

KABARA GALGE

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Kuruvita / Karawita: Kekule village.

POSITION: (If at Kekule village), Estimated WGS84 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°37': E 080°23' / N 6.61666667°: E 80.38333333° (unspecified coordinate source): 180 m asl (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 250).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1955b; Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Simon J. Brooks 1995.

An entrance (8 m wide) to a short cave passage (5.8 m wide, 9 m high, 15 m long) is reported as an excavated archaeological site by P.E.P. DERANIYAGALA (1955b: 300-301) who considers the cave as a rock shelter because it was used as by people of the prehistoric Udupiyan tribe as an abode.

SITUATION: At a travelling distance of 11 to 13 km from Ratnapura (N 06°40'58": E 080°23'57" WGS84) on a mountain side above »Käkulé« (Kekule N 06°37': E 080°23') village near Hangamuwa (N 06°05': E 080°44'), and reached by ascending the bed of a stream that is active only during the heavy rains. CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 249; 1983: 250): »Kekule village lies in the Karawita area [map: Kuruvita, near N 06°45': E 080°20' ±10 km], south of Hangomuwa (at the end of the minor road from Kotamulla on the Ratnapura - Palawela road). On the mountain side above the village, at an elevation of approximately 600 feet, is a cave (or a rock shelter) named Kabara Galge. Access to this site is achieved by ascending the dried bed of a stream which contains no water except during heavy rains. ... The site is seven to eight miles from Ratnapura.«

ETYMOLOGY: The Singhala 'kabara' is a blotched white.

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 249; 1983: 250): »The cave, which extends inwards for fifty feet, has a twenty-six foot wide entrance. The floor of the cave is nineteen feet wide while the roof is thirty feet from the floor. There is a perennial stream a mile away, possibly the source of a permanent drip from the rock above the cave. Surface exploration of the cave floor yielded pitted pebbles, characteristic of the Udupiyan tribe of Homo Sapiens Balangodensis. Other stone age finds included anvils, grindstones, snail shells, animal bones, stone implements and flakes in addition to some bone artefacts.« BROOKS, S.J. (personal correspondence 1995, no. 26; possibly after: S.U. DERANIYAGALA 1980: 174) reports a 7 m wide and 4 m high entrance to a 8 m long cave chamber in gneiss near Ratnapura which yielded "some very rich deposits" when archaeologically excavated in 1953 by P.E.P. Deraniyagala.

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1954.06.24: P.E.P. DERANIYAGALA (1955b: 301) visited and excavated.

'Caves' at

KACCATKODI

or: Kachchakodiya

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural troglodyte rock-cut chambers (hermitages) in gravitationally dislocated boulders.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern province: Mannar district: Vilankulam (Velankulam, Vellankulam): Erupotama: Kudakachchakodiya (Kaccatkodi) village.

POSITION: (If at Kudakachchakodiya), (unspecified horizontal precision error)

N 08°43': E 080°33' / N 8.71666667°: E 80.55° (unspecified coordinate source).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Parker, H. 1909.

A group of at least 44 troglodyte »caves« (man-made rock chambers used for religious purposes), which contain ancient inscriptions (note 1), are situated at »Kaccatkodi [note 2], a mile and a half [2.5 km or so] south of Erupotana« (note 3).

Compare the caves on →Jambu Well Malai.

NOTE 1: PARKER (1909: 432 inscription 43): »South cave (b). This is another example of ' Paeraeli Basa/ When the letters are correctly arranged it becomes Nele hasati dicu taba. It is read from right to left. The Cave of the workman Cudi Tissa.«

PARKER (1909: 434): »In the inscriptions at the Kaccatkodi caves, No. 44 belongs to a Pamatissa who was also the son of a chief called Nandika.«

PARKER (1909: 435 figure 152): »Cave Temple, Kaccatkodi.«

NOTE 2: »Kaccatkodi« (PARKER 1909: 432) is suspected to correspond to a village of Kachchakodiya (not identified) as there is a reservoir Kachchakodi Kulam

(N 08°45': E 080°14' WGS84) and a village of Kudakachchakodiya (N 08°43':

E 080°33' WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) south-west of the reservoir Erupotana Wewa (N 08°48': E 080°35') on AMS sheet NC44-14.

NOTE 3: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) lists no place called Erupotana but the reservoir (water tank) Erupotana Wewa N 08°48': E 080°35' (WGS84).

KADUWELA ROCKTEMPLE

or: Kaduwella Felsentempel

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural sacred cave or rock shelter (temple cave) in granite (HAECKEL 1882 edited 1926: 52).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Western province: Colombo district: Kelani Ganga (Kelany river) area: Kaduwela (Kaduwella) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°55'52":

E 079°58'25" / N 6.93111111°: E 79.97361111° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Haeckel, Ernst 1882, 6th edition 1922.

Talipot palms / *Corypha umbraculifera* (note 1) flanked a flight of steps ascending to a forest covered hill to a place of frequent pilgrimages. Here, in the back of a pillared hall (mandapam) at the foot of a huge rock, a wide natural »grotto« extends deep into the underside of an overhanging mass of granite. The modified natural temple cave is probably enlarged by man and contains a colossal statue of a recumbent Buddha cut from the living rock exposed on the back wall.

SITUATION: HAECKEL (1882 edited 1922: 47) places the village of »Kaduwella« or Kaduwela (note 2) above the left (south) bank of the »Kelanyfluss« or Kelani Ganga (note 3) at a travelling distance of »zehn englische Meilen« (10 miles or 16.08 km) or two to three hours by one-horse calash (note 4) from the Whist Bungalow (near Colombo) along a route east towards »Awisawella« (note 5) and fort »Ruanwella« or Rawanwella / Ruwanwella (note 6). HAECKEL (1882 edited 1922: 52-53) reached the sacred cave site and the cult spot by wading several ditches and walking through fairly light forest (colourful butterflies and many birds, especially beautiful woodpeckers and wood doves) of *Terminalia* and *Sapindae*, containing *Tectona grandis* (teak trees) and a few fine examples of *Euphorbia antiquorum* (giant spurge), to a wooded hill: »Nachdem wir mehrere Gräben durchwatet hatten,

wanderten wir durch liches Gehölz auf einem reizenden Pfade aufwärts zu einem bewaldeten Hügel, der durch einen Buddhatempel berühmt ist, den Gegenstand vieler Wallfahrten. Wir trafen dabei auf mehrere Hüttengruppen, welche im dichten Waldesschatten unter den säulengleichen Stämmen riesiger Bäume (Terminalien und Sapinden) wie Kinderspielzeuge aussahen. Weiterhin kamen wir auf eine sonnige Lichtung, in der bunte Schmetterlinge und Vögel in großer Zahl umherflogen, besonders schöne Spechte und Walddauben. Endlich führte uns eine Treppe zwischen Talipotpalmen aufwärts zu dem Tempel. Dieser liegt ungemein malerisch mitten im hohen Walde, unter dem Schutz eines gewaltigen Granitfelsens verborgen. ... Der Rückweg vom Felsentempel nach Kaduwella führte uns durch einen anderen Teil des Waldes, der wieder eine Anzahl neuer Insekten, Vögel und Pflanzen zeigte: unter anderen den berühmten Tiekbaum (*Tectona grandis*) sowie einige Riesenexemplare der kaktusförmigen Wolfsmilch (*Euphorbia antiquorum*) mit nackten, blaugrünen prismatischen Ästen. Der letzte Teil des Weges, durch sumpfige Wiesenflächen, war tüchtig heiß, und nach der Rückkehr in das Rasthaus war unser erstes ein Schwimmbad im Flusse, eine herrliche Erquickung, auf welche das nachfolgende fröhliche Frühstück doppelt mundete.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION (HAECKEL 1882 edited 1922: 52): »Eine weite, natürliche Grotte, die wahrscheinlich künstlich erweitert ist, geht tief in die Unterseite der überhängenden Felsmasse hinein. Die Säulenhalle des Tempels (mit sechs Rundbogen an der Frontseite, drei an der schmalen Giebelseite) ist so in die Grotte hineingebaut, daß der nackte Felsen nicht allein die hintere Wand des Tempels bildet, sondern auch das Material für die liegende, and letztere angelehnte Kolossalstatue des Buddha selbst. ... Eine Felsentreppe hinter dem Tempel führt auf die obere Fläche des Felsens hinauf, von der man eine hübsche Aussicht über das benachbarte waldige Hügelland und weiterhin über die Ebene bis zum Flusse hat.«
ROCK ART (wall paintings, sculpture): HAECKEL (1882 edited 1922: 52-53) utterly failed to recognise the rock art at Keduwela: »Die Figur des Gottes ist in allen Buddhatemplen, welche ich auf Ceylon besucht habe, stereotyp dieselbe, ebenso wie die monotone Wandmalerei, welche an den inneren Tempelwänden Szenen aus seiner irdischen Lebensgeschichte darstellt. Dieselbe erinnert in ihrer steifen Zeichnung und den einfachen grellen Farben vielfach an die altägyptischen Wandmalereien, obwohl sie im Einzelnen sehr verschieden sind ...«

NOTE 1: HAECKEL (1882 edited 1922: 46): »... die Riesenstämme der mächtigen Talipotpalme ... der stolzen Königin unter den Palmen von Ceylon (*Corypha umbraculifera*). Ihr ganz gerader weißer Stamm gleicht einer schlanken Marmorsäule und erreicht über 100 Fuß Höhe. Jedes einzelne von den Fächerförmigen Blättern der mächtigen Gipfelkrone bedeckt einen Halbkreis von 12 bis 16 Fuß Durchmesser, einen Flächenraum von 150 bis 200 Quadratfuß; sie finden gleich allen Teilen der Pflanze vielfache Verwendung, namentlich als Schutzdach, sind aber besonders berühmt, weil sie bei den Singhalesen früher die Stelle des Papiers ausschließlich vertraten ...«.

NOTE 2: »Kaduwella« (HAECKEL 1882 edited 1922: 46-54) corresponds to the Kaduwela (*) at N 06°55'52": E 079°58'25" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on Survey of Sri Lanka (1977 Road Map) in Colombo district.

* Not to be confused with Kaduwela (N 07°24': E 080°39' WGS84) or Kaduwela (N 07°30': E 080°50' WGS84).

NOTE 3: »Kelanyfluss« (HAECKEL 1882 edited 1922) is the Kelani Ganga N 06°58'40": E 079°52'10" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-02..

NOTE 4: The distinguished expedition-style explorer HAECKEL (1882 edited 1922: 47) considers "black Tamils (Malabaris)" second to horses: »Fast alle Reit- und Kutschpferde der Insel werden vom Indischen Festlande oder von Australien eingeführt, da die Pferdezucht auf Ceylon selbst nicht gedeiht, europäische Pferde aber das Klima sehr schlechth vertragen und bald unbrauchbar werden. Die kleinen Ponys von Birma laufen vortrefflich, wenn sie auch nicht lange aushalten; mit zehn englischen Meilen (2-3 Fahrstunden) ist ihre Leistungsfähigkeit in der Regel erschöpft. Die Kutscher sind gewöhnlich schwarze Tamils (Malabaren), in weiße Jacken gekleidet, mit rotem Turban; sie laufen mit erstaunlicher Ausdauer hinter dem Wagen her oder stehen nur zeitweise auf dessen Trittbrett; sie müssen außerdem beständig laut ausrufen ...« .

NOTE 5: »Awisawella« (HAECKEL 1882 edited 1922: 47) corresponds to Avissawella N 06°57'11": E 080°13'06" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on Survey of Sri Lanka (1977 Road Map) in Colombo district or in Kegalla district.

NOTE 6: »Ruanwella« (HAECKEL 1882 edited 1922: 47) corresponds to Rawanwella (APA map, Nelles, circa 1984 undated) and Ruwanwella (N 07°02'44": E 080°15'14" WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on Survey of Sri Lanka (1977 Road Map) in Kegalla district.

Höhle von

KALODAY

see: Cave of →Ekiyirian

A natural cave or rock shelter.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Sarasin, Fritz 1931: 54.

Höhle von

KALODAY 2

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

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

POSITION: Representative WGS84 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error ±10 km) N 07°10': E 081°05' / N 7.16666667°: E 81.08333333° (mere guesswork).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Sarasin, Fritz 1931.

An archaeologically barren rock shelter or cave of unknown dimensions is mentioned by SARASIN (1931: 54) from near Kaloday.

KALU GALGE

see: Alu Galge (Tellulla)

A natural rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Kirindi Oya: Damba kota aré area: Tellulla / Telulla.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1908: 1-15.

KALUKOLA DENIYA CAVE

or: Kalukoladeniya

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle (Kegalla)

district: Kalukoladeniya (Kalukola Deniya): Akiriyagala.

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 or Everest 1830 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error) N 07°15': E 080°20' / N 7.25°: E 80.33333333° (unspecified coordinate source).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980, 1992.

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

A cave or rock shelter without identified shape or dimensions (Brooks 1995 Mss, item no. 24) is said to have yielded, on archaeological excavation, one of the first stone celts or adzes of Sri Lanka.

SITUATION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 254; 1983: 256): »The Kalukoladeniya cave [note 2] is situated close to Akiriyagala [note 3], near Kegalla [N 07°15'11": E 080°21']. Unlike most caves in this part of the country, it has no association with Buddhist history. ...exploration of its floor yielded a stone celt of fine grained crystalline rock. The celt is believed to belong to a late Stone Age industry.«

CULTURAL HISTORY - Archaeology (DERANIYAGALA, S.U. 2002): »The extreme rarity of stone celts in Sri Lanka (An excellent specimen on chert has been discovered in the Samanala-wewa explorations around Kinchigune [note 4]; G.Juleff 1990, pers. comm.), despite the occasional availability of fine-grained igneous rocks such as dolerite for their manufacture, suggests that functionally they were not essential for the subsistence economy: the felling of trees and the tilling of the ground were probably not vital operations, unlike in a Neolithic economy (Despite the evidence for barley and oats cultivation on the Horton Plains at 10'000 - 7,500 BP, it is noteworthy that stone celts have not been found.«

NOTE 1: Concerning the position of »Kalukola Deniya« or »Kalukoladeniya« within the limits of AMS sheet NB44-02 (Kegalle), the Internet website

<www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) gives us a choice of N 07°01': E 080°30' Koladeniya, an estate N 07°20': E 080°40' Alakoladeniya N 07°29': E 080°20' Alakoladeniya N 07°29': E 080°24' Alakoladeniya N 07°30': E 080°24' Madige Alakoladeniya N 07°21': E 080°08' Puskoladeniya N 07°15': E 080°24' Wekoladeniya.

NOTE 3: »Akiriyagala« is not identified as it is neither listed on

<www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) nor in IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 25) or in EICHER (2007: India Road Atlas.- index).

NOTE 4: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) lists no Kinchigune from Kegalla district, only one Kinchigune N 06°11': E 080°45' (WGS84) in Hambantota district and another Kinchigune N 06°41': E 080°46' (WGS84) in Balangoda district.

KAMARIKAGALA 'ROCK CAVE'

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Kukuranpola village.

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 coordinates (approximate horizontal precision error ±10 km) N 06°41': E 081°12' / N 6.68333333°: E 81.2° (unspecified coordinate source).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A man-made 'rock cave' of dubious nature (a natural cave or a 'cave' temple = a

man-made, rock-cut chamber used for religious purposes?).

SITUATION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 253; 1983: 255): South-east of Wellawaya (N 06°44': E 081°06') and south-west of Buttala (N 06°45': E 081°14'), and at a walking distance of 10 km from the village of Kukuranpola (N 06°41': E 081°12'). **APPROACH**: About 4 km along rough road (parallel to the Wellawaya - Hambantota road) from Buttala southward (via Galge to Kataragama) leaves a path to the right (west) and leads via Kukuranpola to Tellula (on the Wirawela - Wellawaya road). An alternative route is to turn off a path to the south of the Wellawaya - Buttala road at the 144th milepost (km 231.7). This 3 km long path leads also to Kukuranpola.

KANAÁTAWELA GALGE

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Batticaloa district: Maha Oya: Nuwaragala area: Pollebadda / Pollebedda: Kanaátawela.

POSITION: Representative WGS84 or Everest 1830 coordinates (estimated horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 07°30': E 081°25' / N 7.5°: E 81.41666667° (mere guesswork).

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

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

A rock shelter (SARASIN & SARASIN 1908) situated at a distance of 20 walking minutes from →Wauwuwela Galge in the south-east of Maha Oya (N 07°32': E 081°21'). Compare the →Nuwaragala Caves (N 07°29': E 081°26').

KARAMBAGALA CAVE

Unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made painted cave, rock shelter or rock-cut chamber.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Hambantota district: Walawe Ganga: Siyambalagoda - Ridiyagama area: Mahapelessa: Karambagala & Pilamagala / Pillamagala.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 06°14': E 081°00' / N 6.23333333°: E81° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

The unspecified Karambagala cave is famous for its paintings (rock art), the »the remarkable pre-Christian (200 B.C.) murals discovered by the renowned Ceylonese painter L.T.P. Manjusri« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 69).

SITUATION: (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 69): At the rocky sentinel of Karambagala (note 1) »beyond« (north? of) Ridiyagama Tank (note 2).

CAVE POTENTIAL: »Still further beyond is the jungle hermitage of Madunagala [see: →Madunagala Caves, Pilamagala / Pillamagala] and the hot springs of Mahapalessa« (N 06°15': E 080°59').

NOTE 1: According to BROHIER, R.L. (in CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 253; 1983: 255), Karambagala is »... that prehistoric upheaval of stone ... which seems to have haphazardly burst out of this bleak tangle of grassy glade and scrubby plain.«

NOTE 2: Compare the approach to →Madunagala Caves (Pilamagala / Pillamagala). CEYLON TRAVELLER (1983: 69), WGS84 coordinates after <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003): Approaching from Ambalantota (N 06°07': E 081°01', sheet NB44-07), »cross over the bridge over the broad Walawe

Ganga ... At a busy junction [Dehigahalande junction?] ahead is a road to the left which leads to ... Ridiyagama ... [N 06°13': E 080°59', NB44-06; delicious curd and treacle, large and beautiful tank] ... Beyond this tank [N 06°12'32": E 080°59'08", NB44-06] are the murals discovered in the Karambagala cave. Still further beyond is the jungle hermitage of Madunagala and the hot springs of Mahapalessa [N 06°15': E 080°59', NB44-06].«

Höhle von

KATARAGAM

see: Dagaba Galge (Ranagiri)

A modified natural troglodyte rock shelter.

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.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Sarasin, Fritz 1931: 43; Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1908: 1-15.

KATUGAHA GALGE

or: Buttala Cave; or: Meminnahela Galge

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Buttala village: Meminnahela ridge.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°49': E 081°15' / N 6.81666667°: E 81.25° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980; Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1939.

An unspecified sacred cave or rock shelter of historical interest (note 1), possibly identical either with →Meminnahela Galge or with →Meminnahela Galge 2.

SITUATION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 242; 1983: 244): At an unspecified location somewhere in the vicinity of the village of »Katuha Galge« (CEYLON TRAVELLER) or Katugahagalge (note 2), which lies at an unspecified distance approximately north of the cave of →Yudaganawa, and a little more than a mile and a half (2.5 km) along a minor road north of Buttala (N 06°45': E 081°14'), which itself lies some 15 or 18 km from Monaragala (N 06°52': E 081°21') on the road approximately NNE to Ratnapura (N 06°40'58": E 080°23'57" WGS84).

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1908: Fritz and Paul Sarasin excavate (SARASIN & SARASIN 1939; S.U. DERANIYAGALA 1980: 155).

NOTE 1: SARASIN & SARSIN (1939: 160-161). Listed by S.U. DERANIYAGALA (1980: 155) and Brooks (1995 Mss: no. 8).

NOTE 2: Katugahagalge N 06°49': E 081°15' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

KATUWANNAWA "ROCK CAVES"

A man-made troglodyte rock-cut chambers (hermitages).

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

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 coordinates (assumed horizontal precision error ±2500 m) N 07°45': E 080°15' / N 7.75°: E 80.25° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: unidentified; AMS sheet: NB44-02.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Parker, H. 1909.

Two »small rock-caves« (PARKER 1909: 258) or troglodyte meditation retreat cells (man-made rock chambers) «prepared for the monks.»

SITUATION (PARKER 1909: 258): At one village of »Katuwannawa« (note 1), which is said to lie at a travelling distance of »two miles« (about 3 km) »north of the junction [probably near N 07°42': E 080°16'] of the Kimbulwana-oya [note 2] with the Daeduru-oya [note 3], which still bears the name of Siriwaddhana-nuwara.«

NOTE 1: »Katuwannawa« (PARKER 1909: 258) as such is not identified unless it has something to do with the pair of neighbouring »tanks« (water reservoirs) Katuwannawa Wewa (N 07°43': E 080°18' WGS84) and, a little further west, Maha Katuwannawa Wewa (N 07°43': E 080°17' WGS84). NOTE 2: Kimbulwana Oya N 07°42': E 080°16' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 3: Dedura Oya N 07°36'09": E 079°47'25" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

KEERIMALAI CAVE

Unexplored and not mapped natural pothole cave and well / spring in upper Lower Miocene (Burdigalian) Jaffna limestone.

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

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 09°49': E 080°00' / N 09.81666667°: E 80.° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Kukla, Jiri 1958.

A »new cave« (note 1), complete with a small underground lake, was revealed a few years ago near the cement factory at Keerimalai (N 09°49': E 080°00') in the Jaffna peninsula (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 249; 1983: 250). According to KUKLA (1958: 169), there is a cave in »Keerimalai ... giving 1600 litres of fresh water per minute.«

NOTE 1: Compare →Manipay Sinkhole and →Hadiu jaskynu.

KEERIMALAI SNAKE CAVE

or: Hadiu jaskynu pri Kerimalai, Hadia jaskyna pri Kirimalai, Snake Cave

Explored and mapped natural cave in upper Lower Miocene (Burdigalian) Jaffna limestone.

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

POSITION: (If at the village of Keerimalai / Kirimalai itself), Representative WGS84 coordinates (estimated horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 09°49': E 080°00' / N 09.81666667°: E 80.° (mere guesswork).

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Mitter, Pavol 1979a, 1978.

An about 1.5 m high and a metre wide cave entrance, which faces an unspecified direction, gives access to 19.5 m of rift cave passages.

ETYMOLOGY: The Slovene caver Pavol MITTER (1979a: 156-157) reported the amazing case of a cave with an unexpected Slovene name in a Tamil / Sinhala speaking country: »Hadia jaskyna pri Kirimalai« (MITTER 1979a: 156-157) or »Hadiu jaskynu pri Kerimalai / Snake Cave by Kirimalai« (MITTER 1978: 147).

SITUATION: At an unspecified location somewhere in the vicinity of the village of Keerimalai (N 09°49': E 080°00') on the Jaffna Peninsula.

CAVE DESCRIPTION (note 1): The so-called »Snake Cave« consists of an about

12 m long horizontal cave developed along two faults along »190/65« and »184/85« (without unit but rather grade than degree). The entrance, about 1.5 m high and a meter wide, leads to a chamber from where two branches continue. The south-eastern one ends some 7.5 m from the entrance in a wall, and the southern one runs some 12 m from the entrance into an impenetrable fissure. The more or less horizontal floor, mostly covered with sand and soil with a few fallen rocks and one larger boulder, is partly covered with a shallow pool in the distal end of the southern branch.

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1979: Pavol Mitter and Milan Liska explored and mapped (MITTER 1978, 1979a, 1979b).

NOTE 1: MITTER (1979a: 156-157) provides a cave description in Slovene, complete with a tiny cave plan.

KEERIMALAI WELL

see: Tidal Well (Keerimalai)

A natural pothole cave and well / spring.

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Cooray, P. Gerald 1967: 71, 263 fig. 93.

Cave of

KHIDR

or: Grotto of Chidr, Khidr, Khizr

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. 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 Lee, Samuel 1829; edited by Leicht, Hans 1974a, 1974b, 1975, 1982, 1999); Skeen, William 1870 reprinted 1997.

An troglodyte "cave" (possibly a natural rock shelter or, perhaps, a man-made rock chamber) is associated with the mythical Khidr (note 1), Chidr (note 2), or Khizr (note 3), Khwaja the Green One (note 4) of Arabic / Islamic tradition. The spacious cave is used as a halting place for pilgrims: »This cave lies in a spacious place, where there is a spring which is also called by his name [note 5]; it is full of fish, but no one catches them. Close to this there are two tanks cut in the rock on either side of the path« (Ibn BATTUTA edited by GIBB & BECKINGHAM 1994: 853-855).

SITUATION: Above the tenth chain (note 6) on the southwestern ascent to the »Mountain of Sarandip« (Adam's Peak or Sri Pada (Pali, Sinhala, etc, pars pro toto for: The Foot) of whoever's supernatural authority is required), locally: Pidurutulagula N 06°48'30": E 080°29'53": 2242.3 m asl).

NOTE 1: BECKINGHAM (1994 editor the GIBB 1929 edition of Ibn BATTUTA: 854, 855): »At the grotto of Khidr the pilgrims leave their belongings and ascend thence to the summit of the mountain ... It is customary for the pilgrims to stay at the grotto of Khidr for three days ...«

NOTE 2: LEICHT (1999 editor of Ibn Battuta: 201) transcribes and translates »Chidr

Grotte.«

NOTE 3: GIBB (1929 editor of Ibn Battuta reproduced 1998: 259) transcribes and translates »grotto of Khidr« as does LEE (1829 editor of Ibn Battuta: 189-190): »... the cave of Khizr, in which there is a large space.«

NOTE 4: CROOKE, William (1927 editor of Mrs B. [Begum?] Meer HASSAN ALI, 1832: Observations on the Mussulmauns of India) letter 11 footnote 29): »Khwaja Khizr, 'the green one', a water spirit ...« LEE (1829 editor of Ibn Battuta: 189-190): »Various are the opinions of the Orientals as to this personage, whether he was a prophet, a wali, a saint, or an angel; whether he was Moses, Jeremiah, Elias, Elisha, St. George, &c. &c. However, all agree in thinking very highly of him; some believing him in heaven, others still on earth, but invisible. Mr. Hamaker, in his notes on the "Liber de expugnatione Memphidiis et Alexandriae" has perhaps given the greatest and most authentic variety of opinions about him. See pp. 161-2, with the authorities there cited.«

NOTE 5: Identified by SKEEN (1870: 228 reprinted 1997).

NOTE 6: GIBB (1929 edition reproduced 1998: 258-259) gives an abridged description of approach and situation; BECKINGHAM (1994: 853-854) more details: »There are two tracks on the mountain leading to the Foot [pars pro toto for: footprint, on the peak]. The Mama track [ascending from Maskeliya northeast of Adam's Peak] is easy and is the route by which the pilgrims return, but anyone who goes by that way is not considered by them to have made the pilgrimage at all. The Baba track [ascending from Kuruvita in the south-west] is difficult and stiff climbing. At the foot of the mountain where the darwaza is there is a cave, which is ascribed also to Iskandar [see: Cave of the →Sultan], and a spring of water. Former generations cut a sort of stairway on the mountain, and fixed iron stanchions on it, to which they attached chains for climbers to hold on by. There are ten such chains, two at the foot of the hill by the darwaza [GIBB 1929 reproduced 1998: 258-259 translates "threshold"], seven successive chains farther on, and the tenth is the "Chain of the Profession of Faith", so called because when one reaches it and looks down to the foot of the hill, he is seized by apprehensions and recites the profession of faith for fear of falling. When you climb past this chain you find a badly kept track. From the tenth chain to the grotto of Khidr is seven miles.«

Cave of

KHIZR

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 / Pidurutalagala 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 Lee, Samuel 1829: 189-190.

Cave at

KITULGALA

→Beli Lena (Kitulgala) or: Belilena, Beli-lena

A natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle (Kegalla) district: Kitulgala village: Ing Oya estate.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1987, 1992.

KIWULEYA "ROCK CAVE"

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural or man-made cave, rock shelter or rock-cut chamber.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Westminster Abbey ridge area: Siyambalanduwa: Kiwuleya.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°55': E 081°30' / N 6.91666667°: E 81.5° <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.

The unspecified »rock cave« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 252; 1983: 254) at Kiwuleyaya (note 1) is associated with one Nanbanna Vihara / Nanbanna Vihare (note 2).

SITUATION: In the north of Siyambalanduwa (N 06°54': E 081°33', sheet NB44-03) and some 6 km west of Westminster Abbey (N 07°02': E 081°32') on the road to Baduluwela (N 07°05': E 081°26') in the Sellaka Oya Sanctuary.

NOTE 1: Kiwuleyaya N 06°55': E 081°30' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-03.

NOTE 2: Nanbanna Vihare N 06°55': E 081°30' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-03.

KORATOTA "CAVE DWELLING"

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Western province: Colombo district: Koratota village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°55'00": E 080°00'00" / N 6.91666667°: E 80.° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A man-made »cave dwelling« (rock-cut chambers used for monastic troglodyte purposes) reports CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 249; 1983: 251) from somewhere at Koratota (N 06°55': E 080°00' WGS84), a village that lies at a travelling distance of about 20 km approximately south-west from Colombo city (Fort Railroad Station at N 06°56'01": E 079°51'01" WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

KOSGALLA CAVES

Unexplored and not mapped natural or man-made caves or rock-cut chambers.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Ratnapura: Kosgalla.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°44': E 080°21' / N 6.73333333°: E 80.35° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of Ceylon (One Inch series) sheet: Ratnapura; AMS sheet: NB44-04.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1983.

Broadly said »Highly impressive caves at Kosgalla« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 154) of unspecified nature or character may consist of a complex, natural cave (note 1) or of a group man-made rock chambers.

SITUATION: Somewhere at that village of Kosgalla (note 2), which lies at a travelling distance of »five miles« (8 km north-west) from the "RH" (Rest House) at Ratnapura (N 06°40'58": E 080°23'57" WGS84).

NOTE 1: Compare the impressive →Istripura Cave, the 3rd, at Kosgolla (sic! not Kosgalla), .

NOTE 2: Kosgalla N 06°44': E 080°21' (WGS84) lies at a linear distance of 7.5 km approximately north-west from Ratnapura (N 06°40'58": E 080°23'57" WGS84).

Cave at

KUDAWA (Gilimale)

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Kudawa: Gilimale.

POSITION: Estimated WGS84 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°45': E 080°29' / N 6.75°: E 80.48333333° (unspecified coordinate source).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Cooray, P. Gerald 1967.

An unspecified cave in crystalline limestone (COORAY 1967: 97) at Kudawa (N 06°45': E 080°29') near Gilimale (N 06°44': E 080°26').

Cave at

KUDAWA (Kudave, Kuduwe)

or: Sinharaja Forest Cave

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Ratnapura district: Sinharaja Forest area: Kuduwe (Kudave, Kuduwe) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (approximate horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°26': E 080°25' / N 6.43333333°: E 80.41666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 5 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

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

A 3 m wide and 2.4 m high entrance to an estimated 5 m long single chamber in gneiss (Brooks 1995 Mss, item no. 18) is situated near a village called something along the lines of »Kudave« or »Kuduwe« (note 1) in the Sinharaja Forest (note 2).

ARCHAEOLOGY: Excavations in 1939 and 1968 were fruitless (DERANIYAGALA, S.U. 1980: 172).

NOTE 1: Neither a »Kudave« nor a »Kuduwe« (Brooks 1995 Mss) is listed on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) but a village of Kudawe N 06°26': E 080°25' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-06.

NOTE 2: Sinharaja Forest N 06°24'00": E 080°30'32" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-6.

KUDIMBI GALA GALGE

or: Kudimbegala Cave

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Amparai district: Mahalenagala: Kudimbi Gala (Kudimbegala) crag.

POSITION: (If at the Kudimbegala Dagaba itself), (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°40': E 081°45' / N 6.66666667°: E 81.75° (unspecified coordinate source).

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

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

A rock shelter displaying Sinhala fresco paintings (rock art) upon plaster together with Brahmini script, which has been engraved in the rock, is one the earliest rock art

sites in Sri Lanka (DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. 1965a: 146).

SITUATION: There is one Kudimbegala Dagaba (a spot feature and triangulation station) N 06°40': E 081°45' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

KUMBURU LENA

or: Kumburulena

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: North Western province: Kurunegala (Kurunaegala, or Seven Korles) district: Melsiripura village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°39': E 080°30' / N 7.65°: E 80.5° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

An unspecified cave or rock shelter called »Kumburulena« or Kumburu Lena (the Sanskrit "kumbh" is a water pot) is situated somewhere near Melsiripura (N 07°39': E 080°30') in Kurunegala district (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 254; 1983: 256).

KURAGALA CAVE

→Hituwa Lena

A modified natural sacred troglodyte cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Balangoda:

Diyavinna - Uggalkaltota / Ukgal Kaltota escarpment / ridge area: Kaltota:

Tanlantenna village: Kuragala / Kurugala rock.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Sri Lanka 1985; Wilson, Jane M. 1988.

KURUGALA CAVE

→Hituwa Lena

A modified natural sacred troglodyte cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Balangoda:

Diyavinna - Uggalkaltota / Ukgal Kaltota escarpment / ridge area: Kaltota:

Tanlantenna village: Kuragala / Kurugala rock.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Basset, Ralph Henry 1929; Morgan, Robert 1943: 13.

Höhle des

KURUKULLA BERGES

→Hituwa Lena

A modified natural sacred troglodyte cave and fabulous tunnel.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Balangoda:

Diyavinna - Uggalkaltota / Ukgal Kaltota escarpment / ridge area: Kaltota:

Tanlantenna village: Kuragala / Kurugala rock.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Eliot, Charles Norton Edgcumbe 1921 reprinted 1962, 3: 389, 394; Hausig, Hans Wilhelm 1984, 5: 398.

ELIOT (1921, 3: 389) counts Kurukulla, »a goddess of riches, 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).«

Grotte près du

KURUWITA

or, perhaps: Batadomab Lena?

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave.

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

POSITION: (If within 5 km from Kuruvita), Representative WGS84 coordinates (estimated horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°46'45": E 080°22'07" /

N 6.77916667°: E 80.36861111° (mere guesswork).

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

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 25 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Siffre, Michel 1975.

A good / attractive / inspiring cave entrance (20 m high and 10 wide) to less than 30 m of cave passage reported SIFFRE (1975: 21) from the base of a cliff (against which huts are built) that lies at a tiring distance uphill from Kuruwita (N 06°46'45": E 080°22'07" WGS84). This cave may be identical with →Batadomba Lena (12 m wide and 8.5 m high entrance to a 20 m long chamber).

CAVE DESCRIPTION (SIFFRE (1975: 21): »Une grotte perdue dans la montagne. Après une montée exténuante dans une forêt déjà bien déboisée par les hommes, nous arrivons à la base d'une falaise contre laquelle sont adossées des cabanes. ... la grotte n'a guère plus de trente mètres de longueur ...«

'Cave' at

KUSALANA KANDA (Ru-gama)

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Batticaloa district: "Ru-gama" (Rugam, Rugama, Rukam, Rukambutur, Rukamputur, Urukam): "Kusalana-kanda".

POSITION: (If at Rugama / Rukam itself), WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°39': E 081°29' / N 7.65°: E 81.48333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Parker, H. 1909.

»Through the kindness of my friend Mr. F. Lewis of the Forest Department in Ceylon, I am able to add a recently found inscription cut at a cave at Kusalana-kanda [note 1], near Ru-gama [note 2], in the Eastern Province. It was discovered and copied by his Forest Ranger ... a facsimile [Fig. No. 151], and a transliteration and tentative translation [note 3] of it as it stands in the hand-copy sent to me« (PARKER 1909: 445).

NOTE 1: »Kusalana-kanda« (PARKER 1909) is not identified. Not at all in the Eastern Province there is the estate Koslankande N 06°45': E 081°01' (WGS84) in Badulla district (Eastern Central province) and the village of Kusalaganagama N 08°01': E 080°31' (WGS84) in Anuradhapura district (Northern Central province).

NOTE 2: »Ru-gama« (PARKER 1909) is not identified unless it has something in common with the town of Rugam, Rugama, Rukam, Rukambutur, Rukamputur or Urukam N 07°39': E 081°29' (WGS84) on AMS sheet NB44-03.

NOTE 3: PARKER (1909: 445 inscription 66): »Upaja Naga p(u)te Raja Abaye nama tata-p(u)te Gamani Tisa narnate nakarate sudasane sagasa. Born the son (of) Naga (and) by King Abhaya named (his) own son (the prince) named Gamani Tissa has prepared the 'Beautiful' (cave) of the Community. This agrees so accurately with the account in the Maha-vansa (i, p. 129) of Watta-Gamini Abhaya's adoption of the son of his brother, King Khallata-Naga, that it appears to settle the question of the

identification of the sovereign called Gamini-Tissa, who is thus Mahacula
Maha-Tissa.«

KUVENI LENA

or: Cave of Wijayo and Kuveni

Unexplored and not mapped fabulous or natural sacred cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern province: Jaffna district.

POSITION: Not known.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Mahanamo 459 - 477; Tennent, James
Emerson 1860; Turnour, George 1837.

A fabulous closed depression, complete with a pool of water, is mentioned in the 7th chapter of the ancient Pali chronicle Mahavansa (note 1) dating back to the 5th century. TENNENT (1860, 1: 332): »Wijayo and his followers, having made good their landing [on Sri Lanka in ca. 563 BC], are met by a "devo" (a divine spirit), who blesses them and ties a sacred thread as a charm on the arm of each. One of the band presently discovers the princess in the person of a devotee, seated near a tank [water reservoir], and she being a magician (Yakkhini) imprisons him and eventually the rest of his companions in a cave [note 2]. ... all these persons not returning, Wijayo, becoming alarmed, equipping himself with the five weapons of war, proceeded after them, and examined the delightful pond: he could perceive no footsteps but those leading down into it, and there he saw the princess. It occurred to him his retinue must surely have been seized by her, and he exclaimed, 'Pray, why dost not thou produce my attendants?' 'Prince,' she replied, 'from attendants what pleasure canst thou derive? drink and bathe ere thou departest.' Seizing her by the hair with his left hand, whilst with his right he raised his sword, he exclaimed, 'Slave, deliver my followers or die.' The Yakkhini terrified, implored for her life; 'Spare me, prince, and on thee will I bestow sovereignty, my love, and my service.' In order that he might not again be involved in difficulty he forced her to swear, and when he again demanded the liberation of his attendants she brought them forth, and declaring 'these men must be famishing,' she distributed to them rice and other articles procured from the wrecked ships of mariners, who had fallen a prey to her. A feast follows, and Wijayo and the princess retire to pass the night in an apartment which she causes to spring up at the foot of a tree, curtained as with a wall and fragrant with incense« (note 3).

NOTE 1: TENNENT (1860) spells »Mahawanso.«

NOTE 2: TURNOUR has noticed the strong similarity between this story and Homer's account of the landing of Ulysses in the island of Circe (Odys. x. l. 343). The resemblance is so striking that it is difficult to conceive that the Singhalese historian of the 5th century was entirely ignorant of the works of the European father of poetry.

NOTE 3: TENNENT (1860, 1.iii Note): »It is impossible not to be struck with a curious resemblance between this description and that in the 10th book of the Odyssey, where Eurylochus, after landing, returns to Ulysses to recount the fate of his companions, who, having wandered towards the palace of Circe, had been imprisoned after undergoing transformation into swine. Ulysses hastens to their relief, and having been provided by Mercury with antidotes, which enabled him to resist the poisons of the sorceress, whom he discovers in her retreat, the story proceeds: She spake, I, drawing from beside my thigh The faulchion keen, with death denouncing looks, Rush'd on her, she, with a shrill scream of fear, Ran under my raised arm, seized fast my knees, And in winged accents plaintive thus began.

Who, whence thy city, and thy birth declare. Amazed I see thee with that potion
drenched, Yet unenchanted: never man before Once passed it through his lips and
lived the same. ... Sheath again Thy sword, and let us on my bed recline, Mutual
embrace, that we may trust henceforth Each other without jealousy or fear. The
goddess spake, to whom I thus replied: Oh Circe, canst thou bid me meek become,
And gentle, who beneath thy roof detain'st My fellow-voyagers ... No, trust me, never
will I share thy bed, Till first, oh goddess, thou consent to swear That dread,
all-binding oath, that other harm Against myself, thou wilt imagine none. I spake,
she, swearing as I bade, renounced All evil purpose, and her solemn oath
Concluded, I ascended next her bed« (COWPER's Odyssey, B. x, p. 392).

LAKSAPANA FALLS CAVE

or: Laxapana Falls Cave

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Kandy district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagula - Norton Bridge area: Maskeliya Oya valley: Laksapana / Laxapana Falls.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°54': E 080°30' / N 6.9°: E 80.5° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Cooray, P. Gerald 1967.

A »magnificent cave« (COORAY 1967: 97) in Precambrian (Khondalite series) limestone is just about visible behind the 115 m (377 feet) high Laksapana Falls (Laxapana Falls).

SITUATION: Laksapana Falls (N 06°54': E 080°30'), on the northern fringe of the Adam's Peak Wilderness Sanctuary, lie a short distance south-west of Norton Bridge (N 06°54'01": E 080°31'04" WGS84). APPROACH: »To reach it involves a steep but rewarding descent« (COORAY 1967: 97).

CAVE DESCRIPTION: COORAY (1967: 97): »This is a magnificent cave, partly occupied by a large pool, and what can be seen of it is thirty to forty feet [9 to 12 m] in height. It is not possible to get into this cave, or even very near to it. One can only stand at a distance on the huge, rather slippery boulders that lie strewn about, and catch a glimpse through falling spray of a scene as awe-inspiring and silently majestic as something from a Rider Haggard story« (note 1). Reprinted in CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 244, 1983: 246).

NOTE 1: The very simple and popular victorian Rider Haggard (Sir Henry Rider Haggard 1856-1925: King Solomon's Mines.- London, 1885) penned a romantic African adventure which played for the English the role that Emilio Salgari played for the Italians and Karl May for the Germans: The superior civilized goodman abroad has daring problems with low standing bad natives but wins in the end.

LAXAPANA FALLS CAVE

→Laksapana Falls Cave

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Kandy district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagula - Norton Bridge area: Maskeliya Oya valley: Laksapana / Laxapana Falls.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974: 244, 1983: 246; Cooray, P. Gerald 1967: 97.

LENAGALA

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Sabaragamuwa province: Kegalle (Kegalla) district: Warakapola village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°13'33": E 080°12'09" / N 7.22583333°: E 80.2025° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

An unspecified cave or rock shelter called »Lenagala« (Lena Gala) is situated somewhere near Warakapola (N 07°13'33": E 080°12'09" WGS84

<www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) in Kegalla district (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 254; 1983: 256).

LUCKYLAND ESTATE CAVE

or: Luck Land Estate Cave

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Badulla district: Luckyland (Lucky Land) Estate.

POSITION: WGS84 (assumed horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°59': E 080°55' / N 6.98333334°: E 80.91666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 40 m. Vertical range: Allegedly ± 40 m (+0m / -40m).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Siffre, Michel 1975.

A pothole cave entrance leads to rift pot (note 1) in crystalline limestone, which is slippery from bat guano, and descends an estimated 40 m down to a floor of fallen boulders. According to SIFFRE (1975: 30, 34, 38-39), the riftpot is controlled by a geological disturbance and originates from »tectonical« (more likely: from gravitational) dislocation (note 2).

SITUATION: On the one hand side, SIFFRE (1975: 34) reports this pothole cave to lie in one way or another in the vicinity of Ratnapura (N 06°40'58": E 080°23'57" WGS84) but on the other hand in an anonymous limestone mountain (unidentified), which rise beyond an anonymous river (no name mentioned) and somewhere near an anonymous village (unidentified) in the vicinity of the »Lucky Land« tea estate. The problem is, that the Luckyland estate comes in two distinct sections, which both are far from the town of Ratnapura in Badulla district: N 06°59': E 080°55' Luckyland, the estate proper, and N 07°34': E 080°41' Luckylandwatta, a section of the former.

CAVE LIFE: SIFFRE (1975: 38) noticed bats (Chiroptera) and bat guano.

EXPLORATION HISTORY: A so-called »M.« (= Monsieur? for P.E.P.?) Deraniyagala (naturalist, Natural History Museum, Colombo) told the cave name to Caldera and Michel SIFFRE (1975: 34). 1975.03.15: A local guide (unidentified) showed the entrance to Michel SIFFRE (1975: 38) who descended and explored.

NOTE 1: SIFFRE (1975: 30) gives one photograph showing the entrance of the shaft.

NOTE 2: SIFFRE (1975: 38): »Il s'agissait d'une espèce de large diaclase située au milieu d'une plantation et d'une profondeur de quatre-vingts mètres environ. Dès premiers mètres, je dus descendre en escalade sur des roches noichâtres

recouvertes de guano. Les blocs étaient très glissants et à plusieurs reprises je fis des chutes heureusement sans gravité. Après dix minutes de progression, j'étais couvert d'excréments de chauves-souris. Je ne fus pas long à apercevoir celles-ci ... Je continuai ma progression tout au long de la paroi droite de la cavité à la recherche d'éventuelles galeries adjacentes. Mais rien. Uniquement le voûte rocheuse qui rejoignant un sol de gros éboulis.»

LUCKYLAND ESTATE TEMPLE CAVE

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural sacred cave (temple cave) in crystalline Precambrian (Khondalite series) Limestone. LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Badulla district: Luckyland (Lucky Land) Estate.

POSITION: WGS84 (assumed horizontal precision error ± 5 km) N 06°59': E 080°55' / N 6.98333334°: E 80.91666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Siffre, Michel 1975.

A kind of »grotte-temple« (natural temple cave in crystalline limestone) was understood to be sacred to an unspecified deity (SIFFRE 1975: 34).

SITUATION (SIFFRE 1975: 34): Beyond a river (no name mentioned) and at a limestone mountain (no name mentioned) in the vicinity of Ratnapura (N 06°40'58": E 080°23'57" WGS84) and somewhere near a village (no name mentioned) in the vicinity of the Lucky Land tea estate (N 06°59': E 080°55' WGS84).

LUHUNDA CAVE

→Lunuge Cave (Luhunda Cave, Lunuhinda Cave); →Nitire Cave Nalande (Pridham 1849) 1; →Nitire Cave Nalande (Pridham 1849) 2; →Nitire Cave Nalandi (Davy 1821)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Nalande (Nalande, Nalandi) village.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Strinati, Pierre & Aellan, Villy 1981: 459.

LUNU GALGE

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

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

POSITION: (If at Uggalkaltota »Ukgal Kaltota« itself), WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°38'57": E 080°52'32" / N 6.64916667°: E 80.87555556° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Brooks, Simon James 1995.

One of a series of rock shelters (note 1) which are found along the escarpment between the villages Diyavinna and »Ukgal Kaltota« or Uggalkaltota (N 06°39'13": E 080°52'32" WGS84), which lies some 20 or 25 km east-south-east of Balangoda (N 06°38'57": E 080°40'20" WGS84) and some 10 or 15 km south-south-west of Haputale (N 06°46': E 080°58').

CULTURAL HISTORY: Archaeological excavation is said to have yielded allegedly »meagre prehistoric finds« (Brooks 1995 Mss, item no. 19; after DERANIYAGALA

S.U. 1980: 172).

NOTE 1: Other rock shelters in the area are →Bambaragala Shelter, →Budugala Caves, →Diyavinna Cave, →Kurugala Cave and →Udupiyan Galge.

LUNUATUGALGE CAVE

see: Caves at →Bowata (Butawa, Buthawa) or: Lunuatu Galge

A modified natural troglodyte rock shelter (temple cave).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central or Southern province: Hambantota district or Monaragala district: Yala National Park area: Butawa (Buthawa (Bowata) village: Lunuatu Galge (Lunuatugalge).

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°31': E 081°30' / N 6.51666667°: E 81.5° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

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

One of the eight Sri Lanka "CAVE" (note 1) entries (note 2) which were listed on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) and <www.wayhoo.com> (accessed 25.05.2004).

This item is possibly identical with (one of?) the »caves« at →Bowata (Butawa, Buthawa).

ETYMOLOGY: Since the Sinhala "gala" is »a stone, a rock« and "ge" means »home, house« the cave name "Lunuatugalge Cave" translates into »Home [of] Lunuatu.«

NOTE 1: <ftp://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 Lunuatugalge 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.

LUNUGALA LENA

or: Nitre Cave (Doombera), or: Cave at Rangala, Meemoorra, Meemoore, Mimura, Mimure; or: Wavulgala Lena

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and mapped natural cave and fabulous tunnel in crystalline Precambrian (Khondalite series) limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: »Doombera« (Davy 1821) - Kandy district: Corbett's Gap / Corbets Gap: The Knuckles - Heen Ganga valley area:

»Looloowatte« (Loolwatte): Mimura / Mimure (Meemoorra, Meemora, Memora).

POSITION: Unspecified map datum probably Everest 1830 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°25'00": E 080°52'30" / N 7.41666667°: E 80.875° (PEET 1946): 610 m asl (2000 feet, CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 245) or 721 m asl (2365 feet, PEET 1946)).

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

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Approximately 58 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Cook, Elsie K. 1951; Cooray, P. Gerald 1961a, 1961b, 1967; Davy, John 1821, 1822; Keunemann, H. 1956; Leiter, N. 1948-1949; Peet, Geoffrey A. 1945, 1946; Poulier, R.S.V. 1956; Pridham, Charles 1849; Rosayro, R.A. de 1958; Uragoda, C.G. 1973; Wilson, Jane M. 1988.

UNCHECKED LITERARY SOURCES: COOK (1951: 349); COORAY (1961a, 1961b); POULIER (1956); ROSAYRO (1958).

ETYMOLOGY: The autochthonous Sinhala cave name "Lunugala Lena" translates

into »White Salt Rock Cave« but foreigners prefer to call it »Nitre Cave« of the Corbett's Gap / Corbets Gap (note 1) or »Nitre Cave« at Mimura, Mimure, Meemoorra, Meemora, and Memora (note 2).

SITUATION: In the Knuckles Wilderness (note 3) of the »Rangala range« (note 4), formerly in Doombera district.

SITUATION 1: COORAY (1967: 66, figure 24) gives a line-drawing of the Knuckles massiv as seen from Wamarapugala mountain (5116 feet = 1560 m), which shows the location of Nitre Cave on the north-western side of Kehelpothdoruwegala, a mountain rising to a height of 5016 feet (1530 m). COORAY (1967: 97): »To reach this cave is difficult but well worth the effort, and when one gets there eventually one finds a large cave with a mouth almost 12 feet [3.66 m] high, in an almost vertical cliff face.«

SITUATION 2 (URAGODA 1973: 37): »The gateway to the Knuckles region is Corbet's Gap. Of the two alternative routes available, the approach from Rangala [N 07°21'14": E 080°47'07" WGS84] is more picturesque ... The other route is from Hunasgiriya [note 5] which lies on the Kandy - Mahiyangana [note 6] road. Buses ply the first 16 km to Loolwatte [note 7] from whence it is about 5 km to Corbet's Gap where these two routes meet. [page 38] The bottom of the valley is reached by a steep meandering road 5 km long, the terminus being the village Karambaketiya [unidentified] ... Progress beyond this point is by a footpath leading to two very ancient Kandyan villages, Kaikiwela [Kaikawela?] and Mimure ... Kaikawela is probably 5.5 km from Karambaketiya, and Mimure another 2.5 km away. The path crosses the rocky upper reaches of the Heen Ganga ... [page 39] When walking from Karambaketiya to Mimure one gets distant glimpses, on the opposite mountain range across the valley, of a rock with a white patch. It marks the situation of Nitre Cave. The villagers call it Lunegala (salt rock) or Wawulagala (bat rock) ... [page 42] The take off point in the climb to Nitre Cave is a tiny hamlet of four huts called Na-ela which is about 6.5 km from Kaikawela. The track crosses the Heen Ganga and Maha Oya in quick succession ... It would be unwise not to engage a guide at Na-ela, for after an initial descent towards a jungle stream, the final climb is through trackless terrain. ... it is by holding on supple saplings that one levers himself up the gradient, almost 45 degrees steep at [page 43] places, along a track that has to be traced by cutting through the undergrowth. ... With the final few laborious steps one emerges from the fringe of the jungle directly in front of the mouth of the cave which occupies the base of a massive rock ... [page 44] On reaching Na-ela there was an alternative route to Karambaketiya and Corbet's Gap through St. Martin's Estate [note 8]. The distance ... was about 10 km, and the road did not prove difficult.«

SITUATION 3 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 243; 1983: 245): »... at an elevation of 2,000 feet on a slope of a north-easterly extension of the Knuckles range. It may be approached via Teldeniya [N 07°17'49": E 080°46'07" WGS84], Rangala [N 07°21'14": E 080°47'07" WGS84], Looloowatte [N 07°22': E 080°51'] (Corbett's Gap) and Mimure [N 07°26': E 080°50']. The cave, which is in the Knuckles Wilderness, is just over three miles [5 km] by jeep from Corbett's Gap [N 07°22': E 080°50'], the track terminating at the foot of the hill. The final climb involves and ascent over difficult terrain on a gradient of 45 degrees in some places.«

SITUATION 4 (Brooks 1995 Mss, no. 40): »From Kandy, take the A26 Teldeniya road for between 20 to 22 miles [32.2 to 35.4 km] in the direction of Rangala and turn into the valley of the Heen Ganga, a tributary to the Mahaveli Ganga.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1 (DAVY 1821: 379-380): Nitre cave of »Memoora in the Doombera ... The first view of the place was exceedingly striking. A large cave

appeared in a perpendicular face of rock about three hundred feet high crowned with a forest... The cave was two hundred feet deep [about 60 m long], and at its mouth, which was nearly semi-circular, about eighty feet [24.4 m] high and one hundred wide [25 by 30 m]. Its floor was rocky and steep, rapidly ascending inward, and its extremity was narrow and dark. To facilitate the ascent, ladders were planted in the most difficult places. [Considering the intensive nitre works] ...the cave may be considered partly natural and partly artificial.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 2 (IPRIDHAM 1849, 2: 663): »Near Meemoorra is a nitre cave of large dimensions, and striking appearance. It appears in a perpendicular face of rock, about 300 feet high, crowned with a forest. The cave is 200 feet deep, and about 80 feet high, and 100 wide at its mouth, which is nearly semi-circular. The cave is partly natural and partly artificial.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 3 (PEET 1946, with cave plan, a longitudinal and five cross sections): A 25 m wide and 11.6 m high entrance at 2365 feet (721 m asl). The north facing entrance opens to a 58 m long solitary main passage ascending by an general upward slope of 39° towards circa 160°. The cave walls show no traces of water action but flaking and rise from »... loose, deep, dusty drifts of the strong smelling bat guano, here and there crusted into nitre, brittle stuff which often occurred as pseudo rocks or walls, simulating the guano covered real rock, and which treacherously broke away as one climbed around it.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 4 (KEUNEMANN 1956: 296): A great, wide cave infested with incredible colonies of bats, the floor being spongy with their dung.

CAVE DESCRIPTION 5 (COORAY 1967: 97): »... Nitre cave in the Rangala area. To reach this cave is difficult but well worth the effort, and when one gets there eventually one finds a large cave with a mouth almost 12 feet [3.7 m] high, in an almost vertical cliff face. A platform within the main [part of the]cave forms the floor of an inner, smaller [part of the] cave, about 8 feet [2.4 m] high, the floor of which is covered with a soft, powdery, brown deposit like saw dust. This is the 'nitre' after which the cave is named; it is really the droppings (guano) of hundreds of bats which infest this and all such caves and give them their obnoxious smell.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 6 (URAGODA 1973: 43, figures 1, 2 opposite page 44): »The floor is about 15 feet [5 m] above ground level. A few rugged steps in the rock lead to a horizontally placed slab of rock that obstructs the entrance to the cave. The roof of the cave is roughly arch shaped and about 15 to 20 feet [4.6 to 6.1 m] from the floor. The main gallery, as it veers slightly to the left, narrows down considerably to end in a small elliptical opening which is beyond reach for investigation. [Keyword: fabulous tunnel:] According to folklore, this opening leads into another compartment which extends very far. From the main gallery two passages branch off to the left. The one further from the entrance is about 20 feet [6 m] long and it too ends in a dark opening beyond which is another compartment. The other passage is a short one near the entrance and it ends blindly.«

CAVE DESCRIPTION 7 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 243; 1983: 245): »The roof of the cave varies in height from 15 to about 20 feet [4.6 to 6.1 m] above the floor level. The main gallery in the cavern then narrows down to tail off in a narrow opening which is too small permit entry or further exploration. From the entrance to the cavern, passages lead off into subsidiary caves. At the left of the cavern, a spring of cool, clear water sprouts from the rock.« GEOLOGY: DAVY (1821: 32) describes the lithology of »the nitre cave near Memoora in Doombera« as a very compounded rock consisting of calcspar, felspar, quartz, mica, and talc.

CULTURAL HISTORY - Human use: The cave sediment was exploited for nitre

(saltpetre, NaNO_3). John Davy gives a chemical composition of the »nitre-rock of Memora in Doombera [DAVY 1821: 33; PRIDHAM 1849, 2: 709]« and describes the process (pages 379-380): »The workmen, whom I found at their labours, sixteen in number, were the rudest set of artificers I ever witnessed; their bodies, almost naked, were soiled with dirt, and their bushy beards and hair were matted and powdered with brown dust. When I arrived, they were occupied, not in the cave, but on the platform before it, attending to the operations that were then going on in the open air, —of filtration, evaporation, and crystallisation. The apparatus employed was curious for its simplicity and rudeness. A small stream, of water was led from a distance to the place by a pipe of bamboos; the filters were of matting, in the shape of square boxes supported by sticks; and the evaporating vessels, and, indeed, all the vessels used, were the common chatties of the country, of which a great many were assembled of various sizes. The cave may be considered partly natural and partly artificial. I was informed, that during the last fifty years, for six months during the dry season, it has been annually worked, and that each man employed was required to furnish a load of nitre, which is about sixty pounds [27.2 kg], to the royal stores.«

CAVE LIFE: PEET (1946: 93) reports bats (Chiroptera) of the »small, common cave variety«, quills of porcupine (*Hystrix* sp.), unspecified spiders and one beetle.

COORAY (1956) notes the absence of bats. URAGODA (1973: 44) reports an endless stream of medium sized bats and the apparent lack of other living creatures.

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1818, autumn: John DAVY (1821: 379-380) visited and explored the cave, investigating the exploitation of nitre / saltpetre. 1945 July: Geoffrey A. Peet, accompanied by Bollard, Neal and Anderson transported nearly a ton of camping equipment on 19 bulls and 39 native bearers to pay a visit to Nitre cave (POULIER 1956).

NOTE 1: »Corbett's Gap« (CEYLON TRAVELLER) or Corbets Gap N 07°22': E 080°50' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003), a pass on sheet NB44-02..

NOTE 2: Mimura, Mimure N 07°26': E 080°50' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on sheet NB44-02..

NOTE 3: The Knuckles (mountain) N 07°24': E 080°48' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003), culminating at 1863 m asl on sheet NB44-02.

NOTE 4: »Rangala Range« is meant to mean the range of hills above the village of Rangala N 07°21'14": E 080°47'07" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 5: »Hunasgiriya« (URAGODA 1973) or Hunnasgiriya N 07°18': E 080°51' (WGS84).

NOTE 6: Mahiyangana N 07°19': E 080°58'58" (WGS84).

NOTE 7: Looloowatte, Looloowattie, Loolwatte, estate N 07°22': E 080°51' (WGS84).

NOTE 8: Saint Martins, estate N 07°24': E 080°51' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

LUNUGALA LENA 2

Unexplored and not mapped natural cave 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).

POSITION: Unspecified map datum probably Everest 1830 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°25'00": E 080°52'30" / N 7.41666667°: E 80.875° (PEET 1946): 610 m asl (estimated).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Peet, Geoffrey A. 1946.

A little further up the ravine from →Lunugala Lena is »a low fissure a few feet across and a foot high, which [penetrates?] into the hill for a matter of some 20 ft. [6.1 m]. Possibly it connects with 'The Belfry' for it extends towards that part of Nitre Cave and is at the same level« (PEET 1946: 94).

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1945 July: Geoffrey A. Peet visited and peeped in.

LUNUGE CAVE

or: Luhunda Cave, Lunuhinda Cave; compare: →Nitre Cave Nalande (Pridham 1849) 1; →Nitre Cave Nalande (Pridham 1849) 2; →Nitre Cave Nalandi (Davy 1821)

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Nalanda (Nalande, Nalandi) village.

POSITION: Unspecified map datum probably Everest 1830 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°39'34": E 080°39'07" / N 7.65944445°: E 80.65194445° (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981): 290 m asl (barometric).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Aellen, Villy; Sket, Boris & Strinati, Pierre 2001; Brignoli, Paolo Marcello 1972; Strinati, Pierre & Aellen, Villy 1981.

Lunuge Cave (note 1) is a shallow pitch that drops to a descending chamber and several uninspiring passages characterised by numerous fallen boulders and a large amount of bat guano with associated cave fauna.

SITUATION: Somewhere near Nalanda (note 2). STRINATI & AELLEN (1981) put their »Lunuge Cave« near N 07°39'34": E 080°39'07" (unspecified map datum) and thus close to N 07°40': E 081°39' (WGS84) where <www.nima.mil/geonames> positions »Lunuhinda Cave« —one of the eight caves of Sri Lanka listed on this Internet website when accessed on 16.11.2003.

CAVE CLIMATE: Cave temperature (in the air?) 26°C (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981).

CAVE LIFE: STRINATI & AELLEN (1981) collected bats (Chiroptera: Hipposiderus sp., Rousettus sp.), frogs (Rana Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis cyanophlyctis Schneider, Ptyas Rhacophorus microtympnum), a reptile (Ptyas mucosus maximus Deraniyagala), Mollusca, Isopoda, Diplopoda, spiders (BRIGNOLI 1972: Aranea: Andasta genevensis n.sp.), Amblypyga, Collembola and Orthoptera. AELLEN, SKET & STRINATI (2001: 1977, 1978) list Myriapoda: Diplopoda: Cambalopsidae: Trachyiulus willeyi Carl 1941; Arachnida: Araneae: Theridiosomatidae: Andasta genevensium Brignoli 1972; Arachnida: Araneae: Oonopidae: Gamasomorpha cf subclathrata Simon.

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1970.01.25: Pierre Strinati and Villy Aellen visited, explored and collected cave life (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

NOTE 1: Possibly identical with the Nitre Cave no. 14 which DAVY (1821: 31 footnote) reported from »Nalandi« (Nalanda, Nalande) and also with one or the other of the two nitre caves (→Nitre Cave, Nalande) reported by PRIDHAM (1849, 2: 656) from somewhere in the vicinity of »Nalandé« (Nalanda).

NOTE 2: Nalanda N 07°40'32": E 081°38'35" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

LUNUHINDA CAVE (Nalanda)

→Lunuge Cave (Luhunda Cave, Lunuhinda Cave); →Nitre Cave Nalande (Pridham 1849) 1; →Nitre Cave Nalande (Pridham 1849) 2; →Nitre Cave Nalandi (Davy 1821)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Matale district: Nalanda (Nalande, Nalandi) village.

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

WEBSITES: <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003; <www.wayhoo.com> accessed 25.05.2004.

A certain »Lunuhinda Cave« is noted among the eight "CAVE" designations of Sri Lanka listed on the internet websites <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) and <www.wayhoo.com> (accessed 25.05.2004).

MADUNAGALA CAVES (Pilamagala, Pillamagala)

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural or man-made troglodyte caves or rock-cut chambers ('cave' dwelling / settlement, souterrain).

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Hambantota district: Walawe Ganga: Siyambalagoda - Ridiyagama area: Mahapelessa: Karambagala & Pilamagala / Pillamagala.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

The jungle hermitage Madunagala (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 69) and about 90 or more »caves« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 253; 1983: 255-256) of dubious nature are known from the rocky mass of Pilamagala (also: Pillamagala) or

→Karambagala: »Local legend has it that arhats (saints) had lived in these caves in years gone by.«

SITUATION 1 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 69): Approaching from Ambalantota (note 1), »cross over the bridge over the broad Walawe Ganga... At a busy junction [Dehigahalande junction?] ahead is a road to the left which leads to... Ridiyagama... [delicious curd and treacle, large and beautiful tank]... Beyond this tank are the murals discovered in the Karambagala cave. Still further beyond is the jungle hermitage of Madunagala and the hot springs of Mahapelessa.«

SITUATION 2 (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 253; 1983: 255-256): »Not very far from the highway that links Embilipitiya with the south, and on the right bank of the Wellawaya river, stand two rocky sentinels, Karambagala and Pillamagala. The former [the latter?] consists of a group of ninety caves or more ... Lilanagala [note 2] lies to the north of Karambagala. The two rocky masses may be approached from Siyambalagoda, about halfway between Embilipitiya and Nonagama on the south coast road. At Siyambalagoda there is a turn-off to the east, which leads to the river crossing at Bedigantota. From here a footpath leads to Mahapelessa where there are hot springs. At Mahapelessa the path divides: north to Pillamagala [also: Pilamagala] and south-east to Karambagala. The same track, via the hamlet of Habaraduwa, may also be used to visit both cave sites.«

NOTE 1: POSITIONS (all WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003): Ambalantota N 06°07'00": E 081°01'00" NB44-07; Ridiyagama N 06°13': E 080°59' NB44-06; Ridiyagama Tank N 06°12'32": E 080°59'08" NB44-06; Embilipitiya N 06°20'38": E 080°50'56" NB44-06; Nonagama N 06°07': E 080°59' NB44-06; Siyambalagoda N 06°13'44": E 080°57'03" NB44-06; Bedigantota N 06°15': E 080°57' NB44-06; Mahapelessa N 06°15': E 080°59', NB44-06; Habaraduwa N 06°14': E 081°01' NB44-07; Karambagala N 06°14': E 081°00'

NB44-06 and NB44-07; Pilamagala (Pillamagala) N 06°19': E 081°00' NB44-06 and NB44-07.

NOTE 2: »Lilanagala« (or so) is not identified as it is neither listed on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) nor in IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 25: 323) or in EICHER (2007: India Road Atlas.- index).

MAGHARAJA HÖHLE

→Dambulla Galge Cave 2 or: Maha Viharé, Maharaja 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.

MAHA ALUT LENA

→Dambulla Galge Cave 3

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.

POSITION: Not known.

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

MAHA ALUT VIHARA

→Dambulla Galge Cave 3 or: Maha Alut 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.

MAHA VIHARÈ

→Dambulla Galge Cave 2 or: Magharaja Höhle, Maharaja 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: Leclercq, Jules 1898.

The greatest and most beautiful of these temples is the »Maha Vihara« {Sanskrit: big monastery} with some fifty grand statues of Buddha and curious frescoes from different times. In other words, »Les plus grand et le plus beau de ces temples est la Maha Viharé, avec un cinquantaine de grandes statues de Boudha et de curieuses fresques restaurées á différentes époques« (LECLERCQ 1898).

MAHARAJA LENA

→Dambulla Galge Cave 2 or: Maha Viharé, Magharaja Höhle

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.

MAHARAKSAHELA 'CAVES'

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

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

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°26': E 081°33' / N 7.43333333°: E 81.55° <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« (more often than not man-made rock-cut chambers used for religious purposes) are situated in the desolation of Bintenne. APPROACH:

Maharaksahela (note 1) is reached by walking towards →Hamangala (N 07°25': E 081°35') and →Mellagala (N 07°25': E 081°35'), but by walking further for about 4 km in a westerly direction around the base of the hills which rise for about 60 to 90 m from the plain (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 251; 1983: 253).

NOTE 1: Maharaksahela N 07°26': E 081°33' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

MAHINDAGUHA

or: Mahinda Guha

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

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

POSITION: Not known.

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

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

An unspecified »Mahindaguha« (cave of Mahinda) is said (LAW 1975: 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).

MALAYADI "ROCK CAVES"

Frequently visited but speleologically unexplored and not mapped modified natural or man-made caves, rock shelters or rock-cut chambers.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Batticaloa district: Amparai area: Malalyadi Mandam (Malayadi temple).

POSITION: (If at Malalyadi Mandam), WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°13': E 081°41' / N 7.21666667°: E 81.68333333° <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.

Unspecified »rock caves« are associated with one Malayadi temple, an »an ancient edifice« (CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 252; 1983: 254).

SITUATION: From Amparai (N 07°17': E 081°40') at a travelling distance of 13 km along the road (public busses ply) towards Hingurana (N 07°04': E 081°38') but off at the sugar factory.

CULTURAL HISTORY - rock art: One of these »rock caves« contains unspecified »Veddah drawings« (CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 252; 1983: 254).

MALIGA VIHARA " CAVE TEMPLE "

or, more likely: Maliga Temple Cave

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: Teldeniya - Mahiyangana road: Hunnasgiriya area: Daladagama: Maliga Vihara.

POSITION: Representative WGS84 coordinates (assumed horizontal precision error ± 10 km) N 07°16': E 080°51' / N 7.26666667°: E 80.85° (mere guesswork).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

At Maliga Vihara, Daladagama (note 1), is a »cave temple« (note 2) of the Kandy period and inside are Buddha images, statues of gods and paintings of the same era. Near the vihara is a pillar inscription of the Polonnaruwa period. The sacred

Tooth Relic of Buddha was kept at this temple for a short time. APPROACH (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974, 1983: 37): Nn the road from Teldeniya (N 07°17'49":

E 080°46'07" WGS84) to Mahiyangana (N 07°19': E 080°58'58"), turn at Hunnasgiriya (N 07°18': E 080°51') to the south and proceed about »four miles« (6 km) along a footpath to Medagammeda (note 3).

NOTE 1: This "Daladagama" (6 km along the path south of Hunasgiriya) is not identified. Another Daladagama (N 07°49'25": E 080°14'47" WGS84, Kurunegala district, North Western Province) lies about 85 km in a direct line north-west of Hunasgiriya.

NOTE 2: This "cave temple" (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974, 1983: 37) may represent a man-made rock temple (cave temple; rock chamber used for religious purposes) or a (modified?) natural sacred cave (temple cave).

NOTE 3: Medagammeda N 07°16': E 080°52' falling on AMS sheet NB44-02. Not to be confused with Medagammeda N 07°04': E 080°39' (sheet NB44-02) or Medagammeda N 06°41': E 080°42' (NB44-06 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

MANDA GALGE

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: unclassified district.

POSITION: Not known.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, P.E.P. 1953.

A rock shelter (or cave?) painted with monochrome silhouettes and with a few symbols, situated in the Eastern Province (DERANIYAGALA, P.E.P. 1953: 125).

MANELA GALGE

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Palle Pattu: Gawaragiriya (Gavaragiriya) village.

POSITION: (If at the village of Gawaragiriya itself), WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°38'32": E 080°16'00" / N 6.64222222°: E 80.26666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 9 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

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

A 7 m wide and 4 m high entrance gives access to a 9 or 10 m »long« (perhaps wide or horizontally deep) »cave« or rock shelter. Three archaeological testpits were sunk to a depth of 7ft = 2.1 m.

SITUATION: At an unspecified location somewhere in the vicinity of the village of »Gararagiriya« (sic! qua: Gawaragiriya, Gavaragiriya) in the Palle Pattu, Sabaragamuwa province (Brooks S.J. 1995 Mss no. 30 after DERANIYAGALA S.U. 1980, 1992).

MANIK LENA

or: Menik Lena

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Adam's Peak / Sri Pada / Pidurutulagala area: Sri Pada summit, Kuruwita (Kuruwita) side.

POSITION: Representative WGS84 coordinates (assumed horizontal precision error ± 10 km) N 06°45': E 080°25' / N 6.75°: E 80.41666667° (mere guesswork).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

An unspecified cave or rock shelter (CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 243; 1983: 245), possibly identical the →Adam's Peak Cave of MORGAN (1943: 13; after BASSET 1929). Compare the →Serendip Caverns.

ETYMOLOGY: "Manik Lena" (also: Menik Lena) means »Cave of Gems« (CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 243; 1983: 245).

SITUATION: Not far from the commencement of the final ascent to the summit of Adam's Peak / Sri Pada (N 06°48'30": E 080°29'53": 2243 m asl), and along the pilgrim path from Ratnapura via Kuruwita (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 243; 1983: 245).

MANIPAY SUBSIDENCE

or, perhaps: Keerimalai Cave

A subsidence sinkhole (closed depression) in upper Lower Miocene (Burdigalian) Jaffna limestone.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern province: Jaffna district: Manipay village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 09°43': E 080°00' / N 09.71666667°: E 80.° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Coomaraswamy, A.K. 1906; Cooray, P. Gerald 1967.

COOMARASWAMY (1906 in COORAY 1967: 71) gives an eyewitness's account (note 1) of the formation of a swallow hole at Manipay (N 09°43': E 080°00') on 20th April 1905: »At dawn ... the villagers living near the Kerai fields heard a strange sound which was found to have been caused by the collapse of the surface soil over an area of about 10 feet [3 m] in diameter. The pit thus formed contained a pool of saltwater which gradually widened till about 4 p.m. when the pool was about 40 feet [12 m] in diameter; soil from the sides continued to fall in for a time. The depth of the water was about 30 feet [9.15 m], and its surface about one foot [0.30 m] below the surface of the field. Salt water, passing through underground passages, gradually undermined a place where the subsoil was more than usually friable. Similar occurrences are said to have taken place in the past in Jaffna.«

EXPLORATION HISTORY: 1905.04.20, 06h00 to 16h00: »At dawn« a collapse

sinkhole caved in at Manipay (COOMARASWAMY 1906).

NOTE 1: CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 249; 1983: 250).

MANIYANGAMA CAVE

→Beli Lena (Athula) or: Belilena, Beli-lena

A natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Western province: Colombo district: Avissawella:

Maniyangama: Athula.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 2002: 5.

MARAVIDIYA

Unexplored and not mapped modified natural, sacred and painted, troglodyte cave, rock shelter (temple cave) or rock-cut chamber ('cave' temple).

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 REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1984.

Maradiya is a rock art site (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1973, 1984: 112) at Dimbulagala / Gunner's Quoin (note 1). Compare the →Dimbulagala caves.

NOTE 1: Both »Gunners 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).

MATIGHARA CAVE

→Metigaha Aregalge

A natural troglodyte rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Danigala hills area: Nilgala village.

POSITION: Not known.

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

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Brooks, Simon J. 1995c, no. 13.

Cave at

MATURATA (Padiyapellela)

or: Nitre Cave (Maturatta)

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: »Hewahette« (Davy 1821) - Nuwara Eliya district: Padiyapelella: Maturata (Maturatta) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°05': E 080°48' / N 7.08333333°: E 80.8° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

MAPS: Survey of India sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 50 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Cooray, P. Gerald 1967; Davy, John 1821, 1822; Kukla, Jiri 1958.

A comparatively small, and about 50 m long cave in crystalline limestone. Listed as Nitre Cave no. 18, Maturatta, district of Hewahette by DAVY (1821: 31 footnote).

SITUATION 1 (DAVY 1821: 439): In the side of a mountain, about two miles (3 km) from »the post at Maturatta [Maturata] and considerably lower.«

SITUATION 2 (COORAY 1967: 97): At Maturata (note 1) near Padiyapelella (note 2).

CAVE DESCRIPTION: According to DAVY (1821: 339-340): »Its dimensions are relatively small; where highest, its roof may be reached with the hand; and where widest, it hardly exceeds twenty-four feet [7.3 m]. Its floor, though nearly horizontal in its general direction, is rugged and uneven, from masses of rock, and from pits dug in it during the rebellion, for the purpose of secreting grain. Its roof is much fissured; as you advance it becomes lower and lower, and the cave darkens: you can go a very little way without light, and a very little way walking erect. To reach the end, as I did, I was obliged to go on my hands and knees, and in some places lie down and creep forward. The distance from its mouth to its extremity may be about 150 feet, instead of the three miles, which is the depth assigned to it by the natives, who speak merely from guess, being afraid to explore its recesses, (so they say,) believing them to be inhabited by demons.« KUKLA (1958: 169) was led to believe »... there are only small caves in the crystalline limestone [occurring exposed on the island of Ceylon] including Maturata cave, which is filled with hydromagnesite deposit and is the most interesting one.«

CULTURAL HISTORY - Human use & mineral exploitation: DAVY (1821: 27, 489) reports »native carbonate of magnesia.« DAVY (1821: 31 footnote) reports exploitation of nitrate. DAVY (1821: 34-35) notes the exploitation of common salt: »The only instance [of common salt] that I found ... [anywhere in Ceylon / Sri Lanka] in solid form, was in the nitre-cave at Maturatta, where, mixed with silica and carbonate of magnesia, it formed a white crust on a small portion of rock consisting of dolomite, decomposing felspar and mica.« COORAY (1967: 97) notes »Maturata makul [hydromagnesite]« is used for white-washing the walls of viharas (religious buildings) and as paint for pottery.

NOTE 1: Maturata N 07°5': E 080°48' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

NOTE 2: <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) positions not only Padiyapelella but also the PPL (populated places) Ehalagastenna, Maligatenna, Maturata, Uduwella, Ukutule, Wetagepota, Wewatenna, and Yatiwella at one and the same spot N 07°05': E 080°48' (WGS84).

Cave at

MATURATTA

see: Cave at →Maturata (Padiyapellela); Nitre Cave (Maturatta)

A natural cave.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central province: Nuwara Eliya district: "Hewahette district" ("obsolete!); Padiyapelella: Maturata (Maturatta) village.

MAPS: Survey of India sheet: Hanguranketa; AMS sheet: NB44-02.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Kukla, Jiri 1958: 169.

MELLAGALA 'CAVES'

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

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

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°25': E 081°35' / N 7.41666667°: E 81.58333333° <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« (read: man-made rock-cut chambers used for religious purposes).

SITUATION: In the »desolation of Bintenne« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 251; 1983: 253), the Mellagala caves are in rocky outcrops, which rise for about 60 to 90 m from the surrounding plains (note 1). Best reached from Uhana (N 07°22': E 081°38') by proceeding 6.5 km 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.

NOTE 1: There is one Mellagala »HLL« (a rounded elevation of limited extent rising above the surrounding land with local relief of less than 300 m) positioned at N 07°25': E 081°35' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) falling on on AMS sheet NB44-03

MEMINNAHELA GALGE 1

→Katugaha Galge; Cave of →Yudaganawa

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Buttala village: Meminnahela ridge.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1939: 160.

A large rock shelter in gravitationally dislocated gneiss boulders, which once was characterised by shallow sleeping places of »Lippenbären« (argh: lip bears? or so).

SITUATION: At an unspecified location (SARASIN & SARASIN 1939: 160) in a certain »Meminnahela ridge« (unidentified) which lies somehow »near« Buttala (N 06°45': E 081°15').

CAVE DESCRIPTION 1: SARASIN (1931: 46) or SARASIN & SARASIN (1939: 160) recognised a large rock shelter formed by overthrown boulders (note 1).

CULTURAL HISTORY - Archaeology: Excavation yielded historical pottery when dug to the base at a depth of a metre by the Sarasin brothers in 1908 (SARASIN 1931: 46; SARASIN & SARASIN 1939: 160).

CAVE LIFE: Shallow depressions on the floor indicates sleeping places of »Lippenbären« (note 2).

NOTE 1: SARASIN (1931: 46) or SARASIN & SARASIN (1939: 160): »Eine grosse Halbhöhle ... gebildet durch übereinandergeworfene Felsblöcke. ... Die Grabung war mühselig infolge dicker, herabgefallener Gneissplatten und ergab nichts als einige Topfscherben bis hinab auf den anstehenden Fels in der Tiefe von 1 m.«

NOTE 2: SARASIN (1931: 46) or SARASIN & SARASIN (1939: 160): »Ihr Boden zeigte seichte Höhlungen, Schlafstätten von Lippenbären.«

MEMINNAHELA GALGE 2

→Katugaha Galge; Cave of →Yudaganawa

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Monaragala district: Buttala village: Meminnahela ridge.

POSITION: (If at Buttala itself), Representative WGS84 or Everest 1830 coordinates (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°45': E 081°15' / N 6.75°: E 81.25° (mere guesswork).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Sarasin, Fritz & Sarasin, Paul 1939: 160.

A spacious rock shelter, which is marked with a man-made notch (to deviate rain water), in gravitationally dislocated gneiss boulders.

SITUATION: near →Meminnahela Galge in the Meminnahela ridge near Buttala.
CULTURAL HISTORY - Archaeology: Excavation by the Sarasin brothers in 1908 (SARASIN 1931: 46; SARASIN & SARASIN 1939: 160-161) it yielded iron finds and pottery: »Eine zweite geräumige, in der Näher befindliche Halbhöhle gab sich durch eine zum Abfluss des Regens in den Fels gehauene Rinne als frühere Einsiedlerwohnung kund. Auch hier erschwerten grosse Blöcke die Grabung, bei der wir nichts fanden als einige eiserne Geräte und Topfscherben bis hinab auf den Felsgrund.«

MENELA GALGE (Gavatgiriya)

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Sabaragamuwa province: Ratnapura district: Gawaragiriya (Gavatgiriya) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°38'32":

E 080°16'00" / N 6.6422222°: E 80.26666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

SPELEOMETRY: Length: Estimated 7,5 m. Vertical range: Not known.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

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

A 5 m wide and 2.4 m high entrance with unspecified shape faces an unspecified direction and leads to an estimated 7 to 8 m long cave in gneiss which yielded, when archaeologically excavated in 1953 to a depth of 2.1 m, stone tools and faunal remains (Brooks 1995 Mss, no. 30 after DERANIYAGALA S.U. 1980: 177).

SITUATION: Somewhere »near« (Brooks 1995 Mss, no. 30) the village of »Gavatgiriya« (Brooks 1995 Mss, no. 30) or Gawaragiriya (N 06°38'32": E 080°16' (WGS84).

METIGAHA AREGALGE

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern Central province: Badulla district: Danigala hills area: Nilgala village.

POSITION: (If within 5 km from Danigala village), WGS84 (estimated horizontal precision error ±5 km) N 07°15': E 081°23' / N 7.25°: E 81.38333333° (estimated after <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980; Sarasin & Sarasin 1908.

MANUSCRIPT REFERENCE: Brooks, Simon J. 1995.

A kind of rock shelter is said to be situated at a distance of one hour on foot from →Ballawalaboka Galge in the Danigala hills (note 2) north of Nilgala village (N 07°11': E 081°22').

ETYMOLOGY: »Metigaha Aregalge« (SARASIN & SARASIN 1908;

DERANIYAGALA S.U. 1980: 155) once had been corrupted into an Anglo-Pashtun almost-as-Farsi looking »Matighara Cave« (Brooks 1995 Mss, item no. 13).

CULTURAL HISTORY: Archaeological excavation down to the bedrock yielded historical findings (SARASIN & SARASIN 1908; S.U. DERANIYAGALA (1980: 155).

NOTE 1: »Metigaha Aregalge« (SARASIN & SARASIN 1908; DERANIYAGALA S.U. 1980: 155) ended up as an Anglo-Pashtun as-Farsi looking »Matighara Cave« (Brooks 1995 Mss, item no. 13).

NOTE 2: Danigala N 07°15': E 081°23' (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003), sheet NB44-03.

MIHINTALE "CAVE"

or: Cave of Devenipiatissa

A man-made rock-cut chamber (hermitage), probably excavated from granite.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Northern Central province: Anuradhapura district: Mihintale (Mihintala) area.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 08°21': E 080°30' / N 8.35°: E 80.5° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Tennent, James Emerson 1859, 1860.

A man-made 'cave temple' (rock temple; a rock-cut chamber used for religious purposes) sacred to Buddhists (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 249; 1983: 251) is situated somewhere at Mihintale (N 08°21': E 080°30').

CULTURAL HISTORY - human use: TENNENT (1859 revised 4th edition 1860, 1.IV.vii: 481): »In the Rajavali [p. 184], Devenipiatissa is said to have "caused caverns to be cut in the solid rock at the sacred place of Mihintala, and these are the earliest residences for the higher orders of the priesthood in Ceylon, of which a record has been preserved.«

MULAGAMA CAVE

→Mullegama Galge

A natural cave or rock shelter.

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Eastern Central province: Kandy district or Kegalla district: »Ambilinne« (or so) village.

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

WEBSITES: <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003; <www.wayhoo.com> accessed 25.05.2004.

MULGEERELENNNA

→Mulgirigala Lena

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Hambantota district: Tangalle (Tangalla) area: Mulgirigala (Adam's Brecht, Mulkirigala, Mulgeerelenna).

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°07'12": E 080°44'23" / N 6.12°: E 80.73972222° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Malte Brun, M. 1834.

»Mulgeerelenna [is a] remarkable natural cave« which MALTE BRUN (1834, 1. xlviii) reported in addition to »two artificial caverns« (note 1) from →Mulgirigala (N 06°07'12": E 080°44'23").

CAVE DESCRIPTION: MALTE BRUN (1834, 1.xlviii): » ... the stupendous mountain of stone called by the Sinhala Mulgeerelenna, and by the Dutch Adam's Brecht, being one entire rock of a cubical form, 300 feet high. A winding flight of 545 steps lead to the summit, said to have been formed 1500 years ago. On the summit is a bell-shaped a tomb of Buddha [dagoba], similar to that which accompanies all his temples in the island. From this situation the view is rich and magnificent. A little way from the top there is a remarkable natural cave, and two artificial caverns, forming gloomy temples of Buddha.«

NOTE 1: The two man-made rock chambers are the Buddhist cave temples
→Mulgirigala Lena, famous for frescoes, but nothing is known of the natural cave.

MULGIRIGALA LENA

or: Mulgirigalla, Mulgeerelenna

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Southern province: Hambantota district: Tangalle (Tangalla) area: Mulgirigala (Adam's Brecht, Mulkirigala, Mulgeerelenna).

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 06°07'12":

E 080°44'23" / N 6.12°: E 80.73972222° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983; Lonely Planet, Sri Lanka 2003; Malte Brun, M. 1834; Wilson, Jane M. 1988.

»A series of cleft-like caves in the huge rock« (LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka 2003: 155) or »a remarkable natural cave« (compare the cave at →Mulgirigala) and »two artificial caverns « (MALTE BRUN 1834, vol. 1, book XLVIII) have been excavated by nature and man from the metaphoric or granitic rocks at Mulgirigala (note 1), where they are found »tucked into the side« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 67) and »a little way from the top« (MALTE BRUN 1834, 1, XLVIII). The solitary black rock (note 2) thrusts some 100 m into the sky (note 3) and is praised for its »air of awesome grandeur about it, rare in this modern world« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 67).

SITUATION (LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka 2003: 155-156): »About 16 km along the road northwest of Tangalla [N 06°01'23": E 080°47'20"] ... Mulkagiri can be reached by bus via either Beliatta or Wiraketiya (depending on the departures, it might be quicker to go via Miraketiya rather than wait for the Beliatta bus). A three-wheeler from Tangalla costs about Rs 440 for a return trip.«

CULTURAL HISTORY - rock art: The site is famous for its frescoes (cave paintings). MALTE BRUN (1834, 1, XLVIII) recorded »gloomy temples of Buddha, containing many statues and hieroglyphical paintings.« CEYLON TRAVELLER (1983: 67) focusses on the murals, »though beautiful and carefully preserved ... are not its claim to fame. Here, less than 150 years ago was discovered the 'key' to the Mahavamsa [note 4] and Culvavamsa, which have recorded the history of this island from 543 B.C. to modern times« (note 5). LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka (2003: 155-156) considers the »rock temple at Mulkirigala (admission Rs100), has a little of Dambulla and Sigiriya about. Steps lead up to a series of cleft-like caves in the huge rock. As with Dambulla, the caves shelter large reclining [recumbent] Buddhas, together with wall paintings and other smaller sitting or standing figures.«

NOTE 1: Mulgirigala N 06°07'12": E 080°44'23" (WGS84 <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003), or Mulkirigala (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 67; WILSON 1988: 22) and Mulgirigala (APA / NELLES map "Sri Lanka" (1: 450,000, undated, circa 1995) lies about 12 km NNW of Tangalla (N 06°01'23": E 080°47'20").

NOTE 2: »300 feet high« (MALTE BRUN 1834, 1, XLVIII) or »more than 300 feet« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1983: 67).

NOTE 3: MALTE BRUN (1834, 1, XLVIII): »The stupendous mountain of stone called by the Sinhala Mulgeerelenna, and by the Dutch Adam's Brecht, being one entire rock of a cubical form, 300 feet high. A winding flight of 545 steps lead to the summit, said to have been formed 1500 years ago. On the summit is a bell-shaped a tomb of

Buddha, similar to that which accompanies all his temples in the island. From this situation the view is rich and magnificent.«

NOTE 4: Mahanama's Mahavamsa (edited, for example, in 1950, Colombo, by G.C. Mendis after the translation of W. Geiger) is a chronicle, dated back to about 500 A.D., with references to the ancient geography of Sri Lanka. The relevant commentary VAMSATTHAPAKASINI (edited by Malalasekera 1975) mentions the Sri Lanka caves →Cittapassa (page 290) and →Mahindaguha (page 607).

NOTE 5: It was the scholarly George Tournour, erstwhile Government Agent of Ratnapura, who discovered here this valuable "tika" (commentary) which permitted the translation. The discovery was made in 1826 and, together with his "guru" (teacher) Thero Galle, the Englishman unfolded to historians of Sri Lanka and the world twenty-three centuries of the Island's history.

MULLEGAMA GALGE

or: Mulagama Cave

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Central or Eastern Central province: Kandy district or Kegalla district: »Ambilinne« (or so) village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°15': E 081°29' / N 7.25°: E 81.48333333° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Deraniyagala, S.U. 1980.

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

WEBSITE:S: <www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003; www.wayhoo.com> accessed 25.05.2004.

An unspecified »large habitable cave« (or rock shelter) of unknown size (Brooks 1995 Mss, no. 17).

ETYMOLOGY: »Mullegama Galga« (Brooks 1995 Mss, no. 17) or »Mulagama Cave« is one of the eight Sri Lanka "CAVE" (note 1) entries (note 2) listed on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003), where there is also one village of »Mullegama« (N 07°20': E 081°27' WGS84).

SITUATION: Brooks (1995 Mss, no. 17): At an unspecified location associated with one village of »Ambilinne« (note 3), which, according to the coordinates on <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003), lies somehow south-west from Kandy (N 07°17'47": E 080°38'06" WGS84) and in the vicinity of Ambagahawella, Ambagahawella N 07°16': E 081°34' (WGS84), a village, Kudakandiya N 07°16': E 081°33' (WGS84), a village, Namal Oya N 07°16': E 081°31' (WGS84), a village and reservoir, Potuliyadda N 07°16': E 081°27' (WGS84), a vilage, Henebadda, Henebedde N 07°16': E 081°26' (WGS84), a village.

CULTURAL HISTORY: Archaeological investigation yielded historic finds (Brooks 1995 Mss, item no. 17; after: S.U. DERANIYAGALA 1980: 157).

NOTE 1: <ftp://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 Lunuatugalge 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.

NOTE 3: »Ambilinne« (or so) is not identified as it is neither listed on

<www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003) nor in IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 25: 21) or in EICHER (2007: India Road Atlas.- index).

MUTAGALA 'ROCK CAVES'

or: Mutagalla Rock caves

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

LOCATION: Sri Lanka: Eastern province: Batticaloa district: Bintenne area: Mutugala / Mutugalla village.

POSITION: WGS84 (unspecified horizontal precision error) N 07°58': E 081°10' / N 7.96666667°: E 81.16666667° <www.nima.mil/geonames> (accessed 16.11.2003).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: Ceylon Traveller 1974, 1983.

A group of man-made »rock caves« (rock-cut chambers used for religious purposes), including a rock temple (chaitya?) with inscriptions dating to the 2nd and 7th century AD.

SITUATION (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 251; 1983: 253): In the desolation of Bintenne. Today, Mutugala / Mutugalla (note 1) is a little village at the intersection of two minor roads in the jungle about 10 km north of Manampitiya (N 07°54':

E 081°07'), where the main road and the railway cross the Mahaveli ganga. The village lies close to the right bank of the river, at the edge of the Mutugalla villu.

APPROACH 1: Mutugala / Mutugalla is reached by walking via →Hamangala (N 07°25': E 081°35') and →Mellagala (N 07°25': E 081°35') towards

→Maharaksahela (N 07°26': E 081°33'), but by walking yet another 4 km or so in a westerly direction. APPROACH 2: Mutugala may be reached after a 6.5 km journey on a dry weather road that takes off to the left of the Batticaloa road past the 58th milepost (km 93.3). An about 10 km long jeep track from Manampitiya joins this road at Mutugala.

NOTE 1: Mutugala / Mutugalla N 07°58': E 081°10' (WGS84

<www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NC44-15. Not to be confused with the other Mutugala N 07°22': E 080°10' (WGS84

<www.nima.mil/geonames> accessed 16.11.2003) on AMS sheet NB44-02. #