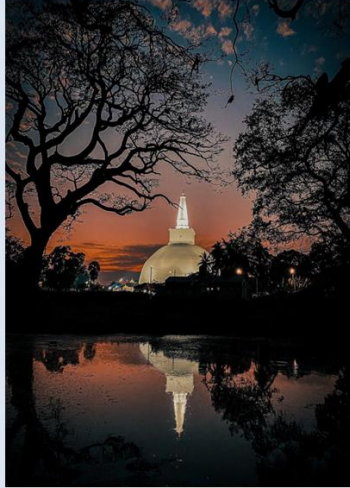


Key Events - Cultural Expedition

1. Buddhist Pilgrimage (key events given for your choice)

- **Ruwanmali Sthupa and Jayasirimabo Tree in the sacred city Anuradhapura:**

Anuradhapura is the capital of North Central Province about 210km towards the northeast from Colombo, of sustainable agrarian culture with more than 17,000 ancient tanks (surface water bodies) in a marvelous cascade system of water scientific technology. Annual mean rainfall is 1000-1500mm received during the northeast monsoonal wind from October to February.



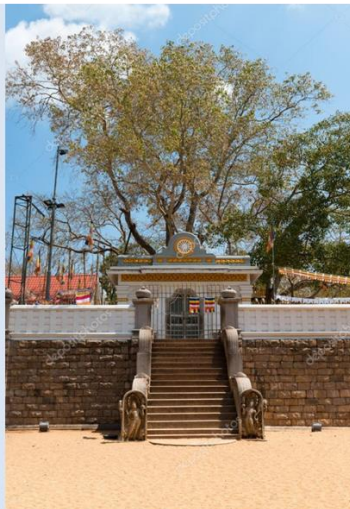
Ruwanmali Stupa -Anuradhapura

Age: 161-137 BC

Built by: King Dutugamunu who brought the entire county under one flag.

Importance: As per the Buddhist literature, the biggest volume of Buddha's relics (a big measure of 'throna') is secured in the giant Stupa. The sacred relics had been offered to the King for the Ruwanmali Stupa by the ancient 'Naga tribe'.

It is also referred in the literature, as forecast by Buddha himself, that all the relics spread everywhere, shall gather into this Stupa for the final cremation of relics at the doomsday (by 5000 years after Buddha Parinibbana 600BC).



Jayasirimabo - Anuradhapura

Jaya(win)+**Siri**(Buddha)+**Maha**(great) +**Bodhi**(bo-tree)=**Jayasirimabo** (Buddha has defeated '**Mara**' the Devil, while the Enlightenment by meditation, sitting under the sacred Bo-tree).

Age: 307-267 BC

Built by: King Devanampiyatissa planted a sprout from the genuine Jayasirimabo tree, brought by the Arhath Theri **Sangamitta** from Buddhagaya. (linguistic analysis of ancient 'Helabasa' language);

Buddha +**anuggaha**(respected)= **Buddhagaha** => **Buddhagaya**.

Similer examples to prove the analysis;

Rajagaha = **Raja**(King) + **anuggaha**(respected) = **Rajagaha** (a royal city named as **Rajagaha Nuwara** in the litrature).

Archeological analysis is still going on to clarify ages of the abundant structural remainings spread all over the land of the sacred city.

As per the 'Mahawansa' historical poem written in Indian Pali language, Anuradhapura city was built after invasion of the north Indian King Vijaya(543-505BC), by one of his ministers named as 'Anuradha'. However the facts submitted by the poem seem contradictory with the far historic structural evidences of the native culture, driven far beyond the invasion.

Language is a mirror image of a culture and lots of evidences of a civilization could be hidden in it. Sinhala is descending directly from the ancient 'Helabasa' written in 'Brahmi' letters with inscriptional evidences.



According to linguistic Analysis of 'Helabasa', the name of the city has born after the Indian invasion.

Anya(foreign) +**Raja**(royal) +**Puraya**(city) =**Anyarajapuraya** => **Anuradhapuraya**.

Then what could be the ancient name of Anuradhapura before the invasion? It is related to the long standing agrarian culture and the topographic feature of water science with 17,000 surface water bodies.

Vari(tanks) +**Anadhi**(many)=**Varianadhi**=**Varanadhi**=> **Varanasi** =**Baranasi** .

'**Va**' is easily pronounced as '**Ba**' by Sri Lankan Tamils. Sinhalese and Sri Lankan Tamils(Demala- of Deva tribe) as well are descendants from the same 'Sive-hela' Origin. Topographical categorization of Nationalities is well defined by the ancient 'Helabasa' linguistic analysis;

Sive(four) + **Hela**(mountain range)=Sive-hela =>**Sinhala**

Deva(God's tribe) +**Mala**(Mountain)=Devamala =>**Demala**

Sri Lankan Demala nationality and South Indian Kerala nationality could have been mixed in the mediaeval age by the strong bond of the same Hindu Culture to create the **Dravidian** nationality. The assumption is supported by the linguistic analysis of Helabasa as;

Drava(mixture) +**Jana**(gene –DNA)=Drvajana =>Dravajan => **Dravidian**

The Sivehela ancient civilization of Lanka had been formed by six professional tribes such as; **Yakka**(construction), **Raksha**(mining & production), **Deva**(divine cultural affairs), **Brahmi**(teaching veda & language), **Vajji**(wild life affairs). The letters of ancient 'Helabasa' was named as '**Brahmi letters**' because the alphabet too could have been developed by the **Brahmi** tribe.

FEW OF THE ROCKY INSCRIPTIONAL EVIDENCES TO PROVE THE LINGUISTIC MATURITY OF 'HELABASA'



English ஒத்திசை	<5000 BP Helabasa Brahmi Source தெலுதெலு/மூலம் அக்கீர	<2600 BP Magadhi Helabasa மாதமி தெலுதெலு	P Present Sinhala பெரீதமூதா கிංතල தெலு	P Tamil (Dravida) பெரீதமூதா தெலுதெலு தெலு	P Hindi கிந்தி தெலு	<2500 BP Sanskrit கங்கீதரத தெலு	≈2300BP Pali பாலி தெலு	Arabic அராபி தெலு
a	𑀅	अ	අ	அ	अ	𑀅	अ	ا
ā	𑀆	आ	ආ	ஆ	आ	𑀆	आ	اَ
i	𑀇	इ	ඈ	இ	इ	𑀇	इ	اِ
u	𑀈	उ	ඉ	உ	उ	𑀈	उ	اُ
ū	𑀉	ऊ	ඊ	ஊ	ऊ	𑀉	ऊ	اُو

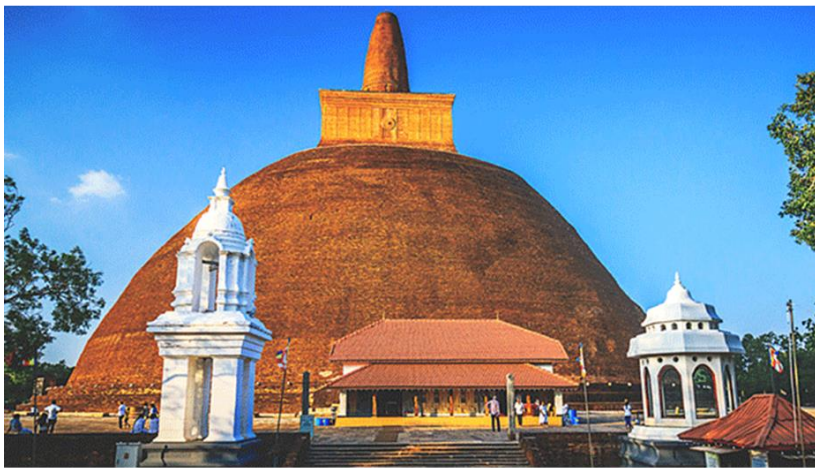
Figure-(Helabasa centric evolution of South Asian languages)
 රජපසටහන-(தெலுதெலு கේந்திதெலு தெலுதெலு அக்கீரதெலு தாதுவந்தி பரீதமூதா)

'Helabasa' is the language of 'Indu-Lanka Source Civilization' could have been descending from Adimanawa-48,000BP (anciant man-Adam) probably could have been spread along the moutain range from Sivehela, Kerala to Madyapradesh in the subcontinent bycrossing the Adam's Bridge

- Jethwanaramaya and Abhayagiriviharaya:



Jethwanaramaya , 122m in height, was built by King Mahasena (Mahasen) by 276-303 AC. Mahayana school of Buddhism, spread in India by the 3rd century and it could have influenced the King to build Mahayana Bikkhu's Arama(lodgings) center, under prominence of the huge Sthupa structure. The name 'Jethawana' could have been copied from the Buddha's biography, where the enlightened one lodged for long. It is said that, 'Mahayana school ' had been a challenge to the 'Theravada school', conserved by the 'Mahavihara' University, established in prominence of the Ruwanmali Sthupa and sacred Jayasirimabo tree.



Abhayagiri viharaya was built by the King Vattha Gamini Abaya (Valagamba) by 29-17BC.

According to 'Magadhi Hela' language 'Vohara =Vihera' means a faculty of philosophic studies. It indicates that there was also a Buddhist Sangarama premises under prominence of the huge Abhayagiri Sthupa (Dagaba).

- **Mihintale:**

Importance of Mihintalaya Sacred place could not be confined to the famous historic incident of Bringing Buddhism to Sri Lanka as submitted by the Pali Mahawansa poet, written by the 5th century AC.

Let's see what 'Helabasa' linguistic analysis submits as evidences.

Migun(deer's) +**Talaya** (plain)= Miguntalaya =**Mihintalaya**.....(The land reserved for deer). The literature says that land had been a sanctuary for deer in the past.

Also it is said in the Buddhist literature, that the first sermon '*Dammachakkapwattana Sutta*' had taken place in "**Baranasia Issipthane Megadaye**".

Megadaya also means the sanctuary for deer and *Baranasia* means the old name for Anuradhapura before the King Vijaya's invasion. Then where is *Issipathana*?



Background art of history submits that Buddhism had been brought to Sri Lanka from India by the enlightened thero Mahinda by the period of King Devanampiyatissa (307-267BC) who is also descending from the Indian invader Vijaya(543-505BC). The famous history book 'Pali Mahawansa', also written by Mahanama-an Indian scholar, says that Sri Lankan aborigines were just devils(Yakka) and Vajji(Vaddas) lived in the jungles by hunting.

Archeological authorities file all the structural evidences at Mihintale, shown above, into the King Devanampiyatissa after just 200 years from the famous Vijaya invasion. How do you believe that it is the stone age of the aborigines to build such marvelous granite structures of temples, universities, hospitals and palaces being developed by the Indian invasion, within 200 years? No, the Pali Mahawansa poetry is contradictory and doesn't go with the cultural Expedition.

N.B.

Expedition is not just wandering about the ruins of a civilization. We just guide you to the places with some available facts and you are the 'Independent Explorer' to deduce.

- **Isinbassa:**



'Isinbassa' is situated about 16 km north to Mihintale in Anuradhapura. Mild slope of the rock provides easy walking towards the summit. The stupa & other small structures were built in the recent days. Buddha's rocky foot print is there of which the age has not yet decided. Down of the rock, there is an old temple 'Rajamaha vihara' with some stone ruins of an ancient structures. Most important thing there is the cave known as 'Arhath lena' of which an old wall frescoes indicates that five hermits are listening a sermon with their hands on head to worship.

According to the meanings of present Sinhala language:

ඉසින්(සෘෂිත්-රහතුන්)+ බැස්ස(පතනය) =ඉසින්බැස්ස

Isin(the enlightened ones) + **Bassa**(landed)=**Issinbassa**

How could a name of such a meaning is given to a rock?

From the Buddhist literature the 1st Dhamma sermon sutta starts as;

'බාරානසියා ඉසිපතනේ මිගදායේ' 'Baranasia Isipathane Migadaye'. The meaning as per the ancient Helabasa; In the place of 'Isipathana' situated in 'Migadaya-the sanctuary of deer' in the city called 'Baranasiya' –the land with many surface water bodies.

- **Sigiriya:**



Sigiriya the World's Wonder

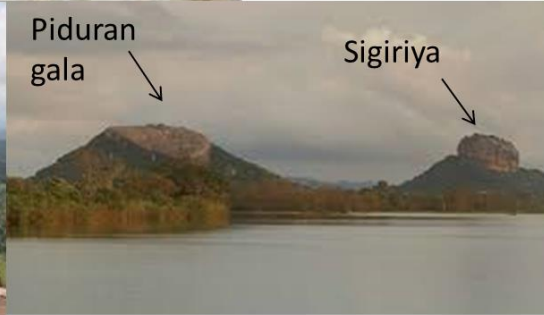
The ancient legendary rocky fortress has been reused by King Kashapa 477 – 495 AC. He lived in fear of his brother Mugalan who had fled to India to organize a force in the aim to fight for the throne. He ruled for 18 years.

But the legendary tale of the famous conflict between King Rawana and the prince Rama (<5000BP) had been more colorful with the air craft kidnapping of the princess Sita. This legend is renowned in all the south Asian countries and as per the poem Ramayanaya there had been a marvelous palace also in the rocky fortress of King Rawana.



The neighboring rock 'Pidurangala' proves to be a constructed runner way for glider crafts. Start and end is almost horizontal while the mid of the slope is steep to gain speed under gravity. Linguistic analysis of the ancient language 'Helabasa' suggests that the name must be 'Vidurangala'.

Viduran(Engineers) + **Gala**(rock)=**Vidurangala**

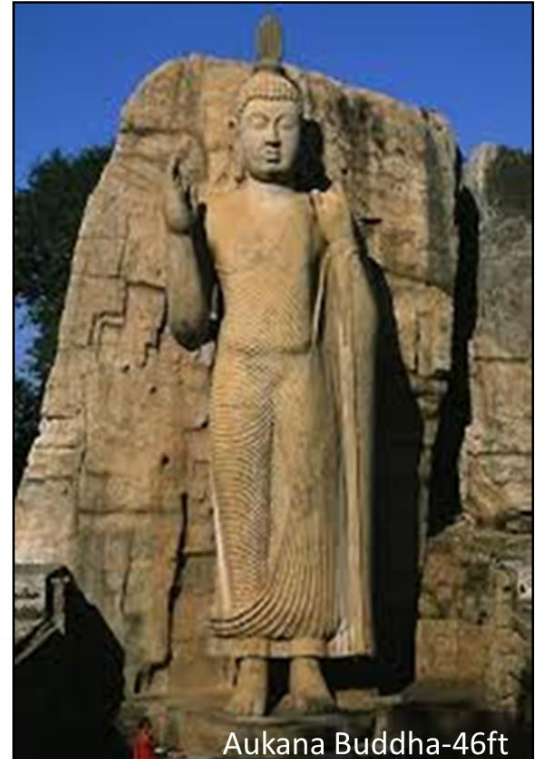


- **Awkana and Raswehera:**



Rasseruwa Buddha -39.3 ft

'Abhaya muddrawa' of Protection from all fears in 'Sansara' (life cycle) is symbolized in both Buddha statues at Rasvehera and Aukana



Aukana Buddha-46ft

The specialty of Rasvehera Buddha statue is it's embossed out from a hardest granite rock which is extremely difficult to cut.

There is a famous legend that, the task of casting of the two statues was undertaken by the skilled Guru(teacher) and his Gola(the pupil) by the king's order. One who complete the task early had to raise a flag on top of the rock. One day after some months or years, the Guru observed that his pupil has completed the job, raising of a flag on the distant rock at Aukana. It is so pathetic to hear that he committed suicide by jumping down from the rock. As a proof, the marvelous Buddha statue at Rasvehera remains not smoothly finished as yet. Perils owing to wrong decisions of people could not be prevented even by Buddha. There is another saying among old villagesr that, Rasvehera Buddha is the only one statue that shall remain against the disastrous natural attacks at the forthcoming 'kalpavinasaya' (the dooms end of the worlds).

- **Golden Temple at Dambulla:**

Rangiri Dambulla the Golden Cave Temple



King Walagamba(1st century BC) has reconstructed the ancient cave temple and thereafter King Kithsirimevan (555-573) too has repaired some statues.

The caves are spacious adequate to facilitate even for a big crowd of visitors.

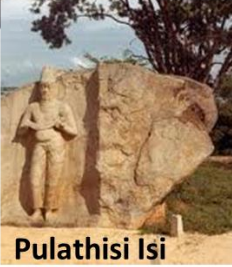
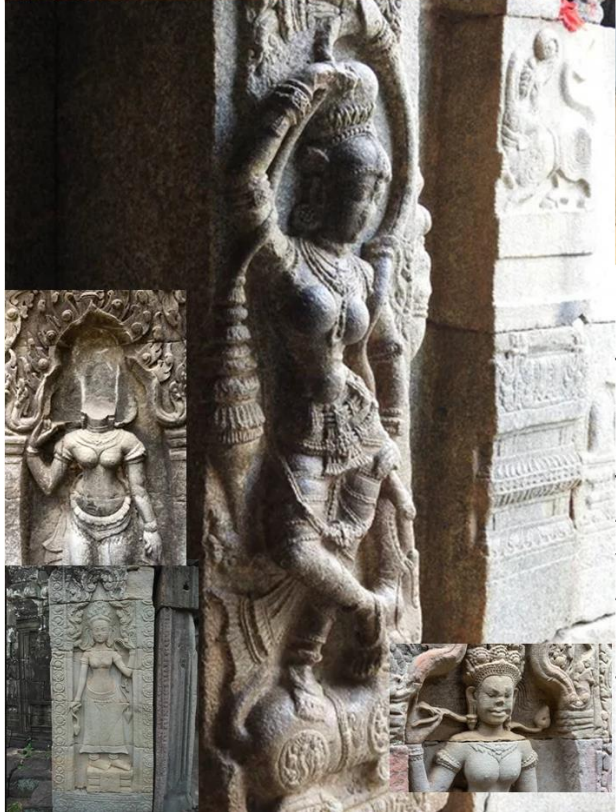


- **Pollonnaruwa & Kaduruwela:**

Cultural City of Polonnaruwa



Galviharaya



Pulathisi Isi

Name of the city reviles history:
Pulasthi Irshi lived as per the
impirical studies (5000-6000BP)

Pulange(puasthi's) +**Ruwa**(statue)=Pulange ruwa
=> **Polonnaruwa**.

The statue and the huge reservoir in front of the
statute was built by King Maha Parakkramabahu-1
(1153 – 1186 AC).

There are many Buddhist cultural remainings are
there at Galviharaya and suburbs.

You would notice that there are ruins belonged to
two ages, because some granite structural features
had been faded badly by weathering perhaps
through some
Millenniums far
into the history .





Non famous ruins of Kaduruwela ancient city adjacent to Polonnaruwa

KADURUWELA ANCIENT CITY

Not so elegant like Polonnaruwa but the remaining structural ruins in the adjacent city Kaduruwela seem much senior to Polonnaruwa.



'Kaduru' the mangrove plants to be seen every where perhaps on bunds of paddy fields because the land is almost belonged to the flood plain of Mahaweli river. **Kalinga Nuwara** is the other ancient city situated just above, the in the same Mahaweli basin.

As per the ancient Helabasa linguistic analysis;

Kaduru plant is referred as 'Kapila & 'Kampilla'.

Wela(paddy field) is referred as '**Wattu**'.

Kaduru + Wela =Kapila +Wattu.



As such, Today's **Kaduru wela** could have been the ancient kindom of King Suddodana by name of **Kapilawattu**.

(Opened for analytical Explorers attention)

- **Temple of the Tooth Relic:**



As per Mahawansa, the sacred tooth relic of Lord Buddha was brought to **Anuradhapura** during the reign of King Kithsirimewan (301-328 AC) by Prince Danta and Princess Hemamala from **Kalinga**.



The culture of Kandy and rest of the country is firmly bonded with the 'Dalada perahera' –procession which is conducted in July-August season traditional, waving for rains.

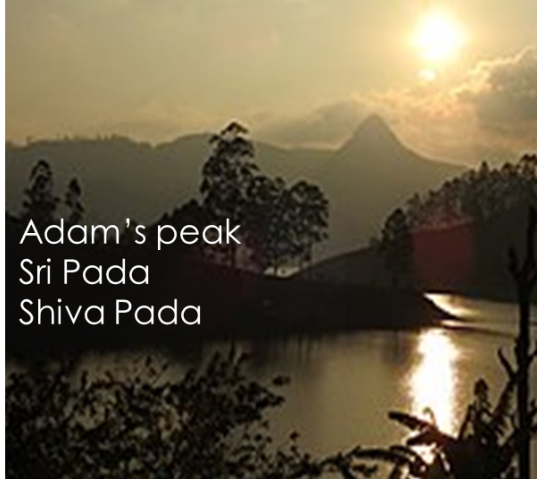
The procession reflects the cultural heritage of singing, playing of drums & dancing to exhibit the long sustained multi cultural harmony in the country.

- **Sri Pada (Adam's peak):**

Nountaneous topography of Sri Lanka is formed by four mountain ranges named as;

- 1) Central mountain range
- 2) Habaragamu mountain range
- 3) Uva mountain range
- 4) Sinharaja mountain range

Sri Pada is the highest summit of the Habaragamu mountain range. As per the ancient native language 'Helaya' means mountain range and 'Malaya' means mountain.



Language bears a lot of undistorted evidences of a civilization and linguistic analysis of the natives ancient language 'Helabasa' Provides clues of importance;

- ආදි (*Adi*-ancient) + මානව (*manawa*-man) = ආදිමාන (*Adimana*-Adam)
- සිව් (*Sive*-four) + හෙළ (*hela*-mountain range) = සිංහළ (*Sinhala*)
- දේව (*Deva*-God's tribe) + මළය (*malaya*-mountain) = දෙමළ (*Demala*- Sri Lankan Tamils)

The Summit of Multi Religious Integration:

- Catholics and Muslims visit to observe the symbol of God's step to the Paradise to create the first Man-Adam.
- Buddhists visit to worship Buddha's foot print as referred in Buddhist culture.
- Hindus visit to worship God Shiva's foot print who stepped to Malaya to create mankind.

All above beliefs become real herein, because Sri Lanka is the Paradise selected by God, though people addressed by different names in different beliefs. Buddha ship too is cultured long since Bodhisathwa state by God, according to Buddhist literature, in order to establish the essential function of the 'Exit Phenomenon' from the unsatisfactory & suffering nature of everlasting 'Life Cycle' of NATURE. Bodhisathwas are the messengers sent by God to spread the divine message of 'Love & Equity' for human civilizations from time to time.

Buddha the enlightened one, sky walked to Kelaniya to prevent a war in Naga tribe natives and visited to the mountain summit named as 'Samanola' by the request of the enlightened native God 'Sumana'. Linguistic analysis of 'Helabasa' explains how could the name formed;

සුමන (*Sumana*) + හෙළ (*hela*-mountain) = සුමනොළ (*Sumanola*) => සමනොළ (*Samanola*)