

**Kunst und Kultur im antiken
Bergbau von Sri Lanka
<Ceylon>**

**Art and Culture in Mining in Ancient
Sri Lanka
<Ceylon>**

**Искусство и культура в античной
горной промышленности в
Шри Ланка
<Цейлон>**

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Abstract

The established periods and phases in Sri Lanka's cultural development are discussed.

Introduction of Buddhism in 3rd century B.C. from India initiated the development of art and culture. Then the village temple became the place of learning and curricular development including religion, literature, art and medicine were taught in these temples. Early learning was verses committed to memory were passed from one generation to the next.

In later periods these were written on the treated tender of the palmyrah and museum. Some of these books mention mining villages, metallurgical techniques and building construction methods. Archeological Department and UNESCO- Sri Lanka cultural triangle reports say that objects made out of variety of metals minerals and rocks were found during excavations.

Artistic capabilities of ancient Sri Lankas is still visible in ancient cities and temples. The present study visualizes mining metals, gems, clay and rock were known since 3rd century B.C. by ancient Sri Lankas.

Gem mining is still being practised using traditional methods. It has been reported that geological and archeological investigations found small metallic deposits along with slags.

Therefore from this study it can be concluded that small scale mining methods were used by ancient Sri Lankas to extract metal and their techniques were passed from generation to generation through the verses.

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