

CALTURA CAVES

or: Caves inland from Kalutara

Unexplored and not mapped natural caves.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: unclassified province in Sri Lanka: unclassified district: Kalutara (Caltura) area.

POSITION: Not known.

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Tennent, James Emerson 1860, 1861.

Unspecified »inland caves« (no name or names mentioned, perhaps →Hindagalla Cave and →Ravana Ella Cave) noted for »Esculent Swifts« producing edible bird's nests (keyword: cave life) reported TENNENT (1860, 1: 167) and TENNENT (1861: 248) from an unspecified spot (no name mentioned) which lies from »Caltura«, the modern Kalutara (note 1), at a distance of »35 miles« (about 50 or 60 km) in an unspecified direction (note 2): »Passeres. Swallows: Within thirty-five miles of Caltura, on the western coast, are inland caves, the resort of the Esculent Swift (note 3), which there builds the "edible bird's nest," so highly prized in China. Near the spot a few Chinese immigrants have established themselves, who rent the royalty from the government, and make an annual export of their produce. But the Swifts are not confined to this district, and caves containing them have been found far in the interior, a fact which complicates the still unexplained mystery of the composition of their nest; and notwithstanding the power of wing possessed by these birds, adds something to the difficulty of believing that it consists of glutinous algæ [note 4]. In the nests brought to me there was no trace of organisation; and whatever may be the original material, it is so elaborated by the swallow as to present somewhat the appearance and consistency of strings of isinglass. The quantity of these nests exported from Ceylon is trifling.«

NOTE 1: Kalutara N 06°34'34": E 079°57'57" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003). HAMILTON (1828, 1: 328): »Caltura.— A small town and fort in the island of Ceylon, twenty-six miles south from Colombo; lat. 6°34' N., lon. 79°53' E. Here, as at every village on the west coast of Ceylon, arrack is distilled from the juice of the palmira and cocoa-nut trees, and is an article of considerable traffic. The travelling distance from Colombo is twenty-eight miles, by an inland navigation consisting of rivers connected by canals. (Cordiner, & c.).«

NOTE 2: At a linear distance of 50 or 60 km inland from Kalutara lies Ratnapura at the foot of the Central Plateau, from where the edible bird's nests were probably brought (by inland navigation on the Kalu Ganga?). Compare →Hindagalla Cave and →Ravana Ella Cave.

NOTE 3: TENNENT (1860,1: 167 footnote 1; 1861: 248 footnote 1): »Collocalia brevirostris, McClell.; C. nidifica, Gray.«.

NOTE 4: TENNENT (1860,1: 167 footnote 2; 1861: 248 footnote 2): »An epitome of what has been written on this subject will be found in Dr. Horsfield's Catalogue of the Birds in the E.I. Comp. Museum, vol. i. p. 101, etc.«

CHIDR GROTTA

see: Cave of →Khidr

A natural or man-made troglodyte cave, rock shelter (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple hermitage).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle (Kegalla) district or Ratnapura district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagala area.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hatton or Ratnapura; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: [Ibn] Battuta, Muhammad Ibn-Abdallah Awamiri, circa 1355 for 1325-1354, edited by Leicht, Hans 1999: 201.

CITTAPASSA CAVE

Unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made cave or rock-cut chamber ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: unclassified province in Sri Lanka: unclassified district.

POSITION: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Geiger, Wilhelm 1912; Geiger, Wilhelm & Mendis, G.C. 1950; Law, Bimala Churn 1976; Mahanama ca. 500 A.D.; Vamsatthapakasini 1975.

An unspecified »cave« called Cittapassa is said (LAW (197: 73) to be mentioned in the VAMSATTHAPAKASINI (edited by MALALASEKERA 1975: 607), a commentary to the Pali chronicle MAHAVAMSA (edited by MAHANAMA ca. 500 AD).

'Cave' of

CULUTTHA (Peddawa)

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural sacred rock shelter (temple cave).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: North Western province: Kurunegala (Kurunaegala) district: Dedura Oya (Daeduru-oya): Parana Nuwara: Peddawa.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°49': E 080°19' / N 7.81666667°: E 80.31666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Parker, H. 1909.

A »cave-shelter under a rock« (PARKER 1909: 251-252), which »is well known in the district around it, but elsewhere even its modern name is not recognised.«

SITUATION (PARKER 1909: 251): At a travelling distance of »six miles« (10 km) from the village of Peddawa (note 1) and at »Parana Nuwara, the Old City ... on the bank of the Daeduru-oya [note 2], and about a mile [one or two kilometres] from an ancient reservoir at Batalagoda [note 3], near Kurunaegala« (N 07°29'12": E 080°21'53" WGS84).

CULTURAL HISTORY - Rock art / epigraphy (PARKER 1909: 252): »Even in the third century A.D. it had lost its first name, and was already ' the Ancient City'. An inscription of this period (see Fig. 153 for facsimile) cut over the entrance to a cave-shelter under a rock at Peddawa, a village six miles away, is as follows: Siddham, Pubaga nakaraka wasike bhojike CulM-taha lene. { Hail! The cave of Culuttha, a headman dwelling at the Ancient City). Incidentally, we may infer from this inscription that there was already in existence another town termed ' the New City/ that is Alut-Nuwara, at Mahiyangana.«

NOTE 1: Peddawa N 07°34': E 080°24' (village) and Peddawa N 07°34': E 080°25' mountain (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 2: Dedura Oya N 07°36'09": E 079°47'25" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> 16.11.2003)..

NOTE 3: Batalagoda Tank N 07°32'03": E 080°27'17" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> 16.11.2003), according to PARKER 1909: 252) »restored by me in the last decade (see Fig. 134).«

DAGABA GALGE (Ranagiri)

or: Caves at Galge, Gallegay, Gallege, Höhle von Kataragam, Kimegalle, Viharegale Cave

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped

modified natural sacred troglodyte rock shelter in gneiss (DAVY 1821: 419).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Yala National Park area: Kataragama - Buttala - Wellawaya road: Nirammulla: Galge (Gallegay, Gallege) village: Ranagiri (Manikpaya Kanda, Maenikpaya Kanda, Manikpayakanda, Ranagiriya, Devagiriya) hill: Viharegala.

POSITION: (WGS84) N 06°36': E 081°23' / N 6.6°: E 81.38333333°

<www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Buttala; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Davy, John 1821; Parker, H. 1909; Pridham, Charles 1849; Sarasin, Fritz 1931; Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1908, 1939.

A 15 m wide rock shelter (note 1) with two recesses (both about 5 m wide, 2.5 m high, 4 m long) at both ends (note 2) is possibly developed by differential weathering of weaker strata. Compare the caves on →Ranagiri.

SITUATION: On the north-western side of Ranagiri, an isolated outcrop of gneissic rock (note 3), some 40 to 50 m high, nearly »two miles« (3 km or so) above the village of Nirammulla (PARKER 1909: 179, 181-182) and a short distance north of the small village of Galge (N 06°35': E 081°18') and some 15 or 20 km north-east of Kataragama (N 06°25': E 081°20') on the western border of the Yala National Park (ROAD MAP OF SRI LANKA 1977). PARKER (1909: 179) calls Ranagiri (Rana Hill) not only »Maenikpaya-kanda« and »Rana-giriya« but also »Deva-giriya« (the Hill of the God), and describes it as a steep forest-clad rocky hill near Nirammulla, about fifteen miles (24 or 25 km) north-east of »Kurunaegala« (sic). SARASIN (1931: 43) places Dagaba Galge three hours north of »Katragam« and SARASIN & SARASIN (1939: 157-158) about 15 km north of »Kataragam.« ARCHAEOLOGY: The site was excavated by the Sarasin brothers in the late 19th century. SARASIN & SARASIN (1908: 1-15) have dug a trial ditch in »Kataragam shelter.« SARASIN (1931: 43) reports archaeological findings in three, up to 1.5 m deep trial trenches. According to DERANIYAGALA.U. (1980: 155), this to be the second site archaeologically excavated in Sri Lanka.

NOTE 1: »Dagaba Caves« (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003; www.wayhoo.com, accessed 25.05.2004); »Gallegay Caverns« (DAVY 1821: 419; PRIDHAM 1849, 2: 578); »Galge« (NELLES 1: 450,000, s.a.); »Höhle von Katagaram« (SARASIN & SARASIN 1908: 1-15; SARASIN & SARASIN 1939: 157-158); »Kimègalle« (DAVY 1821: 419; PRIDHAM 1849, 2: 578); »Ranagiri Cave« (PARKER 1909: 179-180).

NOTE 2: DAVY (1821: 419; pilfered by PRIDHAM 1849, 2: 578) observed »several capacious caverns« in the side of an immense mass of rock, which, by some, is called »Gallegay« (map: »Gallegé« = "rock house") »from several capacious caverns which afford good shelter to the traveller«, and by others "Kimègalle" (water rock) from two deep cavities in its summit. These are »natural reservoirs that are never without water, an element that is often extremely scarce in this desert, and hardly anywhere else to be found.« SARASIN & SARASIN (1939: 157-158): »Der gesuchte Höhlenfels war ein 30 bis 40 m hoher, aus Gneiss bestehender, länglicher, isolierter Rücken, auf dessen Oberfläche durch Verwitterung mehrere beckenförmige Vertiefungen entstanden waren, gefüllt mit Regenwasser, willkommene Reservoirs für Durchreisende und belebt von vielem Kleingetier... An der Nordwestseite des Felsrückens fand sich ein zirka 15 m langer Abri, vermutlich durch Auswitterung weicher Schichtenteile entstanden. An beiden Enden bildete er bis zirka 4 m tiefe, 5 m breite und 2 1/2 m hohe Rezesse, verbunden durch ein weit weniger weit überhangendes Mittelstück.« BROOKS (1995 Mss: no. 7 after DERANIYAGALA,

S.U. 1980: 155) recorded a group of small caves or rock shelters.

NOTE 3: DAVY (1821: 419) noticed »gneiss containing mica and so large a proportion of carbonat of lime that it effervesces with an acid.«

DAHAYYA LENA

or, perhaps: Batatota Lena

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagala area: Kuruvita / Kuruwita: Batadomba village: Batatota mountain.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°50': E 080°22' / N 6.83333334°: E 80.36666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hatton; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 2002.

A certain »Batatota Dahayya-lena, Kuruwita« (note 1) situated somewhere at Batota (note 2) near Kuruwita (note 3) in the »lowland wet zone« yielded the mesolithic radiocarbon date (on charcoal): »ca. 7680 - 4835 cal BP« (DERANIYAGALA 2002: 5).

NOTE 1: Compare →Batatota Lena (Batatota-lena, Batatotalena, Stripura Cave).

NOTE 2: Batatota N 06°50': E 080°22' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003). »Dahayya« (DERANIYAGALA 2002) is not identified..

NOTE 3: Kuruwita N 06°46'45": E 080°22'07" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

DAMBOOL ROCK TEMPLE

→Dambulla Galge

A modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Dambulla (Dambul) village: Dambulla Gala.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nalanda; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Hartwig, George 1871c: 183.

DAMBOOL TEMPLE

→Dambulla Galge

A modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Dambulla (Dambul) village: Dambulla Gala.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nalanda; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Spencer Hardy, R. (a.i.); Tennent, James Emerson 1861.

»The Rev. R. SPENCE HARDY [c: xix; p. 204] mentions, in his learned work on 'Eastern Monachism', that on the occasion of his visit to the great temple of Dambool, he encountered a troop of white monkeys on the rock in which it is situated --which were, doubtless, a variety of the Wanderoo« (TENENNT 1861).

DAMBULLA CAVE TEMPLE

→Dambulla Galge

A modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Dambulla (Dambul) village: Dambulla Gala.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nalanda; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Parker, H. 1909: 98-99.

DAMBULLA GALGE

or: Dambool, Dambooloo, Damboolla-galla = Devarajalena, Maharajalena / Mahavihara, Maha Alut Vihara

A group of modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave) in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Dambulla (Dambul) village: Dambulla Gala.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°51'36":

E 080°39'06" / N 7.86°: E 80.65166667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003): 107 m asl (ILANGASINGHA 1997).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nalanda; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Bellew, Peter 1957 reprinted 1964a; Beylié, L. de 1907; Cave, Henry W. 1900, 1901, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1912, 1921, 1999; Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Davy, John 1821; Forbes 1840 reprinted 1841; Gerhards, Hannelore & Schreiber, Bernhard 1984; Glennie, Edward Aubrey 1947a; Hamilton, Walter 1828; Hartwig, George 1871c; Ilangasinha, Mangala 1997; Knighton, William 1847; Kukla, Jiri 1958; Leclercq, Jules 1898; Parker, H. 1909; Philips, Derek 1990; Reichenbach, Kurt & Kiedrowski, Rainer 1995; Reynolds, C. 1981; Rhys Davids, T.W. 1872; Pinto, Jerry 2004; Tennent, James Emerson 1859, 1860; Trimmel, Hubert 1998; Turnour, George (a.i); Wilson, Jane M. 1988.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Glennie, Edward Aubrey 1946.07.03.

The most famous underground temple (note 1) of Sri Lanka (note 2) has been modified from Dambulla Galge (note 3), a vast natural rock shelter under a huge round rock of red gneiss, carved with a drip line to keep the interiors dry. Since 22 centuries the rock shelter is used as a cult spot sacred to Buddhists. Till today it is exploited as a religious show cave (listed as a UNESCO world heritage site) which is comprised of five modified natural templecaves (LECLERCQ 1898) complete with souvenir shops and a variety of rock art in the shape of cave paintings (note 4), inscriptions (note 5), and sculptures including a huge statute of the Buddha.

CAVE DESCRIPTION: Flights of steps, arched colonnades and gabled entrances are ttached to the rock shelter (according to PINTO 2004 between 6 and 50 m deep) but the architecture of the rock shelter itself has been modified only to a limited extend (note 6). The decorated interior is partitioned into a series five distinct temple caves. CAVE 1, Devarajalena (Cave of the Divine King): An account of the founding of the monastery is recorded in a first-century Brahmi inscription over the entrance. Devarajalena is dominated by a statue of the reclining (recumbent) Buddha, 14 m long. At his feet is Ananda, Buddha's favorite pupil, and at his head Vishnu, said to have used his divine powers to create the caves. The interior has been repainted countless times in the course of its history, and probably received its last coat of paint in the 20th century. CAVE 2, Maharajalena (Cave of the Great King), is the largest, measuring about 52 m from east to west, 7 m tall at its highest point, and 23 m from the entrance to the back. Put up are 16 standing and 40 seated statues of Buddha, the gods Saman and Vishnu, which pilgrims often decorate with garlands, and finally statues of King Vattagamani, who honored the monastery in the first century B.C., and King Nissanka Malla, responsible in the 12th century for the gilding of 50 statues, as indicated by a stone inscription near the monastery entrance. The Buddha statue hewn out of the rock on the left side of the room is escorted by wooden figures of the Bodhisattvas Maitreya (left) and Avalokiteshvara or Natha (right). There is also a dagoba and a spring which drips its water, said to have healing powers, out of a crack in the ceiling. Valuable tempera paintings (rock art) on

the cave ceiling dating from the 18th century depict scenes from Buddha's life, from the dream of Mahamaya to temptation by the demon Mara. CAVE 3, Maha Alut Vihara (Great New Monastery), acquired ceiling and wall paintings in the typical Kandy style during the reign of King Kirti Sri Rajasinha (1747-1782), the famous Buddhist revivalist. In addition to the 50 Buddha statues, there is also a statue of the king. CAVE 4: Pacchima Vihara (western monastery) is said to translate into the German »Westliche Höhle« (Western Cave) and contains a seated Buddha as the central statue and a small dagoba, which is supposed to contain the crown jewels of an ancient queen (REICHENBACH et al. 1995: 71). CAVE 5: Davana Alut Vihara (second new monastery) is said to translate into the German »Zweiter Neuer Tempel« (Second New Temple) was developed in 1915 and contains 11 Buddha statues constructed from bricks and plaster (REICHENBACH et al. 1995: 71). CAVE DESCRIPTION 2 (DAVY, John 1821: 467) needs to be checked. CAVE DESCRIPTION 3 (FORBES 1840, 1: 367-376; 1840, 2 frontispiece) needs to be checked.

CAVE DESCRIPTION 4 (KNIGHTON 1847: 340-350, plate VII) needs to be checked for a cultural history and a description of »Damboolla-galla« and the state of its surroundings in the middle of the 19th century AD.

CAVE DESCRIPTION 5 (TENNENT 1859, 4th revised edition 1860, 1.IV.vii: 489): »... in Ceylon the earliest rock temples were merely hollows beneath overhanging rocks, like those still existing at Dambool, and the Aluwihara at Matelle, in both of which advantage has been taken of the accidental shelter of rounded boulders, and an entrance constructed by applying a façade of masonry, devoid of all pretensions to ornament.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 6 (RHYS DAVIDS 1872: 139) has a »wonderfull hill of stone "underneath which the temle has been hollowed out, which from its antiquity, its magnitude, and the richness of its decorations, is by far the most renowned in Ceylon.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 7 (BEYLIÉ, L. de 1907: 375) needs to be checked.

CAVE DESCRIPTION 8 (GLENNIE (1947a: 42) entertains with a narrative of a »passage said to lead on for 10 miles or more« which, upon exploration, turned out to be »a natural passage about 5 ft. wide and 15 ft. long, which, turning at right angles, continued for about 5 ft in a narrow joint. So ended the passage. Covering the floor in rows and heaps were dozens of beer bottles, some full and some empty. I had intruded upon some strange secret cult.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 9 (WILSON 1988: 22) needs to be checked. CAVE LIFE: Dusk brings hundreds of swooping swallows (*Collocalia*? out *Passeres*?) to the cave entrance.

CAVE TEMPLE HISTORY: 1896: Henry W. CAVE (1900, 4th edition 1907, edited 1921, reproduced 1999) takes photographs. 1938: Arched colonnades and gabled entrances were constructed.

NOTE 1: Some instant experts in matters of underground cult spots aptly confuse the terms temple cave (natural cave used as a temple) and cave temple (artificial temple excavated by man) to consider Dambulla representing a »cave temple« (WILSON 1988: 22) or even a »cave temple complex« (PINTO 2004: 64).

NOTE 2: Dambulla Galge is in the Unesco World Heritage List (TRIMMEL 1998: 78).

NOTE 3: The cult spot has been recorded under the titles Dambool (HARTWIG 1871c: 184; TENNENT 1859, 4th revised edition 1860), Dambooloo (HAMILTON 1828), Dambulla caves (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 249; 1983: 251).

NOTE 4: The cave paintings cover an area of 2'100 square metres (PINTO 2004:

64).

NOTE 5: TOURNOUR (a.i.: Epitome, appendix, page 95) gives the translation of a Pali inscription by ARMOUR. RHYS DAVIDS (1872: 139-141, plate VII) reviews earlier descriptions and translates a 1st century BC Pali inscription under a katâra (eave / ledge caused to deviate rain) half way up a precipice 200 feet (60 m) high. ILANGASINHA (1997) ascribes the earliest man-made modifications to the 1st century BC King Vittagamini Abbaya.

NOTE 6: LECLERCQ (1898): Just as in Burma (Myanmar), where many temples are called "koo" (cave), Buddhists of Sri Lanka regard natural caves as prototypes of temples.

DAVANA ALUT VIHARA

→Dambulla Galge Cave 5 or: Second New Temple

A modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave) in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Dambulla (Dambul) village: Dambulla Gala.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nalanda; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Reichenbach, Kurt & Kiedrowski, Rainer 1995.

DEGALDORUWA 'CAVES'

or: Dagaldoruwa

A group of man-made rock-cut chambers ('cave temples').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Kandy district: Degaldoruwa (Dagaldoruva).

POSITION: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Bellew, Peter 1957 reprinted 1964a; Ceylon Traveller 1973, 1983; Trimmel Hubert 1998.

A man-made »cave temple« (rock temple; rock-cut chamber used for religious purposes) and UNESCO World Heritage Site at Degaldoruwa (note 1) or Dagaldoruva (note 2) is situated about 1.5 miles (2.5 km) northeast of the Lewella ferry (note 3) across the Mahaveli Ganga. CEYLON TRAVELLER (1973, 1983: 35): »This cave temple was instituted by King Kirtisiri Rajasinha (1747-1780 A.D.) of Kandy. In the cave are a large recumbent and sedent Buddha statues [note 4]. On the inside and front walls of the cave are paintings of the Jataka (birth) stories. These paintings were done by Silvatenne Unnanse, a famous painter of the time, and recently restored.«

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1760 (±10): King Kirtisiri Rajasinha (1747-1780 A.D.) of Kandy "instituted" the temple cave painted by Silvatenne Unnanse (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1973, 1983: 35). 1911 or 1912: Hermann HESSE (1913, 1926, edited 1968 [Gesammelte Schriften], volume 3 [Bilderbuch: Indien: Spaziergang in Kandi], pages 838-839) and Hans Sturzenegger (painter) visited. 1998: UNESCO World heritage site (TRIMMEL 1998: 78).

NOTE 1: TRIMMEL (1998: 78): »Sri Lanka ist mit der Tempelstadt Kandy, in deren Gebiet der Felsentempel von Degaldoruwa liegt, in der Welterbe-Liste vertreten.«

NOTE 2: BELLEW (1957 reprinted 1964a) [indicated by Heinrich Kusch].

NOTE 3: Lewella N 07°18': E 080°39' (WGS84 map datum accessed 16.11.2003), on AMS sheet NB44-02.

NOTE 4: HESSE (1913: Aus Indian, 1926: Bilderbuch, edited 1968 [Gesammelte Schriften], volume 3 [Bilderbuch: Spaziergang in Kandi], pages 838-839) had crossed the Mahaveli Ganga (at Lewella?) by ferry: »Zwei Meilen weiter oben sollte ein buddhistischer Felsentempel stehen, der älteste von Ceylon, und bald sah ich

das Klösterchen und den kleinen Hausgarten der Priester über mir am steilen Bergabhang kleben. Nun kam der Tempel, davor der ausgehöhlte Felsenboden voll Regenwasser stehend, eine schäbige Vorhalle mit nackten Mauerbögen aus neuerer Zeit, alles verlassen, dunkel und grämlich. ... zwei winzige Stümpfe von Wachskerzen in der Hand des Priesters flimmerten ängstlich und konnten die schwarzen, stillen Räume nicht erhellen ... da und dort ein Stück uralter Malerei. [...] In alten primitiven Konturen, schwach gelb und rot gefärbt, kamen unzählige schöne, liebliche, auch lustige Darstellungen aus der Buddhalegende zum Vorschein: Buddha, das Vaterhaus verlassend, Buddha unter dem Bo-Baume, Buddha mit den Jüngern Ananda und Kaundinya. [...] Aber nun schloß der alte Mann die innerste Tür auf. Hier war es völlig finster, im Hintergrunde schloß sich die Felsenhöhle. Dort war etwas Ungeheuerliches zu ahnen, und da wir mit den Kerzen näher kamen, entstand aus Glanzlichtern und Schatten schwankend eine riesige Form, größer als der Kreis unserer schlechten Lichter, und allmählich erkannte ich mit einem Schauer das liegende Haupt eines kolossalen Buddha. Weiß und riesig glänzte das Gesicht des Bildes her, und unser bißchen Licht lies nur die Schultern und Arme noch erfühlen, das andere verlor sich in der Dunkelheit, und ich musste viel hin und her gehen und den Priester bemühen und mit den zwei Kerzen Versuche machen, ehe ich dämmernd die ganze Figur zu sehen bekam. Der liegende Buddha, den ich erblickte, ist zweiundvierzig Fuß lang, er füllt die Höhlenwand mit seinem Riesenleib, auf seiner linken Schulter ruht der Fels, und wenn er aufstünde, fiel der Berg über uns zusammen.«

DEMELIYA GALGE

or: Demaliya Galge, Demaliyagala Galge

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural troglodyte rock shelter in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Tellula - Kirindi Oya area: Radagama Wewa (Radgamawewa lake): Demeliya Galge (Damaliya Galge).

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°33': E 081°11' / N 6.55°: E 81.18333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1908, 1939.

Most likely rock shelters, which were considered to represent two »caves« (SARASIN & SARASIN 1908: 1-15, 1939: 151), contained man-made walls and yielded fluvially rounded stones which had been excavated from accumulated loam covering the cave floor (note 1).

SITUATION 1: SARASIN & SARASIN (1908: 1-15, 1939: 151) reached »Demeliya Galge« (sic!) by marching from Wellawaya (N 06°39'43": E 081°06'03") via Tellula (N 06°31'23": E 081°06'20") and across the Kirindi Oya to an outcrop of gneiss, probably the Demaliyagala (N 06°33': E 081°11'), and behind one lake Radgamawewa.

SITUATION 2: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 253; 1983: 255): The »Demaliya Galge« (sic!) is »unmarked in most maps [and lies] due east of Huratgamuwa [N 06°33': E 081°08'] on the main road between Tanamalvila [circa N 06°25': E 081°10'] and Wellawaya [N 06°39'43': E 081°06'03"]. The Demaliya Galge and the Ulwala Galge may be reached along a gravel road that takes off to the right of the main road at Huratgamuwa, and beyond along a track.«

NOTE 1: SARASIN & SARASIN (1908: 1-15, 1939: 151): Es ging »... endlich zu

einer wildverworfenen Gneisskuppe, auf die an steilen Stellen hingelegte Steine eine Art Treppe bildeten. Oben fanden wir zwei Höhlen, die sich durch Mauerwerk als frühere singhalesische Behausungen erwiesen. Eine mühsame Grabung ergab nur in Lehm eingeschlossene Bachsteine.«

DEVARAJA LENA

→Dambulla Galge Cave 1 or: Devaraja Lena

A modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave) in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Dambulla (Dambul) village: Dambulla Gala.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nalanda; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Reichenbach, Kurt & Kiedrowski, Rainer 1995: 71.

DIGGAL LENA

or: »Dig Gallena« (Brooks 1995)

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural rock shelter in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district.

POSITION: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Simon J. Brooks 1995.

A small cave or rock shelter somewhere in the Ratnapura area had been archaeologically excavated and yielded stone tools (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 34 after: S.U. DERANIYAGALA 1980: 177).

ETYMOLOGY: The recorded cave name »Dig Gallena« (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 34) obviously a corrupted Diggala Lena (note 1).

NOTE 1: We have the choice of Diggalamulla N 08°03': E 080°52' (NC44-14) estate Diggala N 07°47': E 080°02' (NB44-02) grassland Diggala N 07°45': E 080°02' (NB44-02) grassland Diggala N 07°34': E 080°38' (NB44-02) village Diggalahela N 06°57': E 081°34' (NB44-03) trigonometrical station Diggala N 06°21': E 080°10' (NB44-06) village.

'Cave' at

DIMBOOLDENE

or: Dimbaldene Shelter

Unexplored and not mapped natural rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Park (Concordia, Park Kenmare, Park Totam) area: Dimbooldene (Dimbaldene).

POSITION: (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°00': E 080°49' / N7°: E 80.81666667° (unspecified coordinate source).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: unidentified; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Baker, Samuel White 1854, 1871, 1875, 1898.

A spacious rock shelter situated at »a portion of the Park country [note 1] known as Dimbooldene [note 2]. In this part there is a cave formed by a large overhanging rock, which is a much cooler residence than the tent. Here we accordingly bivouacked, the cave being sufficiently large to contain the horses in addition to ourselves and servants. After a delightfully cool night, free from mosquitoes, we made a day of it ...« (BAKER 1854 reprinted 1871, 1875, 1898: chapter IX).

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1848, July: "Sir" Samuel White BAKER (1854, 1871, 1875, 1898, chapter ix) and his brother Lieutenant Valentine Baker, accompanied by the three greyhounds Killbuck, Bran and Lena, one gun bearer Wallace and

unacknowledged servants and coolies, destroyed »twenty-two elephants during a trip of three weeks, in addition to deer, hogs, buffalo, and small game, which had afforded excellent sport.« Once they bivouaked in the rock shelter at »Dimbooldene«.

NOTE 1: The Park (also: Concordia, Park Kenmare, Park Totam) N 07°00': E 080°49' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003). BAKER (1854, 1871, 1875, 1898: chapter IX): »I cannot describe the country better than by comparing it to a rich English park, well watered by numerous streams and large rivers, but ornamented by many beautiful rocky mountains, which are seldom to be met with in England. If this part of the country had the advantage of the Newera Ellia climate, it would be a Paradise, but the intense heat destroys much of the pleasure in both shooting and coursing, especially in the latter sport, as the greyhounds must be home by 8 A. M., or they would soon die from the effects of the sun.«
DIMBULAGALA " CAVES "

or: "Caves" on Gunner's Quoin

Unexplored and not mapped modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte caves, rock shelters (temple caves) or rock-cut chambers ('cave temples').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Polonnaruwa (Polonnaruwa) district: Dimbulagala (Gunner's Quoin).

POSITION: (WGS84) N 07°51': E 081°08' / N 7.85°: E 81.13333333°
<www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Rukam; AMS sheet: NB44-03.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Bellew, Peter 1957 reprinted 1964a; Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1984.

Some of at least four or five unspecified »caves« (note 1) at Dimbulagala contain paintings.

SITUATION: Somewhere on Dimbulagala / Gunner's Quoin (note 2), »a range of hills 10 miles [16 km] south-east of Polonnaruwa [N 07°56': E 081°00'] and about 7 miles [11 km] from Manampitiya [N 07°54': E 081°07']. It is better known as Gunner's Quoin. The ascent is trying and sometimes dangerous, but it is a truly picturesque spot to visit. Ruins of various periods from 300 B.C. to 1'200 A.D. are scattered on the hillside« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974, 1984: 111).

CULTURAL HISTORY - Human use (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974, 1984: 112): Brahmi inscriptions over drip-ledges of several caves prove the antiquity of the place. One inscription shows that the caves were prepared by Queen Sundari, wife of Vikramabahu, son of Vijayabahi I of Polonnaruwa. Dimbulagala was a forest hermitage in medieval times and a centre of learning. There is still a hermitage and a shrine there. The site is also important as it was the residence of Dimbulagala Kasyapa Thera, mentioned in the Katikavatu of Polonnaruwa. ROCK ART (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974, 1984: 112): Near the very summit are a series of caves with white plastered walls known as Maravidiya. Two of the caves are better preserved and contain paintings which once covered the whole plastered surface. On the summit and within the caves are two pools of clear water. In two other caves the paintings are in a bad state, but the bold outlines are clear.

NOTE 1: Including →Maravidiya, →Puduli Galge, and →Pulligoda..

NOTE 2: Both »Gunnars Quoin 1753« (metres above sea level) and »Dimbulagala« (place of archaeological and tourist interest) on the "Sri Lanka road map" (Survey Department 1977). <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) positions (WGS84): N 07°52': E 081°07' Dimbulagala "RKS" (rocks: conspicuous, isolated rocky masses) N 07°51': E 081°08' Dimbulagala Archaeological Reserve "ANS"

(ancient site: a place where archeological remains, old structures, or cultural artifacts are located).

DIVA GUHAVA

or: Himmlische Höhle

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped fabulous cave or rock shelter (temple cave).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagula area.

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°50': E 080°28' / N 6.83333334°: E 80.46666667° (unspecified coordinate source).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hatton or Ratnapura; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Hausig, Hans Wilhelm 1984.

According to religious folk lore, Buddha stood for one day in a certain »Diva Guhava« to narrate the Sumanasutraya to the gods.

ETYMOLOGY: "Diva Guhava" translates into »Heavenly Cave« (note 1).

SITUATION: At an unspecified location somewhere on »Samanala« (Adam's Peak, Sri Pada, Pidurutulagula N 06°48'30": E 080°29'53": 2242.3 m asl).

CULTURAL HISTORY: According to HAUSSIG (1984, 5: 638-639 or 648-649), »Himmlische Höhle« (heavely cave) is counted by some among the sixteen sacred Buddhist places of »Ceylon« (Sri Lanka).

NOTE 1: I owe to Manfred Moser (2006.09.10 Mss: Personal correspondence) the reference to HAUSSIG (1984), 5, pages 638-639 or pages 648-649, which I have not seen.

DIYAVINNA CAVE

or: Diyawinna Cave

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural caves or rock shelters.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Balangoda: Diyavinna - Uggalkaltota / Ukgal Kaltota escarpment / ridge area: Diyavinna (Diyawinna) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°35': E 080°45' / N 6.58333333°: E 80.75° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003): 185 m asl (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 247).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Haputale; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A cave or rock shelter which bears indications of habitation by the Udupiyan variation of Homo Sapiens Balangodensis (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 245; 1983: 247).

SITUATION: Somewhere at one village of »Diyainna village« (note 1), which lies south-east of Balangoda (N 06°38'57": E 080°40'20" WGS84) on the southern slope of the Diyavinna (note 2) - Uggalkaltota (note 3) ridge.

CAVE POTENTIAL: Other caves and / or shelters in the area are →Bambaragala Shelter, →Budugala Caves, →Kurugala Cave, →Lunu Galge and →Udupiyan Galge.

NOTE 1: Diyainna N 06°35': E 080°50' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 2: Diyawinna N 06°35': E 080°50' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 3: Uggalkaltota N 06°39'13": E 080°52'32" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

DORAVAK LENA

or: Cave at Dorawaka Kanda, Doravak-lena shelter

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural painted cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Kegalle (Kegalla) district:

Dorawaka (Doravak) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 07°11':

E 080°13' / N 7.18333333°: E 80.21666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1996 published 1998, 2001b, 2002; Wijayapala, W.H. 2000 in Deraniyagala, S.U. 2000a.

An archaeologically important rock shelter or cave (note 1), which contained over 3 m of prehistoric deposits, is perhaps the only obvious pre-historic rock art site in Sri Lanka: »Symbols and representations of animals pecked into the walls« (WIJAYAPALA 2000 in DERANIYAGALA 2002: 53 after DERANIYAGALA 2000).

ETYMOLOGY: »Cave at Dorawaka Kanda« (DERANIYAGALA 1996 published 1998) or »Doravak-lena shelter« (DERANIYAGALA 2001b; 2002: 53, 63, 76, note 5) and »Doravak-lena« (DERANIYAGALA 2002: 46, 72, notes 5, 44).

SITUATION: Possibly, but not necessarily, at (or near) a place called Doravak or Dorawaka Kanda (note 2) in Kegalle district of the low Wet Zone (DERANIYAGALA 2002 note 5).

NOTE 1: DERANIYAGALA (1996 published 1998): »The transition from the Mesolithic Balangoda Culture to the protohistoric Early Iron Age has been inadequately documented in Sri Lanka. Almost invariably, the relevant transitional deposits have been disturbed due to the extraction of fertiliser from prehistoric cave habitations. Recent excavations in the cave of Dorawaka-kanda near Kegalle could somehow have resolved this impasse. According to the excavator, W.H. Wijayapala, there are indications at this site of pottery (together with stone stools) being used as early as 6300 C14 BP, and possibly the cultivation of a cereal in these contexts (ibid.: 734; W.H. Wijayapala 1992 in id. ip). The final analyses and the site report pend.« DERANIYAGALA (2001b): »Then there is Doravak-lena shelter which is said to have yielded a geometric microlithic industry in association with what appears to be a cereal and a crude red pottery by 5'300 BC and Black and Red Ware (BRW) by 3'100 BC (Wijeyapala in Deraniyagala, in press: 34, final report pends).« DERANIYAGALA (2002): »Nothing has survived in Sri Lanka which may be referred to as indubitable prehistoric art (Deraniyagala 1992, chap.5.3.11). The cave drawings encountered in the lowland Dry Zone are ascribable to the Vaddas in historical times, as indeed has been attested by the Seligmanns (1911) who watched Vadda women execute these semi-symbolic compositions simply to while away their leisure. The one possible exception comprises the symbols and representations of animals pecked into the walls of Doravak-lena shelter (with over 3m of prehistoric deposit in it; W.H. Wijayapala in Deraniyagala 2000a). These could be prehistoric or of the Protohistoric Iron Age. Although the radiocarbon dates for the sealing strata indicate an Early Historic age, it would be a terminus ante quem for the engravings. [...] It is possible that pottery (Doravak-lena, Beli-lena Kitulgala) and copper-working technology (Mantai) occur in the Upper Mesolithic. But this has yet to be established unequivocally.«

NOTE 2: No fitting »Dorav...« is listed on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) but a "PPL" (populated place) »Dorawaka« in Kegalle (Kegalla) district

is roughly positioned somewhere in the approximate vicinity of N 07°11': E 080°13' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-02.
DOWA ROCK TEMPLE

A man-made rock-cut chamber ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Bandarawela - Ella road area: Dowa village.

POSITION: Approximate WGS84 or Everest 1830 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°51': E 081°00' / N 6.85°: E81° (unspecified coordinate source).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Reichenbach, Kurt & Kiedrowski, Rainer 1995.

A certain »Dowa Felsentempel« (Dowa rock temple) count REICHENBACH et al. (1995: 84) among the sightseeing spots in the vicinity of Bandarawela.

SITUATION: At about halfway (7 km) along the road from Bandarawela (N 06°50'13": E 080°59'08") approximately north-east to Ella town (N 06°52': E 081°03').

DOWEVIHARAJA

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made sacred cave, rock shelter (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Kirindi oya - Ella Gap area: Ella town.

POSITION: Not known.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Dulling, L.A. 1926.

A so-called »Doweivharaya rock temple« (note 1) associated with »Ella caves« (compare: →Ravana Ella Cave) had been studied by one L.A. DULLING (1926).

NOTE 1: »Doweivharaya« (DULLING 1926) is not identified as it is neither listed on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) nor in IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 25: 163) or in EICHER (2007: India Road Atlas.- index).

NOTE 2: Manfred Moser (1998, personal correspondence) indicated the reference to DULLING, L.A. (1926): The Ella caves and Doweivharaya rock temple.-

L.A.D.C.Ob.Chr.N. (I i), (December 1926): 27-31. 4 illustrations. So far, I have not traced this item down but suspect that the »Chr.N.« bit stands for »Christliche Nachrichten« or »Christian News« (?).

EKIYIRIAN CAVE

or: Höhle von Kaloday

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla ? district: Kaloday - Bibile area: Ekiriyan (?) village.

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error ±10 km) N 07°10': E 081°05' / N 7.16666667°: E 81.08333333° (unspecified coordinate source).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Sarasin, Fritz 1931; Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1908.

An unspecified rock shelter or »cave« reported SARASIN & SARASIN (1908: 1-15) and SARASIN (1931: 54) from a spot which lies »1.5 miles« (2.4 km) from a rest house of »Ekiyirian« or Ekiriya (note 1) between »Kaloday« (note 2) and Bibile (N 07°10': E 081°13').

NOTE 1: »Ekiyirian« (SARASIN & SARASIN) is not identified unless it corresponds to the village of Ekiriya N 07°5': E 081°7' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-03. There is, however, another village of Ekiriya N 07°9': E 080°45' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-02.

NOTE 2: »Kaloday« (SARASIN & SARASIN) is not identified unless it corresponds to the village of Kallady N 07°43': E 081°42' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-03.

ELLA CAVE

→Ravana Ella Cave

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Kirindi oya - Ella Gap area: Ella town: Ella Rock.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Basset, Ralph Henry 1929; Dulling, L.A. 1926; Lonely Planet, Sri Lanka 2003; Morgan, Robert 1943.

ESTEREPURE CAVE

→Istripura Cave (Paranagama)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Wälimada): Paranagama village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

FA HIEN LENA (Bulatsinhala)

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural troglodyte cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Western province: Kalutara district: Bulatsinhala: Yatagampitiya village.

POSITION: Unspecified map datum probably WGS84 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°38'55": E 080°12'55" / N 6.64861111°:

E 80.21527778° (Brooks, Simon J. 1995 Mss: Personal correspondence).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 20 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1992, 1996 published 1998, 2001b, 2002; Hawkey, D.T. 1998.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Brooks, Simon J. 1995 Personal correspondence.

A single chamber with a large entrance (30 by 15 m) penetrating the hillside for an estimated 20 or 25 m. Once described as the »longest cave in the country « (Brooks 1995 Mss, item no. 3).

SITUATION: Somewhere in the vicinity of Yatagampitiya village (N 06°39': E 080°13') near Bulatsinhala (N 06°40': E 080°10'). CAVE "DESCRIPTION" (or so): According to Brooks (1995 Mss, item no. 3), Fa Hien Lena gives the impression of penetrating the hillside for fully estimated 20 or 25 m. Therefore it looks not only like »exceeding even Kitulagala in size« but also »is« (it is not) the »longest cave in the country.« ARCHAEOLOGY: Fa Hien-lena has yielded the earliest evidence (at ca. 37,000 BP) of anatomically modern man (note 1) in South Asia (note 2), followed by →Batadomba-lena at 31,000 and 18,000, →Beli-lena at 16,000, Fa Hien-lena at 6900, the open-air site Bellan-bandī Palassa at 6500 and Fa Hien-lena again at 4800 BP (DERANIYAGALA 1996 published 1998, repeated in 2001b, 2002).

EXPLORATION HISTORY: S.U. Deraniyagala excavated (S.U. DERANIYAGALA 1992).

NOTE 1: According to DERANIYAGALA (1996 published 1998, repeated 2001b, 2002: 4), Fa Hien-lena yielded seven dates on charcoal, ranging from ca. 37,000 to 5,400 BP, and DERANIYAGALA (1996 published 1998, repeated 2001b, 2002: 54) lists over nine human individuals (ca. 37,000, 36,000, 28,000, 7,900, 7,700, 5,400 BP) excavated »from within undifferentiated habitation deposits ...«

DERANIYAGALA (1996 published 1998) repeated in DERANIYAGALA (2001b): »... there is little evidence of manifestations of ritual. There are, however, clear indications that the norm was for Balangoda Man to inter his dead irrespective of age or sex as secondary burials within his camp floors, having selected certain bones for this purpose. At Ravanalla cave and Fa Hien-lena red ochre had been ceremonially smeared on the bones. Both these practices have been matched by the mortuary customs of the Andaman Islanders, but not by those of the Vaddas. It is possible that the latter, through a process of cultural retrogression, ceased to practise the more elaborate mortuary customs of their ancestors (Deraniyagala 1992: 465-467, 696).«

NOTE 2: At ca. 40,000 14C BP Niah Cave in Borneo has produced the (somewhat insecure) earliest date for Asia. Sri Lankan evidence has been used to support the view that anatomically modern humans originated in South & Southeast Asia and not in Africa (Hawkey, D.T. 1998: Out of Asia: dental evidence for affinities and microevolution of early populations from India / Sri Lanka.- Arizona State University Ph.D. dissertation (Ann Arbor, Michigan) University Microfilms, no. DA-9837698).

FASIEN GALA (Anuradhapura)

or: Cave of →Faxian

A modified natural or man-made, troglodyte cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Anuradhapura district.

POSITION: Not known.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Moser, Manfred 1998.

MOSER (1998): Eremitengrotte des chinesischen Pilgers "Fasien" [sic! for: Faxian, also: Fa Hien, Fa Hsien].

GAL OYA GALGE

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural painted rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: unclassified district: Gal oya (river, valley).

POSITION: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1965a.

A rock shelter notable as (one of?) the earliest rock art sites displaying Sinhala fresco paintings upon plaster together with Brahmini script which has been engraved in the rock (DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. 1965a: 146).

GAL VIHARA (Polonnaruwa)

or: Gal-wihara (Pollanarrua), Toparé Rock Temple (Pollanaruwa)

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural sacred cave (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple) in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Polonnaruwa (Polonnaruwa) district: Polonnaruwa (Pollanarrua, Pollanaruwa, Toparé) ruins.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 07°56': E 081°00' / N 7.93333334°: E81° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Polonnaruwa; AMS sheet: NC44-15.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Baker, Samuel White 1855; Ceylon Traveller 1973, 1984; Tennent, James Emerson 1859, 1860.

A modified natural cave (BAKER 1855, IV; CEYLON TRAVELLER 1984: 110) or an entirely man-made rock-chamber (TENNENT 1859, 4th revised edition 1860, 1.IV.vii: 489), which formerly was used as a templecave sacred to Buddhists is found (note 1) among the ruins of Polonnaruwa (N 07°56': E 081°00').

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1 (BAKER 1855, IV): »Toparé, anciently called Pollanarua [Polonnaruwa]« where »... the small rock temple, which, being hewn out of the solid stone, is still in complete preservation. This is a small chamber in the face of an abrupt rock, which, doubtless, being partly a natural cavern, has been enlarged to the present size by the chisel; and the entrance, which may have been originally a small hole, has been shaped into an arched doorway. The interior is not more than perhaps twenty-five feet by eighteen, and is simply fitted up with an altar and the three figures of Buddha, in the positions in which he is usually represented -the sitting, the reclining [recumbent] and the standing postures. The exterior of the temple is far more interesting. The narrow archway is flanked on either side by two inclined planes, hewn from the face of the rock, about eighteen feet high by twelve in width. These are completely covered with an inscription in the old Pali language ...«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 2 (TENNENT 1859, 4th revised edition 1860, 1.IV.vii: 489):

»The utmost effort at excavation [of man-made rock chambers in Ceylon] never appears to have advanced beyond the second stage attained in Bengal; a small cell with a few columns to support a verandah in front; and even of this but very few examples now exist in Ceylon, the most favourable being the Gal-wihara at Pollanarua [Polonnaruwa], which, according to the Rajavali, was executed by Prakrama I., in the 12th century [Mahawanso, ch. lxxvii].«

NOTE 1: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1984: 110) places the »... partly artificial cave« Gal Vihara in the northern part of Polonnaruwa (N 07°56': E 081°00') and just across the road north of the Kiri Vihara.

GAL WIHARA (Pollanarua)

→Gal Vihara (Polonnaruwa)

A modified natural sacred cave (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Polonnaruwa (Polonnaruwa)

district: Polonnaruwa (Pollanarua, Pollanarua, Toparé) ruins.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Polonnaruwa; AMS sheet: NC44-15.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Tennent, James Emerson 1859, 4th revised edition 1860, 1.IV.vii: 489.

GALE DEVIYA GALGE (Ranagiri: Niramulla)

= Dagoba Galge, Gale Deviya Galge, Niramulla Dewala / Dewale

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave) in gneiss (DAVY 1821: 419).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Yala National Park area: Kataragama - Buttala - Wellawaya road: Niramulla: Galge (Gallegay, Gallege) village: Ranagiri (Manikpaya Kanda, Maenikpaya Kanda, Manikpayakanda, Ranagiriya, Devagiriya) hill: Viharegala.

POSITION: Approximate WGS84 or Everest 1830 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error) N 06°36': E 081°18' / N 6.6°: E 81.3° (unspecified coordinate source).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Buttala; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Parker, H. 1909.

A »small cave - shelter under an overhanging rock, with the front enclosed by a wall of brick or dried clay« (note 1) is sacred to the god Gale Deviya (note 2). It is, however, not definitely known which of caves on →Ranagiri is the cave of Gale Deviya (note 3). PARKER (1909: 180) suggests Gale Deviya Galge is one of the higher caves. Compare the and →Dagaba Galge.

SITUATION 1: Somewhere on the hill Ranagiri and Ranagiriya (note 4), an isolated outcrop of gneissic rock (DAVY 1821: 419), about 40 or 50 m high.

SITUATION 2: PARKER (1909: 179, 181-182) places Ranagiri not only »nearly two miles« (about 3 km) above the village of Nirammulla (note 5) and a short distance north of the small village of Galge (N 06°35': E 081°18') but also some 15 or 20 km along the road approximately north-east of Kataragama (note 6), and thus on the western border of the Yala National Park (Survey Department 1977: Road Map of Sri Lanka).

SITUATION 3: SARASIN (1931: 43): »Three hours« (on foot or horse back) north of »Katrakam« (sic!).

SITUATION 4: SARASIN & SARASIN (1939: 157-158): about 15 km north of »Kataragam.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION (PARKER 1909: 184, figure 42): A »small cave - shelter under an overhanging rock, with the front enclosed by a wall of brick or dried clay«

CULTURAL HISTORY - religious folklore: PARKER (1909: 179-180) discusses the travels of the god Gale Deviya and his friends. At one stage of their journey, they »... were pleased with the general convenience' of a large Buddhist cave-wihara [vihara] or temple which they found established under a rock on the slope of the hill, and wished to take possession of it; but the sixty monks who occupied it refused to hand it over to them, and began to chant 'Pirit' or sacred stanzas, for protection against evil in general and demons in particular, as a spell to keep them out. If they could persevere in this course, and continue the chanting without intermission for seven days and seven nights, demons would have no power over them. In the meantime the Gale Deviya could not harm them while the magical verses were being repeated. So he said to his minister Kuranibucja, "Kill these monks for me." But the monks went steadily on with the Pirit, and Kurambucja could not touch them unless he could make them stop. It must have been an interesting spectacle. Six days passed, and the demons had made no progress whatever. At last, on the seventh day, the resourceful Kurumbuda threw down into the midst of the holy men the quarter of a bull, at which all the monks started, and raised their hands higher than their shoulders in astonishment, and said with disgust, "Ish!" It was a little word, or hardly a word, but it was fatal to them. The Pirit was stopped for an instant, and in that instant Kurumbuda plucked off their heads, and drank their blood. Gale Deviya then took possession of the cave and the hill, which has ever since been his headquarters in Ceylon, his 'Mula-gala'. He wanted to live at this place because it was in the great Pallekale Forest, nine gawus long and nine gawus broad [note 7], without a village in it. Here he could live undisturbed by the busy world around. Over this forest he placed his minister Kurumbuda Devata, in charge as Mura-karaya, or Guardian, with his residence at Kurumban Kanda, a hill in the northern part of it.«

NOTE 1: Listed as »Dagaba Caves« on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) and, slightly unbettered, on <www.wayhoo.com> (accessed 25.05.2004).

NOTE 2: PARKER (1909: 180 footnote 1): By some, Gale Deviya is spoken of as the Demala Yaka, the Tamil demon, all South-Indians being collectively called 'Tamils' by the Sinhalese villagers. PARKER (1909: 183, figure 42 "Rock Temple of the Gale

Deviyau"): »In spite of the Buddhist story of his killing the monks, it is undeniable that the functions generally credited to him by the Kandians are those of a superior beneficent God, and not those of a maleficent evil spirit. This is nearly the position that he occupies among the Vaeddas [Veddas] ... In sickness, too, he is the benevolent deity to whom each Vaedda family turns for assistance and medical aid, and who protects their districts from epidemics and misfortune.«

NOTE 3: PARKER (1909: 181-182): »The dewala [temple] of the Hill God has long ago been transferred to a more convenient site at the village of Niramulla, nearly two miles from the hill.«

NOTE 4: PARKER (1909: 179-180): Ranagiriya or »Maenikpaya-kanda, Rana-giriya, called also Deva-giriya (the Hill of the God), a steep forest-clad rocky hill near Niramulla, about fifteen miles north-east of Kurunaegala« (sic! also: Kurunegala)..

NOTE 5: There is another Niramulla N 07°39': E 080°29' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-02 too far north (160 km in a direct line) from Kataragama N 06°25': E 081°20'..

NOTE 6: Kataragama N 06°25': E 081°20' <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 7: PARKER (1909: 180 footnote 2): »Thirty-six miles square« (about 10 by 10 km).

GALGIRILENA " CAVES "

or: Galgiri Lena

A group of man-made painted rock-cut chambers (hermitages).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Anuradhapura district:

Anuradhapura - Kahatagasdigiliya road area.

POSITION: Not known.

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NC44-14.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

Several drip-ledged "caves" with rock art (Kandy period paintings) and a five-foot fragment of a Buddha torso, minus legs, are found at Galgirilena (Galgiri Lena).

SITUATION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974, 1983: 106): At a distance of »4 miles« (about 6 km) along that Talakolawewa road (note 1) which runs (north?) from the turn off between »60th mile and 61st mile« (note 2) on the road from Anuradhapura east and east-northeast to Kahatagasdigiliya (N 08°25': E 080°41').

NOTE 1: Talakolawewa N 08°27': E 080°34' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 2: The milestones 60 (km 96.6) and 61 (km 98.2) on the Main Trunk Road A12 (Puttalam to Trincomalee) lie about 12 or 14 miles (21 ±2 km) east of Anuradhapura (N 08°21': E 080°23') and about five or six miles (about 8 or 10 km) east of Mihintale, or five miles (8 km) west-southwest of Kahatagasdigiliya (N 08°25': E 080°41').

GALGIRIYAWA 'CAVES'

A group of man-made caves or rock-cut chambers ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: North Western province: Kurunegala (Kurunaegala, or Seven Korles) district: Maho town: Galgamuwa - Nikawewa road area: Galgiriya (Galgiriya, Gal-giriya-kanda).

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 or Everest 1830 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 07°55': E 080°15' / N 7.91666667°: E 80.25° (unspecified coordinate source).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Parker, H. 1909.

A group of six or seven man-made »cave temples« (rock temples, rock-cut chambers used for religious purposes) are situated (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 249, 250; 1983: 251, 252) near the 12th mile (km 19.3) at Galgiriya (note 1) on the road from Galgamuwa (note 2) to Nikawewa (note 2). PARKER (1909: 333) notes the hill »Gal-giriya-kanda« next to the cave bearing hill »Nikawae-kanda« which appears to correspond to →Nagala Rock.

NOTE 1: Galgiriya (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 249, 250; 1983: 251, 252) is shown near N 07°55': E 080°15' (probably Everest 1830 coordinates) on the ROAD MAP OF SRI LANKA (revised 1975 reprinted 1977) but not listed on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) .

NOTE 2: Galgamuwa N 08°00'00": E 080°16'06" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003), on AMS sheet NC44-14.

NOTE 3: Nikawewa N 07°53': E 080°25' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003), on AMS sheet NB44-02.

GANGODEDENIYA GALGE

→Nilgala Cave or: Gangodeniya-Galge

A natural troglodyte rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Nilgala range area: Nilgala village: Bulupitiyahela rock.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nilgala; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1939: 164.

GANGODENIYA GALGE

→Nilgala Cave or: Gangodedeniya- Galgè

A natural troglodyte rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Nilgala range area: Nilgala village: Bulupitiyahela rock.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nilgala; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1908.

Is it Nilgala Cave? Deraniyagala, S.U. (1987) needs to be read (note 1).

NOTE 1: SARASIN, Fritz & SARASIN, Paul (1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1908, 1939) do not mention Gangodeniya Galge by name.

GONGINE CAVE

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Ekiriyanakumbura / Ekiriyanakumbura village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°18': E 081°13' / N 7.3°: E 81.21666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-03.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Brooks, Simon J. 1995.

An archaeologically barren but otherwise unspecified cave or rock shelter (DERANIYAGALA 1980: 155; S.J. Brooks 1995 Mss no. 14).

SITUATION: Somewhere near Ekiriyanakumbura (N 07°18': E 081°13') on the road A5 from Badulla (N 06°59': E 081°03') to Eravur (N 07°46': E 081°36').

GOVINDA HELA CAVE

or: Westminster Abbey Cave

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Govinda Hela

/ Westminster Abbey ridge area: Siyambalanduwa: Pallewela.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°02': E 081°32' / N 7.03333333°: E 81.53333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Tirrukkovil; AMS sheet: NB44-03.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

An enormous »cave« (rock shelter?), allegedly 45 m »in length« (probably width) and more than twice as high, reported the CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 252; 1983: 254) from the "Westminster Abbey" ridge (note 1): »High up the ridge, where the foliage drops away and the rocky core rises almost vertically, is an enormous cave 150 feet in length and more than twice as high.«

SITUATION: About 20 km from Siyambalanduwa (N 06°54': E 081°33') along the road north to Amparai (N 07°17': E 081°40'), and about 5 km from the village of Pallewela (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974; 1983).

CAVE LIFE: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 252; 1983: 254): »High up in the roof are a score or more of large hives built by hornets« but these are probably cliff bees (*Apis dorsata*).

NOTE 1: The ridge Westminster Abbey or Govinda Hela (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 252; 1983: 254) at N 07°02': E 081°32' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) rises to an elevation of 558 m asl (1831 feet) and is forested up to a height of about 375 m. Above, the rock rises vertically for over 180 m.

GOVINDA HELA CAVE 2

or: Westminster Abbey Cave 2

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Govinda Hela/ Westminster Abbey ridge area: Siyambalanduwa: Pallewela.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 07°02': E 081°32' / N 7.03333333°: E 81.53333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Tirrukkovil; AMS sheet: NB44-03.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A second, smaller cave lies at an estimated walking distance of 100 m (unspecified direction) from the first → Govinda Hela Cave (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 252; 1983: 254). Keywords: Siyambalanduwa - Amparai road, Pallewela village, Westminster Abbey ridge.

CAVE LIFE: Cliff bees (*Apis dorsata*).

GUHARAMAYA

or: Maliyadeva Guharamaya

A man-made structure regarded as a cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle (Kegalla) district: Rambukkana: Padawigampola (Padavigampola).

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 07°21': E 080°22' / N 7.35°: E 80.36666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Devendra, Don Titus 1937.

The "guha" (Sanskrit: cave) called Guharamaya or, to be precise, Maliyadeva Guharamaya, is not a cave at all but a megalithic dolmen (note 1).

SITUATION: In the heart of a village called »Padavigampola« (DEVENDRA 1937),

which is positioned under the title "Padawigampola" in the approximate vicinity of N 07°21': E 080°22' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) and about »four miles« (6.4 km) north of Rambukkana (also: Rambukkana Bazaar) near N 07°18'59": E 080°23'26" (WGS84).

CULTURAL HISTORY: Local legend associates the »curious structure of stone like the table of some giant of the good old days« (note 2) with the dwelling of the last great initiate of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

NOTE 1: <www.lankalibrary.com/geo/cave.htm> (accessed 15.11.2003): »The dolmen at Padavigampola is the only known example in Ceylon of a structural work by Stone Age man.«

NOTE 2: DEVENDRA (1937) was possibly the first to describe »Guharamaya: A cave of stone age man.- ... the building, if it can be styled, is known as a dolman, a word probably derived from Cornish and meaning stone hole... The dolmen at Padavigampola has only three sides. The door is nowhere to be seen. Each side is one solid block of gneiss roughly fashioned into rectangular shape. The left wall and the roof, which latter is an enormous slab, have cracked right across on account of a soft vein in the hard rock. The heaviest slab by far is the roof. It is of the same thickness as the walls. This block weighs thrice as much as a wall. It is interesting to speculate how men using stone tools were able to lift into position this mass of granite weighing several tons. The roof inclines about 10 degrees to the right. A slab smaller in dimensions than either wall serves as the back door of the dolmen. It is not long enough to fit right across the two major walls. Consequently, it leaves a space of 2 feet from the back end of the right hand wall. It too seems to have been bigger originally. Probably a crack loosened one portion and this has evidently been removed later, possibly by the recluse inmate who used the opening as an exit. The whole structure seems to have been closed up, almost airtight, with one slab in front and another behind. In this manner it would have been a sealed box and a fit receptacle for the sacred dead. Grooves of over a foot in breadth are cut at either end of each wall so that two slabs could be fitted into position to seal the whole effectively.«

HABESSA "ROCK CAVE"

or: Habassa Vihara

A man-made rock-cut chamber ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Okkampitiya - Maligawila (Maligavila) area: Habessa (Habassa) Ruins.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°42': E 081°19' / N 6.7°: E 81.31666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Buttala; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A man-made 'rock cave' (rock-cut chambers of the vihara type, used for monastic troglodyte purposes) is reported by the CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 253; 1983: 255) from Habessa (note 1) in the south of Okkampitiya (N 06°45': E 081°17') and south-east of Maligawila (also Maligavila, near N 06°43': E 081°21'). It may be reached by a 8 km walk from Okkampitiya along a track that skirts the main stream of the Kumbukkan Oya (N 06°30': E 081°42'). It may Also be approached by a 13 to 15 km long footpath from Buttala (N 06°45': E 081°14').

NOTE: »Habessa« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 253; 1983: 255) is »Habassa« (Survey Department 1977: Road map of Sri Lanka) and positioned as »Habessa« and »Habessa Ruins« at N 06°42': E 081°19' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames>

accessed 16.11.2003).

HADIA JASKYNA (Kirimalai)

→Keerimalai Snake Cave

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern province: Jaffna district: Keerimalai (Kerimalai).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Jaffna; AMS sheet: NC44-10.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Mitter, Pavol 1979a: 156-157.

HADIU JASKYNU (Kerimalai)

→Keerimalai Snake Cave

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern province: Jaffna district: Keerimalai (Kerimalai).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Jaffna; AMS sheet: NC44-10.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Mitter, Pavol 1978: 147.

Cave at

HAKGALA

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave in crystalline Precambrian (Khondalite series) limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Hakgala village.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°55':

E 080°49' / N 6.91666667°: E 80.81666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Cooray, P. Gerald 1967.

An unspecified cave in crystalline limestone (COORAY 1967: 97) is said to be situated at an unspecified location somewhere in the vicinity of the village of at Hakgala (note 1). Compare →AA Cave (Baker 1855).

NOTE 1: The village of Hakgala (N 06°55': E 080°49') lies near the "reserved forest" of Hakgala Peak or Hakgala Strict Natural Reserve N 06°54'36": E 080°47'22" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

HAMANGALA "CAVES"

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural troglodyte caves or rock-cut chambers.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Batticaloa district: Maha Oya - Bintenne area: Uhana: Kohombana village.

POSITION: Representative WGS84 coordinates (estimated horizontal precision error ± 10 km) N 07°25': E 081°38'35" / N 7.41666667°: E 81.64305556° (mere guesswork).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-03.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A group of "rock caves" (probably: man-made rock rock chambers) are situated in the desolation of Bintenne. APPROACH 1 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 251; 1983: 253): Proceed 6.5 km from Uhana (N 07°22': E 081°38') to Kohombana (N 07°24': E 081°37') and then 4 km along a cart track. Leave this track, turn left and walk over the plain. The caves are situated in rocky outcrops which rise for about 60 to 90 m from the plain. APPROACH 2 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 253; 1983: 254): The "Hamangala caves" may be reached by the Maha Oya road from Amparai (N 07°17': E 081°40'). Turn left at the Kohombana junction, somewhere between the 8th and 9th mile posts (km 13 to 14.5), onto a gravel road that leads to Bandaraduwa (N 07°26': E 081°34'), and proceed for about 6.5 km from there along a jungle track.

CULTURAL HISTORY - rock art: A number of "caves" bear inscriptions and one "cave" contains rock art: ancient Veddah drawings (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 253; 1983: 254).

HANDAGALA 'CAVE'

A man-made rock-cut chamber ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Anuradhapura district: Handagala village.

POSITION: Not known.

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-07 or NC44-14.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A man-made rock temple (rock-cut chamber used for religious purposes) reports CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 249; 1983: 251) from an unspecified location somewhere in the vicinity of a »Handgala« (note 1).

NOTE 1: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) lists not only the village of Handgala (N 08°33': E 080°39' on AMS sheet NC44-14) but also the conspicuous, isolated rocky mass of Handgala (N 06°39': E 081°09' on AMS sheet NB44-07).

HANDAGIRIYA CAVES

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made troglodyte caves, rock shelters (temple caves) or rock-cut chambers ('cave temples').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa or Southern province: Ratnapura district: Embilipitiya - Mahapelessa area: Weligepola: Handagiriya.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°31': E 080°48' / N 6.51666667°: E 80.8° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

Unspecified »caves« at Handagiriya (N 06°31': E 080°48') reports CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 254; 1983: 256) from a remote location near the northern rim of the Uda Walawe reservoir (N 06°27': E 080°52'): »North of Mahapelessa and Embilipitiya [N 06°20'38": E 080°50'56"]], and approachable via tracks and footpaths from Weligepola [N 06°34': E 080°42'] (off Balangoda) and from the Pelmadulla [N 06°37'28": E 080°33'07"] - Embilipitiya road... Either route demands a very long walk. The Weligepola route is via the hamlets of Yatipasgamuwa [N 06°33': E 080°45'] and Palugahawela [note 1]. There is a motorable road (and a bus service) from Balangoda to Weligepola, from where the road extends for a short distance. From there it is a long walk of about 23 km.«

NOTE 1: »Palugahawela« is not identified.

HELAPITHALENA

or, perhaps: H...pitiya Lena

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle (Kegalla) district: Helapitha, Helapitiya.

POSITION: (If within 25 km of Kegalla), Representative WGS84 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error ± 25000 m) N 07°15': E 080°20' / N 7.25°: E 80.33333333° (mere guesswork).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Dandagamuwa, Gampaha, Kandy, or Kurunegala; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

An unspecified cave or rock shelter called »Helapithalena« (Helapitha Lena) reports the CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 254; 1983: 256) from an unspecified location somewhere in the vicinity Kegalla (N 07°15'11": E 080°21'02").

HENAGAHAPUGALA

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Hambantota district: Henagahapugala.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°05': E 080°56' / N 6.08333333°: E 80.93333334° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Timbolketiya; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Possehl, G.L. 1988.

An unspecified cave, rock shelter or open air site called Henagahapugala (N 06°05': E 080°56' <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) yielded a radiocarbon date (2960 \pm 160 BP, calibrated to 1405-1020 BC) associated with microliths (POSSEHL 1988: 178).

HENANEGALA "CAVES"

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made caves, rock shelters (temple caves) or rock-cut chambers ('cave temples').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Batticaloa district: Maha Oya area: Uhana: Kohombana village.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 07°35': E 081°17' / N 7.58333333°: E 81.28333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-03.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A group of »rock caves« (probably man-made rock chambers) »in the desolation of Bintenne« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 251; 1984: 253) is best approached from Maha Oya (N 07°32': E 081°21') and by taking a gravel road off to the left-hand side from the Maha Oya - Batticaloa road. The road proceeds some 4 km beyond the seven hot springs collectively known as Unuwaturabubula (N 07°32': E 081°21') and then narrows down to a footpath. To reach the site, leave the track at this point and strike out west for about 5 km. The »caves« lies between two streams at the base of an outcrop of rock.

HINDAGALA VIHARA

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural sacred painted rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple) under a single gravitationally dislocated boulder.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Kandy district: Paradeniya - Galaha road area: Hindagala.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°14': E 080°36' / N 7.23333333°: E 80.6° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Bellew, Peter 1957 reprinted 1964a; Ceylon Traveller 1973, 1983.

A modified natural sacred talus cave (temple cave) below a solitary boulder. The Buddhist "vihara" (monastery) contains rock art and a large reclining (recumbent) statue of Buddha (Heinrich Kusch, personal correspondence; BELLEW 1957

reprinted 1964a). At one end of the cave is a dagaba (dagoba, stupa).

SITUATION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 36): The Hindagala Vihara (note 1) is near the 6th mile / 10th kilometre on the Paradeniya (note 2) - Galaha (note 3) road: »Here, on a crag under a boulder, is a cave temple [sic! for: temple cave] of the late Kandy period.«

CULTURAL HISTORY - rock art: »On the outside and inside of the wall are paintings of the late Kandy period. On the cave roof below the drip-ledge are paintings for which the base has been prepared by spreading lime plaster on the rock. These may be among the earliest paintings of the island. The older paintings at Hindagala may belong to the Sigiriya period as the colours and the style of drawing are similar« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 36).

NOTE 1: Hindagala N 07°14': E 080°36' (WGS84) in Kandy district on AMS sheet NB44-02.

NOTE 3: Galaha N 07°12': E 080°40' (WGS84) in Nuwara Eliya district, on AMS sheet NB44-02.

NOTE 2: Paradeniya (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 36) is either Paradeniya N 06°10': E 080°57' (WGS84, in Hambantota district on AMS sheet NB44-06) or Paradeniya N 07°06': E 080°16' (WGS84, in Kurunegala district on AMS sheet NB44-02).

HINDAGALLA CAVE (Namunukula)

or: Hindagale Cave

Unexplored and not mapped modified natural or man-made sacred caves or rock-cut chambers ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Uva province: unclassified district: Uva Hills area:

Namunukula: Hindagalla Estate.

POSITION: (If at Hindagalla Estate itself), (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°52': E 081°06' / N 6.86666667°: E 81.1° (unspecified coordinate source): 1520 m asl (T.C. Maa 1980: 842).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Aellen, Villy; Sket, Boris & Strinati, Pierre 2001; Maa, T.C. 1980.

An unspecified »Hindagalla Cave, 5000 feet, Namunukula« (note 1) is renowned for its swiftlets, their parasites and edible bird's nests.

SITUATION (TENNENT 1860: 248) from somewhere inland from →Caltura and in the vicinity of Hindagalla, at an elevation of »5000 feet« (1520 m asl) on »Namunukula« (note 2) in the Uva Hills.

CAVE LIFE: MAA (1980: 842-843, fig. 9) describes the louse-flies (Diptera: Hippoboscidae) *Myophthiria* (*Myophthiria* Rondani 1878 / *zeylanica* sp. nov.). The two male paratypes, collected by W.W.A. Phillips on 4 VII 1954 from swiftlets (*Collocalia brevirostris unicolor*) in Hindagalla Cave, are determined by H. Oldroyd as *M. lygaeoides*. AELLEN, SKET & STRINATI (in *ENCYCLOPAEDIA BIOSPELEOLOGICA* 2001: 1978) list Insecta: Diptera: Hippoboscidae: *Myophthiria zeylanica* Maa 1980, »collected in nests of *Collocalia fuciphaga* and *Collocalia unicolor*, in Rawanaella and Hindagale [sic!] caves:«

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1954.07.04: W.W.A. Phillips collected louse-flies (Diptera: Hippoboscidae: *Myophthiria*) from swiftlets (*Collocalia brevirostris unicolor*).

NOTE 1: The cave in the Hindagalla Estate (N 06°52': E 081°06' WGS84) in the Uva Hills and around the corner of Ella, is not to be confused with the →Hindagalla Cave near Kandy.

NOTE 2: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) lists Namunukula

Mountain N 06°56': E 081°07' on AMS sheet NB44-03, Namunukula Estate N 06°53': E 081°07' on AMS sheet NB44-07. Namunukula town N 06°52': E 081°07' on AMS sheet NB44-07.

HITUWA LENA

or: Hituwalena, Kuragala Cave, Kurugala Cave Temple, Höhle des Berges Kurukulla
Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural sacred troglodyte cave and fabulous tunnel in gravitationally dislocated granite boulders.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Balangoda: Diyavinna - Uggalkaltota / Ukgal Kaltota escarpment / ridge area: Kaltota: Tanlantenna village: Kuragala / Kurugala rock.

POSITION: (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°37'20": E 080°52'05" / N 6.62222222°: E 80.86805556° (unspecified coordinate source): 500 m asl (WILSON, J.M. 1988).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Haputale; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Basset, Ralph Henry 1929; Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Hausig, Hans Wilhelm 1984; Morgan, Robert 1943; Sri Lanka 1985; Wilson, Jane M. 1988.

A modified natural temple cave sacred the goddess »Kurukulla« (note 1) or to Buddhists, in gravitationally dislocated granite boulders. Marked »Kuragala Cave« on the APA map Sri Lanka 1: 450'000 (s.a., Nelles) at a location on the Uggalkaltota / Ukgal Kaltota escarpment (note 2). Other caves and / or shelters in the vicinity are →Bambaragala Shelter, →Budugala Caves, →Diyavinna Cave, →Lunu Galge and →Udupiyan Galge.

SITUATION: In an attractive forested location and one spectacular entrance looks out across miles of paddy fields over 300 m below (WILSON 1988: 23). Accessible by car along a reasonable metalled road (in 1988 with numerous potholes): About 25 km (15 miles) east-south-east of Balangoda (note 3), and 10 or 15 km south-south-west of Haputale (note 4). CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 245; 1983: 247) recommends the approach by a footpath along an irrigation channel from the village of Tanlantenna (note 5) near Kaltota on the road from Balangoda to "Uggalkaltota" (map: Uggalkaltota). The Kuragala rock is clearly seen from the way to →Budugala: »The massive Kuragala rock on the mountainside above contains the Kuragala cave and the Jailani Muslim shrine.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1974: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 245; 1983: 247): »From the entrance chamber a branch of the cave slopes steeply downwards and is (perpendicularly) one of the deepest in the island.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1988: WILSON (1988: 23, with photograph of one entrance): »The cave is small. Through drafts [sic! air current, air flow] between at least four entrances keeps the humidity low ... A small tunnel, about 12 m long, which leads off the 2 m high meditation chamber drops into a narrow, almost vertical fault in the granite rock which descends at least 30 m to a low level entrance in the cliff face.«

CULTURAL HISTORY: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 245; 1983: 247) reports from »... Kuragala cave and the Jailani Muslim shrine ... [an] interesting feature, but of age unknown, is a profusion of palm-prints [rock art: paintings], such as Casteret describes from his Pyrennean discoveries.«

WILSON (1988: 23) regards the »Hituwalena Cave« near Kurugala as a »cave temple« (a temple used or regarded as a cave) but obviously means a sacred cave used as a temple and thus a 'temple cave'. The 2nd century Buddhist site is now a Muslim shrine, named after Daftur Jailani, an Iraqi pir (holy man) who is said to

have spent 12 years in meditation. One of the passages is believed to connect by a fabulous tunnel to Mecca.

HUMAN USE: The cave attracts many pious pilgrims and can be considered as sort of a showcave.

CAVE LIFE: WILSON (1988: 23) observed a few "cave invertebrates" and reports a population of large fruit bats (Chiroptera: Macrochiroptera) using the low level entrance as a habitat. Sources: Listed as "Kurugala Cliff [cave] near Molamure by MORGAN (1943: 13; after BASSET 1929).

NOTE 1: HAUSIG (1984, 5: 398) refers to a certain »Höhle des Berges Kurukulla« (cave of the hill Kurukulla), who, according to Manfred Moser (2006.09.10: Personal correspondence), is sacred to the four-armed goddess of love. According to ELIOT (1921, 3: 389, 394), however, counts Kurukulla »a goddess of riches [wellfare, fortune], inhabiting caves« among the goddesses venerated by both Buddhists and Hindus in Tibet and Nepal: »She is said to have given great wealth to the fifth Grand Lama, and though she might be suspected of being a native deity was known in Nepal and India (Foucher, Icon. Bouddhique, 1900, p. 142, and Taranatha tr. Schiefner, p. 102).«

NOTE 2: Uggalkaltota N 06°39'13": E 080°52'32" (WGS84

<www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-06.

NOTE 3: Balangoda N 06°38'57": E 080°40'20" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-06.

NOTE 4: Haputale, town N 06°46': E 080°58' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-06.

NOTE 5: Tanlantenna N 06°38'10": E 080°51'13" (WGS84

<www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-06.

HO-O MANIYA BLOW HOLE

or: Hoom-Mane Blow-Hole

Unexplored and not mapped natural blowhole cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Hambantota district: Matara - Tangalle (Tangalla) area: Dikwella: Ho-o-maniya (Hoom-Mane).

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°00': E 080°45' / N6°: E 80.75° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Timbolketiya; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Lonely Planet, Sri Lanka 2003.

The noisy and (sometimes) spectacular »Ho-o-maniya blowhole« (LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka 2003: 152) or »Hoom-mane blow-hole« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1984: 66-67) gets its onomatopoetic name from the deep rumble one hears just before the water shoots up. According to CEYLON TRAVELLER (1984: 66-67) it is the only one in Ceylon (renamed Sri Lanka) and the second of the six largest known in the world (no rivals mentioned).

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1984: 66-67): The orifice is at the top of a fissured cliff about 20 or 25 m above sea level. At the bottom of this deep fissure is a flat rock covering the narrow channel which forms the cave into which the caves roll. The water, trapped by a surging sea, is forced upwards and shoots out through the small hole in the top. 'Hoom-mane' gives its most spectacular displays in June when the south-west monsoon is at its worst. A fountain of water shooting up to perhaps 15 or 18 m, depending on the force of the waves, culminates in a mushroom-like formation which descends in a fine spray to drench you. Villagers say

that when the sea is really rough, the spout even reaches up to a height of 'three coconut trees'.

CAVE DESCRIPTION 2 (LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka 2003: 152): »During the south-west monsoon (June is the best time) high seas can force water 23 m up through a natural chimney in the rocks and then spout out up to 18 m in the air. At other times the blowhole is disappointing [on the surface but accessible from below].« CAVE POTENTIAL: »The intrepid, it is said, could walk into this cave during the calm seasons. Good luck to them!« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1984: 67).

SITUATION 1 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1984: 66-67): About 1.5 km beyond Mawella Kalapuwa (note 1) along the road from Matara to Hambantota leads a narrow track to the right and to the stentorian 'hoom-mane'.

SITUATION 2 (LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka 2003: 152): About 6 km northeast of Dikwella (note 2), near the 186 km post, a roadheads off for 1 km to the »Ho-o-maniya« blowhole.

NOTE 1: Mawella Kalapuwa, a brackish lagoon near N 05°59': E 080°44' (WGS84), lies on the right-hand side of the 116th mile (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1984: 66) on the road from Matara (N 05°56'55": E 080°32'34") to Hambantota (N 06°07': E 081°07' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 2: Dikwella N 05°58': E 080°41' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

HOOM-MANE BLOW-HOLE

see: Ho-o Maniya Blow Hole

A natural blowhole cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Hambantota district: Matara - Tangalle (Tangalla) area: Dikwella: Ho-o-maniya (Hoom-Mane).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Timbolketiya; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983: 66-67.

HUNUGALA LENA

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave and spring in crystalline Precambrian (Khondalite series) limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Kandy district: Rangala range / Knuckles - Heen Ganga valley area: Looloowatte: Mimure (obsolete: Corbett's Gap, Memora, Meemora): St. Martin's Tea Estate.

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 07°25'00": E 080°52'30" / N 7.41666667°: E 80.875° (unspecified coordinate source).

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Peet, Geoffrey A. 1946.

A so-called »small« fissure without identified dimensions (PEET 1946: 94): »I cannot reconcile it with a water worn cavity as in limestone one might reasonably expect to see the stream issuing from the fissure being presumably the lower water level; and not over the edge of an escarpment 20 feet higher. The fissure appears to be an unfilled, exvo ed [sic!] dome where there has been slight anticlinal folding of the upper layers of rock, the lower ones having slipped.«

SITUATION: Under a crystalline limestone escarpment and at the side of a small waterfall at Hunu Gala (note 1) or White Crystal Rock in the vicinity of St. Martin's Tea Estate (note 2).

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1945 July: Geoffrey A. Peet investigates.

NOTE 1: The »Hunu Gala« (White Crystal Rock) of PEET (1946: 94) is not identified

unless it has something to do with the tea estate Hunugala N 06°59': E 080°42' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 2: Saint Martins (tea estate) N 07°24': E 080°51' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

Cave of the

IMPRISONED SEA- SERPENT (Velle Kovila)

Unexplored and not mapped fabulous cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Galle district: Unawatuna: Velle Kovila.

POSITION: (If at Unawatuna itself), WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°01': E 080°15' / N 6.01666667°: E 80.25° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Timbolketiya; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Lonely Planet, Sri Lanka 2003.

»Unawatuna [note 1] is not only steeped in legend, is also the suburb where the Dutch commanders and merchants either resided or had their 'Buiten Plaatsen' —country residences. ...[the third,] with its wooden posts, large doors and windows, is situated on the winding road to the 'Velle Kovila.' Many strange tales are told of this Kovil, especially that of the 'Cave of the imprisoned sea- serpent' « (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 61).

NOTE 1: LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka (2003: 141): About 5 km south-east of Galle (N 06°3'13": E 080°12'42" WGS84).

Cave of Al-

ISFAHANI

or: Grotte des el- Isfahani

Unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made troglodyte cave, rock shelter (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple hermitage).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle

(Kegalla) district or Ratnapura district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagula area.

POSITION: Not known.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hatton or Ratnapura; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: [Ibn] Battuta, Muhammad Ibn-Abdallah Awamiri, ca. 1355 for 1325-1354 (edited by Defrémery, C. & Sanguinetti, B.R. 1874-1879; edited by Gibb, Hamilton A.R. 1929 reproduced 1988; edited by Gibb, Hamilton A.R. and Beckingham, Charles F. 1994; edited by Leicht, Hans 1974a, 1974b, 1975, 1982, 1999); Skeen, William 1870 reprinted 1997.

One or several unspecified troglodyte »grottoes« (note 1) are associated with a Muslim saint called »Al- Isfahani«

SITUATION: At a difficult to reconstruct location somewhere beyond the »Pass of Iskandar« on a route from a place called »Kunakar« (see: Cave of —>Ustad Mahmud the Lur) via the »Lake of Monkeys« and across a certain »Pass of Iskandar« on the way to the »Mountain of Sarandip« (Adam's Peak, Sri Pada, Pidurutulagula N 06°48'30": E 080°29'53": 2242.3 m asl).

NOTE 1: Ibn BATTUTA (edited by GIBB 1929 reproduced 1998: 258) has »a number of grottoes.« Ibn BATTUTA (edited by LEICHT 1999 page) has one »Grotte des el- Isfahani.« NOTE 2: Ibn BATTUTA (edited by GIBB & BECKINGHAM 1994: 853):

»From the Cave of [—>] Baba Khuzi we continued our journey to the [—>] seven caves, then to the pass of Iskandar, the grotto of Al-Isfahani and a spring and an

uninhabited castle ...«

ISKANDAR CAVE

see: Cave of the →Sultan or: Alexander, Iskandar

A natural or man-made cave, rock shelter (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple hermitage).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle (Kegalla) district or Ratnapura district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagala area.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hatton or Ratnapura; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: [Ibn] Battuta, Muhammad Ibn-Abdallah Awamiri (circa 1355 for 1325-1354), edited by Gibb, Hamilton A.R. and Beckingham, Charles F. 1994: 853.

Cave of

ISTA MAHMUD

see: Cave of →Usta Mahmud the Lur / Luri

A man-made troglodyte rock-cut chamber ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: North Western province: Kurunegala (Kurunaegala) district.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: [Ibn] Battuta, Muhammad Ibn-Abdallah Awamiri (circa 1355 for 1325-1354), edited by Lee, Samuel 1829: 187.

ISTRI-GAL-LENA , Istri Gal Lena

see: Istripura Cave (Paranagama)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Wälimada): Paranagama village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1965a: 143; Strinati, Pierre & Aellen, Villy 1981: 459.

ISTRIPURA CAVE, 1st

see: Istripura Cave (Paranagama)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Wälimada): Paranagama village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974, 1983: 242.

ISTRIPURA CAVE, 2nd (Panala)

see: Istripura cave 2 (Panala, Pannala)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Mahaveli Ganga: Victoria Falls - Minipe area: Pannala village, Aruk vatta.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

The »second Istripura cave« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 240-241; 1983: 242-243) north of the village Pannala (28 km south-east of Kandy) lies some 2.5 km south of the deep bend of the river Mahaveli Ganga and about halfway between Victoria Falls (N 07°14'11": E 080°47'17" WGS84) and Minipe (N 07°13': E 080°59').

ISTRIPURA CAVE, 3rd

see: Istripura Cave 3 (Kosgolla, Mulhalkele)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Mahaveli Ganga: Kurunda oya valley area: Mulhalkele (Mulhalkäle, Mulhalkalle, Mulhalkelle) / Watamula: Kosgolla village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Aruk vatta)

see: Istripura cave 2 (Panala, Pannala)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Mahaveli Ganga: Victoria Falls - Minipe area: Pannala village, Aruk vatta.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1956: 117.

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Hanguranketa)

see: Istripura Cave 1 (Paranagama), →Istripura Cave 2 (Panala, Pannala),

→Istripura Cave 3 (Kosgolla)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Eastern Central province: Badulla district or Nuwara Eliya district.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa or Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Aellen, Villy; Sket, Boris & Strinati, Pierre 2001 2001.

One of the three possible Istripura caves (note 1), which are all reached from Kandy (N 07°17'47": E 080°38'6" (WGS84) via Hanguranketa (N 07°10'38": E 080°46'43" WGS84).

CAVE LIFE: AELLEN, SKET & STRINATI (2001) collected Myriapoda: Diplopoda: Cambalopsidae: Trachyiulus aelleni, a milliped with five to seven ocella; Insecta: Hemiptera: Reduviidae Emesinae: Lutevula hortensia Distant; Insecta: Diptera: Milichiidae: Phyllomyza zeylanica Papp 1984, with eyes and yellow "halteres" [sic!]; Isopoda: Protojaniridae: Anneckella srilankae Sket 1992.

NOTE 1: Compare →Istripura Cave (Paranagama), →Istripura Cave (Pannala), →Istripura Cave (Kosgolla).

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Kosgolla, Mulhalkele)

or: Istripura Cave 3 (Kosgolla, Mulhalkelle)

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave, probably in crystalline limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Mahaveli Ganga: Kurunda oya valley area: Mulhalkele (Mulhalkäle, Mulhalkalle, Mulhalkelle) / Watamula: Kosgolla village.

POSITION: (If at Mulhalkele itself), Estimated WGS84 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°06': E 080°51' / N 7.1°: E 80.85° (unspecified coordinate source): 600 m asl (±30 m, or "just under 2,000 feet"; CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 241, 1983: 243).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 120 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Simon J. Brooks 1995 e-file.

An »extensive« or estimated 120 m long »cavern festooned with stalagmite« speleothems and containing a lake (Brooks 1995 Mss: no. 29 Istripura Cave no. 3).

CULTURAL HISTORY - etymology & legend: Compare →Istripura Cave (Pannala).

CAVE DESCRIPTION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 241; 1983: 243): »This extensive cavern [...] is festooned with stalagmite. The subterranean monster, which contains, among other things, a large lake, is 400 feet or so [122 m] in length –certainly one of the largest in the country.«

SITUATION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 241; 1983: 243) places the »third Istripura cave ... near the village of Kosgolla in the valley overlooking Mulhalkalle [note 1] (Watumulla [note 2]) on the Kandy - Hanguranketa road. It lies on the right bank of the Kurunda oya [note 3], which flows into the Mahaveli due north about six miles [10 km] as the crow flies.«

NOTE 1: Mulhalkelle (Mulhalkele), the village at N 07°05'47": E 080°51'34" (WGS84) and the Tea Estate at N 07°06': E 080°51' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 2: Probably Watumulla N 07°06': E 080°52' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 3: Kurunda Oya N 07°05': E 080°50' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Mulhakalle / Watumula)

see: Istripura Cave 3 (Kosgolla, Mulhalkele)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Mahaveli Ganga:

Kurunda oya valley area: Mulhalkele (Mulhalkäle, Mulhalkalle, Mulhalkelle) /

Watumula: Kosgolla village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974: 241; 1983: 243.

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Mulhalkälé)

see: Istripura Cave 3 (Kosgolla, Mulhalkele)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Mahaveli Ganga:

Kurunda oya valley area: Mulhalkele (Mulhalkäle, Mulhalkalle, Mulhalkelle) /

Watumula: Kosgolla village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1955b: 301.

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Pannala)

or: Istripura cave 2 (Panala, Pannala)

Explored and allegedly "surveyed" (measured lengthwise) but not mapped natural cave in limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Oyapalata Korale:

Mahaveli Ganga: Victoria Falls - Minipe area: Pannala village, Aruk vatta.

POSITION: Unspecified map datum probably Everest 1830 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°10'30": E 080°53'30" / N 7.175°: E 80.89166667° (DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P 1956): 605 m asl (±10 m, CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 243).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

SPELEOMETRY: Length: 600 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Aellen, Villy; Sket, Boris & Strinati, Pierre 2001; Brignoli, Paolo Marcello 1972; Brooks, Simon James, Gebauer, Herbert Daniel & Waltham, Anthony "Tony" 2002; Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1955b, 1956; Villiers, A. 1970; Wilson, Jane M. 1988; Siffre, Michel 1975; Strinati, Pierre & Aellen, Villy 1981.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Simon J. Brooks 1995.

Once the largest caves of Sri Lanka (**note 1**) is said to be submerged in the waters flooding the Victoria Dam Reservoir since 1984 (Brooks 1995: Personal correspondence, item no. 28: Istripura Cave / Cavern no. 2).

The extensive cave is characterised by speleothems (stalagmites and the like), a subterranean lake, and floor deposits where bones, Paludomus shells and Stone Age tools (lithic artefacts) are cemented together (DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. 1955b: 301).

CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 241; 1983: 243) regards it as one of the largest caves of Sri Lanka: » *This extensive cavern, which is at an elevation of just under 2000 feet [610 m], is festooned with stalagmite. The subterranean monster, which contains, among other things, a large lake, is 400 feet [about 120 m] or so in length —certainly one of the longest in the country.*«

ETYMOLOGY: » *The name [Istripura] translates as City of Women ...*« (WILSON 1988: 22).

The Istripura cave near the village of Pannala II (**note 2**) is occasionally confused (**note 3**) and often distinguished from the other Istripura caves by relating it to nearby places:

Istripura [grotte] » *Pamula*« village (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981; AELLEN, SKET & STRINATI 2001)

Istripura cave » *Kandy and Adam's Peak district*« (MIDDLETON & WALTHAM 1986: 183);

Istripura 2 (Brooks 1995 Mss, no. 28);

Istripura » *Aruk vatta*« (DERANIYAGALA 1956) or » *Arukwatta*« (**note 4**);

Istripura galgé » *Mulhalkälé*« (DERANIYAGALA 1955b: 301), (**note 5**);

2nd Istripura north of Pannala (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 240-241; 1983: 242-243).

SITUATION 1: DERANIYAGALA (1956: 118; location map) positions » *Istripura cave near Aruk vatta*« at N07°10'30": E080°53'30" (probably Everest 1830 coordinates) and about 8 miles (13 km) in a direct line north-east of Vāvakälé near Kumbulgamuva on the Mulhalkelle - Kandy road, and 1.5 miles (2.4 km) south of the bend of the » *Mahavili*« (Mahaveli) river, on the side of a hill between two tributaries of this river, the larger of which is the Kurunda oya.

SITUATION 2: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 240-241; 1983: 242-243) places the » *second Istripura cave*« north of the village Pannala (28 km south-east of Kandy) which lies some 2.5 km south of the deep bend of the river Mahaveli Ganga and about halfway between Victoria Falls and Minipe.

SITUATION 3: SIFFRE (1975: 28, 29) places » *grotte d'Istripura*« near » *Pamula*« (sic! for: Pannala) village in » *Nuwora-Eliya*« (sic! for: Nuwara Eliya).

POSITIONS:

N07°10'30": E080°53'30" (DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. 1956: 118).

N07°10' " : E080°53'30" (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 240; 1983: 242).

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1: DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. (1956: 118, plate 1, figures 1-9) and CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 240; 1983: 242-243, without photographs): » *This*

limestone cave occurs about 75 feet [23 m] above the plain, between the 900 and 800 feet contours [circa 244 and 275 m] on the west side of a hill as a long gash running north-west and south-east where the side of the mountain seems to have collapsed into what was originally a subterranean passage. The part that has collapsed forms an ante-chamber about 100 yards long [some 90 m] and about 15 yards [13.7 m] high (Plate 1, figs. 1, 2) and its floor is about 20 feet [6 m] below the surface of the mountainside (fig. 2). The debris has been more or less washed away, and in course of time the flow of water appears to have been diverted to newer and deeper channels (figs. 6, 7, 8). The connection between them is a narrow passage about two feet [0.6 m] in diameter (fig. 3) which descends steeply and enlarges after about ten feet [3 m], when it is almost possible for the investigator to walk upright for about 100 yards (plate 1, fig. 4). It then narrows down again and descends into a large subterranean chamber covered with stalagmitic deposits (figs. 5, 6) about 30 feet [9 m] or 40 feet [12 m] below the level of the floor of the external ante-chamber. Beyond it is a lake about 120 yards [110 m] long and about 50 yards [45 m] wide, which is about 20 feet [5.5 m] deep in places (figs. 7, 8). This chamber ramifies into various passages where the air is so deficient in oxygen that the observer is attacked by a faint sense of dizziness after a couple of hours; in the further passages this deficiency is even more marked (fig. 7).«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 2: SIFFRE (1975: 29-30) reports a more than 600 m long cave, a putrid lake with decomposing bats, formations beyond, and partly very pure and partly impure crystalline limestone with mica and gneissic interstratifications: *»Istripura est probablement la plus longue caverne de que j'aie explorée à Ceylan. Autant que je puisse en juger, puisque je n'ai pas levé sa topographie, la grotte est environ six cents mètres de longueur. Dans de très nombreux endroits et sur des épaisseurs importantes, le sol est entièrement recouvert de guano ... un lac d'eau putride dans lequel croupissaient des chauve-souris mortes ... Derrière le lac et sa voûte basse, la grotte prit des dimensions confortables et devint bien concrétionnée, avec de grosses stalagmites recouvertes de micro-gours. Les cupules des parois et du plafond, en roche vive, laissaient apparaître toutes les impuretés, tous les minéraux contenues de la roche encaissante, en particulier des espèces de "rogons" de mica allant de quelques décimètre à des paillettes millimétriques ... En certain endroits, le calcaire cristallin était pur, parfaitement blanc, alors qu'en d'autres points il pouvait se charger de nombreuses impuretés et être interstratifié avec des bancs d'une roche qui ressemblait à du gneiss.«*

CAVE DESCRIPTION 3: STRINATI & AELLEN (1981: 459) report a large and dimly lit entrance chamber connected by a descending crawlway to a well decorated chamber with exploited bat guano deposits. Beyond a constriction one enters yet another chamber which is almost entirely occupied by a shallow lake: *»Une grande salle d'entrée semi-obscur communique par un étroit couloir descendant avec une salle bien concrétionnée et, par endroits, recouvert de guano de chauves-souris. Après un rétrécissement on parvient dans un dernière salle occupée presque entièrement par un lac peu profond.«*

CAVE DESCRIPTION 4: BROOKS (1995: Personal correspondence, item no. 28: Istripura Cave / Cavern no. 2) summarises DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. (1955b: 301).

CAVE DESCRIPTION 5: Brooks (in: BROOKS, GEBAUER & WALTHAM 2002: 19) says *»the two Istripura Caverns, reputed to be around 600m and 150m long and containing large underground galleries and lakes, are now believed to be drowned under the Victoria Reservoir.«*

CULTURAL HISTORY - cave legend: *»The name [Istripura] translates as City of*

Women for, according to legend each of the numerous interconnected large chambers was the private home of one of the wives of an ogre [raksha? yakka?] who maintained a vast harem« (WILSON 1988: 22; after ?).

According to MIDDLETON & WALTHAM (1986: 182), »... dense rain forest makes exploration difficult, but in the Kandy and Adam's Peak district [note 6] there are many known caves (Istripura Cave, 600 m long)« and that's it.

CAVE LIFE: SIFFRE (1975: 29) describes diving bats (Chiroptera) and observed numerous gigantic 20 to 30 cm diameter spiders (*Tarantula palmata*). STRINATI & AELLEN (1981: 459) collected toads (*Bufo melanostictus* Schneider), bats (Chiroptera: *Hipposideros* sp.), spiders (determined by BRIGNOLI 1972), Amblypyges, Orthoptera, Hemiptera (determined by VILLIERS 1970), Diptera and Coleoptera.

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1955 (circa): DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. (1955b, 1956) arranged exploration, archaeological excavation and took (one of?) the earliest series of underground flash photographs in a Sri Lankan cave.

1970.01.19: Pierre Strinati and Villy Aellen visited, explored and collected cave life (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981).

NOTE 1: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 241; 1983: 243). SIFFRE (1975: 28, 29) confirms that the »grotte d'Istripura« is the longest he explored in »Ceylan« (Sri Lanka).

NOTE 2: The village of »Pannala« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 240-241; 1983: 242-243) is the Pannala II (N07°08'53": E080°51'28" WGS84) near the first Pannala I (N07°08': E080°51') <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 3: WILSON (1988: 22) confuses Istripura cave (Pannala) with →Istripura cave (Paranagama), the »Istri-gal-lena« of STRINATI & AELLEN (1981).

NOTE 4: Arukwatta N07°09': E080°54' <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 5: »Mulhalkälé« (DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. 1955b: 301), the estate Mulhalkale, Mulhalkelle N07°06': E080°51' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 6: The fairly fabricated »Kandy and Adam's Peak district« (MIDDLETON & WALTHAM 1986) is a piece of private language.

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Paranagama)

or: Istripura Cave 1, Esterepure Cave, Istri-gal-lena (Välimada / Welimada)
Explored and allegedly "surveyed" (measured lengthwise) but not mapped natural cave in crystalline Precambrian (Khondalite series) limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Välimada): Paranagama village.

POSITION: Everest 1830 coordinates N 06°57'57": E 080°54' / N 6.96583334°: E 80.9° (unspecified horizontal precision error): 1380 m asl (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Allegedly 150 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Aellen, Villy, Sket, Boris & Strinati, Pierre 2001; Brignoli, Paolo Marcello 1972; Brooks, Simon James, Gebauer, Herbert Daniel & Waltham, Anthony "Tony" 2002; Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Cooray, P. Gerald 1967; Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980; Middleton, John R. & Waltham, Anthony "Tony" C. 1986a reprinted 1986b, 1992; Strinati, Pierre & Aellen, Villy 1981; Szymczakowski, Wacław 1972; Wilson, Jane M. 1988.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Brooks, Simon J. 1995.

An entrance on the hillside leads to a complex cave (note 1) with »numerous large, damp, underground galleries, some of which stretch for quite some distance into the mountain. Within the cavern, which lies at an altitude of about 4'700 feet, is a large lake with very cold water [CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 240; 1983: 242].«

SITUATION 1 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 155): The cave entrance (note 2) lies at a travelling distance of 6 miles (about 10 km), including a 1.5 miles (2.4 km) climb on foot, from Welimada (note 3): Turn off near »MP 4 1/2« (mile post 4.5) on the road to Paranagama (note 4).

SITUATION 2 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 240; 1983: 242): The cave lies almost directly beneath the trigonometrical point named Esterepura (inch map Nuwara Eliya: N 06°57': E 080°54': 4'700 feet = 1435 m asl) and is approached by a footpath from the ancient village of Paranagama. The entrance to this "complex of caves" (read: complex of cave passages) is on the hillside (note 5).

CAVE DESCRIPTION: WILSON (1988: 22) just about mentions one »Istripura Cave« and may relate to the →Istripura Cave (Pannala). Brooks (1995 Mss no. 27: Istripura Cave / Cavern no. 1) quotes from the CEYLON TRAVELLER (1983).

CULTURAL HISTORY - etymology & legend: See →Istripura Cave (Pannala).

CAVE POTENTIAL - Prospects: STRINATI & AELLEN (1981: 459) suspect the low entrance to three parallel ascending passages, altogether about 150 m long, to connected to →Istripura Cave (Paranagama) 2: »... deux grottes qui communiquent peut-être entre les elles. On pénètre dans la première par une entrée basse qui donne accès à 3 couloirs.«

CAVE CLIMATE: Temperature 24°C on 17th January (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

CAVE LIFE: STRINATI & AELLEN (1981: 459) recorded bats (Chiroptera: Hipposideros sp.), toads (Rana gracilis Gravenhorst), spiders (determined by BRIGNOLI 1972), Collembola and Orthoptera. See also →Istripura Cave (Hanguranketa).

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1970.01.17: Pierre Strinati and Villy Aellan visited, explored and collected cave life (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981). 1981: Boris SKET (1982) and colleagues of the Ljubljana University (Slovenia) visited, explored and collected cave life (AELLEN, SKET & STRINATI 2001: 1977).

NOTE 1: DERANIYAGALA (1980: 178) needs to be checked.

NOTE 2: The Istripura Cave at Paranagama has been positioned at N 06°57': E 080°54' (probably Everest coordinates): 1435 m asl (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 242) and at N 06°57'57": E 080°54'15" (probably Everest coordinates): 1380 m asl (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

NOTE 3: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1983: 155) places Welimada at 3400 feet (1036 m asl) and at travelling distances of 132 miles (212 km) from Colombo, 16.5 miles (27 km) from Nuwara Eliya and 13 miles (21 km) from Bandarawela. WILSON (1988: 22) places Welimada 54 km south-east of Kandy. <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) positions Welimada N 06°54'04": E 080°55'22" (WGS84) on AMS sheet NB44-02.

NOTE 4: Paranagama N 06°57': E 080°53' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> 16.11.2003)..

NOTE 5: S.J. Brooks (in: BROOKS, GEBAUER & WALTHAM 2002: 19) decided that »... the two Istripura Caverns, reputed to be around 600 m and 150 m long and containing large underground galleries and lakes, are now believed to be drowned under the Victoria Reservoir.«

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Paranagama) 2

= Entrance 2 of →Istripura Cave 1 (Paranagama)

Explored and allegedly "surveyed" (measured lengthwise) but not mapped natural stream cave in crystalline Precambrian (Khondalite series) limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Wälimada): Paranagama village.

POSITION: (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°57': E 080°54' / N 6.95°: E 80.9° (unspecified coordinate source): 1435 m asl (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 242).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Brignoli, Paolo Marcello 1972; Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Cooray, P. Gerald 1967; Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980; Middleton, John R. & Waltham, Anthony "Tony" C. 1986a reprinted 1986b, 1992; Strinati, Pierre & Aellen, Villy 1981; Szymczakowski, Wacław 1972; Wilson, Jane M. 1988.

A not very deep pothole descends to allegedly "two huge passages" (note 1), complete with a small rivulet, of which one is ascending the other descending.

Combined, they are about an estimated 600 m long (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1970.01.17: Pierre Strinati and Villy Aellan visited, explored and collected cave life (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

NOTE 1: The "two passages", of which one is ascending (an upstream part) and the other descending (a downstream part) are suspected to form one single stream cave passage: »... s'ouvre par un puits peu profond. Ce puits donne accès à 2 galeries, l'une ascendante, l'autre descendante. Ces galeries assez vastes sont parcourues par un petit ruisseau« (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Wälimada)

see: Istripura Cave (Paranagama)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Wälimada): Paranagama village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1965: 143.

ISTRIPURA CAVE (Welimada)

see: Istripura Cave (Paranagama)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Wälimada): Paranagama village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974: 240, 1984: 242.

ISTRIPURA CAVERNS (Welimada)

see: Istripura Cave (Paranagama)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Welimada (Wälimada): Paranagama village.

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Nuwara Eliya; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1984: 155.

ISURUMUNIYA ROCK TEMPLE

A man-made rock-cut chamber ('cave temple').

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Anuradhapura district:

Anuradhapura ruins: Tissa Wewa reservoir.

POSITION: Approximate WGS84 or Everest 1830 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error ± 2500 m) N 08°20': E 080°22' / N 8.33333333°:

E 80.36666667° (unspecified coordinate source).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Reichenbach, Kurt & Kiedrowski, Rainer 1995.

A man-made rock chamber (Felsentempel) lies about 5 km on foot (3.8 km in a direct line) approximately south-west from the railway station of Anuradhapura (N 08°21':

E 080°23') and above the east bank of the reservoir Tissa Wewa, south of the citadel, a kilometre or so SSW of the Dakkina Dagoba, and adjacent south of the royal pleasure garden (REICHENBACH et al. 1995: 73 with location map).

ITIKALA CAVE

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made cave, rock shelter (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple hermitage).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Amparai district or Hambantota district:

Yala National Park: Kumana area: Itikala (perhaps: Itigala).

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°34': E 081°44' / N 6.56666667°: E 81.73333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Yala; AMS sheet: NB44-07.

WEBSITE:S: <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003;

<www.wayhoo.com> accessed 25.05.2004.

One of the eight Sri Lanka "CAVE" (note 1) entries (note 2) listed on

<www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) and <www.wayhoo.com> (accessed 25.05.2004).

SITUATION: Near the sea coast in the →Yala National Park (ROAD MAP OF SRI LANKA 1977) and at the same coordinates as the "LGN" (lagoon) Andarakala Kalapuwa, the "TRIG" (trigonometric station) Hitchigala, and the "WTRH" (waterholes) Dambakotawala, Kahattekopuna, Suriyattediganeuwa, and Suriyattediganeuwa.

NOTE 1: <[ftp://ftp.nga.mil/pub/gns_data/Designations.html](http://ftp.nga.mil/pub/gns_data/Designations.html)> (accessed 28.05.2004):

»cave(s): An underground passageway or chamber, or cavity on the side of a cliff.«

NOTE 2: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) lists the »CAVE«

entries Dagaba Caves N 06°36': E 081°23' NB44-07 Henanegala Cave N 07°35':

E 081°17' NB44-03 Itikala Caves N 06°34': E 081°44' NB44-07 Lunuatuwalge Cave

N 06°31': E 081°30' NB44-07 Lunuhinda Cave N 07°40': E 080°39' NB44-02

Mulagama Cave N 07°15': E 081°29' NB44-03 Talaguruhela Rock Caves N 06°34':

E 081°29' NB44-07 Viharegala Rock Cave N 06°39': E 081°39' NB44-07.

ITTEKANDA " Cave 1 "

or: Ittakanda 1

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Ittekanda (Ittakanda) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°24': E 080°38' / N 6.4°: E 80.63333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheets: Rakwana, Timbolketiya; AMS

sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Simon J. Brooks 1995.

The first of three unspecified caves or rock shelters (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 35).

SITUATION: Somewhere in the hillside (Ittagal?) near the village of »Ittakanda« (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 35, 36, 37) or Ittekanda (note 1).

CULTURAL HISTORY - Archaeology (DERANIYAGALA 1980: 177): Excavation yielded stone tools made from chert and quartz.

NOTE 1: »Ittakanda« (Brooks 1995 Mss) is Ittekanda N 06°24': E 080°38' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on sheet NB44-06.

ITTEKANDA " Cave 2 "

or: Ittakanda 1

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Ittekanda (Ittakanda) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°24': E 080°38' / N 6.4°: E 80.63333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheets: Rakwana, Timbolketiya; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Simon J. Brooks 1995.

The second of three unspecified caves or rock shelters (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 36).

SITUATION: Somewhere in the hillside (Ittagal?) near the village of »Ittakanda« (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 35, 36, 37) or Ittekanda (note 1).

CULTURAL HISTORY - Archaeology (DERANIYAGALA 1980: 177): Excavation yielded stone tools made from chert and quartz.

NOTE 1: »Ittakanda« (Brooks 1995 Mss) is Ittekanda N 06°24': E 080°38' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on sheet NB44-06.

ITTEKANDA " Cave 3 "

or: Ittakanda 1

Archaeologically investigated but speleologically unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter in gneiss.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Ittekanda (Ittakanda) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°24': E 080°38' / N 6.4°: E 80.63333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheets: Rakwana, Timbolketiya; AMS sheet: NB44-06.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Simon J. Brooks 1995.

The Third of three unspecified caves or rock shelters (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 37).

SITUATION: Somewhere in the hillside (Ittagal?) near the village of »Ittakanda« (Brooks 1995 Mss no. 35, 36, 37) or Ittekanda (note 1).

CULTURAL HISTORY - Archaeology (DERANIYAGALA 1980: 177): Excavation yielded stone tools made from chert and quartz.

NOTE 1: »Ittakanda« (Brooks 1995 Mss) is Ittekanda N 06°24': E 080°38' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on sheet NB44-06.

Caves on

JAMBU WELL HILL

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural troglodyte rock shelters in gravitationally dislocated boulders.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern province: Mannar district: Vilankulam (Velankulam, Vellankulam): Jambu Well Malai (Jambu Well Hill).

POSITION: Not known.

MAPS: Unidentified Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet; AMS sheet: NC44-10 or NC44-14.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Parker, H. 1909.

Modified natural rock shelters used as troglodyte hermitage retreats reported PARKER (1909: 417-418) from »The Hill of the Jambu Well [note 1], about eight miles [13 km or so] north-east of Vilankulam [note 2], in the Northern Province. The hill itself is quite inconspicuous and is hidden in the midst of wild thorny jungle frequented by bears, three of which, an adult and two cubs, escaped from an open cave at it on the occasion of my first visit to the place. The top of the hill is crowned by rocks and large boulders, a few of which are also on its slopes; the hollows under their sides formed shelters which were improved for the occupation of the monks who took up their residence in them.« PARKER (1909: 418): »There are two other low hills to the south of it, called respectively Tevandan Puliyankulam Malei [note 3], and Erupotana-kanda [note 4], the three being nearly in a line about one and a half miles [2.5 km or so] long. Erupotana-kanda is a hill somewhat like Niravi Malei, but higher, with numerous large boulders on its slopes. The other hill is formed by an immense steep-sided rock, with a high vertical precipice to the east, and a gradual ascent on the north and south-west sides. There are large boulders on its top, which extends in a long north and south line.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION (PARKER 1909: 418-419): »... cleared out and prepared for the occupation of the ascetic monks to whose use it was made over. ... At two of the caves a deep cut, termed a katdra, was also made along the rock, above the front of the cave, and for a short distance below this the face of the stone was cut away, as is usual in nearly all such cases, in order to prevent the rain-water that trickled down the front of the upper part of the rock from entering the room.«

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1880 (circa): S. Haughton of the Civil Service, noted inscriptions (PARKER 1909: 419). 1886: H. PARKER (1909: 419) and G. M. Fowler, who was then the Assistant Government Agent of the district, inspected inscriptions. 1887: G. M. Fowler found more inscriptions (PARKER 1909: 419).

NOTE 1: »Jambu Well« (PARKER 1909) is not identified.

NOTE 2: »Vilankulam« (PARKER 1909) is not identified unless it corresponds to one of the entries (WGS84) positioned on <www.nima.mil/geonames>, accessed 16.11.2003): Velankulam TRIG at N 09°12': E 080°06' on AMS sheet NC44-10; Vellankulam PPL at N 09°11': E 080°07' on AMS sheet NC44-10; Vellankulam PPL at N 09°03': E 080°37' on AMS sheet NC44-10; Vellankulam PPL at N 08°48': E 080°20' on AMS sheet NC44-14; Vellankulam PPL at N 08°44': E 080°23' on AMS sheet NC44-14. The most prominent »Vellankulam« marked near N 09°11': E 080°07' (probably Everest coordinates) on the ROAD MAP OF SRI LANKA (revised 1975, printed 1977) lies close to the coast and 25 miles / 40 km south of Poonaryn (Pooneryn, Punakari, N 09°30': E 080°12' WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames>, accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 3: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) lists 48

»Puliyankulam« entries but no »Tevandan Puliyankulam« and not a single »Puliyankulam« hill feature.

NOTE 4: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) has only the reservoir

Erupotana Wewa N 08°48': E 080°35' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames>
accessed 16.11.2003).#