundation of a citadel has been excavated and water collected to the center court yard has been diverted through concealed drains and the remains of some of the drains can be seen.

### Dambadeniya Electoral District

During the time of King Parakramabahu IV 1302—1326 , there was a strong religious revival and rituals concerning the relic were re-ordered in a more systematic way as recorded in the Dalada Siritā. Though prior to all these events, the tooth relic had also been kept for a time at Polonnaruwa, Yapahuwa and Dambadeniya.

### **Dambadeniya Kingdom and Palace Complex**

In this enclosure there are the remains of a number of buildings including a Buddhist shrine. The district was named after the city of in ,.

### **Dambadeniya Era**

He was able to bring about the unity among the that had fled in various directions due to the hostile activities of the invader and succeeded in holding a Buddhist convention in 1226 to bring about peace among the Buddhist clergy. His son, Parakramabahu II, later became king and ruled until 1270, successfully winning a momentous battle against the Indian King Kalinga who wanted to wrest control of the tooth relic. The of Sri Lanka introduced the electoral system for of.

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