Sri Lanka's "Golden City," written in 1980 by the well-known Sri Lankan archaeologist, W.J.M. Lokubandara, is one of the main archaeological sites in Sri Lanka. It is a short essay with few words, yet it reflects the author's deep knowledge of the subject.

The essay begins with a mention of the Sigiriya rock, which was an ancient palace used by the kings of the Anuradhapura Kingdom. The author describes the beautiful views of the palace and the surrounding area. He also talks about the Sigiriya frescoes, which are some of the oldest surviving wall paintings in the world.

The essay then moves on to discuss the Sigiriya graffiti, which are inscriptions that were left by visitors to the palace. The author emphasizes the importance of these graffiti as evidence of the palace's historical significance. He also highlights the Literary significance of the graffiti and the role they played in the development of Sinhala literature.

In conclusion, the essay concludes that the Sigiriya rock is a significant archaeological site and that it is important to preserve and protect it for future generations. The author encourages readers to visit the site and explore its history and cultural significance.

Overall, the essay is a concise yet insightful introduction to the Sigiriya rock and its historical importance. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and culture of Sri Lanka.