## TABLE OF CONTENTS

6. Symbolical Coins

TABLE OF CONTENTS	CHAPTER FOUR
	The List of the Archaeological Findings discovered
Abstract	at the Ancient City of Wadee
Acknowledgements	iii 1. The Archaeological Findings from the First Excavations
List of Maps	2. The Archaeological Findings from the Second Excavations
List of Figures	vi vi
List of Plates	viii Conclusion
List of Abbreviations	xii Maps
	Figures
Introduction	1 Plates
	Bibliography
CHAPTER ONE	5 sales // as englisees
The First Excavations at Wadee	STURICE CONTRACT CONTRACT OF STREET
1. Wadee Mound No. 1 (WD-1)	
2. Wadee Mound No. 2 (WD-2)	● 1800 (1-T) 0000 1 mt eft s
3. Test Pit No. 1 (2008) (TP-1, 2008)	
CHAPTER TWO	9
The Second Excavations at Wadee	
1. Wadee Mound No. 3 (WD-3)	
2. Wadee Mound No. 4 (WD-4)	
3. Wadee Mound No. 5 (WD-5)	
4. Excavations of the Test Pits at Wadee (2009)	
CHAPTER THREE	15
Excavated Finds unearthed at the Ancient City of Wadee	to the desired set the part of the feet of
1. Pottery	
2. Beads	
3. Objects of Sandstone	
4. Metal Objects	
5. Finger-marked bricks	
CONTRACT DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND STATE OF STATE	

## Introduction

The Ancient City of Wadee is located at Most of the shape of the Pyu cities may Nahtogyi Township, Myingyan District, are quadrangular types while Srikshetra km long from north to south and 1.2 km Village to the west of the city. Phayagy

1 Aung Myint, U, 1998

21°23'07.6" North Latitude and 95°43'02.3" be classified into two types, quadrangular East Longitude near Phayagyi Village, and circular type. Beikthano, and Halin Mandalay Division in Central Myanmar Maingmaw, Wadee, and Thegon are (Map-5). It is about 8-km on the southeast circular types. Wadee is a rounded scar, of Nahtogyi and 3.22 km away on the south with its longer axis in northeast-southwest from the road that runs between Myittha direction. The northeast end is quite and Nahtogyi. Amongst the Ancient narrow while the southwest end is much Pyu Cities with circular walls, Srikshetra more rounded and broader. It looks like (Thayekhittaya), Maingmaw (Pinle), and an egg (Map-2).2 There are Htan Zin Village Vesali (Yakhine) are the largest, Wadee and Nyaung Pin Sauk Village to the north is smaller than them, but bigger than the of the city, Kyi kan Village. Daung Bo Ancient City of Thagara in Dawe located in Village, and Na Ywe Taw Village to the the far south of Myanmar.' Measuring at northeast of city, Aung Pan kon village to the widest part of the wall, the city is 1.6 the southwest of city and Hta Naung Pinle from east to west and encompasses 320 Village which is located to the southwest acres, It is located 680 feet above the sea of the city, is the nearest Village to the Ancient City of Wadee (Map-6). There

2 Aung Myint, U, 1998 (Paper)

2 - Ko Myo (Arimaddana)

north of Phayagyi Village. The northern inscriptions mentioned Kyi kan Pahto end of the lake touches the western wall (Kyi Kan Stupa) and kyi Kan Village which of Wadee. The palace mound which was is located about 3.2 km to the east of traditionally called " Nandawkon "is the Phayagyi Village. highest level inside the city.

The maximum temperature is 37.8°C in the Colonial period, translated by U Maung April. while the minimum temperature is Maung Tin, it was mentioned that Phayagyi Ancient City of Wadee,3

outposts during Thavekhittava Period.

of T'ang Dynasty (618 AD-907 AD), the location of what we think may be Wadee was mentioned. It was called MI-Ni-Taoduring the Colonial period only mentioned A preliminary exploration of this city, led about Wadee. The other stone inscriptions by U Aung Myint and other independent

4 Chen Yi Sein, U, 1979

6 Aung Myint, U. 1979 7 Aung Myint, U, and khin Maung Myint, U, 1969

is a banked-up, long narrow lake to the did not mention about Wadee but son

13.0°C in January at Wadee Region. There Myo was said to be the first Wadee Myo. are 9.17 inches in maximum rainfall and After the destruction of Wadee Myo, the 3.64 inches in minimum rainfall at the people from Wadee Myo were transferred to Phettaw Myo which is located to the According to an article written by U Yi northwest of Phayagyi Village. After the destruction of Phettaw Myo, the people City of Wadee was one of the " Pyu " from Phettaw Myo were transferred to Phayagyi Myo near Shwemokehtaw 4th to 9th Centuries AD. In the History Pagoda built by Asoka. According to this stone inscription, it was known that there was an ancient city called Wadee around the vicinity of this region.

According to a stone inscription written in

Li.4 Myanmar Chronicles did not mention In 1967, according to the inscribed stone about the Ancient City of Wadee although (mentioned above) about Wadee, U Aung other Pyu cities like Beikthano, Halin, Thaw, Director General of the Department Maingmaw, and Thayekhittaya had of Archaeology made a suggestion some records. There were nine stone U Aung Myint, Director General of the inscriptions collected from the vicinity Department of Forestry to search for an of Wadee and kept in an inscribed house ancient city around Nahtogyi area with on the plinth of Shwemokehtaw Pagoda the help of aerial photography. In 1968, in Phavagyi Village (Plate-45). Six stone an ancient city with circular walls was inscriptions in Bagan period, one in Pinya subsequently discovered by U Aung Myin period, one in Inwa period and one in He read a paper about Myanmar Ancient Colonial period were collected by the Cities from the Aerial Photography and Department of Archaeology, Bagan mentioned the Ancient City of Wadee in Branch, Upper Myanmar.5 Amongst them, his paper in 1968.7 After 13 more years, U a stone inscription written by a chief Aung Myint made a ground check of this monk named U Kumara from the Ywa city. He wrote the Paper No.6 about the Oo Kyaung Monastery, Phayagyi Village preliminary exploration of Wadee in 1979

With the guidance of the Ministry Culture, to implement excavation at the Ancient City of Wadee, the following

(TP-6, 2009) were sunk.™

8 Aung Myint, U, 1979

Maung Tin, Dr.Than Tun, U Win Maung

(Tampawaddy), described the location and

the extent of the city and the measurements

of the breadth and thickness of bricks. The

finger-marked bricks, black and white line-

drawn beads, semi-precious stone beads,

and zoomorphic beads such as elephants.

dogs or guinea pigs were found by a

subsequently, the systematic excavation

Department of Archaeology, National

Museum, and Library, the Ministry of

Culture between September 26, 2008, and

October 25, 2008 in which I participated as

a team leader. The first excavation in 2008

exposed a gateway in the north wall (WD-

1), part of the north city wall (TP-1, 2008)

gateway, and a religious building (WD-2)

about 60 m to the east of the west city

wall.9 The second excavation of this city, in

which I again participated as a team leader

was also conducted by the Department

of Archaeology, National Museum, and

Library, the Ministry of Culture between

2009. The second excavation was made

near the elephant moat to the east of the

palace mound (WD-4), a religious building

near WD-2 (WD-5), and six test pits around

the city wall (TP-1, 2009), (TP-2, 2009), (TP-

, 2009), (TP-4, 2009), (TP-5,2009), and

at the south gateway (WD-3), another

November 14, 2009 and December :

about 198 m on the west of

this city was conducted by the

preliminary exploration.8

Myanmar scholars such as U Maung purposes were laid down to be carried out

The Earliest Religious Buildings discovered at the Ancient City of Wadee, Myanmar | 3

- To research the excavate structures and finds unearthed from this Site and compare the finds to other contemporary sites in Myanmar, India, Yunnan, and Southeast Asian Countries.
- To reveal the dating of this in light of archaeological and historical finds.
- To cherish and value of Myanma cultural heritage properties found in thisCity.

ite was excavated with the grid the Middle Range. The western one was ystem and the long trench system. Wadee region is located inside the Samon River Valley Region (Map-4). The excavated Bronze Age and Iron Age sites at the Samon River Valley are very close to the Incient City of Wadee.

ownship, flows through Pyawbwe, Meikhtila, Wundwin, Mylttha, Kyaukse, the present confluence, it ran a northerly course to join the Ayeyarwaddy River a mile south of present Pinya. After taking

- To research the archaeological evidences of the development of this city.

The Samon River is a tributary of the veyarwaddy which is the longest river of Myanmar. It originates in Yamethin and Tadaoo. It flows in the plain from south to north close to and parallel with the Shan Plateau in the east. It joints with the Panlaung River near the Kyaungpangon Village. In the recent past, the Samon River jointed with the Panlaung River at another point. Five miles south of

remain in a rather straight silted-up canal, Chindwin River rising in the northern about 15 miles long. Along this course, the uplands and emptying into an ancient

river has left as shallows and lakes and, Bay of Bengal whose coastline lay near in some places, pebbles like potatoes tell present day Pyay. The eastern one was of old river beds. Altogether, the Samon Ayeyarwaddy originating from the same River is about 120 miles long." The general northern uplands and emptying into an opography of Myanmar is upland in the ancient Bay near present day Taungoo. north sloping down towards the sea in So in the present day Samon and Sittaung the south. All Myanmar rivers such as Rivers occupy the old original bed of the Ayeyarwaddy, Chindwin, Mu, Sittaung, Ayeyarwaddy, Following an eruption of and Thanlwin flow approximately north- the Mount Popa volcano, the land around south. There are only two rivers flowing in Yamethin was lifted up. The lower part of the opposite direction in Myanmar. One is the Ayeyarwaddy became the Sittaung Myitthar River, a tributary of the Chindwin River, which continues to flow south; River in the Sagaing Division and the its middle part became the present day other is the Samon River in the Mandalay Samon River whose course reversed, Division. According to a Geological Survey, flowing to low ground to the north. Here it a million years ago there were only two joins the Panlaung River and empties into rivers draining Myanmar on either side of the Ayeyarwaddy river near Sagaing."

the present course, traces of the old river 11 Win Maung (Tampawaddy), U, 2002-2003

12 Nyi Nyi, Dr., 1967

<sup>3</sup> Ei Ei Swe, Daw, 2007

<sup>5</sup> Myo Nyunt Aung, U, 2008

<sup>9</sup> Myo Nyunt Aung, U, 2008

<sup>10</sup> Myo Nyunt Aung, U, 2009