

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 1
actun	actun Tun Kul	Belize / Maya			Courbon		
aguy	Daján Derchén Aguj	Mongolei			AGUJ		
ahi	Keana Momoku Ahi	Hawaii			Kempe		
ain	ain Mizraq	Libyen			Courbon		
akhara	(hole or lair of an animal)		South Asia [1]	Sanskrit		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
akheta	(mine, cavern)		South Asia	Sanskrit		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
alcoba [al → kubba]	? rockshelter (2)		Spain	Spanish		no instance of use is recorded so far	
alcôve [al → kubba]	? rockshelter (3)		France	French		no instance of use is recorded so far	
alcove [al → kubba]	? rockshelter (4)		English	Great Britain		no instance of use is recorded so far	
Alkove [al → kubba]	? rockshelter (5)		France	French		no instance of use is recorded so far	
Ana	Ana te Pahu	Chile			Courbon		
Ana	Anatola	Niue			Courbon		
Ana	Takagan-ana	Japan					
andhar	rock shelter		India: Assam: Goalpara	Assamese		MISHRA, C P 2002: 3)	
andhara	Andhar Maha Pahar (6)		South Asia	Sanskrit: Ramayana (7)		BAJPAI, K D (1984)	
[kaba] ang	chasm (8)		India: Meghalaya	Khasi		SINGH (1920: 67)	
anjohi	Anjohiambuvonombi		Madagaskar	Malagasi		hmh: Laumanns et al, oder?	
αντρον [antron]	(9)		Hellas (Griechenland)	(Alt-) Griechisch		MENGE, H (1910 ed. 1974), 2: 166.	
antro	(Höhle, Grotte)		Spanien	Spanisch		PAZ y MÉLIA, A (1903) 1: 42, 2: 168, 191.	
antro	(Höhle, Grotte)		Portugal	Portugiesisch		WOLLHEIM da FONSECA (s.a.) 1: 38; 2: 148	
antro	Antro Rustam (10)		Pakistan	(Alt-) Griechisch		COURT, C A (1839 map)	

1 **South Asia** = Pakistan, Bharat (India) einschließlich Andaman & Nikobar Islands, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives (Malediven)

2 **al-kubba** (Arabic), the vault; cfr. → alcoba (Espagnol), → alcôve (Française), → alcove (English), → Alkove (Deutsch).

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5 **al-kubba** (Arabic), the vault; cfr. → alcoba (Espagnol), → alcôve (Française), → alcove (English), → Alkove (Deutsch).

6 **Andhar Maha Pahar** (Sanskrit), Big-Hill Rock Shelter (Englisch), Großberg Halbhöhle (Deutsch)

7 **Ramayana** -- »the story of Rama and Sita and their conflict with Ravana is one of India's best known epics« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1111), a probably 4th century BC epic in verses, ascribed to the sage Valmiki (Balmiki), tells the life and adventures of Rama, the Prince Ramachandra of Ayodhya (Oudh), whose spouse Sita got abducted by the demon king Ravana before she is set free after many adventures and a long battle.

8 **kaba ang** (Khasi, noun), synonymous with "ka snur; ka jingpdang" (SINGH 1920: 67), »a chasm« (SINGH 1920: 67). **ang** (Khasi, verb), »to open; to crack« (SINGH 1904: 1); »to gape« (OLDHAM 1859 appendix C: lxiv). "ba ang" (Khasi; adjective) »agape« (BLAH 2007: 7).

9 »Grotte; αντρον« (MENGE, H 1910 ed. 1974, 2: 166).

10 COURT, C A (1839 map) indicates »**Antro Roustam**« at a location where Kashmir Smats, a cave reputed to lead to »*Kashmir*« (Srinagar), lies on the Paja Hill above the Swat Valley in Buner district, North-West Frontier, Pakistan.

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arse	Devil's Arse (11)		UK: Derbyshire	English			
arma	Arma Pollera	Italien, Ligurien			ligure		
ashram (12)	Atri Muni Ashram (13)		India: Uttarakhand: Chamoli	Hindi			
ayeghikipe			India: Nagaland: Mokokchung	Ao (Naga)		Neil Sootinck, Shillong 2002.12.17 personal correspondence	
balme		Occitan			Explo Causse		
balme	Blockbalme	Österreich, Salzburg / Montafon				SHB 5, Fruhwirth	
balme	Balme a Collomb	Frankreich, Chartreuse			Lismonde		
Bâme	Bâme de Châtillon	Schweiz, Jura			Gigon		
bangala (14)	Lakshman Bangala (15)		India: Chhattisgarh: Surguja	Hindi, Mahratti		BALL, V (1873b: 246); YULE & BURNELL (1886 edited by CROOKE 1903: 128-129)	
barlang	Matyas-Hegy-barlang	Ungarisch			Kordos, Courbon		
barma	La Barma grande	Italien, Ligurien			liguri		
bauma		Occitan			Explo Causse		
baumassa		Occitan			Brun		
baume	baume Layrou	Occitan			ExploCausse, Courbon		
baume	Baume de Longeaigue	Schweiz, Neuchatel					
beher	(rock temple, man-made cave)		India: Maharashtra	Marathi		KOSAMBI (1965 edited 1998): 269	
behia	Behia lezia	Frankreich, Pyr.Atl.			Courbon		
belum	Belum Guhalu		India: Andhra Pradesh: Kurnool	Telugu		Sri Chelapathi Reddy, Belum 1981.12.27 personal communication	
bhilam	Dattatreya Bhilam (16)		India: Andhra Pradesh:	Webspeak		sanctuaryasia.com (17)	
bhilla	Bhilla Narayana Gudda		India: Karnataka: Anegundi	Kannada		Indian Archaeological Review 1963-1964: 102	
bhoira	Cochachia ka Bhoira		India: Gujarat	Gujarati		ADYE, E H (1917: xxi); CRAVEN, S A (1969: 27)	

11 »... Peak Cavern at Castleton ... was originally known as "The **Devils Arse**" in older times and has recently been re-christened as such by its new owners for the purpose of attracting more visitors. The fist part of the cave is a show cave« (Brooks, Simon J 2001.08.30 personal correspondence).

12 **ashram** »spiritual community or retreat« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005 glossary: 1105).

13 The **Atri Muni Ashram** at Gopeshwar (N30°25': E079°20' nima.mil/geonames accessed 16.11.2003) or »Gopeshvar« (BÄUMER 1988: 69, 78 note 19), Gopeshwar, and »Gopeshwar« (ATKINSON 1882, 12: 326) is a cave reputed to have been used as a troglodyte retreat by legendary sage Atri. It is entered »through a small opening, which, once passed, leads one into a large cave with alcoves in it« (mosaicindia.com/abode-of-god/caves.html accessed 22.12.2004).

14 **bangala** (BALL 1873) or "bangla" (Hindi, Marathi) and bungalow (Anglo-Indian), »the most usual class of house occupied by Europeans in the interior of India« (YULE & BURNELL 1886 edited by CROOKE 1903: 128-129)

15 **Lakshman Bangala** (BALL 1873b: 246) is a sarcastic Anglo-Indian version of "Lakshman's Bungalow": A rectangular, man-made rock chamber (2.85 m by 2.55 m by 1.05 m) situated »high up on the face of sandstone« on Ramgarh hill (Surguja district, Chhattisgarh state) »... to get to it over the rocks one has to use both hands and feet. A portion only of the side of the entrance remains standing. I saw no sign of any inscription near it« (BALL 1873b: 246).

16 The **Nagarjunasagar Tiger Reserve** (Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Wildlife Sanctuary) above the left (north) bank of the river Krishna Ganga upstream of Srisailam / Srisailem (N16°05': E78°52') »... contains a number of geo-morphological features e.g. rock shelters and cave temples such as... **Dattatreya Bhilam** ...« (sanctuaryasia.com/projecttiger/nagarjunasagar.doc accessed 2005.01.06).

17 sanctuaryasia.com/projecttiger/nagarjunasagar.doc (accessed 2005.01.06).

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bhoiru	Bhoira ka Bhoiru (cave at Bhoira)		India: Gujarat	Gujarati		GEBAUER (2005b); WATSON (1884), 8: 399.	
bhuher			India: Kerala	Konkani		ABRAM (2001): 352	
bhuiyar			India: Goa	Kannada		several local informants at Consua village near Verna, South Goa, 25.01.2007 personal communication	
bhuyar			India: Karnataka	Marathi		sorry: source lost	
bil	Vasupujya Bil (18)		India: Bihar: Bhagalpur	Bihari		HINDOO TRAVELLER (1824: 152)	
bila	(cave, hole, pit, opening)			Sanskrit, vedic (19)		Rig Veda (20); KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
bilam, bilamu	Akkamahadevibilam (21)		India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu		z.B. der Ort & Tempel "Pedda Ahobilam" (N15°08': E078°43')	
bilam → billam (22)	Belum Guhalu		India: Andhra Pradesh	"Anglo-Indian" Sanskrit, etc.		DUTT, N V B S (1955: 121-122; 1962b: 552); SURVEY of INDIA toposheet 57-i/04 (edition 1984).	
billam	Belum Guhalu		India: Andhra Pradesh	Sanskrit		CAMMADE, L A (1926): 175 ; FOOTE, R B (1885): 235; MURTY & THIMMA REDDY (1976): 214	
bilum → billam	Belum Guhalu		India: Andhra Pradesh	"Anglo-Indian" Sanskrit, etc.		MEDLICOTT (1883): 4	
bollum → billam	Belum Guhalu (23)		India: Andhra Pradesh	"Anglo-Indian" Sanskrit, etc.		FOOTE, R B (1884a: 33).	
bime	Bime des Enfants	Frankreich, Aube			Chabert		
bir	Bir Adnaniya	Algerien, Jordanien					
Böcc	El Böcc at Pilat	Schweiz, Tessin					
bocca	→ Gaumukh [24] (Maul, mouth)		Italy	Italian		TOSI (1669, 1: 6) after ALI YAZDI (1454)	
boe [→ bou, → boy]	Kirilgoz Boe	Pakistan	Pakistan: Karakorum, Hunza	Frenchman's Wakhi	TIC 9-1993	DUCLUZAU, Bruno (1994a)	

18 At an unspecified location somewhere »at« (inside or near) the town of Bhagalpur (N24°53': E086°55' Bihar) and »in front of that temple (now only a brick room) ... [there remain two out of four pillars] in front of the feet of Vasupujya Tirthakara [sic! qua: Tirthankar]. At the bottom of the pillar, on the left hand, is a **bil, or hole**, into which it seems a man can pass: the Jain pilgrims, after worshipping the sculptured feet of Vasupujya Tirthakara, proceed to the mouth of that hole, and cast into it, cocoa-nuts [Cocos nucifera], cardamoms [Elletaria cardamomum], nutmegs [Myristica sp., conf. angustifolia], sweetmeats, &c. It is said that there are many Jain images in that cavity, and that all the ancient sages were accustomed formerly to go into the cavern to visit those images. On the east and north of the temple of Vasupujya are two tanks, and between them is a mango grove, where the pilgrims encamp« (HINDOO TRAVELLER 1824: 152 after an unspecified *Oriental Magazine* --not seen).

19 **vedic** -- The oldest of the Vedic texts were written in "Vedic" (preclassical) Sanskrit (related to Old Persian). Later texts were written in classical Sanskrit.

20 **Rig-Veda**, »... the oldest of the Vedic texts, was composed over 3000 years ago. Within its 1028 verses are prayers for prosperity and longevity as well as an explanation of the universe's origin. The Upanishads, the last part of the Vedas, reflect on the mystery of death and emphasise the oneness of the universe« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 63).

21 **Akkamahadevibilam** near N16°06': E78°51': 850 m asl (Everest 1830, M. Narayana Reddy 1984.08.22 Mss or near N16°07': E78°52' (unspecified map datum, probably Everest 1830, SRINIVASULU 2004a: 4): »A relatively large, daylight-lit entrance vault (70 m wide, 35 m high and 30 m horizontally deep) gives access to four distinct, joint controlled rift cave passages, on average 2 m to 4 m high. A fifth cave passage leads to a low and broad cave chamber« in the Nagarjunasagar Srisaïlam Wildlife Sanctuary on the Nagarjuna Plateau above the right (north) bank of river Krishna (Kistna), about 180 km along roads south of Hyderabad (N17°22'31": E78°28'28" WGS84) and about 16 km upstream (west) from Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Project and temple.

22 **Bilam**, the village called after the cave (and spring), is indicated near N15°06'40": E078°07'30" (Everest 1830) on SURVEY of INDIA sheet 57-i / 4 (edition 1984).

23 A »... cave near the village of Billam (**Bollum** of sheet 76) ... was described to me by an intelligent native as of some size and interesting as forming the source of a fair sized perennial stream« (FOOTE, R B 1884a: 33).

24 **bocca** »Non hà cosi certa la sua scaturigine il Gange [→ Gaumukh], mentre alcuni dalle stesse montagne di Naugracot [Kashmir] gli danno la mossa, & altri riconoscendo da più rimoto clima il principio vogliono, che nasca da i monti della Scithia [Karakorum], e che passando per l'angustie d'alcune montagne, che di lontano fano sembianza con la sommità loro del capo d'vna Vacca, adorati perciò da quei superstiziosi Gentili con molto venerazione, sgorga quasi dalla **bocca**, di quell'animale in vn'ampio stagno« (TOSI 1669, 1: 6).

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Boeucc	Boeucc del Castell	Italien, Lombardei			natura		
bogda	Bogda (Shella - Bholaganj)		Bangladesh	Bengali		Tyler, Andy [Andrew Peter] 2001.10.11 personal correspondence	
bokka	(hole, orifice, aperture, pit)		India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 6310)	
Bòrna		Occitan			Brun		
borne	borne aux Cassots	Frankreich, Jura			Courbon		
Bornha		Occitan			Brun		
bórnha		Occitan			Brun		
borra	Borra Cave		India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 6310): hole, hollow, cavity in a tree	
bou [→ phug]	Kilpit Bou (earlier: Kilpit Boy)		Pakistan: Karakorum, Hunza	Derbyshirish Wakhi		BROOKS, S J (1994): 14	
bouche ?	(25)			Französisch		WEIS & MATTUTAT (1974): 108.	
boy [→ boe, → bou]	Kilpit Boy (renamed: Kilpit Bou)		Pakistan: Karakorum, Hunza	Derbyshirish Wakhi		BROOKS, S J (1993: 3)	
brewa [→ dwar]	Papi Brewa Darma Brewa (26)		Nepal	Tamang		STEIN, R A (1988: 16 note 42)	
Brlög		Ungarisch					
brudor	exurgéncé de la Brudoira	Occitan			Brun		
buca	buca di Monte Pelato	Italienisch			Courbon		
bucatana	Bucatana di Maggiano	Italien, Alpi Apuana			Sivelli		
bucca	bucca della Mamma	Italienisch, Toskana			Courbon		
buco [→ bocca]	Buco Cattivo (Loch, hole)	Italienisch					
buhar	Buhada deth Gandith	Occitan			Brun		
buqueyris (27)	(28)		Portugal/ Indien	Portuguese, obsolete?		PAES, D (circa 1521) in: SEWELL (1900, 2004: 242)	
buranco	Buranco da Cruxe-Della Croce	Italien, Ligurien			liguria		
bus	Bus del Rana	Italien					

25 **bouche** »f Mund(höhle) f; (Tier) Maul n; Schnauze f; Rachen m; Öffnung f; Eingang m; Loch n; (Vulkan) Schlund m; meist pl (Fluß) Mündung f; tech Mundstück n ...« (WEIS & MATTUTAT 1974: 108) cfr. → dahan.

26 »The cave Gugieshwari Mahadev [near the village of Dhading Gajauri N27°48' E84°52'45" in Tanahun district, Bagmati zone, Nepal] ... In the Tamang language the site is called **Papi Brewa Darma Brewa**. One can recognise the Sanskrit terms *papa* (bad) and *dharma*, in this case the opposite« (STEIN 1988: 16 note 42).

»**Pap** dwar (door of sins)« (BUFFETRILLE 1994d: 9-10) is one of the five »passages of limited space« (dwar) pointed out to the pilgrim visiting Shiva Mandir Gufa (Gorkhali) = Ma ra ti ka kar tshe (Tibetan) at Halesi (Halesi, Khotang district, Sagarmatha zone, Nepal).

darma (Tamang, STEIN, R A 1988: 16 note 42), **dharmā** (Sanskrit, Hindi, Gorkhali / Nepali, etc.) »Hindu-Buddhist moral code of behavior« (LONELY PLANET, India 1997: 1141); »word used both by Hindus and Buddhists to refer to their respective moral codes of behaviour« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1107); »for Hindus, the moral code of behaviour or social duty; for Buddhists, following the law of nature, or path, as taught by Buddha« (LONELY PLANET, India 2009: 1209).

27 »**Buqueyris**. The word implies something dug out, as opposed to redoubts, which would be built up.« (SEWELL 1900 edited 2004: 242 note 1).

28 »... there are some small pits [**buqueyris**] which could be defended by a few people« (PAES, D 1520, 1521 or 1522 in: SEWELL 1900 edited 2004: 242) »... in places where the roads come through from the gates in the first range [of "serras" or hills]« near the city gates of Vijayanagar (now partly Hampi, Bellary district, and partly Anegundi / Anegondi, Raichur district, Karnataka).

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büs	Büs del Quai	Italien, Lombardei			Courbon		
buse	Buse dai Pagans	Italien, Friaul			friuli		
buso	Buso de la Rana	Italien			Courbon		
cabana	(Hütte, Haus, Heim)	Occit			Expl Causse		
caitya [→ chaitya]			India, Sri Lanka	Pakrit, Hindi, etc		LAW, B C (1976: 195)	
cetiya garha [→ chaitya]							
cabane	(Hütte ?)	Frankreich			Expl Causse		
caborne	caborne de Menouille	Frankreich, Jura			Courbon		
cauna		Occitanisch			Brun		
cava	(Grube, Höhle, Höhlengang, Keller)	Portugiesisch	Portugal	Portuguese		WOLLHEIM da FONSECA, D A E (s.a.) 1: 98	
cave (29)	Little Neath River Cave	Englisch			Courbon		
cavern (30)	Bagshaw cavern (31)	Englisch			Visser, Courbon	FRISCH, Max: Stiller.-	
caverna	caverna de Damas	Spanisch			Vissa, Courbon		
caverna	Caverna del Salvans	Italien, Friaul			friuli		
caverna, cavernas			Spanien	Spanisch		PAZ y MÉLIA, A (1903) 1: 106, 2: 191.	
caverna	(Höhle, Schlucht)	Portugiesisch	Portugal	Portugiesisch	Panchout	WOLLHEIM da FONSECA, D A E (s.a.) 1: 99; 2: 148	
caverne (32)	caverne du Puits qui chante	Französisch			Visser		

- 29 1. »**Cave**. natural hole in the ground, large enough for human entry. This covers the enormous variety of caves that do occur but eliminates the many artificial tunnels and rock temples incorrectly called caves. The size criterion is arbitrary and subjective, but practical, as it eliminates narrow openings irrelevant to explorers but very significant hydrologically, that may be better referred to as proto-caves, sub-conduits or fissures. A cave may be a single, short length of accessible passage, or an extensive and complex network of tunnels as long as the hundreds of kilometres in the Flint Mammoth Cave System. Most caves are formed by dissolution in limestone but sandstone caves, lava caves, glacier caves and tectonic caves also occur. Marginal candidates for the use of the name cave include riverbank undercuts and → rock shelters of various origins« (LOWE & WALTHAM 1995: 8).
2. »**Cave**. 1. A natural underground room or series of rooms and passages large enough to be entered by a man: generally formed by solution of limestone. 2. A similar artificial opening« (MONROE 1970 edited 1972: K4).
- 3 »The government nature conservation agencies in the UK have decided on a ... definition in respect of sea caves (which we survey for cave life) - "**Caves** can vary in size, from only a few metres to more extensive systems, which may extend hundreds of metres into the rock. No definition for caves states what the lower size limit is for a cave, there may be tunnels or caverns with one or more entrances, where vertical and overhanging rock faces provide the principal marine habitat, large overhangs, blowholes that include enclosed fully shaded areas and archways that support 'cave' biotopes. At which point does a large crevice or overhang count as a cave? For the purposes of a survey, a pragmatic approach must be adopted and a cave must be large enough to get a surveyor fully into the cave, turn round and exit without damaging the attached flora and fauna".
I have tried convincing them that permanent absence of light is the most important biologically relevant factor for defining a cave. They do not seem to regard this as important and some of them continue to regard fully illuminated hollows and rock overhangs as « (Harries, Dr. Daniel B (Edinburgh, 2008.06.06 personal communication).
- 30 1995 **Cavern**. Synonym for a cave or cave chamber, usually of larger dimensions (LOWE & WALTHAM 1995: 9).
1970 »**Cavern** ... A cave, often used poetically or to connote larger-than-average size« (MONROE 1970 edited 1972: K5).
1955 »... cave is defined as a rocky chamber, typically having only one entrance, several dark chambers deep inside, with relatively constant temperature and humidity and an apparent absence of air flow. In contrast, a **cavern** has more than one entrance, is relatively well lit with free flow of air (Twente J. W. Jr, Ecology, 1955, 36, 706–732)« (SINGARAVELAN & MARIMUTHU 2003: 1254)
1924 »At the inner end of the entrance passage is a spacious **cavern**« (KEMP & CHOPRA 1924: 5).
1838 KITTOE, Lieut. Markham (1838a, 1838b, 1839a) used the term "**cavern**" consistently to designate a natural cave in distinction from the word »cave« which he applied to man-made excavations (rock chambers, rock temples).
1783 The mana-made rock temples of Elephanta on the island of Gharapuri (cave-town) represent » ... a set of enormous excavations, all of which are made in solid rocks, and ... [contain sculptures] most curiously cut from the same substance with the **Caverns** themselves ...« (HUNTER, William 1787).
- 31 **Bagshaw Cavern** könnte weniger bekannt sein als Carlsbad Caverns (USA, New Mexico) --übrigens hinreissend beschrieben (ohne Nennung des Namens) im "Stiller" (Max Frisch), lesenswert.
- 32 The Sanskrit »... mot guha "caverne" ... est régulièrement traduit par k'ou« (LEVI, S 1915: 80) into the language of the Han Chinese.

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cavidad (33)		Spanisch			Visser		
cavit�		Franz�sisch			Visser		
caitya [→ chaitya]			India: Maharashtra, etc.	Pakrit			
cetiya [→ chaitya]			India, Sri Lanka	Pali (34)			
cellier [→ cellarium]	celler			Old French			
cella	chamber, storeroom			Latin			
cellarium	storehouse, storeroom (35)			Latin			
chaitya [cetiya] (36)	Karla (37)		India: Maharashtra, etc.	Sanskrit		(38) BURGESS, J (1881); BURGESS, J & FERGUSSON, J (1880 edited 1988); DUTT, S (1962: 140); HAECKEL, E (1883 ed. 1922: 19-20)	
chaos [khaos]	chasm, void (39)		Hellas, Greece	hellenistic Greek		New Oxford American Dictionary (2005) 2nd edition	
chapel, chapels	Pandava Chapel (40)		India: Goa: Margao	English		shubhyatra.com/goa/margao.html (accessed	

33 **cavidade** (Portugiesisch) »H hlung, Hohlheit; die H hle (in animalischen K rper, in Mineralien)« (WOLLHEIM da FONSECA, D A E s.a. 1: 99).

34 **Pali** -- one of the north Indian dialects used in the 2nd half of the 1st century BC; differs from the "noble" Sanskrit with a more simple grammar and the assimilation of consonant groups (e.g. Sankrit "dharma" – Pali "dhamma"); considered by orthodox Hindus and especially by Brahmins a language of the common people and Buddhists: »**Pali** – the language, related to Sanskrit, in which the Buddhist scriptures were recorded; scholars still refer to the original Pali texts« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1110).

35 »**Cellarium** casearium in Bregenzerwald« (VIKIPÆDIA LATINA, accedit 2012.02.22) http://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voraralberger_Bergk 

36 **chaitya** (Sanskrit), a form of cetiya (Pali), »Buddhist temple« (LONELY PLANET, India 1990: 910; 1993: 1069); »Buddhist temple. Also prayer room or assembly hall« (LONELY PLANET, India 1997: 1140).

chaitya »shrine or object of worship; has come to mean temple, and more specifically, a hall divided into a central nave and two side aisles by a line of columns, with a votive stupa at the end« (LONELY PLANET, India 2001: 41; 2003: 1059; 2005: 1106; 2009: 1208).

»The Buddhist **Caitya** can well stand for an assembly hall, a vihara, a stupa, a sacred tree, a memorial stone, a holy relic or an object or a place or even an image. It is clear, therefore, that the caitya also includes caves« (LAW, B C 1976: 195).

»Bedsa ... 17° 34' N. and 75° 37' E. ... The two chief caves are a chapel or chaitya and a dwelling cave or layana ...« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 7: 140-141).

»Nasik ... 20° N and 73°47' E ... the Pandu Lena or Buddhist caves ... are of three kinds: chaitya or chapel caves, layanas or dwelling caves, and sattras or dining caves« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 18: 411).

37 **Karla**, Carli, Karle, Karli, Karlie (N18°47': E073°28'), a solitary rock-cut chamber (40 m long, 15 m high, completed in 80 BC) excavated from massive Deccan Trap basalts (Jurassic), is »The finest, loveliest and most exquisitely artistic cetiya-ghara among all the lenas of eastern India« (DUTT, S 1962: 140).

»Die buddhistischen H hlentempel von Carli sind weit gr  er und  lter als die brahmanischen Tempelgrotten auf Elephanta. Auch sind die Skulpturen einfacher und weniger schn rkelhaft, die Figuren der Menschen und Tiere nat rlicher. ... Gleich den Tempeln von Elephanta und vielen  hnlichen in Indien sind auch diejenigen von Carli durch Aush hlung aus dem Felsen des Gebirges selbst herausgeschnitten, ebenso wie die Skulpturen von Menschen und Tieren, welche in gro er Zahl die W nde zieren. Der stattliche Hauptraum des **Tschaitya**-Tempels von Carli, ein riesiges Tonnengew lbe, wird durch zwei S ulenreihen in ein breites Hauptschiff und schmale Nebenschiffe geteilt. Die zahlreichen Figuren von m nnlichen und weiblichen Gestalten, von Elefanten, L wen usw., sowie die S ulen und T rpfosten sind sehr kunstreich aus dem harten schwarzen Trappfelsen ausgemei elt und glatt poliert. ... Oberhalb des Haupttempels und zu beiden Seiten desselben (in 777 m Meeresh he) sind kleine R ume ausgemei elt, aus denen wir gro e Schw rme von Flederm usen aufscheuchten« (HAECKEL, E 1882 edited 1922: 19-20).

38 Mit handgemachten H hlen- oder Felsentempeln (cave temple, rock temple) kenne ich mich nicht aus aber **Karla** (Carle, Carli, Karli, Karlie) nennen zumindest Badin, Adolphe 1867, 1870, 1876; Barrett, Douglas Eric 1957a; Basham, A L 1954, 1963, 1967, 1981, 1985, 1997; Bertuch, John F 1792; Blavatsky, Helene Petrovna [alias Radda Bai 1879-1882, 1883-1886], 1892 edited 1899, 1908, 1918, 1934, 1950, 1975, etc.; Brosset, Andr  1962a, 1962b, 1962c; Burgess, James 1881; Burgess, James & Fergusson, James 1880 edited 1988; Cave of Karli 1835; Davenport Adams 1886; Deville, Louis 1860; Dutt, Sukumar 1962; Felsentempel in Indien 1865; Fergusson, James 1876, 1899; Fitzclarence, George Augustus Frederick 1819a; Greenwood, P H 1976; Haeckel, Ernst 1882, 1922; Hamilton, Walter 1828; Hartwig, Georg [George] 1871a, 1871b, 1871c, 1888; Hill Station Holidays 2001; Imperial Gazetteer 1907-1909, 15: 44-47; Indien Handbuch 1984, 1994, 1998; Johnson, William J, circa 1858 (in: Pohlmann, Ulrich & Siegert, Dietmar 2001); Kaul, S N 1969; Knox, William 1974; Kosambi, Damodar Dharmanand 1956, 1960b, 1962, 1975, 1983, 1991, 1992, 1998; Kusch, Heinrich 1993; Law, Bimala Churn 1937 edited 1976; Lonely Planet, India 1993, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005; Lonely Planet, South India 2001; Mackenzie, Simon P M 1982; Marzolla, Giorgio 1975; Menon, A G K 1987; Mode, H 1979; Newar, Supriya 2002; Pohlmann, Ulrich & Siegert, Dietmar 2001; Possehl, G L 1988; Rau, H 1987; Sarkar P, Friedmann Gerald M & Karmalkar N 1998; Sato S 1985; Saglio, Camille (in Badin, Adolphe 1867, 1870, 1876); Schlagintweit, Emil 1980; Stephenson J 1834; Tarn, William Woodthorpe 1938 edited 1951 revised 1984 by Holt, Frank Lee revised 1997 by Holt, Frenk Lee & Miller, M C J; Ward, Philip 1991, 1992; Wanchope, Robert S 1933, 1981, 1989.

39 »**chaos**. - a gaping void or chasm, later formless primordial matter. Origin (late 15th century) via French and Latin from Greek khaos; vast chasm, void« (New Oxford American Dictionary 2005, 2nd edition).

40 »... St. Sebastian Chapel, locally known as the **'Pandava Chapel'** ... walk to the rear side to find a group of ancient caves ... the resting pads of the Pandavas« (shubhyatra.com/goa/margao.html accessed 2008.02.17).

A »group of ancient caves ... right behind« St. Sebastian Chapel (indialine.com/travel/goa/margao accessed 2008.02.17) on Varde Valaulikar Road in Margao (N15°18': E073°57').

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 7
chiase	Chiase dai Corvaz	Italien, Friaul			frili	no instance of use is recorded so far.	
chindi, chhindi	cellar (41)			Gorkhali (Eastern Pahari)		no instance of use is recorded so far.	
chink	(42)			English		no instance of use is recorded so far.	
choffar			Pakistan, NW-India	Urdu		HARINGTON (1799 edited 1806): 276.	
chourum	chourum de la Combe des Buissons	Frankreich, Hautes-Alpes			Courbon 178		
chula (43)	Bhim Chula (44)		India: Maharashtra	Marathi, Hugme (45)		SALUNKE, Ravi (2003: Panchgani Town Map): »Bhim Chula (Devils Kitchen)«	
ciondar (46)	Ciondar des Paganis (47)	Italien Friaul			frilli		
clot (48)	Clot de las Hadas	Frankreich, Landes			Chabert		
cofa (49) [→ cove]	(cave, chamber)		Old England	Old English (50)		no instance of use is recorded so far	
cova	Cova do Rei Cintolo	Spanien, Lugo			Courbon		
cova, f.	(Höhle)		Portugal	Portugiesisch		WOLLHEIM da FONSECA (s.a.) 1: 139; 2: 148	
cova	Cova de Cirac	Frankreich, Östl. Pyrenäen			Fritsch		
covão, m.	(große Höhle)		Portugal	Portugiesisch		WOLLHEIM da FONSECA (s.a.) 1: 139	
cove (51) [→ cofa]	(sheltered recess in a mountain)		unidentified	English		no instance of use is recorded so far	
covil, m.	(52)		Portugal	Portugiesisch		WOLLHEIM da FONSECA (s.a.) 1: 139	
covinha, f.	(Löchelchen, Löchlein)		Portugal	Portugiesisch		WOLLHEIM da FONSECA (s.a.) 1: 139	
crevice	Ulavalagondi Crevice (53)		India: Andhra Pradesh: Kurnool	English, palaeontologists'		VENUGOPAL RAO & RAO (1993: 295, 1994: 134)	
croft	crypt (54)			Middle English (55)		no instance of use is recorded so far	

41 **chindi** (KRÄMER, K-H 2007: 37) , **chhindi** (de.wikibooks.org accessed 2010.11.14) , »Keller, Untergeschoß, Basement« (German) cellar; a room below ground level in a house. basement, the floor of a building partly or entirely below ground level.

42 **chink** (English; noun) a narrow opening or crack, typically one that admits light: "a chink in the curtains"; 2. a narrow beam or patch of light admitted by such an opening (New Oxford American Dictionary 2005, 2nd edition).

43 **chula** (Hindi), literally »stove« (German: Herd, [Küchen-] Ofen) but also advertised (SALUNKE, R 2003: Panchgani Town Map) as »kitchen« (German: Küche, nicht ~~Kitchen~~ = Knast, Gefängnis).

44 **Bhim Chula**, near (±3.1 m) N17°55'14.9": E073°48'16.5" / N17.920806°: E73.804583° / UTM 43Q N1981830 E373386: 1336 m asl (WGS84, Gebauer H D 2007.02.13 GPS Garmin 12), at the very edge of the locally south-east facing cliff limiting the southern part of the »Table Land« adjacent east of the town of Panchgani (N17°55': E73°49') on the Western Ghats (Sahayadri Range) in the Javli taluka of Satara district (Maharashtra State, India).

45 **Hugme**, introduced by RUSHDIE (1999: The ground beneath her feet), is a nickname for the mix of vernacular languages (Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, and Englisch) spoken in the city of Bombay (safronised: Mumbai).

46 **ciondar** könnte so etwas im Sinne von Anhang, Anhängsel, Appendix, Erweiterung heißen.

47 **des Paganis** (Genitiv) -- da bin ich mir sicher -- bedeutet »der Heiden« im Sinne von »der Ungläubigen« (Nicht-Christen).

48 Aus der Bretagne kenne ich **"le clot"** als urtümliches Möbelstück: Steht raumergreifend mitten im einzig bewohnbaren Zimmer der sturmumbrausten Kate, und ist quasi ein begehrter Schrank, mit Schubladen untenrum, und die Türen verbergen das Gemeinschaftsbett in welchem die 15-köpfige Familie kuschelt. Besonders im Winter, nehme ich an, .

49 **cofa** (Old English) chamber, cave; of Germanic origin; related to *Koben* (German) pigpen, pen (New Oxford American Dictionary 2005); »Koben, m. (pig) stay« (MESSINGER & RÜDENBERG 1974:, 2: 338).

50 **Old English**, the language of the Anglo-Saxons (up to about 1150), a highly inflected language with a largely Germanic vocabulary, very different from modern English. Also called Anglo-Saxon.

51 **cove** (noun) 1 a small sheltered bay. 2 a sheltered recess, esp. one in a mountain. 3 Architecture a concave arched molding, esp. one formed at the junction of a wall with a ceiling (New Oxford American Dictionary 2005).

52 **covil** »Höhle, f.; Lager (wilder Thiere, Hasen, Kaninchen u.s.w.), n.«; -- da ladrões »Räuberhöhle, Diebeshöhle, f.; Hütte, f.; ein verdächtiges Haus, n.; eine Kneipe, f.« (WOLLHEIM da FONSECA, D A E (s.a.) 1: 139).

53 **Ulavalagondi Crevice** (N15°20'00": E078°08'30" Patapadu village, Banganapalle taluk, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh) appears to have been named in honour of a person.

54 undercroft (noun) the crypt of a church. Origin (late Middle English) from under- along with the rare term **"croft"** (crypt) from Middle Dutch "crofte" , cave, from Latin "crypta" (New American Oxford Dictionary 2005).

55 Middle English, the English language from c. 1150 to c. 1470.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)
crofte	cave (56)			Middle Dutch		no instance of use is recorded so far
cropte	La Cropte	Frankreich, Mayenne			Bigot	
Crós		Occitan			Brun	
Crósa		Occitan			Brun	
crot	Crot de la Doux	Frankreich, Aube			Chabert	
crypt	cavern (57)			late Middle English		New American Oxford Dictionary (2005)
cûc	(natural sacred temple cave)		Cambodia / Cambodge	Khmer		ANDRIAN, F (1891): p. 131 after one MOURA (s.a.): Royaume du Cambodge.- (s.l.) vol. 2: 297 -- not seen.
cueba	cueba di Noordkant	Niederländische Antillen			Courbon	
cueva	cueva del Mylodon	Spanisch			Thematische filatelie 2	PAZ y MÉLIA, A (1903) 1: 149, 2: 168
cueva			Italien	Italienisch		
cunnus	Cunnus Diaboli (58)		Europa, Vatikan, etc.	Lateinisch		WILFORD, F (1801: 502)
cuvel		Schweiz, Unterengadin				
cuves	cuves de Sassenage	Frankreich, Isère			Courbon	
cuvio	Cuvio de la Renada	Spanien, Santander			Puch	
dahan	Dahan Ghar (59)		Afghanistan	unidentified: Pashtu ?		LINDBERG (1961): 6: in French: → bouche; in German: Kehle, Rachen, Schlund.
dahl	dahl Hit	Saudi-Arabien			Courbon	
dar			South Asia	Sanskrit		KALYANARAMAN (1998)
dara	Dara-ki-Chettan (Cave at Chettan)		India: Rajasthan: Mandsaur	Rajasthani Hindi		KUMAR, G (1996), HARROD, James on originsnet.org (accessed 2007.12.12)

56 **crofte** (Middle Dutch), cave, 'from Latin "crypta" (New American Oxford Dictionary 2005).

57 **crypt** (noun) an underground room or vault beneath a church, used as a chapel or burial place; [anatomy] a small tubular gland, pit, or recess. Origin (late Middle English) in the sense "cavern" from "crypta" (Latin) from κρυπτε (krupete, Greek, a vault), from κρυπτος (kruptos, Greek), hidden.

58 WILFORD, F (1801: 502): The » ...place of worship at Delphos, was that of the earth, in a cave called Delphi, an obsolete Greek word synonymous with 'yoni' in Sanskrit, for it is the opinion of devout Hindus that caves are the symbol of the sacred yoni. This opinion prevailed also in the west, for perforations and clefts in stones and rocks were called **Cunni Diaboli** by the first Christians who always bestowed the appellation of devils on the deities of the heathens ... One of the seven wonders of the peak in Derbyshire is called by a coarser name still ... The cleft called Guhya-sthan in Nepal answers fully and literally to the coarse appellation bestowed upon the other in Derbyshire by the vulgar ...« The latter »... could be a reference to Peak Cavern at Castleton which was originally known as "The Devils Arse" in older times and has recently been re-christened as such by its new owners for the purpose of attracting more visitors. The first part of the cave is a show cave« (Brooks, S J 2001.08.30 personal correspondence).

59 **"ghar"** (Arabisch, Farsi / Persisch) und "ghar" (auch Arabisch, Farsi / Persisch) wird zwar gleich buchstabiert (transliteriert) aber das eine heisst »Berg« und das andere das Gegenteil, nämlich »Höhle« --Freud, unser Sigg, hat einen Aufsatz zu Ambivalenz von wichtigen Worten. Kurz: "Dahan Ghar" heisst vermutlich, wortwörtlich »Bergloch« und bezieht sich vermutlich auf

a) Dahan Ghar (Tang e Lalandar N34°23'28": E069°01'03" WGS84) = Grotte Abdol Khaneh (LINDBERG, K 1949a: 39, 1961a: 6, 1962a: 5) = Peshchera Lalandar (MAXIMOWICH 1970: 198-200)

b) Dahan i Ghar (Karukh N34°27': E063°33') = Dahan Ghar (Karokh) = Dahne Ghar (Kharokh) = Grotte de Karokh (Herat).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 9
dare (60)	Goncho Dare (Goncho's Caves)		India: Department of Tourism	Journalese		DIRECTOR OF TOURISM, Government of Meghalaya (s.a. circa 2003); GUPTA, A K & SHARMA, N (s.a. circa 2004)	
dargah (61)	Dargah ka Makhdum Saheb Chiragh-i-Hind (62)			India: Uttar Pradesh		not seen: <i>District Gazetteer of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh</i> (1935), volume 27 D: Mirzapur District, appendix, page XXXIX [indicated by Craven, Stephen A 1991.02.26 personal correspondence]	
dari			South Asia	Sanskrit: Ramayana		BAJPAI, K D (1984).	
dari	Chuna Dari N25°08': E082°54'		India: Uttar Pradesh	Bhojpuri		COCKBURN (1883 for 1883-1884):	
darigrih → silavesman	(63)			Sanskrit		KALIDASA (circa 400 AD: Kumarasambhava I.10; 1.14); LÜDERS 1904, 1905)	
darra (64)	Darra-i Kur (Cave of the Valley)		Afghanistan: Badakshan			DUPREE, L (1969, 1972); DUPREE, L & DAVIS, R S (1972); DUPREE, L & KOLB, C C (1972)	
daul (→ tol)	Hathi Daul (65)		India: Madhya Pradesh	unidentified: Munda?		GUPTA, N P (1984: 204)	
delic	(Loch, Gefängnis, Öffnung)		Türkei	Türkisch			

- 60 GUPTA & SHARMA (s.a. circa 2004) seem to have confused cliff faces as such with inaccessible niches high up in exposed cliff faces as they report »*Goncho-dare* (Steep rock cliffs of the canyon) ... believed to be the natural habitats of the gonchos or evil spirits. The gonchos are believed to carry away people and lead them over steep precipices and inaccessible rock cliffs. They however do not cause any harm to their victims« –obviously after DIRECTOR ... (s.a. circa 2003) who saw to have »mysterious sites of Balpakram« (also: Balphakram) advertised, including »rock cliffs ... the natural habitats of gonchos, the evil spirits who like to take away people from their homes. These gonchos lead their victims over steep precipices and inaccessible rock faces without causing any physical harm« –which would be difficult because the "goncho" carry not people away but the souls of the dead.
- 61 **dargah**, literally 'door place' (A) or 'threshold'; the 'place of access' (B) or 'entrance to a sanctified place' (C) in the shape of a venerated tomb (D), mausoleum (E), or cenotaph of Muslim nobles and saints (pir) at a place of pilgrimage (ziarat, ziaratgah). Tombs of venerated saints, whether actual or empty, may exist in their bare shape or are architecturally adorned. In the former case they are called 'maqbara' (tomb), 'turba' (heap of dust) or 'makam' (place); in the latter 'mazar', 'ziyaratgah' (place of visit or pilgrimage) or 'dargah' (a place of access, shrine). Such a venerated tomb may be installed not only in a modified natural cave (temple cave) but also in a man-made rock chamber (cave temple). The *dargah* may play a significant socio-religious (F) and economic role.
A: Crooke, William (1927 editor of Mrs. Meer HASSAN ALI, 1832) letter 2 note 1.
B: Mrs. Meer HASSAN ALI, B. (1832 letter 2).
C: GABORIEAU, Marc (in: TROLL, Christian W 1989 reprinted 1992, 2003: xxix).
D: *dargah* is used in Indo-Persian literature for the royal court and the tomb of a pious man (Zia'uddin BARANI 1862: Tarikh-i Firuz Shahi.- (Calcutta: Asiatic Society of Bengal), pages 494, 499).
E: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Bihar Tourism (1986): Bihar.- (Patna), page 47.
F: »Some of these saints gained greater popularity after their lifetime, with the result that their dargahs have emerged as centres of pilgrimage . People of different creeds come to make offerings at these dargahs, and to be filled with a spirit of faith and devotion. In certain cases the dargah has played a more significant role in the cultural integration of different religious communities in the Indian subcontinent than the Sufi saint lying buried there did in his lifetime« (SIDDIQUI, Iqtidar Husain, in: TROLL, Christian W 1989 reprinted 1992, 2003: 1).
- 62 **Dargah ka Makhdum Saheb Chiragh-i-Hind** (Urdu) translates, roughly said, as »sacred cult spot centered on the venerable / venerated grave of that Muslim convert, who [claimed being a] descent from Fatimah, daughter of Prophet Muhammad (Mohammed), and Ali, the Prophet's cousin-german and adopted son, and who is called [or called himself] Chirag [G], and was born and raised in [the since 1947 Pakistani province of] Sindh [the Indus River valley].«
G: The Farsi / Persian and Urdu "chirag" is a plain earthenware cup in which a wick is lighted to burn oil. This simple and cheap contrivance is able to illuminate darkness and hence an allegory for Sufi religious teachers of the Salik order.
- 63 KALIDASA (circa 400 AD): Kumarasambhava 1.10: »vanecharanam vanitasakhanam **darigrihotsagnishaktabhasah** / bhavanti yatraushadhayo rajanyam atailapurah suralapradihah«
KALIDASA (circa 400 AD): Kumarasambhava 1.14: »yatramshukakshepavilajitanam yadrichchhaya kimpurushangananam / **darigrihdvaravilambimbhas** tiraskarinyo jalada bhavanti«
[The clouds, which hang over the entrance of these cave-houses, take the place of curtains behind which the Kimpurusha women hide themselves ashamed, when their lovers have dishelled their toilets]
- 64 **darra** does not necessarily designate a cave. In the Swat Valley, for example, (Pakistan: North-West Frontier province, Buner district), »... there are small tangais or darra (canyons) ... In the smaller canyons natural caves are seen, the most important being in Rod, Parkho-darra and Bagh-darra« (DANI, A H 1964: 5).
- 65 **Hathi Daul** (GUPTA 1984: 204), a variant of **Hathi Tol** = elephant school (Sanskrit "tol" = school), lies above the banks of a *Dhvari nala* (valley of the caves?) and near one village of »Rampur« (there are thousands), which is said to lie »13 km north-west« (13 miles?) from the town of Panna (N24°43': E080°12') and thus in the area covered by the Panna National Park.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 10
deshik	Besh Deshik		Turkmenistan	Turkoman		LAESOE, F de (1886)	
deul (66)	Pandavachem Deul (67)		India: Goa: Margao	unidentified: Kannada?		stsebastianaquem.com (accessed 2008.02.17)	
dham (68)	Guptadham (69)		India: Bihar: Rohtas	Sanskrit, Hindi, etc.		TURK, F A (1947: 41); GLENNIE, E A (1969: 109); GEBAUER, H D (2001: 45-53)	
dhand (70)	Parewa Dhand (pigeon hill)	Nepal		East Pahari (Gorkhali)	TIC 9-1993	DUCUZAU, B (1994d)	
dhar, dhara	Sahastra Dhara (71)		India: Uttarakhand: Dehra Dun	Sanskrit, Hindi, etc.		HERBERT, J D (1825: 389)	
dhaur	Bhamani Dhaur (72)		India: Uttarakhand	Bhotia (73)		SWIFT, H (1982: 186); DUCLUZAU, B (1993d: 53)	
dhuis	Dhuis de Leuchey	Frankreich, Haute-Marne			ASE		
ding ??	Namkha Ding	Tibet			Hima		
do	Akka-do	Japanisch			Courbon		
dobhakol [→ kol]	(74)	Garó			Gebauer		

66 »**deul** -- *temple sanctuary*« (LONELY PLANET, India 1996: 0; 1997: 1141; 2001: 1042; 2003: 1059; 2005: 1106; 2009: 1208; 2001: 1203; LONELY PLANET, North India 2001: 891; LONELY PLANET, Northeast India 2009: 358; LONELY PLANET, South India 2001: 696).

67 »The "**Pandavachem deul**" was 50 m away from the grotto at the back of the Chapel [dedicated to St. Sebastian, on Varde Valaulikar Road, Margao, Goa], which [the deul = a cave ascribed to the Pandava' brothers] is the entrance leading to the underground caves and tunnels. These caves and tunnels were built by the Pandavas ...« (stsebastianaquem.com/history.html accessed 2008.02.17).

»St Sebastian Chapel is known as the Pandava Chapel. The reason for this becomes quiet evident when you find a group of ancient caves situated right behind the chapel. The caves are under the care of ASI these days. The chapel has been recently elevated to the position of a church ... « (indialine.com/travel/goa/margao accessed 2008.02.17).

68 **dham** »holiest pilgrimage places of India« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005 glossary: 1107) is a little misinterpretation of Char Dham (char = 4), the four ancient temples that mark the spiritual sources of four sacred rivers, the Yamuna (Yamunotri, Jamnotri, Yamnotri N31°01': E078°27': 3185 m), the Ganges (Gangotri N30°59': E078°56': 3042 m), the Mandakini (Kedarnath N30°44': E079°04': 3584 m) and the Alaknanda (Badrinath N30°44': E079°29': 3133 m).

69 **gupta**, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Gorkhali, etc., etc.: hidden, secret, unseen, rectum. **Guptadham** is indicated as »*Guptadham Cave*« is indicated on the Survey of India toposheets 63-P (edition 1985) and 63-P/13 (edition 1975), positioned near (±50 m) N24°45'24": E083°48'30" (WGS84, Gebauer, H D 1998.12.06-07 GPS Garmin 4) , and also reported as Gupeswar Gupta, Gupta Cave near Budoker, Gupta Cavern, Guptasvera Cave, Gupteshwar, Guptesvar, Gupteswadam, Gupteswar, Gupteswary, Gupti Banaras, Gupti Benares, Suggi Koh, and Suggi Khoh.

70 Ein Missverständniss? "parewa" [junge] Taube; "dhan" Reis, Wohlstand, Reichtum, Besitz, Eigentum, Geld; "**dhand**" Beruf; "dhandhali" Chaos; "dhandh, dhandha" ???; aber "danda" Berg, Hügel, Bergzug; Strafe, Bestrafung

71 **Sahastra Dhara** (Hindi) or "shastra dhara" (Sanskrit) literally »*thousand doors*« (Tausend Tore) or gates, entrances, passages –hence caves, also »*sansar dhara*« (dripping passage), has been recorded, transcribed, edited and finally printed as

Sadhashtadara WILSON, J M (in: DURRANT et al. 1979 edited 1981: 38)

Sahasradhara BOSE (1976: 148); Breitenbach, S F M (2005.12.01 Mss)

Sahastradhara BASKAR et al. (2005, 2006); LONELY PLANET, India (1990: 302, 1993: 358, 1997: 384, 2001: 378, 2003: 383); LONELY PLANET, North India (2001: 479); PRICE, Liz [E] (1988b: 32)

Sansa Dhara HAMILTON, A (1828, 2: 502)

Sansár Dhára HERBERT, J D (1826)

Shahastra Dhara KUBASSEK, J (1981: 38)

Shahastradhara Prakash, Ravi (a.i. Mss in CRAVEN, S A 1969)

Shastradara Sulphur Springs WILSON, J M (in: DURRANT et a. 1979: 38 note 1)

72 **Bhamani Dhaur** (SWIFT 1982: 186) or Bhaman Dhaur (DUCLUZAU, B 1993d: 53) is indicated as »*Bamani Dhaur (camping ground)*« near N30°43': E079°36' on AMS sheet NH44-06 Nanda Devi (U502 series, 1958 edition): Rather a rock shelter than a cave (unidentified dimensions, unidentified shape, unidentified orientation) represented by a massive slanting rock with a walled entrance sheltering a dry, straw-covered floor.

73 **Bhotia** »An inhabitant of **Bhot**, the Indian borderland of North Almora, North Garhwal, North Tehri, etc.« (PRANAVANANDA 1949: 207 appendix 1).

»The inhabitants of the Indian borderland in the [western part of the Indian] Himalayas. The people of Darna (from Khela up the Dhauli-Ganga), of Chudans (from Dhauli-Ganga up to Bindakot), and Byans (from Bindakot up to the Lipu Lekh and Lampiya pass), of Chhangru [Chhyangru] and Tinker (on Nepal borders), and of Johar (from Tejam up to Kungri-bingri pass) in North Almora, the people of Niti and Mana side in North Garhwal District, and the people of Nilang on the northern extremity of Tehri Garhwal State are called **Bhotias**. The Bhotias of Mana are also called Marchas and of Nilang, Jads. That part of the country they inhabit is called Bhot. The Tibetans are called Huniya. These Bhotias are Hindus by religion and Kshatriyas by caste; all their names end in Singh« (PRANAVANANDA 1949: 98).

74 **dobhakol** (Garó) = *dobha* (bat, Fledermaus, zool.: Chiroptera) + *kol* (home, house, cave).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 11
dolo [→ dulo]	(75)		Nepal: Darchula	unidentified (Nepali?)		RUBINSTEIN, J (1988a: 10).	
donay	(76)		India: Karnataka	Kannada		BUCHANAN, F (1807, 1: 64)	
dong	Soliao Dong	Chinesisch	China	Han Chinesisch	Courbon	BARBARY, MAIRE & ZHANG (1991: 229)	
dora	Bagda Dora		India: Uttar Pradesh	corrupted Bhojpuri ?		DRAKE BROCKMANN, D L (1911, 27: 264).	
Doux	Doux de Darcey	Frankreich, Haute-Marne			ASE		
dowar	Deo Dowar (77)		India: Arunachal Pradesh	Assamese?, Bengali?		GRIFFITHS, W (1836 in WILCOX, R 1873 edited 1909, 1978: 111-114; 1837: 329) and GRIFFITHS, W (1847: 21-26)	
düdeni	Tilkiler Düdeni (78)	Türkisch (79)			Courbon		
dulo (80) [→ dolo]	Rukh Ahuri Dulo (81)		Nepal: Gandaki: Kaski	Nepali		KNAB, Oliver (1990: 15, N20)	
duree	Rajduree (King's Door) [82]		India: Uttar Pradesh	unidentified		COCKBURN, J (1883: 125)	
durra	China Durra (Chuna Dari)		India: Uttar Pradesh	corrupted Bhojpuri ?		DRAKE BROCKMANN, D L (1911), 27: 199.	
duwang	troglodyte retreat cell (83)		India: Lahaul & Spiti	Tibetisch		LONELY PLANET, India (2001)	
duwari ??	Patal Duwari (84)	Nepal	Nepal	pseudo-Ausländisch	TIC 9-1993	DUCUZAUX, B (1994d)	
dvar [→ dwar]	Ghidadvari (Vulture Cave) [85]		India: Bihar: Nalanda	? Bihari (ex Sanskrit)		STEIN, M A (1901: 55).	

75 »... most of these tight caves were referred to as "swara **dolo**" or porcupine dens« (RUBINSTEIN, J 1988a: 10) -- in the vicinity of the village of Lali (N29°39'55": E080°24'55" Central Service Map 75 Dharchula, 1989 edition) in Darchula district (Nepal, Mahakali zone) and just opposite across the Mahakali (Kali, Vyas, Byas) River from Askot (N29°46': E080°21' Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand, India). Some other words for porcupine (Rodentia: Hystricidae: Hystrix indica Kerr / Hystrix bengalensis Blyth / Hystrix barchyura) in languages spoken on the Indian subcontinent are sakuh (Mizo), salendra (Marathi), saori (Gujarati), sarsel (Hindi), saru (Bengali), swara (unidentified: Gorkhali ?).

76 »... large cavities, locally called **donay**« (BUCHANAN 1807, 1: 164) possibly represent rain water storage tanks in the open air on a certain »Ramagiri« (unidentified), a hill somewhere in the vicinity of Bangalore (N12°59': E77°35').

77 »Faqueer's Rock [N27°52': E096°22'] ... is excavated into a hollow of the **Deo Dowar**. ... The Faqueer's Rock is three-peaked ... the middle is the highest, and it is perforated: the eastern presents a sugar-loaf appearance« (GRIFFITHS, W 1836 in WILCOX, R 1873 edited 1909, 1978: 111-114; 1837: 329; GRIFFITHS, W 1847: 21-26).

78 Tilkiler Düdeni Fuchse + Düdeni [eine Ortschaft?]; tilki (Mehrzahl: tilkiler) Fuchs, schlauer Fuchs; tilki ini Fuchsbau.

79 Türkisch: **in, magari Höhle** (medizinisch / biologisch: bosluk, kovuc, oyuk); cehennem Hölle; **delik Loch, Gefängnis, Öffnung**

80 »musako **dulo** (n.) -- Mauseloch« (de.wikibooks.org/wiki/Nepali accessed 2010.11.14), mouse hole.

81 »**Rukh Ahuri Dulo**, ein Wasserstollen nördlich von Pokhara. ... Es handelt sich hier um Wassertransportstollen (Aquadukt) Nepalesisch: Ahuri Dulo oder Kulo« (KNAB, Oliver 1990: 15, item N20).

82 **Rajduree** (COCKBURN 1983b: 125) is perhaps indicated as »Rajdari Falls 43 m« near N24°56'46": E083°10'20" (Everest 1830) on the Survey of India toposheet 63-P/01 (edition 1970) in the Chakia Reserved Forest.

83 Compare → pho. Opposite across the road from the village of »Tabo ... there are some caves known locally as **duwang**, with some famous ancient murals« (LONELY PLANET, India 1997: 312).

84 Bruno Ducluzaux, Lyon, ist zwar ein tatkräftiger aber leider effektiver "instant expert" -- völlig ungetrüb vom verwirrenden Unfug des Hinterfragens -- dem ein schnelles Urteil wichtiger ist als ein richtiges. Vermutlich überging Bruno einfach den Unterschied zwischen Tatsache und Bezeichnung und deklarierte die Funktion »patal dwari« (Gorkhali: Tor zur Unterwelt, → dwar, → patal) als deren Namen.

85 »**Gidhadvari**« (STEIN, M A 1901: 55), also spelled »Guddeh-Dwar« (KITTOE, M 1847b: 960), »Gridhadwar« or »Gidha-dwar, in Sanskrit Gridhradwar, means Vulture's pass, or opening« (CUNNINGHAM 1871: 471-473 edited 1990: 397-399) and »Gidda Dwar« (STRASSER 1991 map N25°01'00": E085°32'35" Everest 1830).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 12
dwar (86)	Ganga Dwar (N19°56': E073°33')		Eurasia	Sanskrit, Pakrit, etc.		IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 12: 297): Godavari	

- 86 **dwar** (dvar), literally a »door« (gate, entrance, etc.; in German: Tor, Tür). In a figurative and metaphoric sense, "dwar" is applied to mountain passes or tight passages between boulders, rocks and –more relevant for underground activists– to squeezes in caves or other 'fitting' obstacles (A). The multitude of *dwar* provide attractive, if not regenerating (B) ordeals for pilgrims and are normally used as testing devices for the size of one's virtue (or sins) if the penetration is not sublimated into a completed rebirth (C). Any conduct that conforms with the values regulating society, allows the penitent to pass through without difficulty, however corpulent he or she may be. Some *dwar* seem to be penetrable only by very young people or extremely slim built persons but fortunately there exist comfortable ones as well. (D). Needless to say that people all over the world are fond of playing with almost too tight gaps (E). BUFFETRILLE, K (1994d: 9-10) lists five distinct passages of limited space, which indicated to the pilgrim and tourist visiting Shiva Mandir Gufa / Ma ra ti ka kar tshe (Maratika Phug) at Halesi / Halesi (Khotang district, Nepal):
- 1) Pap dwar (door of sins), a narrow passage beneath a rock in the lower part of the cave. One who is a great sinner in the eyes of Shiva will not be able to get out, but one who has only small sins will get purified of them in this squeeze.
 - 2) Dharma dwar (door of Dharma), a tight space between two calcite columns (stalagnates) in the upper part. Conduct in conformity with Dharma allows the penitent to pass through without difficulty, however corpulent he may be.
 - 3) Garbo dwar (womb door), an upright, narrow slot. Passage through this squeeze allows one to know whether one's mother has behaved badly in her live, and whether she has or has not kept a child in her womb for ten (lunar) months (counting the first missed period as one months of pregnancy).
 - 4) Karma dwar (door of Karma), a squeeze between a pair stalagmite- stalactite columns, the penetration of which enables the pilgrim to obtain human rebirth.
 - 5) Durga dwar (gate of heaven) is a hole high up in the apex of the cave chamber's ceiling. It is said to have been made by Shiva (Hindu) or Padmasambhava (Buddhist) and it is accessible as soon as having expiated all sins.
 - A) The garden of the famous shrine at »Karokh« (also: Karukh, 47 km along the road from Herat, Afghanistan) is »distinguished among other things by two trees growing closely together, and to pass through the narrow interval between them is humorously supposed to be a sign of virtue« (SYKES 1934: 329).
 - B) A stone cleft on Malabar Hill, Bombay, is regarded as yoni and regenerating persons passing through (DOUGLAS 1893, 2: 232-233, 240).
 - C) From Vedic symbolism it becomes clear that the cave is considered as the 'womb of the mountain' (in Sanskrit → garbha) and the place of spiritual rebirth. The "return to the mother's womb" is often indicated by the narrow entrance (compare → yoni) to some sacred caves (BÄUMER 1988: 69). This becomes quite obvious when pilgrims penetrating the sanctuary of the → mother goddess Bibi Nani at Hinglaj (Las Bela district, Balochistan) »roll stark naked on the rough pavement« (WILFORD 1851: 258). HEDIN, S A (1909-1912a, II: 170) translates into the German »Prüfstein« (testing stone) and TAFEL, A (1914, 1: 310) into »Tugendloch« (virtue-hole). In Tibetan: → dmal yam, → sdig lam.
 - D) BALFOUR, E (1885 edited 1968, vol. 2: 802-803); BÄUMER, B (1986, 1988: 69, 78 note 19); BRIGGS, G W (1938, 1973: 107); BUFFETRILLE, K (1994d: 9-10, 1994e); HASTINGS, J (1908-1926, vi: 715); HEDIN, S A (1909-1912a, II: 170 [D.1]; 1909-1912b: II [D.2] edited 1991, II: 195-197); HUGHUES BULLER, R (1908: 192-193); HUMMEL, S (1958: 168, note 26); JEST, C (1975, note 134); KITTOE, M (1847b: 968-969 [D.3]); KOWALL, RYMBAL & KOWALL (1995: 43); MacMUNN, G F (1933: 99); MATEER, S (1871: 170-171 [D.4]; 1883); MOOKERJEE, A (1988: 32); RAMBLE, C (1997: 183); ROUVRE, E de (1975: 182); TAFEL, A (1914, 1: 310); WILFORD, F (1801: 502): »Perforated stones are not uncommon in India and devout people pass through them –when the opening will admit of it– in order to be regenerated. If the hole be too small, they put either the hand or foot through it, and with a sufficient degree of faith it answers nearly the same purpose.«; Wilford, Francis (1851: 258).
- D.1 HEDIN (1909-1912a: Transhimalaja.- Leipzig, II: 170) erwähnt bei der Schilderung seiner Reise um den Kailās herum den Dikpakarnak (Dikpa Karnag, sDig pa dKarnag), den »Prüfstein für Sünder«. Unter diesem riesigen, flachen Granitblock befände sich ein enger Tunnel, durch den nur sündlose oder Menschen guten Gewissens hindurchkriechen könnten, während Schurken stecken blieben. Tatsächlich blieb ein Begleiter von Sven Hedin im Tunnel stecken und musste an den Beinen wieder herausgezogen werden. Unweit von dieser Stelle befände sich ein weiterer Prüfstein, aus drei aneinander gelehten Steinblöcken bestehend, zwischen denen man hindurch kriechen müsse; hier sei jedoch die Öffnung so weit, dass sogar ein kleiner Yak hindurchgehen könne.
- D.2 HEDIN (1907 edited 1991, II: 196-197): »dikpa-karnak, or a test-stone.«
- D.3 KITTOE (1847b: 968-969): On »the hill called Burrum Jooeen [Brahmayoni, Gaya district, Bihar, India] ... properly Bruhm Jain ... are two masses of rock, between which some pilgrims and others force themselves, believing that none but true born can accomplish the feat, in other words, those who fail are considered bastards.«
- D.4 MATEER, [Reverend] Samuel (1871: 170-171) is said to mention a »ceremony of the "golden womb" (passing through the yoni) at Trevandrum« (Trivandrum, Kerala, India) and MATEER (1883: 209) is said to relate to »temples and rites resorted to by barren women« (not seen -- indicated by Manfred Moser 2006.09.10 personal correspondence) after one GOODLAND, Roger (unidentified bibliographical essentials): Bibliography of sex rites.- page 399).
- E) INDIA: Atri Muni Ashram Cave near Gopeshvar / Gopeshwar. Deo Dowar (Arunachal Pradesh, Lohit District, Brahmakund). Dwar U Ksuid (Meghalaya, Ri Bhoi district, Umroi). Garbh Yoni (Malabar Point Dwar, Yoni Dvara; Bombay / Mumbai, Maharashtra). Patal Bhuvaneshvar (Gangolihat, Uttar Pradesh). Trivandrum Yoni (Kerala). Vaishnodevi Goffar (Jammu). Yoni Dvara (Bhuban Hills, Cachar district, Assam). Yoni Dvara (Mangalā Gaurī temple on the Bhāsnāth spur of the Brahmayoni range, Gaya district, Bihar).
- AFGHANISTAN: Karokh
- BHUTAN: Dosum (East Bhutan); Gom Kara Phug (Tashigang); Rta mgo (Thimpu); Sku rje Lha Khang (= Kurje Lhakhang or Vajra Phug, Bumthang district).
- GERMANY: St. Michael, a monastery of the Benedictine order at Bamberg, has a king's grave with a hole: Crawling through is a remedy against back aches (STRITTMATTER 2005).
- NEPAL: Bishanku Narayana Gupha (Godavari, Bhaktapur district); Chhango Gupha (Khembalung, Sankhuwasawa district); Guhyeshvari Gufa (Pashupatinath, Kathmandu Valley); Guru gSang Phug Dwar (Larjung, Dhawalagiri zone); Sankhu Cave no.3 (Marpa's cave at Sankhu, Vajrayogini, Kathmandu valley); Shiva Mandir Gupha / Maratika kartshe (Halesi Cave, Khotang district).
- PAKISTAN: Hinglaj Cave (Las Bela, Balochistan).
- TIBET: Bar-do' Phrang (Kongpo Mountain, Zetang); sDig pa dKar nag (the B/W-Rock, black & white rock, Kyirong); Jingka Caves (Tsurphu kora); Ri'o Pampar Gompa (Kyirong); Tschégr fisung Gompa (?).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 13
dzong [rDzong] (87)	Dzong Kongma (88)		Tibet, N India, Nepal	Tibetan		HIRSCHBERG (1977, 1980, 1987: 211-212).	
Esquerda	Esquerda des Vent	Spanien, Mallorca					
eyehole	Augenhöhle (89)			English			
fomé	fomé Tiouki nord	Guinée			Courbon 20		
foramen (90)	Foramen Ramtschandi (91)		India: Uttar Pradesh	Latin		Tieffenthaler, Joseph ca. 1775: Goptar Ghalt in: Descriptio India.- (92)	
foran	Foran di Landri	Italien, Friaul			fruili		
forra	Forra del Diavolo	Italien, Ligurien			liguri		
foux	foux de Lauret	Frankreich, Hérault			Courbon		
fovea, foveae	pit, underground passage		Imperium Romanum	Latin		MENGE & MÜLLER (1937 ed. 1961): Langenscheidt's Taschenwörterbuch Lateinisch / Deutsch, p. 157	
furna		Portugiesisch			Panchout		
gabbi → gavi	Yerra Zari Gavi (93)		India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu		FOOTE, R B (1884a: 31)	
gaej (94)	Aeta Gaej (95)		India: Kashmir	unidentified		FOTEDAR, S (2002)	
galge (96)	Dambulla Galge (97)		Sri Lanka	Sinhala		DERANIYAGALA, P E P (1965a: 144), SARASIN, F (1939: 151). SARASIN & SARASIN (1908).	
gambu	(den, cave of wild animals)		India: Kerala	Kannada		TURNER (1966: 4204).	
gar	(hollow, pit)		Bangladesh	Bengali		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718)	
gara	(deep hole)			Arabic		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718)	

87 **dzong** [rDzong]; literally: *nest, fortress, castle*; in cases a troglodyte hermitage retreat; meditation cave.

88 **Dzong Kongma** (at Dzongkhul N33°34': E76°40': 3750 m asl, Zanskar). A modified natural, sacred cave or rock shelter (temple cave) which contains statues (Naropa, Vajradhara) and, among other frescoes, a painting (by Zhadpar Dorje, son of Drupchen Nawang Tsering) which shows Milarepa, the Tibetan Buddhist song writer, poet and teacher, singing (right hand at his right ear) in a cave --the rare case of a cave painting depicting the painting of a cave.

89 »Vertical beds of limestone form jagged ridges down the hillsides of the lower Rongbuk valley [Rong Phu, the upper Rong Valley] near the village of Perochi [Tibet: Dhingri]. The carbonate is not metamorphosed, and forms beds mostly less than 10 metres thick with a shale sequence. Some small rock shelters are essentially frost pockets and a few have breached the narrow limestone ribs to form eyeholes« (WALTHAM 1996).

90 **foramen**, foraminis, n., Loch, Öffnung (MENGE, H 1937 rev. ed. MÜLLER 1961: 156).

91 **Foramen Ramtschandi**: Father "P." [Padre] Tieffenthaler's plan of »Goptar Ghalt« (BERNOULLI 1785 plate XIV) is captioned »Goptar Ghált, id est locus in quo Ramtschandem evanuisse dicunt« (Goptar Ghat [sic!], where Rama Chandra / Ramchandra is said to have disappeared) and interpretes a nearby »Monumentum novum quod in memoriam Ramtschandi, hic hiatus terrae absorpti, erectum fuit« (new monument, which is here erected to commemorate the gorge / crevice / throat / chasm / gulph where the earth swallowed him).

92 **Tieffenthaler ca. 1775** »Goptar Ghalt« in: BERNOULLI, Johann (1785) plate XIV. »Goptar Ghalt« (Tieffenthaler ca. 1775: Descriptio India): »Eine Meile von Bangla [renamed Faizabad N26°47': E082°08'] liegt Goptargarh, ein mit Bäumen bepflanzter schattichter Ort auf einem sanften Hügel am südlichen Ufer des Gagra; an den vier Ecken sind kleine Thürme von Erde [more likely: burned tiles] errichtet. In der Mitte sieht man eine Oeffnung in der Erde, worüber ein kleines Gewölbe erbaut ist; daneben steht ein starker bejahrter Tamarinden Baum; umher sind bedeckte Gänge. In diese Grube soll Ram, nachdem er den Riesen Ravan erlegt, und von Lanka zurückgekommen, hinabgestiegen und verschwunden seyn; daher sie auch Goptar, oder die Verschwindung genannt wird« (BERNOULLI 1785: 307).

93 »The **Yerra Zari Gabbi** ... this large and important cave ...«; FOOTE, R B (1916: 118): »Two groups of caves of very considerable interest exist in the Kurnool district. The Billa Surgam caves in the Nandyal taluq and the **Yerra Zari Gabbi** 7 miles to the south-west of the first in the Banganapalle State. ... The **Yerra Zari caves** yielded no fossil bones ...« (FOOTE, R B (884a: 31).

94 **gaej** -- a hapax legomenon, allein (?) belegt von FOTEDAR, S (2002).

95 Somewhere (in the Vale of Kashmir?), there is »... a hill feature named as 'Aeta **gaej**' a corrupt form of Sanskrit 'Aaditya Guha' meaning the cave of the Sun« (FOTEDAR, Sunil 2002, chapter 5 Five millenia old culture & literature of Kashmir: Some landmarks, paragraph 5.4: Period of the Trika Philosophy, page 5.16, after T. N. »Kundan« Dhar 2000.12.16: Lecture delivered at RP Memorial Foundation Society).

96 **galge**, from 'gala' = rock + 'ge' = house, hut (SARASIN & SARASIN 1908); literally 'rock house'; rock shelter (DERANIYAGALA, P E P 1965a: 144), an inhabitable cave or rock shelter (SARASIN, F 1939: 151)

97 **Dambulla Galge** N07°51'36": E080°39'06" (WGS84)

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 14
gara	(hollow, pit)		Bangladesh	Bengali		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718)	
gara	(hole)		India	Hindi		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718)	
gara	(hole, cave)		India: Orissa	Orya		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718)	
garb	Garb du Diab	Italien, Ligurien			liguri		
garbasso	O Garbasso	Italien, Ligurien			liguri		
garbha griha (98)	(99)			vedic Sanskrit		Rigveda	
garbo	Garbo de Premunea	Italien, Ligurien			liguri		
garh, garhi (100)	Reechgarh (Bear's Fort)		India: Madhya Pradesh	Hindi		GEBAUER, H D (2008a); CRAVEN, S A (2008 published 2009)	
garha, cfr. → gurha	Pandeb Garha (101)		India: Bihar, Orissa	"Anglo-Orissi" (oops !)		KITTOE (1838b).	
garta	(hole, cave, grave)		Pakistan	Brahui		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718)	
gavi	Sri Gavi Gangadareshwara (102)		India: Kamataka	Kannada		WARD, P (1991a: 217; 1992: 127).	
gavi	Yerra Zari Gawi (103)		India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu		cave (CHANDRAMOULI, N 1991), cavern (BURROW & EMENEAU (1984: 1332); KALYANARAMAN (1998: 2086)	
gavi	(cave, hole, cell)		India: Kerala	Tulu		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
gawi [→ gavi]	Munagamanu gawi (104)	Indien	India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	chabert	NEWBOLD, T J (1845b: 409),. GEBAUER (1985: 8-10) obsolet ?	
ghar	ghar Bolan Baba	Arabiseh	West- & Zentralasien			Inv.spel.du Maroc, Courbon	

98 **garbha griha**, literally 'womb house'; innermost sanctified chamber, holiest, sanctum sanctorum of any Hindu temple or sacred 'cave' (natural templecave or man-made rock-cut 'cave' temple). In Christian Latin: *adytum*. Access is often restricted (→ *dwar*) by limited size and / or unlimited conventions.

99 In the Hindu world, each mountain with a cave is a map of the universe. Essentially, the cave represents the *womb* (Latin: *uterus*; German: *Gebärmutter*; French: *matrice*) from which space, light, man and cows emerged. The mountain, which is representative of the cosmic Mount Meru, supports the heavens and shelters man. The same vertical axis provides a temple: The *garbha griha* at the centre is an unadorned space. This provides a residence for the deity to which the temple is dedicated (STEIN, Rolf A. 1988; MOOKERJEE, Ajit 1988: 12, 32; LONELY PLANET, India 2001: 71).

100 »**garh** -- *fort*« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005 glossary: 1107).

101 Die obsoleten Schreibweisen »**garha**« (KITTOE 1838a) und »**gurha**« (KITTOE 1839a) kann man getrost ganz weit hinten auf dem obersten Regalbrett ablegen. Das Objekt selber, die Höhle (ich nix gesehe), sei »*natural cavern*« (KITTOE 1838a: 438)
 »*large cleft in the rock forming a kind of cavern*« (KITTOE 1838b: 683)
 »*cave*« (KITTOE 1839a: 368)
 »*cavity*« (KITTOE 1839a: 369)
 »*mere cleft in the rock*« (KITTOE 1839a: 369)

102 **Sri Gavi Gangadareshwara** = Verehrte Höhle Fluss Passage Herrscher --der Ganges, der entspringt ja im Himalaya und fließt in den Golf von Bengalen. Unterwegs aber, da büchst er heimlich aus --ohne dass es wer sieht-- und macht einen geheimen Umweg nur um ganz genau an diesem einen Ort, von welchem es Dutzende gibt, kurz zu entspringen bevor er sich wieder davonschleicht. Zweck: Mehrere Priesterfamilien haben ein Aus- und Einkommen.

103 **Yerra Zari Gawi** (Telugu) , Red Cliff[Face] Cave, Rote-Felswand-Höhle.

104 Several »*smaller parallel fissures are observable in the cliffs on each side, one of which has formed the cave called by the native guides Pandi Gawi*« (NEWBOLD, T J 1845b: 409) at Gandikota (Gaudikota, George Fort N14°49'20": E078°16'55" Everest 1830) in Cuddapah (Kadapa) district, Andhra Pradesh state.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 15
ghar [ghara] (105)				Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc	Farsi, Pashtu, Urdu etc.	ABUL FAZL i 'ALLAMI (circa 1590): Akbarnamah.- Delhi; MAREFAT (1973); JUDSON (1973)	
gharhi	Pedda Garhi (106)		India: Andhra Pradesh		unidentified	NEWBOLD, T J (1845c: 503-504)	
gharr	—		Derbyshire, UK		Derbyshirish Balochi	BROOKS (1998f, 1998g)	
gharra (107)	—		Derbyshire, UK		Derbyshirish Balochi	BROOKS (1998f, 1998g, 2001c, 2001d); CHAMBERS (2001a, 2001b, 2001d, 2002)	
ghat (108)	Dharan Ghat (109)	Indien, Uttar Pradesh				atti	COCKBURN, J (1883: 126); LONELY PLANET, India (2005: 1107)
ghopa [gopha]	Jogighopa (110)		India: Assam: Bongaigaon		Bengali? Assamese?		ALLEN, B C (1909: 529-530); BHATTACHARYA (1995: 117); IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1908, 14: 200)

- 105 **ghara**, ghare, ghari sind, ich sag jetzt mal: "schlampige" Transliterationen von ghar-a-, ghar-e-, ghar-i-Dingsbums. Die vokalen Suffixe machen aus dem "ghar" an sich eine "Höhle im" (z.B. im Hirseberg), "Höhle des" (Herrn Gamshuber), "Höhle am" (Bierbach), "Höhle vom" (Löcherberg), etc.
- 106 »The **Pedda Garhi** is one of those singular fissures through the sandstone, like that of Ganjicotta [Gandikota N14°48': E078°17'], cleaving the rock diagonally across the line of stratification from the summit to the base. The sides are precipitous rocky façades, narrowing rather abruptly, as the traveller advances southerly, into a fissure two or three yards wide, with salient and re-entering angles. At the base of the western cliffs are pools filled with the clear water, which drips in a perpetual rain from seams in the disrupted stratified rocks which have a dip of about 8° to the north-east. The precipice on the left, or on the north-east, distils no water. Here we see one of the very few illustrations observed in Southern India of the theory of springs. The water evidently percolates through the porous strata capping the higher adjacent summits to lower impervious beds, where collecting it follows the dip of the strata, and finds an exit in the fissure which has broken off the continuation; between the rocks on the right and those on the left, the latter are of course perfectly dry« (NEWBOLD, T J 1845c: 503-504).
- 107 "**gharr**" and "**gharra**" are exclusively Simon J Brooks' private language and created offhand to distinguish between the Balochi (Farsi / Persian, Pashtu, etc) word "ghara" (mountain, fortified mountain) and the similar "ghara" (retreat, hide-out, cave). At a closer look, we can't have a hole without something around it --just as we can't have a mountain without a cave-- even if we have to settle with a fabulous one.
- 108 **ghat** (Sanskrit, etc.) bedeutet (1) landing place on a river; (2) bathing steps on the bank of a water reservoir or river; (3) pass up a mountain; (4) mountain range, especially applied to the Western and Eastern Ghats. The term "ghat" derives from the Sanskrit "ghatta" (to rub) and generally refers to steps descending to water --where people usually bathe / take baths. Certainly the Western Ghats with their high peaks, wide passes and undulating hills falling to the coastal flats, fulfill these descriptions.
- 1315 »In 17 more days they arrived at Gurgawn [Gurgaon N28°28': E077°02']. During these 17 days the **ghâts** were passed, and great heights and depths were seen amongst the hills, where even the elephants became nearly invisible« (Amir Khusru, in: ELLIOT 1867-1877, iii: 86).
- 1553 »The most notable division which Nature hath planted in this land is a chain of mountains, which the natives, by a generic appellation, because it has no proper name, call **Gate**, which is much as to say Serra« (BARROS, J de 1778, Dec. l.liv. iv. cap. vii in YULE & BURNELL 1886 ed. 1903: 368).
- 1561 »This Serra is called **Gate**« (CORREA, G 1858-1864 ed. Stanley, E J 1869, ii, 2: 56).
- 1563 »The Cunkam [Konkan coast N18°05': E073°25'], is the land skirting the sea, up to a lofty range which they call **Guate**« (Garcia de Orta, 1563, ed. João de Eredem, Goa, folio 34b).
- 1572 »De terra os Naturaes lhe chamam **Gate**, Do pe do qual pequena quantidade se estende hua fralda estreite, que combate do mar a natural ferocidade ...« (CAMOES, Luiz de 1720: Os Lusíadas.- vii: 22).
- 1675 »Moobar« (Murbad N19°15': E73°24') is »seated at the end of a large Plain, at the foot of that Chain of Hills supposed to cross the Taurus, trending through the Continent North and South, as does East and West; it is by most Geographers concluded to be Mount Sephir, here called the **Gaot**« (FRYER 1675.09.22 III.iv published 1698 edited 1873, 1993: 335).
- 1727 »The great Rains and Dews that fall from the Mountain of **Gatti**, which ly 25 or 30 leagues up in the country« (HAMILTON, A 1727, i: 282 ed. 1744, ii: 285).
- 1803 »The enemy are down the **ghauts** in great consternation« (WELLINGTON 1837: Despatches, ii: 333).
- 1809 »The dandys there took to their paddles, and keeping the beam to the current the whole way, contrived to land us at the destined **gaut**« (VALENTIA 1809, 1: 185).
- 1826 The town of Varanasi (Benares) »... is really a very large place, and rises from the river in an amphitheatral form ... with many fine **ghâts** descending to the water's edge« (HEBER 1828 edited 1844, 1: 167).
»Though it was still raining, I walked up the Bohr **Ghât** [Borghat, pass N18°46': E073°22'], four miles and a half, to Candaulah [Khandala, town N18°45': E073°23]« (HEBER 1828 edited 1844, 2: 136).
- 2005 »**ghat** -- steps or landing on a river, range of hills, or road up hills« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005 glossary: 1107).
- 109 »**Dharan Ghat**« ist NICHT der Name dieses Felsdaches (Abri, Halbhöhle, rock shelter) sondern dessen Lage am "ghat" (schwäbisch: Stich, Steige", z.B Geislinger Steige) beim Ort Dharan (N24°33'50": E83°12'20": 470 m asl, Everest 1830, Survey of India toposheet 63-P/02 edition 1971)
- 110 »**Jogighopa** derives its name from some caves cut out of the rocks near the [Brahmaputra] river bank, which at some time used to be occupied by ascetics« (ALLEN 1909: 529)
»Jogighopa N26°14': E90°34'« (IMPERIAL Gazetteer 1907-1909, 14: 200)
»Jogighopa N26°14': E90°35'« (nima.mil/geonames accessed 16.11.2003),
»Jogighopa« (EICHER GOODEARTH 2007: India Road Atlas.- map 45 E1) but also
»Jogigopha« (HUNTER 1879, 2: 51) and
»Yogighopa« (BHATTACHARYA 1995: 117).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 16
ghupa [→ gupha]	Sidda Ghupa (111)		Nepal	typographical error		ADHIKARI, H (2009: 9)	
ghura [→ ghara]	Bagh Ghara (112)		India: Jharkhand (Bihar)	Hindi, Urdu, etc.		BALL, V (1880 edited 1985: 147)	
giriguha; giriguhaya	Swarna Giriguhaya		Sri Lanka: Dambulla	Pali		FORBES, J (1840 ed. 1841, 2: 353 note)	
glacière	Glacière de Druchaux	Französisch					
glu	(cave, robber's lair)		Pakistan	Brahui		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718 after TURNER 1966: 4085)	
gob	(deep hole in the ground)		India: Kerala	Kodagu (Coorg)		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
gobbe			India: Kerala	Kurumba		THARAKAN (2003)	
gofar	Muni Gofar (113)		India: Chhattisgarh: Surguja			BALL (1873b: 243; 1880 edited 1985: 325)	
goffar	Amarnath Goffar		India: Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmiri		BARETH & CONDÉ (1972); GANHAR (1973); TURK (1972)	
goh	(cave)		India, Gujarat	Gujarati		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
gola	Sarwai Gola (Tunnel Rock) [114]		Pakistan: North West Frontier	? Waziri ?		HAY, W R (1928: 317)	
goofa	Shimlababa Goofa (115)		India: Uttarakhand: Uttar Kashi	sportsmens' patois		DUCLUZAU, B (1993d: 53)	
goofah (116)	»Caves of Mutthun« (117)		India: Jammu & Kashmir	Anglo-Kashmiri		HERVEY (1853, 2: 199)	

111 »... staff of the Hungarian Museum [collected Chiroptera] specimen of *la io* [Thomas 1902] for the first time from Nepal in Gandaki Province Bimalnagar, **Sidda Ghupa** [sic! qua: Siddha Gupha] (Monk Cave), 750 m ... (Csorba 1998)« (ADHIKARI, H 2009: 9).

112 »A place called **Bagh Ghura** [Bagh Ghara], or *Tiger's House*, where it was believed that a tiger was in the habit of dwelling. The place was picturesquely situated on the banks of a small stream, the trees growing on each bank of which joined their branches together above, and were further bound together by a number of large creepers. The tiger's den was under an overhanging ledge of rock. It looked a likely place enough, but if ever inhabited by a tiger the proprietor on this occasion was not at home« (BALL, V 1880 edited 1985: 147).

113 **Muni Gofar** (near ±20 m N22°53'45": E082°53'27": 790 m asl, Everest 1830, estimated after Survey of India sheet 64-J/13 edition 1980 and BALL 1873b: 243), »a hollowed chamber of sufficient capacity to allow of a man sitting in it at his ease« (DALTON 1865: 24), »the natives call it "Muni gofar" --the Muni's den« (BALL 1873b: 243).

114 »**Sarwai Gola** or *Tunnel Rock*, a natural curiosity which, like some logan-stone in England, impressed the people much more than the scenic magnificence of the country. A torrent rushing down the mountain-side has encountered a rocky outcrop, and instead of cleaving it with a gorge has only pierced its lower portion, leaving a natural arch of stone. The tribesmen relate that this was a miracle performed by some holy man, possibly old Pre-Ghal himself, with a push of the hand, and treat the place with superstitious reverence, making little heaps of stones on the rocks in the valley below« (HAY 1928: 317), the »*Garriwam nala* « (HAY 1928), a tributary stream to the Dara Toi in Waziristan, about 200 km along the road north of Zhob and not too far from the Afghanistan (Paktika province) border.

115 The inadvertently funny »**Shimlababa Goofa**« (DUCLUZAU 1993d: 53) is not a cave sacred to a disrespected and amiable Walt Disney character but a »snug underground cave« at the »grassy *Tapovan*« (N30°55'49": E079°08'00": 4463 m asl STRASSER 1993: 247) or »*Tabovan*« (LONELY PLANET, India 1997: 419). AITKEN (1992: 81) found the troglodyte hermitage retreat inhabited by one »*Shimla Baba*, one of the holymen who spent each summer in contemplation, aided, let it be said, by a transistor radio.« All over the Indian subcontinent "baba" (literally: grandfather) is an affectionate appellation for a male person of any age. "Shimla" (N31°06': E077°07') must be the hill station and tourist attraction in Himachal Pradesh where this hermit probably hails from or retreated to during the off-season (winter time).

Bruno Ducluzau was always fond of large numbers and is renowned for being especially excited when it comes to high altitude karst at any cost. He never ever had been anywhere close to the *gupha* of the Shimla Baba but anyhow took the chance to round up the elevation of 4463 m asl : »*Sur le plateau de Tapovan (4500 m), Shimlababa Goofa sert d'abri de nuit aux pèlerins. Une sadhu habite dans la grotte*« (DUCLUZAU 1993d: 53)

116 »11th June, 1851. Wednesday. -- I visited the famous Caves of Mutthun, or Mattan, yesterday evening ...« (HERVEY 1853, 2: 197). »These caverns are called **Ghofah** ...« (HERVEY 1853, 2: 199) and »this word ought to be pronounced *Goopha*« (HERVEY 1853, 2: 199 note).

117 The »**Caves of Mutthun**« (HERVEY 1853, 2: 197) lie south-east of »*Mutthun, or Mattan*« (i.e. Martand N33°45': E075°13') near the village of Bawan (N33°46': E075°13'): Bhamajo Cave, cave sacred to Bhima Devi, and the cave dedicated to Ramdin Rishi.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 17
goopa (118) [→ gupha]	Deoralli Goopa (119)		Nepal or Tibet: Kyirong	Anglo-Pahari		KIRKPATRICK (1811: 304)	
goopah [→ gupha]	Salia Goopah (120)		Tibet	Anglo-Pahari		KIRKPATRICK (1811: 321)	
goophar [→ goffar]	Soorie Goophar (121)		India: Jammu & Kashmir	"Anglo-Kashmiri"		NEWALL, D F (1866: 222 item 14)	
gop [→ khop etc.]	Wakantagop (122)		India: Meghalaya: W. Khasi H.	vernacular (Bengali?)		Jantschke, Herbert (2003.02.16 Mss: Fahrtenbericht 2003.doc)	
goph	(cave, hole)		India: Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmiri		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
gopuh	Goorukhnath Gopuh (123)		India: Uttarakhand	obsolete		[anonymous] Description of a Famous Pagoda (1820)	
gourg	Gourg de l'Antre	Frankreich, Bas-Rhin			Chabert		
Gratfenster (124)	(literally »crest window«; eyehole)		global	Deutsch		RATHJENS, C (1957: 284),)	
grava	grava dei Gatti	Italien, Apulien			Courbon		
griha [grha]	Mahashiva Griha (125)		India: Karnataka: Badami	Sanskrit, Rig Veda		»house« (KALYANARAMAN 1998) → garbha griha	
grot		Holländisch				Thematische filatelie 2	
grot	Grot of Oberon (126)		England: manor house	English, poetical		MASSON, C (1842, 2: 191)	
grot	Grot of the Seven Rishis (127)		England: drawing room	English, antiquarian		WILKINS, C (1799: 167-168)	
grotta	Krystallgrotta	Norwegisch			Courbon		
grotta, grotte	Grotta della Due Doline	Italienisch			fsr		

118 »... a **Goopa**, Ooral, or cave ...« (KIRKPATRICK 1811: 304). »... there is a **Goopa**, or natural cave, in which travellers put up. This sort of cave is called among the Purbutties, Ooral« (KIRKPATRICK 1811: 309).

119 »Mount **Deoralli** [north of »Yersa« or Yarsa N28°00'15": E085°16'30" Rasuwa district, Bagmati zone, Central Nepal Region] is one of the peaks of Hirma-leh [literally: Snowy Mountains, i.e. the Himalaya, literally: Abode of Snow], and is among the loftiest of them. The road passes below it, at the distance of about 3 ghurries [one hour and 20 minutes = three times the 60th part of a 24 hour's day] from the summit, and of course far below the region of snow. There is a Goopa, Ooral, or cave on the side of it, in which travellers rest ...« (KIRKPATRICK 1811: 303-304).

120 »Salia-ooral (or **goopah**)« is said to lie at a travelling distance of »7 ghurries« (about three hours north or north-east) from »Kussah-goombah« (KIRKPATRICK 1811: 321).

121 **Soorie Goophar** (NEWALL, D F 1866: 222 item 14) = Surya Goffar, Cave of the Sun.

122 **Wakantagop**: »Jayne, Peter, Georg und ich werden unter Führung von Rakesh Sangma in der Nähe der Umbleka abgesetzt und laufen nach Norden in den Wald. Rakesh kennt hier Holzfallerpfade, die mit Bambusbrücken, Holzleitern und eingehauenen Tritten geschickt durch den Ruinenkarst führen und in Europa Eintritt kosten würden. Alles ist grün, dämmrig erhellt und von Vogelrufen belebt. Auf korrodierten Klüften ist die Kalkoberfläche in einzelne Türme und Blöcke zerlegt, die meist schon übereinandergefallen sind und im Verein mit dem dichten Unterholz ein schier undurchdringliches Wirrwarr bilden. Zweieinhalb Kilometer und zwei Stunden später stehen wir am Rand von "Wakantagop" (etwa: tiefes Loch des Stacheligen Bambus), eine Doline mit etwa 300 m Durchmesser und 80 m Tiefe, über deren felsige Wände wir hinabsteigen zu einem großen, dunklen Portal im Nordosten. Der Eingang misst etwa 15 x 8 m und setzt sich als gleichbleibend großer Gang nach Osten fort ...« (Jantschke, Herbert 2003 Mss: Fahrtenbericht 2003.doc »16.2.03« 2003.02.16).

123 »Goorukhnath **Gopuh**« (DESCRIPTION OF A FAMOUS PAGODA 1820), the Gorakhnath Gupha at Haridwar (N29°58': E078°10').

124 **Gratfenster** (RATHJENS, C 1957: 284): »Im Bereiche der Kalkketten in Nord- und Südafghanistan kehrt ein bestimmter Formenschatz immer wieder: die Hänge und Bergflanken sind mit [taffoni] einer Menge größerer und kleinerer Nischen und Halbhöhlen übersät. Diese sind rundlich gestaltet und oft halbkugelig und reichen niemals sehr tief in den Berg hinein. Die normale Größe der Höhlen und Nischen reicht von einem bis zu wenigen Metern in Durchmesser und Tiefe, doch sind auch größere Höhlen nicht ganz selten. Steilere Talhänge haben von weiten ein wabenartiges Aussehen, man wird an die gleichmäßig verteilten Löcher eines Schweizer Käses im Anschnitt erinnert. Auf flacherem Gelände gleichen die Höhlungen oft den aufgesprungenen Blasen in einem langsam kochenden, dickflüssigen Brei. An scharfen Kämmen und Graten sind die Höhlungen häufig nach der anderen Seite des Berges durchgebrochen und bilden Gratfenster, durch die das Licht des Himmels hindurchscheint.«

125 Both **Mahashiva Griha** and Mahavishnu Griha at Badami (N15°55'00": E075°41'10" WGS84) are man-made rock temples, especially excavated for religious purposes.

126 In the Kajari tangi (Surkh Rud district, Nangarhar province, Afghanistan) it was MASSON (1842, 2: 191) who came across a »fairy scene as fanciful or fantastic as the **grot of Oberon**« as it was »particularly picturesque, from the nature of the stratified rocks, and the variously tinged yellow and green hues caused by the presence of zâkh«, the »sub-acetate of iron« employed »to strike a black dye on cloths previously saturated in a decoction of pomegranate rind« (Punica granatum).

»Khaghah!«, otherwise known as »zagh« and »pulumak« or Melanterite, is an iron sulphate (FeSO₄ * 7H₂O), which easily dissolves in water (at 20°C more than 200 g / ltr), and which is (or was?) employed in the Brahui method of dying in conjunction with the husk of pomegranate in producing black or deep green colours (HOOPER 1903).

127 WILKINS, C (1799: 167-169) studied an inscription in the »**Grot of the Seven Rishis**« (Lomas Rishi Kubha), a »cavern« excavated from the Barabar range of Hills in Gaya (Bihar).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 18
grotta, grottan	Kasabergsgrottan	Finnisch, Schwedisch			Courbon		
Grotte;Grotten	Anton-Völkl-Grotte	Deutsch			NÖHB		
grotte; grottes	Grotte de la Luire	Französisch			Courbon		
grotticella, grotticelli	Grotticella della Carogna	Italiensich			fsr		
grotto; grottoes (128)		Englisch			Visser	MONROE, W H (1970, 1972: K9)	
grottoes	Nek Chand Rocky Grottoes (129)		India: Chandigar	English, journalese		LONELY PLANET, India (1999, 2001, 2003, 2005); LONELY PLANET, North India (2001).	
Grube, Gruben	Atzgrube	Österreich			NÖHB		
gruta	gruta da Almonda (Mandelhöhle)	Mexiko		mexican Spanish	Courbon		
gruta	(Berghöhle, Grotte)		Portugal	Portugiesisch		WOLLHEIM da FONSECA, D A E (s.a.) 1: 257, 2: 130	
grutta	sa gutta 'e Montes Logos	Italienisch / Sardisch			Courbon		
gu	U Hmin Gu (130)		Burma (Myanmar)	Burmese		LAUMANNNS, M (2010)	
gua	Gua Terangair	Malaysia					
Gubel(131)			Schweiz: Zürich	Schwyzerdeutsch		KNAB, O (1990: 17)	
gudi, gudiya (132)	Karunagalakudi (133)			South India	Kannada, Telugu	PRIZE, L [E] (1988b: 34).	
gufa → gupha			Nepal	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		MURARI BASLI (1994.03.26)	
guffa	Mahendra guffa	Nepal			atti	eine seltene Transliteration von → gupha	
guffa	Shiv Khori (134)		India: Jammu & Kashmir	webspeak		janvisharma.onsugar.com/search/camping%20trip (dated 2010.03.08 accessed 2010.12.23)	
guh [→ gu]	Mondowa Guh		Burma (Myanmar)	Burmese		BENCE, GUILOT & MAIFRET (1998: 8)	
guh (135)	(hiding place, cave)		South Asia	Sanskrit, Rig Veda		TURNER (1966: 4220)	

128 **grotto** – »A small cave, natural or artificial. 2. A room in a cave stem, of moderate dimensions but richly decorated« (MONROE, W H 1970, 1972: K9).

129 **Nek Chand Rocky Grottoes** (N30°44'14"; E076°47'14" WGS84) is an artificial tourist attraction made from reinforced cement concrete combined with scrub and junk that represents »interconnected rocky grottoes« (LONELY PLANET, India 1999: 263; 2001: 217; LONELY PLANET, North India 2001: 258) or »rocky grottoes filled with hundreds of animal and humanoid figures assembled in silent armies« (LONELY PLANET, India 2003: 211) in addition to »canyons, waterfalls, archways and walls« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 223).

130 »In einer "sort of cliff, rising abruptly from the plain" sind sie alle, aber kleine Höhle mit Buddhastatuen und große Höhle dahinter passt nur auf die Farm Caves: **Khayon Gu** ist die kleine und **Saddan Gu** ist die Große« (Dr. Helmut Steiner 2012.11.26 personal correspondence).

131 »Durch Erosion erweiterte, balmartige Konglomerathöhle (**Gubel**)« (KNAB, O 1990: 17).

132 **gudi**. Hindu temples are known by different names in different parts of the Indian subcontinent, depending upon the language. The word *mandir* or *mandira* is used in many languages, including Hindi, and is derived from a Sanskrit word, *mandira*, for 'house' (of God by implication). Temples are known as *alayam* or *kovil* in Tamil, as *devasthanam* or *gudi* in Kannada, as *gudi*, *devalayam* or *kovela* in Telugu and *mandir* in Bengali, as *kshetram* or *ambalam* in Malayalam.

133 »**Karun**« is reminiscent of the savoury fruit "karunda" (Carissa carandas), the »*carounder*« of Mrs. B. [Begum] Meer HASSAN ALI (1832 letter 13) and »*Karaunda*« of William Crooke (1927 editor of HASSAN ALI, [Mrs.] B. Meer 1832 letter 13 note 30). "Gal" is suspected to signify a rock or rocky hill.

134 »*Khori* means cave (*Guffa*) and thus *Shiv Khori* denotes Shiva's cave« janvisharma.onsugar.com/search/camping%20trip (dated 2010.03.08 accessed 2010.12.23).

135 **guhya** (adjective, preclassical "vedic" Sanskrit: Mahabharata, Rig Veda) is the same as the Prakrit "gijjha" (TURNER 1966: 4222) and translates as »*secret*« (KALYANARAMAN 1998) while "guhye" is the Sanskrit word for the visible part of the female sexual organ (Latin: *cunnius*; *vulva*; German: *Scheide*). Nota bene: "goe" (Sanskrit) darkness.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 19
guha	Billam guha	Indisch [136]			Courbon		
guha (137) (138)	Sonbhandar Guha (139)		South Asia	Sanskrit		BALFOUR, E 1885 ed. 1968; BALLANTYNE 1848; BEAL, S 1883-1884 ed. 1981; BUDDHIST SHRINES IN INDIA 1956; BURGESS, J & FERGUSON, J 1880 edited 1988; GOSH, A 1989; XUANZANG 648 (for 629-645); IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909; KITTOE, M 1847a; KURAIISHI, M H 1939etc; KURAIISHI, M H & GOSH, A 1958; STEIN, Marc Aurel 1901; STRASSER, R 1991.	
guha; guhalu	Belum guhalu	Indisch	India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	Courbon	Prapancham ... (1983.03.30)	
guha, pl. guhava	Raltaran Guhava (140)	Sri Lanka	India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil	Wilson	WILSON, J M (1988)	
guhe [→ guha]	Akkala Guha (141)		India: Karnataka	unidentified (Journalese?)		hindu.com/2005/02/15/stories/2005021504170300.htm (accessed 2006.12.26)	
guhye	Guhya-sthan (142)		Nepal			WILFORD (1801: 502)	
gul	Manjung-gul	Koreanisch			Courbon		
gull (143)	? (Hangabrischluff)		United Kingdom	English		WALTHAM & LOWE (1995: 18).	
gumpha (144)	Sita Gupta Gumpha, Nashik		India: Maharashtra, Orissa	Pakrit, etc.			

136 **Indisch** ist so wenig eine Sprache wie "Europäisch" nur dass es auf unserem kleinen europäischen, randständigen Kontinentchen, dem aller kleinsten der ganzen Welt, natürlich weniger Sprachen üblich sind -- wo auf unseren Geldscheinen zweierlei Schriften lesbar sind (EURO / ЕΥΡΟ) zeigen indische Geldscheine zehn verschiedene Schriftarten für 14 die Hauptsprachen (nebst Hindi und English: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu und Urdu), welchen nicht nur den 18 "constitutional languages" (Amtsprachen) genügen müssen sondern auch den anderen, mehr als 1600 gesprochenen Sprachen und Dialekten.

137 **guha**, more often than not applied to a natural cave or rock shelter, but also to modified natural caves (temple cavea) and to man-made rock temples. Occassionally anything housing a religious object or feature, and even a suitable hiding place (preferably of a deep mystery) and thus the "heart" or "core", and anything sort of innermost. The term "guha" is, by the way, etymologically related to the German adjective "geheim" (hidden, secret, secreted) and the English noun "cave".

138 »Le mot **guha** "caverne" ... est régulièrement traduit par k'ou« (LEVI, S 1915: 80) into Han Chinese.

139 **Sonbhandar Guha** ... Bharat (a.k.a. India): Bihar state: Nalanda district: Deccan plateau region: Rajgir area: Vaibhara (Baibhara, Vaibhagiri, Vebhara, Webhara) giri (hill, parvat, parbat).

POSITION: (estimated horizontal precision error ±250 m) N25°00'15": E085°27'45" / N25.004167°: E85.46250° / UTM 45R N2766289 E344844 (unidentified map datum probably Everest 1830, STRASSER 1991, map 16) falling on the Survey of India sheet: 72-G/08, on AMS sheet: NG45-09, and on Eicher Goodearth (2007: India Road Atlas) map: 42 A5.

140 **Raltaran** (?) is disputable -- a hapax legomenon, of which the one and only instance of use is recorded by WILSON, J M (1988), who positioned the »Cave of Rawana, Rawanaella or Raltaran Guhava« near »6° 51' 19"N 81° 03' 23"E: altitude about 1000m« but this is merely an almost correct copy of the position for the other »Rawanaella Cave [Ravana Ella Cave] 6° 51'19" N / 81° 03'23" E altitude 1.050 m (altimètre)« (STRINATI & AELLEN 1981: 459).

On the other hand, »Raltaran Guhava« (WILSON 1988) seems to be the same cave as the likewise derangedly spelled »Rattaran Gihava« (sic!) and »Ravana Ela [sic!] Cave« (AGRAWAL 2007) on the Ella Rock.

141 »The pilgrims can also view Akala **Guhe** (cow cave), Haralayya Chilume, a hot water spring [humbug!], and also Rudrakshi Mantapa Gavi« (hindu.com/2005/02/15/stories/2005021504170300.htm accessed 2006.12.26).

142 **Guhya-sthan**: »The cleft called Guhya-sthan [i.e. Guhyeshwari Gupha] in Nepal [Kathmandu valley: Pashupatinath] answers fully and literally to the coarse appellation bestowed upon the other in Derbyshire by the vulgar ... « (WILFORD 1801: 502) -- and the latter »... could be a reference to Peak Cavern at Castleton which was originally known as "The Devils Arse" in older times and has recently been re-christened as such by its new owners for the purpose of attracting more visitors. The fist part of the cave is a show cave« (Brooks, S J 2001.08.30 personal correspondence).

143 **gull** »A widened fissure formed by land slipping along valley sides, generally where massive beds such as limestone overlie weaker rocks« (WALTHAM & LOWE 1995: 18).

144 **gumpha** = »hiding« (KALYANARAMAN 1998); Versteck; z.B. sowas, wo Saddam Hussein seine letzte Stunde "in Freiheit" verbrachte. In Maharashtra, "gumpha" is applied to Sita Gumpha (once a natural cave, still near (±6.7 m) N20°00'27.4": E073°47'46.8" WGS84 in the city of Nasik) that has been used as a hide-out. In the Khandgiri - Udayagiri area (Orissa, near ±2km N20°16': E085°47'), however, "gumpha" denotes man-made monastic rock chambers and hermitage retreats, e.g. Ananta Gumpha, Bagh Gumpha, Ganesh Gumpha, Hathigumpha, Lakshmi Gumpha, Maujapuri Gumpha, Navamuni Gumpha, Patal Gumpha, Pavana Gumpha, Rani Gumpha, Sapa Gumpha, Satghara Gumpha, Tantua Gumpha.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 20
gundam	Matsya-gundam (145)	Indien	India: Andhra Pradesh (146)		atti (147)	FRANCIS, W (1907: 285); GLENNIE, E A (1951b), CRAVEN, S A (1969)	
guph			Bangladesh	Bengali		cave, ravine, pass (TURNER 1966: 4204; KALYANARAMAN 1998)	
gupha	Dvarpala Gupha, Rajgir		India	Sanskrit		BANERJI, R D (1906)	
gupha	Sattapanna Gupha (148)		India	Pali		Mahavastu (ca. 200 BC - 400 AD) book 3	
gupha	Gaurishankargupha (149)		India	Hindi		DAYAL, P (1907 for 1906)	
gupha	Chhyangru Gupha (150)		Nepal	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		PRANAVANANDA (1945 ed. 1949: 119)	
gupha	Dandu Gupha (?)		India: Gujarat	Gujarati		Scherzer, Uwe (1991.11) personal correspondence	
gupha	Mandir Gupha (151)		India: Maharashtra etc.	Marathi		PANDE, B M (1999)	
gupha	(hermit's cave)		India: North India	Lahnda		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
guppha	(hermit's cave)		India: North India	Lahnda: West Pahari		KALYANARAMAN (1998)	
gupha	Chakra Tirtha gupha	Nepalesisch (152)			Courbon		

145 **Matsya Gundam** (Survey of India, 1: 50'000 series toposheet 65-J/12 edition 1982) oder »*Machha Gundam*« (FRANCIS 1907: 285) ist keine Höhle sondern ein von einem überschaubaren Bergsturz gestauter Tümpel (gundam) im Macheru (Telugu = Fisch Fluss) und eigentlich »*Manche Gundam*« heißt: Pool sacred to Mancha-Amma / Mancha-Mata, the ancient "Indian" tribal snake goddess responsible for "fertility" (prosperity, welfare): »*The goddess is variously called Nagamata, Mancha-Amma and Mancha-Mata. It is argued that the correct form of the deity's name is Mancha, which tends to be phonetically rendered as Manasa; hence the orthographic form is changed to Mansa-Amma or Mansa-Mata. The southern Mansa Mata became Mansa or Manasa in Bengal*« (JAIN 2004: 340).

146 **Matsya Gundam** (N18°09'52": E082°37'37": 870 m asl, Survey of India 65-J/12 edition 1982), falling on AMS sheet: NE44-08 Vizianagaram (U502 series, 1963 edition) and on Eicher Goodearth (2007: India Road Atlas) map: 96 B4, lies »... on the Macheru near the village of Matam« (FRANCIS 1907: 285) in the the Mudugula Kondas (EICHER GOODEARTH 2007: India Road Atlas.- map 96 B4) and about 75 km in a direct line approximately NW from the district headquarters Visakhapatnam (N17°42': E083°18').

147 Es war GLENNIE (1951b) gewesen, welcher diesen Bergsturz fälschlich als Höhle interpretierte indem er FRANCIS, W (1907: 285 after J A Sandel, Superintendent of Police, Jeypore) ganz einfach --damit es ihm in den Kram passte-- falsch verstand: »*A barrier of rock runs straight across the river there, and the stream plunges into a great hole and vanishes beneath this, reappearing again about 100 feet [30 m] lower down. Just where it emerges from under the barrier it forms a pool which is crowded with mahseer of all sizes ...*« Später übernahm CRAVEN (1969) blindlings das Missverständnis von GLENNIE (1951b) und machte dessen Fehlinterpretation der höhlenversessenen Welt bekannt.

148 Sattapanna Gupha N25°00.5': E085°27.5'

149 Gaurishankargupha N24°39': E084°35'

150 Chhyangru Gupha N30°06'50": E080°52'05" WGS84

151 **Mandir Gupha** N23°16': E077°24'

152 **Nepalesisch** ist streng genommen keine Sprache sondern eine Eigenschaft. Die am häufigsten gesprochenen nepalesischen Sprachen sind Gorkhali, Tamang, Rai, und Newari -ausser mehreren tibetischen Dialekten wie etwa Lo, Manangi, Thakkhali, u.s.w. Übrigens bezeichnet "Nepal" eigentlich allein den Talkessel von Kathmandu (N27°43': E085°19') und die dortigen drei Königreiche (naja, ich tät "Königtümchen" sagen): Kathmandu, Patan, Bhatgaon / Bhaktapur. In diesem »*Valley of Nepal*« (IMPERIAL Gazetteer 1907-1909, XV: 187) sprach man früher vorwiegend Newari aber seit sich im 18. Jahrhundert die Herren von Gorkha (N28°00': E084°38') auf der Südseite der Himalaya breitgemacht haben und 1769 auch "Nepal" eroberten, ist deren relativ einfache Sprache, das Gorkhali, auch in der heutigen Hauptstadt Kathmandu die gängigste Sprache, auch die offizielle Amtssprache, während das komplizierte Newari ausstirbt --Newari hat z.B. für die Zahlen 1 bis 100 einhundert eigenständige Worte, Gorkhali dagegen zwölf. Weil nun der Horizont der europäischen Ausländer bei guter Sicht fast bis zum Bosphorus reicht und --ich sag jetzt mal "Fernseher-Bildung" den leicht verkorksten Begriff "Gurkha" (sic! qua: Gorkha) quasi ausschließlich im Zusammenhang mit Berufssoldaten aus der Glanzzeit des miesen Malers Adolf Schicklgruber kennt, welcher sich den Künstlernamen "Hitler" zulegte, sagen Fernseh-Erlebende einfach "Nepali" anstatt Gorkhali, wissen aber nicht was sie tun. Naja, ich kann damit Leben, dass mann zur Sprache Gorkhali im Deutschen "Nepali" sagt.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 21
gupta (153)	Gupeswar Gupta (154)		France	bullshit (155)		JUBERTHIE, DECU, CAZALS & LEBRETON (2001: 1785)	
gurha, cfr. → garha	Paunch Pandeb Gurha (156)		India: Bihar, Orissa	obsolete		KITTOE, M (1839a: 368-369).	
guwa	Chandika Guwa (157)		India: Karnataka	Kannada		a Hawik ministrant at Yana 2002.12.11 pers. comm.	
halet	Lämmelhalet	Schwedisch			Courbon 212		
hang	Hang Bo Nau	Vietnam					
Haus	Haus		BRD: Württemberg: Ostalb	Deutsch		Höhlenkataster Schwäbische Alb Nr. 7225 / 8	
hellir	Stephanshellir	Isländisch			Courbon		
Herd	Vogelherd-Höhle		BRD: Württemberg	Deutsch ⁽¹⁵⁸⁾		ich nix wisse, nur Verdacht. Serviervorschlag: Grimm's Wörterbuch gucken. Auch "Hort" ?	
Höhle	Teufelshöhle (159)	Deutsch					
hol	Mbao Hol	Solomon Islands			Courbon		
hol		Niederl.					
hola	Okshola-Kristihola	Norwegisch			Courbon		
hole	?????		United Kingdom	English			
Höle	Höle des Prometheus (160)		Preußen	Deutsch		RITTER, C (1817: 799)	
holet	Dunderholet	Norwegisch			Courbon		
hollay	hollay	Luxemburg					
holuca	Sof Omar holuca	Äthiopien			Courbon		

153 **gupta**, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Gorkhali, etc., etc.: hidden, secret, unseen, rectum. "goe" (Sanskrit) darkness; anklingend in "[Erz-, Höhlen-] Gang" (Deutsch).

154 JUBERTHIE, DECU, CAZALS & LEBRETON (2001: 1785) refer not only inadvertently to an »**Gupeswar Gupta**« (Chief Shepard's Asshole) instead to the Gupteshwar Gufa / Gupha (Hidden God Cave) but also increase confusion by referring to an unspecified »**GLENNIE** (1959) a exploré la Gupeswar Gupta (Gupta = Grotte) (24°45'N: 83°46'E) et sa faune.« Actually however, it was GLENNIE, E A (1959: 27-31, 1969: 109) who reports having explored what he called the »**Gupteshwar Cave**« (N 24°45'10": E 83°45'40" Everest 1830) and this "Hidden Lord Cave" (gupta [hidden] + ishwar ["Lord", an other name for Shiva]) is currently locally known as »**Guptadham**« (hidden holy place of pilgrimage) and lies close to (±50 m) N24°45'24": E083°48'30" (WGS84).

155 "**bullshit**" (English, noun) ist eine Spielart inhaltsloses Geredes, das keinerlei Beziehung zur Wahrheit hat. Ob das was der Sprecher sagt, stimmt oder nicht, ist egal, es geht ihm höchstens darum, die Floskel geäußert zu haben. FRANKFURT, Harry G. (2005: On Bullshit.- Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-12294-6): »*It is impossible for someone to lie unless he thinks he knows the truth. Producing bullshit requires no such conviction. A person who lies is thereby responding to the truth, and he is to that extent respectful of it. When an honest man speaks, he says only what he believes to be true; and for the liar, it is correspondingly indispensable that he considers his statements to be false. For the bullshitter, however, all these bets are off: he is neither on the side of the true nor on the side of the false. His eye is not on the facts at all, as the eyes of the honest man and of the liar are, except insofar as they may be pertinent to his interest in getting away with what he says. He does not care whether the things he says describe reality correctly. He just picks them up, to suit his purpose.*«

156 Die seltsamen Schreibweisen »**garha**« (KITTOE 1838a) und »**gurha**« (KITTOE 1839a) kann man vermutlich getrost weit hinten auf dem unzugänglichsten (Goethe: unzulänglichsten) Regalbrett ablegen. Auch »**paunch**« (KITTOE 1839a) anstatt »**panch**« (Fünf) und »**Pandeb**« (KITTOE 1839a) an Stelle von »**Pandav**« (der Familienname fünf legendärer Brüder im *Mahabharata* Epos) ist, naja, interessant. Auch »**Poree**« (KITTOE 1839a) ist, nicht grün und weiss, stangenförmig und was leckeres in der Gemüsebrühe sondern bezeichnet die Stadt Puri (N19°48': E085°51') im Bundesland Orissa, Indien --wo man, frau & kind freilich auch recht leckere Happen futtern kann.

157 **Chandika Guwa** (according to a Hawik ministrant at Yana 2002.12.11 personal communication), a modified natural temple cave sacred to Chandika, also Chandi Amma (Mother Moon) near (±25 m) N14°35'23.5": E074°34'02.0": 330 m asl (WGS84, Gebauer H D 2002.12.11 GPS Garmin 12) at Yana in the Motigudda Hills, Uttar Kannada (North Canara, Kanara, Kannara) district, Karnataka, Bharat (India).

158 German, (noun), related to "**haard**" (Dutch), "**heorth**" (Old English), and "**hearth**" (English), the floor of a fireplace : *the crackling blaze on the hearth* -- the area in front of a fireplace : *they were sitting around the hearth*; used as a symbol of one's home : *he left hearth and home to train in Denmark*; the base or lower part of a furnace, where molten metal collects.

159 **Teufelshöhle** --mit herzlich deftigen Grüßen von Horst Seehofer? Global gesehen und auch historisch betrachtet ist das Parade-Exemplar von Doitsch-Höhle, tät ich sagen, die Baumannshöhle gefolgt von der Einhornhöhle.

160 »**Höle des Prometheus bei den Paropamisaden**« (Cavern of Prometheus in the country of the Paropamisades / Paropamisos range of mountains) identified RITTER, C (1817: 799) with the man-made rock chambers at Bamiyan (Bamian, Afghanistan).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 22
hon	Hon Coc	Vietnam					
hong	Hong Luon	Vietnam					
hotel	Himalayan Hotel (161)		Pakistan / India: Kashmir	sportsman's English		KNIGHT (1863 Diary: 1860 September 5)	
H'oufra	"trou"	Arabisch					
houle	Houle aux Pigeons	Frankreich, Côtes d'Armor			Chabert		
hulene	Salthulene	Norwegisch			Courbon		
hülse		Niederösterreich			Fruhvirth		
huong ??	Huong-Thich	Vietnam			Stein 54		
ifri	grotte-aven	Arabisch			Inv.spel. du Marc		
igue	igue de la Carrière	Frankreich, Lot			Courbon		
in, inler [→ magar]			Türkei	Türkisch		Höhle, Höhlen	
inquentades		Frankreich, Östl. Pyrenäen			Fritsch		
istri (162)	Istri gal-lena (163)	Sri Lanka		Sinhala	Courbon, Wilson	speleologie.de/forschung/lk/general/resources	
jama	Poloska jama	Slowenisch			Courbon		
jameo, jameos (164)	Jameos del Agua	Kanarische Inseln		Spanisch	Jantschke		
jaskinia	jaskinia Zimna	Polnisch			Courbon		
jaskyna	Stratenska jaskyna	Tschechisch / Slowakisch			Courbon		
jeskyne	Javoricske jeskyne	Tschechisch / Slowakisch			Courbon		
[ka] jingpdang	chasm (165)		India: Meghalaya	Khasi		no instance of use is recorded so far	
jhuggi							
kadde	Kadde Coocha (166)		Balochistan	Balochi		Sanallah Durrani, Quetta (1997.10.30 personal communication); BOYCOTT & DOWSWELL (1998a,1998b); GEBAUER (1998a, 1998b)	

161 **Hotel** »An overhanging ledge of rock afforded us some shelter for our meal, and, after warming and drying ourselves to some extent in this smoke-blackened and not very commodious little Himalayan hotel, we again pressed on. ... At the time F. and I left the "cave-hotel," the whole of the coolies, Rajoo, the three goats, and the two sheep, had all gone on ahead, as also the "Invincible One," the sepoy« (KNIGHT, W H 1863 Diary: 1860 September 5).

162 **istri** = ? me not know. SIFFRE (1975: 18, 29) translates the French »Istripura« as »femme morte« (dead woman) but WILSON (1988: 22) »... as City of Women for, according to legend each of the numerous interconnected large chambers was the private home of one of the wives of an ogre [raksha? yakka?] who maintained a vast harem.«

163 **Istri Gallena / Istri gal-lena** = Felsenhöhle des / Stone-Cave of Istri (Sinhala: Istri, the name of a demon; gal = Rock; lena = cave)

164 **jameo** (plural: jameos) bezeichnet nicht eine Höhle als einen »Höhlendeckeneinbruch« oder das, was zwischen zwei sonst zusammenhängenden Höhlenteilen fehlt weil hier am Einbruch des *jameo* die Decke eines Lavatunnels auf dieser Strecke eingefallen ist. Gebauer, H D (1981: Als Tourist auf den Kanaren.- *Mitteilungen der Höhlenarbeitsgruppe Schwäbisch Gmünd*, Heft 1, p: 7): Cueva de los Verdes, Lanzarote » ... an bald zwei Dutzend Stellen brachen alle überdeckenden Schichten in die Höhle hinunter und bildeten Schlote, die breiter und vor allem länger sind als hoch, die man jameo nennt ... die Jameos del Agua, drei dicht hintereinanderliegende Jameos, in die man zwei Diskotheken im Hollywoodstil eingebaut hat, mit Naturwasserbecken und besonntem Swimmingpool, mit polierter Tanzfläche, knallig beleuchteter Grotte und so weiter.«

165 The Khasi word "**jing**" is »... employed to create a verbal noun out of a verb: for instance, take the verb "bam", to eat; if we prefix "jing" we have "jingbam", food. "Bat", to hold; "jing-bat", a handle« (GURDON 1906: 210). **pdang** (Khasi, verb) »to crack« (SINGH 1904: 153); »to chap« (SINGH 1920: 66). "kaba pdang" (Khasi, noun) is synonymous with "kaba phot" and one of the words for »a chap« (SINGH 1920: 66).

166 Kadde Coocha, also: Kaddi Coochar (Mooch Mountains), better: Kode Gujar (Bamustar Mash) ±150 m N29°27'35": E066°43'42" WGS84. The Balochi speaking Chiltan Adventurers' expression "kadde" is suspected to represent a variant of the Brahui "kode" (cave) and their Quetta citizen's "coocha" or "coochar" obviously stands for "gujar" (goat grazer, shepard).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 23
kahf (167)	Kahf Ghubrat Tanuf	Oman		Arabic	Waltham		
kahfe	kahfe al-Arouf	Syrien					
kala	(168)	Sanskrit			Fester 145		
kalay (169)	Borak Kalay (170)		Afghanistan:	Pashtu (Farsi)		http://gnpswww.nima.mil/geonames/GNS/index.jsp (accessed 28.05.2004).	
kallara			India: Kerala	Malayalam		GURUKKAL (1999): a man-made, sunken pit, excavated / quarried from laterite and used as a burial cave	



167 "**kahf**" (according to Waltham, a buissy corrupter of place names) apparently an attempt to refer to "qaf" and thus to the deeper regions of Sufi mystics where Qaf is a kind of non-place, utopia, eu-topos, perhaps in the sense of yonderworld, only quite distinct, off-set, and not far from what Tibetans call **bardo**, an intermediary stage (e.g. between death and re-birth), a "dead-point" where force is useless and power makes no sense because the direction in which way the future continues is undecided. Nota bene

- a eine ganze Sure im Quran (Koran) heisst so (natürlich die in der Mitte. Auch die Erzählerin Scheherezad hebt in der 500sten Nacht an die Erzählungen aus Tausendundeiner Nacht zu erzählen)
- b RUSHDIE, Salman (1975): Grimus.- (London: Victor Gollanz): Bereits beim Titel »Grimus« ergeben die Buchstaben, anders geordnet, den Titel für eine Um-Ordnung und der Berg "Qaf" taucht als »*calf mountain*« aus einer parallelen Welt & Zeit.
- c »Mr. Finn told me he has heard of some wonderful caves, with pillars and inscriptions, near **Khaff** -- that is, within the Persian frontier -- which he hopes to visit« (SIMPSON, William 1886: 97 in LAESOE, F de 1886: Discovery of caves on the Murghab.- *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* [of Great Britain and Ireland]. ISSN 0035-869X, 1356-1863 (London), New Series, vol. 18, (article no. 6): 92-102.
- d "kafn" literally 'winding sheet'; coffin: »*The dead body of a Mussulmaun ... is placed in a kuffin (coffin) and conveyed to the place of burial, with parade suited to the rank he held in life*« im sechsten (6.) Brief von Frau HASSAN ALI [Meer], B. [i.e. Begum = **Lady**, Mrs, **Mistress**] (1832 edited 1917 with notes and an introduction by William Crooke): Observations on the Mussulmans of India; descriptive of their manners, customs, habits and religious opinions; made during a 12 years' residence in their immediate society by Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali.- (Karachi: Oxford University Press). Online: gutenberg.net Project Gutenberg eBook # 13127 (release date 2004 August 7).

168 **kala** (Sanskrit, etc.) = dunkel, schwarz (Adjektiv, maskulin). Gewiss gibt es irgenwo auf dem indischen Subkontinent eine Höhle oder einen Höhlenteil welcher "*Finsteres Loch*" genannt wird aber auch dann ist nicht "finster" sondern "Loch" ein anderes Wort für Höhle. Zugegeben, ich kenne »Fester 145« nicht (so angesagt unidentifizierbar) aber ich vermute --Vorsicht: Hirngespinnst-- dieses "kala" ist nicht Sanskrit ~~ist~~ sondern kalä- oder kale-klingend mies transkribiert anstelle von → kaley (Unterschlupf, Versteck, Festung, Burg, Zitadelle) und damit ein Wort aus einer persischen Sprache (Farsi, Pashtu, Urdu, etc).

169 »**kalay**« (Pashtu from Arabic, Farsi), literally *fort, citadel*, has been used to designate not only inhabitable caves and rock shelters but also nicely bombable bunkers declared as "caves". The word can be seen transliterated, spelled and edited or eventually printed at least as

- galeh iccim.org/English/Iran/09 (accessed 25.05.2004);
- kal'a YULE & BURNELL (1886: 483);
- kalay <http://gnpswww.nima.mil/geonames/GNS/index.jsp> (accessed 28.05.2004)
- kil'a YULE & BURNELL (1886: 483);
- kilah YATE, C E (1888);
- kili BAHMANYAR, Mir (2004: 11); CUMMINS, C (2002.01.15); HADDEN (2002: 11);
- killa MOORCROFT & TREBECK (1841, 1842-1844);
- killaah [Mrs. Meer] HASSAN ALI, B. (1832 letters 2, 9, 11);
- killah VIGNE, G T (1840: 114);
- qala lonelyplanet.com/destinations/middle_east/afghanistan/attractions.htm (accessed 25.05.2004);
- qal'eh FOUCHER, A (1924); LINDBERG, K (1949a, 1958, 1961a, 1962a);
- qaleh MOORCROFT, W & TREBECK, G (1841, 1842-1844);
- qila LONELY PLANET, India (2005: 1110).
- quila Crook, William (1917 editor of [Mrs. Meer] HASSAN ALI, B. 1832 letter 2 note 39).

170 »**Borak Kalay** 33.150833, 68.605833« (N33°09'03": E068°36'21") --Qalat district: Zabul (Zabol, Zarul) province: Afghanistan-- is one of the apparently nice to bomb "cave" items in Afghanistan represented by »*an underground passageway or chamber, or cavity on the side of a cliff*« (ftp://ftp.nga.mil/pub/gns_data/Designations.html accessed 28.05.2004) which are listed on nima.mil/geonames (accessed 04.10.2003), wayhoo.com (accessed 02.01.2004, 25.05.2004), and <http://gnpswww.nima.mil/geonames/GNS/index.jsp> (accessed 28.05.2004).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 24
kamar	Kara Kamar (171)		Afghanistan: Samangan	Farsi		COON, C S (1957a, 1957b: 234, 237-239); DUPREE, L (1972: 7)	
kamdara	(hole, cave)		India:	Pakrit		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1715)	
Kammer	Abstiegskammer	Österreich			NÖHB		
kanaja [khanaja ?]	Vibhuti Kanaja (172)		India: Karnataka: Ulvi	Kannada		HIREMATH, Panchakhari (1983a, 1983b: 5)	
kandara	Kapatokandara (173)		India: Bihar: Nalanda	Pali		buddhanet.net/e-learning/pilgrim/pg_10.htm (accessed 29.09.2003); KUSCH, H (1996: 8)	
kand	Ghaouai Kand (Trou du Bœuf)		Afghanistan (174): Kabul	Usbekhi ?		LINDBERG, K (1961: 26)	
kandara	(cave, glen)			vedic Sanskrit		Rig Veda; KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1715)	
kandara	Daridra Kandara (175)			Sanskrit, Pali		man-made rock temple (KUSCH 1996).	
kantai			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1715): cave, cavern; dwelling of a sage, hermitage. kantai	
kantarai			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1715): cavern in a rock.	
kantaram			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1715): mountain cave; after »Cilap. Pirapan. Co_n.acai. 15« (?)	
kapelle	Geweihekappelle	Österreich			SHB 1		
kara kamar [→ kamar]			Afghanistan: Samangan	Farsi		COON (1957a, 1957b: 234, 237-239); DUPREE, L (1972: 7)	
kaverna			Ungarn	Ungarisch		KÓSA (1996: 9): »grotto« (English), »caverne« (Française), »kaverna« (Magyar)	
Kaverne			Doischlahm, etc.	Deutsch		KÓSA (1996: 9): »grotto« (English), »caverne« (Française), »kaverna« (Magyar)	

171 COON (1957a, 1957b: 234, 237-239) translates »**Kara Kamar**« (Farsi / Persian: dark loin) into US-American »*black belly*« (English: dark womb, French: matrice obscure, German: literally: Dunkelkammer, düstere Gebärmutter, Latin: uterus niger, Sanskrit: kala garbha griha). DUPREE (1972: 7), possibly thinking of the Farsi / Persian "kamarband" (waste-band, loin-band, girdle; the Anglo-Indian's *cumberbund*) pointed out to him, translates "kara kamar" into »*black belt*« and explains (DUPREE 1972: 7 note 17) that Kara Kamar is »a common name for many caves and rock shelters in Afghanistan, so called because of the blackened interior walls, caused by numerous nomadic camp fires over the centuries.«

172 »... Vibhuti **Kanaja** (Store-house of Vibhuti) ... It is said that the Sharanas used to store Vibhuti here. To bear witness to it there are white chalk stones. They are heaped in mounds [sic! probable qua: mounds] in the centre of the cave. the stones have taken that shape. And these mounds [sic!] of stones which are pale white are called the Store-house of Vibhuti« (HIREMATH 1983b: 5).

173 »**Kapotakandara, the Pigeons Grotto**« is an unidentified »cave mentioned in the Tipitaka as being in the vicinity of Rajgir [N25°02': E085°25'] but exactly which on [sic!] can no longer be determined ...« (buddhanet.net/e-learning/pilgrim/pg_10.htm accessed 29.09.2003).

174 **Afghanistan**: Ein paar höhlenkundliche Details finden sich in GEBAUER, H D (2004): Resources on the speleology of Afghanistan.- *Berliner Höhlenkundliche Berichte*. ISSN 1617-8572 (Berlin: Michael Laumanns / Speläoclub Berlin), vol. 14. 167 pages, location maps, 17 cave plans, 698 bibliographical references).

Oldham, Tony F (2004.10.19 e-mail <tonyoldham@hotmail.com> newsletter "September 1" 2004): »Released right on the same day when Afghanistan has held its first democratic elections! The up-to date standard reference on karst and caves of Afghanistan. All the known 278 Afghan caves and numerous man-made rock-chambers are presented in detail on the basis of nearly 700 bibliographical references. Extensive annotation with about 770 footnotes. With a very extensive list of references and alphabetical name register, and with a cave list, according to provinces. In English. SB £15.00 post free.«

175 »**Karan Chopar** [Bihar: Gaya district: Barabar Hills], a single-chamber-structure with a vaulted roof and simple opening in the rock face lies to the north of this cave. This cave was chiseled in the 19th regal year of Ashoka. Early inscription refer it as Supriya Cave [Sanskrit: Pleasant Cave] while later inscriptions call it with various names like Bodhimula (root of intelligence), Daridra Kandara (cave of the poor) etc.« travel.indiamart.com/bihar/caves/barabar-caves.html (accessed 2002)

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 25
kaw [→ khua, → kua]	(hole, burrow, cavity, hollow)		India: Mizoram	Mizo		LORRAIN (1940: 273)	
kaw-rawng [kaw-rawn]			India: Mizoram	Mizo		LORRAIN (1940: 240)	
kaya	Ural'skaja	Russisch			Courbon		
Kehle	Heimkehle		Ossiland ?			nicks Baustelle mainz -- Du, Franz, besser wisse	
keller	Eiskeller	Österreich			SHB		
kevi	(deep valley, cave)		India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		KALYANARAMAN (1998) after TURNER (1966), p. 4204	
khad [khadda]	(hole, mine, cave)			Pakrit		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1718 after TURNER 1966: 3790	
khan, pl. khani	Pachikhani (176)		India	Hindi		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1717): mine, quarry, abundance	
khan	(mine, source of water)		India: Uttarakhand	Lahnda, Kumaoni		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 1717)	
khana	Kaftar Khana N36°16': E067°58'		Afghanistan, Usbekhistan	Usbekhi		COON (1957: 231); LINDBERG (1961: 11-12)	
khana	Budh Khana		Pakistan: NW Province				
khaneh	Azdar Kaneh N34°22'50": E070°09'45"		Afghanistan: Nangarhar	unidentified		LINDBERG, K (1958 published 1963)	
khaos → chaos			Hellas, Greece	hellenistic Greek		New Oxford American Dictionary (2005) 2nd edition)	
khappa	Samuch Khappa (177)		India: Panjab	Panjabi		KALYANARAMAN (1998): cavity in wall, narrow passage in a hill	
khi → ki	Mongzu Khi (Eagle's Cave)		India: Nagaland	Ao (Naga)		Moyanungsang Imchen (Longkhum Village Council Headman) and T. Tadong Imchen (Longkhum Village Council Member) 2002.12.28 personal communication	
kho	Bhuili Kho (178)		India: Uttar Pradesh: Mirzapur	unidentified (Bhojpuri?)		DRAKE BROCKMANN , D L (1911. 27: 281)	
khob	(cave hole)		India: Assam	Assamese		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 2195)	
khol	Vikramkhol N21°40': E083°40'		India: Orissa	Oriya		CHAKRAVARTI, N P (1936); MOHAPATRA, G C (1982)	
khol	Mandhip Khol N21°40'25": E80°54'09"		India: Chhatisgarh: Raj Nandgaon	unidentified: Munda?		RUGGIERI, Saro [Rosario] 2008 ?	
khong ??	Phi Khong Koi	Laos					
khop	(hole, cave)		India	Hindi		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 2195)	

176 **Pachikhani** (N27°15': E088°35'); Bose, P N in: IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA (1907-1909, 22: 370) and in: RISLEY (1884 edited 1928; 1972, 1993, 1995: 62-72).

Pachay Khani ROCK, J F (1953: 948).

Panch Khani WADDELL, L A (1899: 110).

177 **Samuch Khappa** or »*Samotch Khapah*« (LINDBERG 1958:137, 1961: 25) near Badel (N34°46'13.0": E070°58'22.0") is also found garbled as »*Grotte Khapa, Badik*« (JUBERTHIE & DECU 2001: 1747) and »*Grotte Samotch Khapah*« (JUBERTHIE & DECU 2001: 1747).

178 »*On the hill above the village Bhuili is an old ruined fort and a signal tower. There is also a cave, locally called Kho, in the hill which contains two illegible inscriptions on the rock inside*« (DRAKE BROCKMANN 1911: District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.- volume XXVII [27]: Mirzapore District.- page 281) quoted by Glennie, Edward Aubrey (undated, circa 1948 Mss: Preliminary Record) and GLENNIE (1959: 31).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 26
khopa	Sestlong Khopa (179)		N India: Mizoram	Lakher / Mara		GHOSH, G K & GHOSH, Shukla (1998: 37)	
khopi	Kanchi ko Khopi (180)		Nepal	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		KALYANARAMAN (1998): little: hole	
khori (181)	Shiv Khori (182)		India: Jammu & Kashmir	Dogra (?)		GANHAR, J N (s.a., circa 1973).	
khua [→ kua]	NOT a cave (183)		India: Mizoram	Mizo (Lushai)		pronounce: quâ; a hole »where one can look through from both sides« (Betty Chhackchhuack, Shillong 2001.04.26 personal communication). »lung khua« = Lochstein :-)	
khul	Khul (184)		India: Mizoram	Baite (Mizo)		BAITE, J (1978) online (185)	
khulung	Baduli Khulung N26°12.5': E092°50'		India: Assam	Assamese		"baduli" = bat (MAHANTA 2001.04.22).	
khurung	Siemi Cave, Haflong		India: Assam	Cachari		CHOUDHURY, P C (1959: 55)	
khur	Saisidungkhur (186)		India: Meghalaya: Jaintia H.	Hmar (Mizo)		a hole, pit, cavity, excavation, mine, quarry; the place (LORRAIN 1940: 270); a cave (187)	
khyndai pateng ñiamra	inexistent, Hirngespinst (188)		India: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		»the hell« (SINGH, N 1904: 142; BLAH, E 2007: 149).; »an infernal abyss; the hell« (SINGH, N 1904: 39, 142)	
khyndai pating niamra	→ khyndai pateng ñiamra		India: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		BHATTACHARYYA (1995: 16)	

179 Ngaitai, the girl, ended up in **Sestlong Khopa** after she was thrown into the water --as decided by the counsel of all the old men-- to make the flood * recede: »Sestlongkhopa is a cave, and in it was Ngaitai, unable to escape. Her mother tried to help Ngaitai out by pulling her through the entrance by means of a bamboo, but Ngaitai said it hurt too much« (GHOSH & GHOSH 1998: 36-37).

* The Great Flood drowned the whole earth except of Pheupi (N22°38': E093°03', the Blue Mountain of the Britishers), which the Lakher call Leparang (Old Earth) because it never was covered by the Great Flood.

180 **Kanchi ko Khopi** at the village of Dharkot (N28°07'30": E083°12') near Tamghas (Gulmi Tamghas) has been corrupted into a »Grotte de Dhurkot« (DUCLUZAUZ 1993b) and is best described (in Gorkhali) in the magazine report ATTRACTION OF GULMI (1988.07.29) *Gorkhapatra: A Nepali Weekly* (Kathmandu: Gorkhapatra Samsthan), 29th July 1988.

181 **khor, khori** (Sanskrit, etc.), literally »farm, farmstead« oder (Aussiedler-, Bauern-) Hof, (Land-) Gut, (An-) Pflanzung, Plantage. Eine Geschichte ist die, daß Shiva (fast wie "Schwammerl" aber ohne -s, gell), der "Zerstörer" (natürlich nicht der Erde oder des Lebens sondern Zerstörer der Illusionen, Täuschungen, Fehl- und Vorurteile) leidenschaftlich gern kiff, säuft und auch sonst alles schluckt was Spießbürger schlimm finden bloß weil es einem das Gehirn rasuhaut. Deshalb hat dieser Herr S. auch sein privates Hausgärtchen wo er den Eigenbedarf an antinomischen Heilkräutern hegt, nämlich den lieben Hanf (Cannabis sativa) und auch, auweia, Stechapfel (Datura stramonium) und letzterer löst erfahrungsgemäss tiefschürfende Psychosen aus und ist damit ganz genau das denkbar falscheste für nicht hundertprozentig aufgeräumte Leute. Deswegen sind Shivas Unheilkräuterbeete für Menschen Leute unsichtbar, es sei denn die auserwählten Zuschauer haben *divyadrishi*, göttliche Spezial-Augen, -Sicht, supermännliche Beobachtungsgabe, usw.

1973 »Narayan Khori« is a »cave shrine dedicated to Narayana in the mountain-side opposite to Suran-kot, on the road [from Jammu town] to Poonch« (GANHAR s.a., circa 1973: 63).

2010 »Khori means cave (Guffa) and thus Shiv Khori denotes Shiva's cave« (janvisharma.onsugar.com/search/camping%20trip dated 2010.03.08, accessed 2010.12.23).

182 STEIN, R A (1988: 22) has never been anywhere close to **Shiv Khori** (Ransoo, Ransu, Ransuh N33°08': E074°37') but anyhow decided that the "swayambhu" (literally: self-arisen; in cases of natural but often installed by man) lingam there simply is »doubtless a stalagmite.«

183 **khau-khurh** (noun, Mizo) is synonymous with "thlân khâr" and is the name of »the recess or loculus made at the bottom of a Lushai [obsolete; Mizo] grave to receive the corpse; the pieces of wood, bamboo or stone with which this recess is closed to prevent the earth from coming into contact with the body when the grave is filled in« (LORRAIN 1940: 251).

khau-khurh (verb, Mizo) or "khaukhurh tung" means »to place the pieces of wood, bamboo, or stone in position at the bottom of a Lushai grave in order to close the recess or loculus containing the corpse; to close the recess or loculus of a Lushai [Mizo] grave« (LORRAIN 1940: 251).

184 »Songza and Zahong once lived together in the sub-terranian world ... [when] Zahong decided to come to the Chungkha (the above world). But, the door of the **Khul** (Cave) was closed by a great serpent called Gulheopi. Zahong cut the serpent into three pieces with his sword and thus he came out of the Khul. Many people followed and came out after him, among them were Chongthu, the progenitor of the Thadous. It was because he [Zahong] opened the door of the Khul for many, - that, he was called Zahong (Za = many, or hundred, Hong = open, open for many people)« (BAITE, J 1978).

185 BAITE, J (1978) online: manipuronline.com/Profiles/baites (accessed 2002.11.08).

186 **Saisidungkhur**, near (±21 m) N25°13'01.9": E092°31'11.0" (WGS84).

187 »Mit dem **Khur** von Muallian haben wir schon wieder einen neuen Begriff für Höhle« (Jantschke, Herbert 2005.04.20 personal correspondence); JANTSCHKE (2006: 145).

188 Literally: The nine steps / links / generations hole. The Khasi numeral "**khyndái**" is »the 9; nine« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 39); "ka pateng" is »a joint; a link« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 152), and "ka ñiamra" is »an abyss; a hole« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 142).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 27
ki (189)	Mongzu Khi (Eagle's Cave)		India: Nagaland	Ao (Naga)			Moyanungsang Imchen (Longkhum Village Council Headman) and T. Tadong Imchen (Longkhum Village Council Member) 2002.12.28 personal communication
ki (190)	Kalemki (Bat Cave)		India: Manipur	unidentified "Manipuri"			SINGH, M J (1991: 128)
kirche	Baumaiskirche	Österreich			SHB 1		
kitchen	Devil's Kitchen (Teufelsküche)		India (191)	Bollywood English			
klamm	Staufenkammen	Bayern			SHB 1		
Klause	Einsiedlerklause	Österreich			NÖHB 3		
Kluft	Abrißkluft am Wittkogel	Österreich			NÖHB		
Koben (192)	([pig] pen, [pig] sty)		Germany	German			no instance of use is recorded so far
kode (193)	Kode Kaftara (Pigeon House)		Balochistan	Balochi (Farsi)			CHAMBERS, M (2001b)
kodi	Kodi Ghara (194)		Balochistan	Balochi			BOYCOTT & DOWSWELL (1997a, 1997b); GEBAUER (1997a, 1997b).
köfülke	Csörgö-malmi-köfülke	Ungarn			Kordos		
koh	Kohbara (195)		India: Jharkhand (ex Bihar)	Munda (196), Oraon (197)			GHOSH, M (1932: 16); IMAM, B (2001)
koil (198)	Mannasi Amman Koil (199)		India: Tamil Nadu: Tiruvallur	Tamil			DUPUIS, J (1958)

189 The Ao "ngate longki" translates as »mother of all holes« (Imna Longkumer, Mokokchung, 2002.12.29 personal communication).

190 »The villagers called the cave **Kalemki**, [→ khi] "the house of bats" [SINGH, M J 1991: 128]« but gentlemen with prehistorian tastes prefer to call this item not by its autochthonous and indigenous name but after the village of »Tharon ... about two kms« (SINGH, M J 1991: 128) south from the cave(s): »Tharaon Cave« (BHATTACHARJI, R 2002: 217), »Tharom Cave« (SANT, U 1991 after SINGH, O K 1980b), »Tharon Cave« (SINGH, M J 1991: 128; [online: mastec.nic.in/manipeople.htm](http://online.mastec.nic.in/manipeople.htm) accessed 2005.12.28).

191 Maharashtra: **Devil's Kitchen** (Panchgani) or »Bhim Chula« (MAHABALESHWAR & PANCHGANI 2006) near (±3.1 m) N17°55'14.9": E073°48'16.5" (WGS84).

Tamil Nadu: **Devil's Kitchen** (Kodaikanal) or »Guna Cave« (near ±250 m N10°12'40": E077°28'15" WGS84), »This is again a stupid thing [that] happened after a Tamil film --Tamil Nadu is devastated by cinemas and cinema fellows. At Kodaikanal, the pillar rocks are extremely popular among the tourists --right from the origin of Kodaikanal. Once a Tamil film was shot in this location and the name of the film was "Guna" ... So the useless cinema fellows gave the name Guna Caves. Of course it is an interesting place to visit ...« (Raj, A D Edward 2002.07.02 personal correspondence).

192 »**Koben** (German) pigpen, pen; of Germanic origin; related to → cofa (Old English) chamber, cave« (New Oxford American Dictionary 2005); »**Koben, m. (pig) stay**« (MESSINGER & RÜDENBERG 1974: 2: 338).

193 **kode**: »cave, animal's den« is probably allied to the Hindi 'khat', a precipitous hill-side, deep valley, ravine. This is from the Sanskrit 'khata', an excavation, allied with the English 'court' (YULE & BURNELL 1886 edited 1996: 481).

194 **Kodi Ghara** (Matora), better: Kode Lundi (Matora) near N30°01'15": E066°57'00" (WGS84). The leading elite of the Chiltan Adventurers' Association, Quetta, who is generally far above trivial matters like accuracy, correctness or precision, forwarded the cave name »Kodi Ghara« where "ghara" (Farsi / Persian, Balochi etc.) means cave and "kode" the same. Consider »khud, kudd; precipitous hill-side, deep valley, ravine. Probably allied to the Hindi 'khat' and the Bengali 'khadda', a pit. This is from the Sanskrit 'khata', an excavation, allied with the English 'court'« ([online: dsal.uchicago.edu/dictionaries/hobsonjobson](http://online.dsal.uchicago.edu/dictionaries/hobsonjobson) (accessed 2005.03.08): 481).

195 **Kohbara** (near ±25 km N24°00': E085°30'): »This ... rock art site is called 'kohbara' by the local Munda and Oraon tribals, whose mud houses come to within a few hundred yards of it« (IMAM 2001).

196 **Munda**: »Die Völker der Mundasprachen sind die nordwestlichen Vertreter der als "austriasiatisch" bezeichneten Sprachengruppe (SCHMIDT, W 1926). ... GRIERSON (1906: 21) zählt folgende mundasprechende Völker auf: Santal, Munda (im engeren Sinne), Ho, Savara, Bhumij, Korku, Kharia, Gadaba, Koda, Korwa, Juang, Asur, Turi, Birhor. ... sprechen nur "nur leicht verschiedene Formen ein- und derselben Sprache", die GRIERSON (1906: 28) das Kherwari nennt. ... Die Gesamtheit der Munda-Stämme wird auch als Kol (Kolarier) bezeichnet. Die Kharwar (Kherwar) sind heute ein vollständig arisiertes Stamm in Chota Nagpur und Süd Bihar. ... Die Ho nennt man auch Larka Kol (DALTON, P 1872: 177) oder Larka Ho (BOMPAS, C H 1909: 451). ... STEN KONOV (1908: 69) zählt auch die Oraon zu den Kok« (RAHMANN, R 1936: 41-42).

197 Die drawidasprechenden **Oraon**, Khond oder Kui, Gond und Male (Maler) sind die nächsten Nachbarn der Munda-Völker (RAHMANN, R 1936: 43-44). Die Oraon nennen sich selbst Kurukh ... sind die unmittelbaren westlichen Nachbarn der Munda und leben mit diesen zum Teil in enger Gemeinschaft ... Die Maler sind eine Volksgruppe, die heute von allen übrigen Drawida isoliert, nordöstlich vom Gebiet der Munda-Völker in den Rajmahal-Hügeln am Ganges wohnt. Die Khond oder Kui sitzen in den Hügeln von Orissa, südlich des Hochplateaus von Chota Nagpur. Die Gond, der stärkste der genannten Drawida-Stämme, finden sich weit verstreut in den Zentralprovinzen und in Bustar [Bastar].

198 "**koil**" (DUPUIS, J 1958) appears to represent a short form of the Tamil "kovil" (temple). On the other hand, Anglo-Indian's "koil" (in Urdu: coel), is the name of the »brain-fever bird« or black cuckoo (*Eudynamys orientalis*).

199 »Les grottes d'Allikkuli, connues des paysans de la région sous la nom de **Mannasi Amman Koil** (sanctuaire de Mannasi Amman)« (DUPUIS, J 1958) near (±1 km) N13°17'30.0": E079°50' (hdg).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 28
kol [→ rongkol]	Dobhakol (Bat Cave)	Garo	India: Meghalaya: Garo Hills	Garo	Gebauer	house, home, den, lair, cave. LaTOUCHE, T H D (1881 Mss: in KEMP, S W & CHOPRA, B N (1924 published 1925): 8-9).	
koo	(200)		»Birmanie« (Myanmar, Burma)	Franco-Burmesisch ?		AA (1898) review of »LECLERQ (Jules). Les temples souterrains de Ceylan (Bull. Acad. roy. de Belgique, 3 ^e série, t. XXXV, n° 5, p.729-738, (1898)).	
kot, [kut]	(201)	Hindi (Sanskrit)		Farsi (Urdu etc.)	Gebauer		
kotara (202)			»Himalaya« (Tibet, Nepal)	Tibetan		»Kutala, vgl. Kotara, d..i. Höhle« (SCHLAGINTWEIT, E 1899b reprinted 1903b edited 1990 note 109)	
kotha	room (203)		Nepal	Gorkhali (East Pahari)		KRÄMER, K - H 2007 nep_ger.pdf	
kothadi	Saat Kothadi (204)		India: Madhya Pradesh	unidentified (Marathi?)		spark.wordpress.com (accessed 2007.12.17)	
kothari	Bhim Kothari (205)		India: Madhya Pradesh	unidentified (Hindi?)		webindia123.com (accessed 06.09.2004)	
kothi (206)	Ushakothi (207)		India: Orissa: Sundargarh	Hindi		MOHAPATRA, G C (1982: 110-111)	
kothri	Hazar Kothri (208)		India			WARD (1991b, 1992: 226).	
k'ou (209)			China			LEVI, S (1915: 80)	

200 AA (1898) review of »LECLERQ (Jules). Les temples souterrains de Ceylan (Bull. Acad. roy. de Belgique, 3^e série, t. XXXV, n° 5, p.729-738, (1898)). — Chez les bouddhistes de Ceylan, les cavernes furent les prototypes des temples. En Birmanie, aussi beaucoup de pagodes sont appelées **Koo**, grotte ...«

201 **ko** [kut] fort, fortification, fortified place (the English 'court'); also applied to a natural cave or a man-made rock chamber used in times of social insecurity.

202 »H. [Hermann] von **Schlagintweit** hatte 1856 von Gauhati am Brahmaputra in Assam aus einen Vorstoß nach Norden unternommen, zu dem von Lhasa wie von Bhutan weithin unabhängigen Tawang. Dort erwarb er in einem bescheidenen Kloster eine Handschrift (182 Blätter) mit dem Titel: "Ausführlich begründete Erzählung der Wiedergeburten des Lehrers aus Udyana, Padma Sambhava". E. [Emil] **Schlagintweit** beschreibt, vergleicht und kommentiert ihm zugängliche weitere Manuskripte und Blockdrucke der "Lebensbeschreibung". In Teil 1 wird die Vorgeschichte mit Herkunft und Familie des Buddha Çakyamuni (bis Kapitel 9) abgehandelt. Im 2. Teil werden die geschichtlichen und geographischen Daten hervorgehoben und die Kapitel 10 bis 108 einzeln kommentiert« (ASCHOFF 1992: 1553).

203 room; a part or division of a building enclosed by walls, floor, and ceiling; space that can be occupied or where something can be done [not enough room to swing a cat].

204 Friends holidaying at Mandu Fort proceeded (apparently in June 2006) from the »small artifice called Jali Mahal ... to **Saat Kothadi**, a small diversion from the main road. A temple inside a [relatively] small cave [unidentified dimensions, unidentified nature, unidentified character, unidentified peculiarities] is located here and a mini cascade flows here when the rains are in. We did not have the patience [read: neither interest nor perseverance] to walk down the cave. In any case, the aunty who gave us all this info also told us that nothing was good that time« (spark.wordpress.com/2006/06/28/mandu-the-mood-of-the-monsoons accessed 2007.12.17).

Mandu, (*), also: Mandoo or Mandogarh (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 17: 171), Mandow (HAMILTON, W 1828,2: 204-205) near N22°22': E075°23' (nima.mil/geonames accessed 16.11.2003) or near N22°21': E075°26': 630 m asl (Everest 1830, IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 17: 171) in Dhar district (Madhya Pradesh) is indicated as »Mandu« on EICHER GOODEARTH (2007: India Road Atlas.- map 69 H3) at a travelling distance of 36 km along the road approximately south from Dhar town (N22°36': E075°18') and on the southern rim of the Vindhyan range north of the Narmada river.

* Not to be confused with the other Mandu (N23°48': E085°28') in Hazaribagh / Hazaribag district (Jharkhand), falling on AMS sheet NF45-01 Ranchi (1962 edition) and on EICHER GOODEARTH (2007: India Road Atlas) map 59 E4, and situated about 25 km along the National Highway NH33 approximately south-east from Hazaribagh / Hazaribag (N23°59': E085°21') in the upper reaches of the Damodar valley.

205 **kothari** -- at Pachmarhi (N22°27.5': E078°26' Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh) there are »Five ancient caves [rock temples] carved out of a low hillock. The name Pachmarhi itself is derived from these Panch-Marhi (five caves) believed to be the abode of the Pandava brothers of the 'Mahabharata' fame, for a long period during their exile of 12 years. The cleanest, most airy of them is known as 'Draupadi Kuti' and the dark one, the 'Bhim Kothari'. Some motifs and a brick stupa were discovered above the caves« (webindia123.com/tourism/scenic/hill/pachmarhi.htm accessed 06.09.2004).

The **Pandavas** are the five sons (Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva) of King Pandu, the "good boys" in the Mahabharata, the Hindu epic describing the exploits of Krishna and the battle of Kurukshetra between the Pandavas and Kauravas (the Pandava's nephews, the hundred sons of the blind king Dhritarashtra).

206 »**kothi** -- residence or mansion« (LONELY PLANET, India 2009: 1210); »**kothi** -- residence, house or mansion« (LONELY PLANET, India 1990: 911: 1993: 1072; 1997: 1144; 2001: 1044; 2003: 1061; 2005: 1108); »**kothi**. A large house« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 25: xvi).

207 **Ushakothi** (N22°11': E083°44', Sundargarh, Orissa), »House [of the] Rising Sun« (MOHAPATRA, G C 1982), not in New Orleans, a partly collapsed, about 18 m wide and 3 m horizontally deep rock shelter with an uneven floor.

208 **Hazar Kothri** (N17°55': E077°32'), literally the »Thousand Cells«, are »actually seven in number, hewn underground in such a way as to posit the existence of hundreds more, honeycombing porous laterite, an impression bosted by the existence of a subterranean passage nearly 7 ft [2 m] wide and at least 90 ft [27 m] long, ending at the moat, for a secret, safe and sudden escape« (WARD 1991b, 1992: 226).

209 The »... mot guha "caverne" ... est régulièrement traduit par **k'ou**« (LEVI, S 1915: 80). into the Han Chinese.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 29
K'ou-hiue	Kouang Ts'ing-leang chan tche	China, Wou-t'ai			Stein 8		
krang (210)	Krang Mahabon (211)	War	India: Meghalaya: Jaintia Hills	Lakadong Khasi	Gebauer	Charles Slong, headman, Pdengshakap village (N25°14'00": E092°08'52" WGS84) November 1995 personal communication; Kondrick Dkhar, headman, Lakadong village (N25°11'02": E092°16'18" WGS84) 2001.02.23 personal communication	
krem (212)		Khasi, Jaintia	India: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi	Gebauer	SINGH, N (1906: 46, 1920: 63, 222); BLAH (1966 edited 2007: 45)	
krem	Krem Mawsmai (213)	Indien, Meghalaya			Harper	ALLSUP, F W (1934: 63-65); OLDHAM, T (1856 edited 1859: 138)	
[ka] krem [ka] kroh			India: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		The imitative (214): "ka krem ka kroh" is an expression for »a cave« (SINGH, N 1904: 46; SINGH, N 1920: 63).	
[ka] kroh	Riat Kroh, Mawsiang		India: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		The Khasi noun "ka riat" signifies »a precipiece, a cliff« (SINGH, N 1904: 172) and "ka kroh" designate »crevices, holes« (SINGH, N 1904: 48).	
κρυπτος, κρυπτος	vault (215)			Greek		no instance of use is recorded so far	
ku	Kogun Ku (Kawgon Gu)		Burma (Myanmar)	Burmese		BLUME, F (1846, 1850)	

- 210 The standard Khasi "**krang**" means »to bore, to undermine« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 46) and we can safely assume that the Synteng (Khasi) noun ka krang corresponds to something like a »cave area« or even »the karst«
- 211 »Cave at Lakadong [village]« (**Krang Mahabon**): »A hole in the rock leads into a large cavern about 78 feet long [23.8 m], 30 feet broad [9.1 m] and 30 feet high. At the further end is another arched opening, which is the entrance to another magnificent hall of beautiful proportions, and almost as regularly formed as if cut out of the rock. The hall is exactly 56 feet wide [17 m], about 80 feet long [24.4 m] and 60 feet high [18 m]. It is oval in shape, and the entrance and exit are arched, and much lower than the roof, as well being narrower than the width of the hall. The roof is perfectly flat and oval, the sides are perpendicular and even. Passing through this hall, you come to a long passage about 40 feet wide [12.2 m] and 30 feet high [9.1 m], which after about 200 feet [61 m] suddenly slopes down into the ground at an angle of about 30 degrees. The natives would go no further. Steam issues from the passage here, and the heat of the air is very great. Like all the other rooms, this very beautiful cave has evidently been formed by the falling in of the rocks over the limestone« (RINGWOOD 1876.01.29 in ALLEN 1905-1906, vol. 10 part 1: 9-10).
- 212 The standard Khasi [ka] **krem** (noun, feminine) has been translated as cave (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 46; NISSOR SINGH 1920: 63), cave; cavern (BLAH 1966 ed. 2007: 45) cave; hole« (NISSOR SINGH 1920: 63, 222) den (BLAH 1966 ed. 2007: 74) hole (NISSOR SINGH 1920: 222; BLAH 1966 ed. 2007: 134).
- 213 Die Krem Mawsmai (near ±9 m N25°14'40.7": E091°43'29.1" / N25.244639°: E91.724750° / UTM 46R N2792646 E371564: 1221 m as), Cave [at the] Stone [of the] Oath (Schwurstein-Höhle) ist ein hervorragend gut getroffenes Musterbeispiel für eine Höhle die "krem" heisst. Erstmals erwähnt, aber auch nicht mehr, wird die Höhle nahe des Dorfes von Mawsmai (welches vermutlich nach der Höhle benannt ist --meist ist's ja grad andersrum) bei Thomas OLDHAM (1856 edited 1859, page 138: »... large caves ... [with] polished marble like sides ... near Mawn'luh [Krem Mawkhyrdop, Mawmluh village] and near Mawsmai [Krem Mawsmai] at opposite sides of the ridge«) während die klassische Höhlenbeschreibung der »Maosmai Cave« von ALLSUP (1934: 63-65) bis heute unübertroffen ist.
- 214 **ka ktin kynnoh** (Khasi, noun) is a contraction of "ka 'tien kynnoh, ktien kynnoh" and designates »an imitative; a word collocation« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: IV.4); »a double word« (GURDON 1906: 211 note). GURDON (1906: 211-212 note): »The Khasis are exceedingly fond of using double words (ktin kynnoh) which add much to the finish and polish of a sentence. ... It is one of the great difficulties of the language to learn how to use such double words correctly.«

215 κρυπτε (krupete, Greek, a vault), from κρυπτος (kruptos, Greek), hidden.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 30
kua (216)	Rulchawm Kua (217)		India: Mizoram	Mizo		LORRAIN (1940: 273): "kua, (kaw)" (noun) »hole, burrow, cavity, hollow« Cfr. → khua	
al kubba	? alcove, rockshelter (218)			Arabic		no instance of use is recorded so far	
kubha	Gopi Kubha (Milikmaid's Cave)		India: Bihar: Gaya	Sanskrit		HARINGTON (1799: 276-277)	
Küche	Bettelmannsküche	Deutschland, Franken			Huber		
Kuchl	Evakuchl	Österreich			NÖHB 3		
kuda, kudagu (219)	Samanar Kudagu (220)		India: Tamil Nadu: Pudukkottai	Tamil		pudukkottai.org/places/narttamalai/03narttamalai.html (accessed 2008.06.01)	
kughai	Jambulingam Kughai (221)		India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		Raj, A D Edward, astronomer, Bangalore (2002.06.05 personal correspondence)	
kul	Bilemot Kul	Korea				speleologia 15,1986	
kuti			India, Nepal	Sanskrit		meditation cave, retreat cell (222)	
kvu	Susuro Kvu (223)		India: Nagaland: Wokha	unidentified Naga		nagarealm.com (accessed 2007.12.12)	
lacuna, lacunae	hole, hollow; pool, sump; loss	Latin	Imperium Romanum	Latin		MENGE (1937 ed. MÜLLER 1961: 203): Loch, Vertiefung; Lache, Sumpf; Verlust.	
lacuna, leucunae	hole, hollow; pool; cave	Medieval Latin	Europa, orbis catholicus	late / medieval Latin		MENGE (1937 ed. MÜLLER 1961: 203): Höhle.	
lacuna, lacuna (224)	unfilled space or interval (225)	English, from Latin				New Oxford American Dictionary (2005).	
lacuna, lacuna	cavity, esp. in a bone	Anatomy, from Latin				New Oxford American Dictionary (2005).	

216 KALYANARAMAN (1998) lists

- kua, kuwa (Hindi) well
- kua (Awadhi) well
- kua, kuiya (Bihari) well without masonry lining
- kua (Oriya) well

217 »**Rulchawm Kua** ... It is commonly believed that a huge snake used to reside in this cave with its body curled up near the entrance. ... by mutual arrangement with the villagers [rul, the snake] received one human being daily by turn offered to him as his food from the families of the village ...« (CHATTERJI, N 1979: 15-16).

²¹⁸ al-**kubba** (Arabic), the vault; cfr. → alcoba (Espagnol), → alcôve (Française), → alcove (English), → Alkove (Deutsch).

219 »**The Samanar-kudagu**, 'cave of the Jains' ... « (pudukkottai.org/places/narttamalai/03narttamalai.html, accessed 2008.06.01) on Narttamalai / Narttamalai, a hill near N10°34': E078°47', is one of »numerous low caves and rock-shelters ... formed apparently by the weathering out of lenticular masses of more perishable rock« (FOOTE 1879: 145).

220 »**Samanar (shramana)**« is the Tamil name for the Jain (Jaina) community (Vijaya Sherry Chand (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Gujarat) [online: iimahd.ernet.in/~vijaya/sit.htm](http://iimahd.ernet.in/~vijaya/sit.htm), accessed 2008.06.01).

221): »**Jambulingam Kughai**. When I visited the Kalakad sanctuary [Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, N08°25': E077°10' to N08°53': E077°35'], my guide showed me a distance hill rock - about a day's walk, a dark spot. He said to me that, it is an entrance to a cave - which was used by an earlier Robinhood like thief called Jumbulingam« (Raj, A D Edward, Bangalore, 2002.06.05 personal correspondence).

222 »On the west side of the [Chobar] gorge are several meditation caves [N27°39'00": E085°17'48"]. An enclosed overhang froms a **kuti** where Goraknath himself (or one of his lineage) is reputed to have meditated. Rwa Lotsawa is also said to have meditated in one of these caves. Behind the caves is a labyrinth of tunnel [cave passages] that penetrate to an underground lake [water table]. There are no images within. One of the tunnels [cave passages] that are now bricked up [infilled by collapse debris] leads up to the Adhinath Temple of Karunamaya / Macchendranath in the Co Bahal of Chobar Village high up on the ridge. Ganesh dug it after he had been omitted from a meeting of the gods at the Bahal. Leaving his Jalavinayaka residence at the south end of the gorge, he arrived enrages at the centre of the convention and demanded an explanation of the slight« (DOWMAN 1981: 269-270, plate 17 illustration 33 after BALPO NAWANG DORJE (bal po ngag dbang rdo rje) 1741 in WYLIE 1970: 37-41 Appendix A).

223 »... at Lakhuti village [N26°17': E094°15'] one can find Tiyulong – a rock. It is believed that if the area around this rock is cultivated drought occurs. **Susuro Kvu** – a huge cave is also in the area« (nagarealm.com accessed 2007.12.12).

224 **lacuna** (English, from Latin, noun); lacunal, lacunary, lacunate, lacunose (adjectives). Origin (mid 17th century) from "lacus" (Latin), lake (New Oxford American Dictionary 2005).

225; A missing portion in a book or manuscript; as in »the journal has filled a lacuna in South Asian studies« (New Oxford American Dictionary 2005).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 31
lapa	lapa de Mangabeira	Portugiesisch				Thematische filatelie 2	
layana	»dwelling cave« (226)		India: Maharashtra	Pali		IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 7: 140-141; 18: 411)	
lena	Batadomba Lena		Sri Lanka	Sinhala		DAVY (1821); DERANIYAGALA, P E P (1943)	
leyna → lena	»Doomar Leyna«		India: Maharashtra	obsolete		MALLET, C W (1801: 395)	
l'haps	Dumdongla L'haps (227)		India: Sikkim: Dumdongla (228)	Rong (Lepcha)		»caves in the gneiss called by the Lepchas L'haps ...« (SHERWILL 1853: 612)	
'liew [→ thliew]	Liewkhla, Amarsang (229)		Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		KHARPRAN DALY (2006: 19)	
'liw [→ thliew]			Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		GURDON (1906: 49)	
Loch	Hölloch	Deutsch					
Löchli	Höllenschacht-Julialöchli	Schweiz					
Lucka	Bierlucka	Österreich				NÖHB	
Lucke	Annalucke	Österreich				NÖHB	
Luckn	Boanluckn	Österreich				NÖHB	
lungib	Lungib Ginbagsangan	Philippinen / Samar, Waray-Waray-Dialekt				Matthieu	
luong ?	Hieu Luong	Vietnam					
luweng	luweng Jaran	Indonesisch				Courbon	
lyuk	Kecske-lyuk	Ungarn				Kordos	

226 »Bedsa ... 17° 34' N. and 75° 37' E. ... The two chief caves are a chapel or chaitya and a dwelling cave or **layana** ...« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 7: 140-141).

»Nasik ... 20° N and 73° 47' E ... the Pandu Lena or Buddhist caves ... are of three kinds: chaitya or chapel caves, **layanas** or dwelling caves, and satras or dining caves« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 18: 411).

227 »At 8.30 we arrived at a footpath descending towards Nepal; at this spot were the remains of a Gurung's hut and a small shallow pool of water [Inwa Pokhari?] measuring 150 by 30 feet [about 50 m by 10 m] ... During this march we passed several caves in gneiss called by the Lepchas **L'haps**, into which they, with solemn faces assured us, their Lamas can with a lighted candle in the hand, travel subterraneously from one mountain to another --no one besides the Lamas possessing this faculty. At 11 a.m. we came upon the tracks of the Sippiyook or wild sheep, an enormous animal judging by his footprint, at a spot where the ridge of Singaleelah is split into two ridges, the whole being composed of precipices and naked masses of gneiss rock ... For half an hour after leaving this curious spot, our track lay under a vast precipice of gneiss ... This mountain is the Dumdongla of Hooker; a footpath leading from Sikkim towards Nepal, here crosses Singaleelah and is called Dumdongla pass« (SHERWILL 1853: 612).

228 **Dumdongla** (N27°30': E088°04'), Dumdong Pass

229 The standard Khasi "ka 'liew" is a contraction of "ka thliew" and means »a hole« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 117) or »a hole, a pit, a depression« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 227) while "u khla" (noun, masculine) as such means »a tiger, a leopard« but "**ka khlaw**" (noun, feminine) is »a jungle« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 32).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 32
mæchar (230)	perhaps: Kut Manar (231)	Jaintia	India: Meghalaya: Jaintia Hills	Synteng Khasi	Gebauer	vermutlich: Alle Onkel mütterlicherseits	
magara (232), magarasi	Kizilelma magarasi (233)	Türkisch			Courbon	STEUERWALD, K (1966 ed. 1983, 1: 303; 2: 248, 270)	
Magareh		Arabisch					
mahal (234)	Ebnath Mahal (235)		India: Gujarat: Bhavnagar	Hindi, Gujarati, etc.		WARD, P (1988: 265-266)	
malaki ??	Barangay Tabinay Malaki	Philippinen					
mandal (236)	Lakha Mandal (237)		India: Uttarakhand	Sanskrit, Hindi, etc.		manuscripts only (238)	

- 230 **kut machar** (Kaiman C. Hiwot Passah, Jowai, November 1995 personal communication) as such makes no sense unless it is perhaps a loose reference to a stronghold associated with "all the maternal uncles combined" who are the "big heads" (reponsible men) in the matrilinear society of the Synteng speaking Pnar people living in the Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya. The standard Khasi "ka kut" and Synteng Khasi "ka kot" (noun, feminine) has been translated as fort (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 52; 1920: 190; BLAH 1966 ed. 2007: 109) fortress (NISSOR SINGH 1920: 190; BLAH 1966 ed. 2007: 109) stockade (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 52) stronghold (NISSOR SINGH 1920: 501). In case "ma" is a Khasi lexem, it may derive from [ka] 'ma (a contraction of "ka thma", noun, feminine) a battle; a campaign (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 126) [u] má (address, masculine) used in case of addressing the maternal uncle (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 126) má (adjective) translates as »dangerous, frightful« and ma- (prefix) is »used with the personal pronoun to emphasize it, as, "manga" (it is I), "maphi" (it is you), etc« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 126). Last but not least, K.C.H. Passah's "char" is even more difficult to interpret than "ma" as there is no letter "c" in the standard Khasi alphabet. The strange "char" may, however, derive from the Synteng Khasi "jar" (pronoun), »altogether, entirely« or to "ka jar" (noun, feminine), »a net« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 99). Since Bengali influence in the area cannot be ruled out, K.C.H. Passah's "machar" may echo –but this is probably too far fetched– an aspect of Mancha Amma or Mancha Mata, the pre-Hindu 'Indian' tribal snake goddess responsible for 'fertility' (abundance, power, prosperity, welfare): »The goddess is variously called Nagamata, Mancha-Amma and Mancha-Mata. It is argued that the correct form of the deity's name is Mancha, which tends to be phonetically rendered as Manasa; hence the orthographic form is changed to Mansa-Amma or Mansa-Mata. The southern Mansa Mata became Mansa or Manasa in Bengal« (JAIN 2004: 340).
- 231 A cave locally known as »**Kut Machar**« (Kaiman C. Hiwot Passah, Jowai, 1995 November) has not been identified till today (27.11.2012). Nevertheless, HDG surmises that "machar" may have been meant to say "Manar", the abandoned settlement site of "Old Shnongrim" (N25°20'44": E092°31'58": 1014 m asl WGS84) on Lum Manar (a hill rising from the interfluvium between the streams Wah Arlein / Wah Shikar in the north and Wah Rulo / Wah Ticha in the south) on the eastern side of the Shnongrim Ridge. The wasted site of the abandoned village of Manar was pointed out at a location which lies at a distance of 1.7 km in a direct line east-southeast from the current village of Shnongrim (N25°21'08": E092°31'04": 1140 m asl) but vertically 120 m lower down.
- 232 **magara** »Höhle, Grotte« (STEUERWALD, K 1966 ed. 1983, 1: 303; 2: 248, 270).
- 233 **Kizilelma** [ohne i-Tüpfelchen!] bedeutet [Scharlach-] Roter Apfel.
- 234 **mahal** »house or place« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005 glossary: 1109).
- 235 **Ebnath Mahal**, a man-made »cave temple« (WARD 1988: 265-266) or rock temple situated at the town of Talaja (N21°21': E72°03') on the slope of a hill at the confluence of the Talaji and Shetrunji in Bhavnagar district, Gujarat.
- 236 mandal »shrine« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005 glossary: 1109).
- 237 **Lakha Mandal** (N30°43'45": E078°06'40"), the »Ten Thousand Shrines« in Tehri Garhwal (Uttarakhand), are represented by »four separate rock shelters [which] do not even need a torch for a visit. Two of these rock shelters are used as cow sheds« (Laumanns & Breitenbach 2006.04.15 Mss).
- 238 Laumanns, Michael & Breitenbach, Sebastian F M (2006.04.15): Inspex (India Speleological Expedition) 2006 Cave descriptions; Tahsildar, Chakrata (1941.02.05 letter to Glennie, Edward Aubrey); Glennie, Edward Aubrey (1948.07.14: Direction to find Swift Holes); Scherzer, Uwe (1991.11 Caves around Mussoorie / Höhlen um Mussoorie).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 33
mandapam (239)	Mahishamardini Mandapam (240)		India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		BUCHANAN, F (1807, 1: 11, 15); LONELY PLANET, India (2005: 954)	
mandapam	Periya Mandapam (241)		Sri Lanka: Jaffna	Tamil		CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: 249-250; 1983: 250-251)	
mandi (242)	Mirza Mandi (243)		India: Bihar: Gaya	Webspeak		travel.indiamart.com/bihar/caves/nagarjuna-caves.html (accessed 2002.05.21)	
mandir (244)							
mangsor (245)	Khangkhui Mangsor		India: Manipur	Journalese? Webspeak?		LALIT, P (1996)	
mantapa [→ mandap]	Rudrakshi Mantapa (246)		India: Karnataka	Kannada?		HIREMATH, P (1983b)	
marhi	Pachmarhi (247)		India:	unidentified (Gondi?)		webindia123.com/tourism/scenic/hill/pachmarhi.htm (accessed 06.09.2004)	
math, muth (248)	Anklmath (249)		India: Karnataka			HAMILTON, W (1828, 1: 407; 2: 727); IMPERIAL	
239 »mandap or mandapam , mantapam -- porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 25: xviii)							
»mandapa -- pillared pavillon, a temple forechamber« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1109 glossary)							
»mandapaya - a raised platform with decorative pillars« (LONELY PLANET, Sri Lanka 2003: 294 glossary) .							
»There are two distinct kinds of buildings confounded by Europeans under the name Choultry. The first is that called by the natives Chaturam, and built for the accomodation of travellers. These ... have in general pent roofs ... built in the form of a square enclosing court. ... The other kind are properly built for the reception of images, when these are carried in procession. These have flat roofs, and consist of one apartment only, and by the natives are called Mandapam Besides the Chaturam and the Mandapam, there is another kind of building which by Europeans is called Choultry; in the Tamul language it is called Tany Pandal, or Water Shed ... small buildings were weary traellers may enjoy a temporary repose in the shade, and obtain a draught of water or milk.« (BUCHANAN, F 1807, 1: 11, 15).							
240 Mahishamardini Mandapam (Lonely Planet, India 2001: 960, 2005: 954), officially listed as the »Mahishamardini rock-cut Mandapa« (asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_tamilnadu.asp accessed 2008.05.31) at Mamallapuram (N12°37'35": E080°10'20") in Kanchipuram district (Tamil Nadu state), is dedicated to the Hindu goddess Durga (inaccessible) is an aspect of Kali. Having killed the "asura" (demon) Mahisha, she earned the epithet Mahishamardini, synonymous with Mahishasuramardini.							
241 »... the limestone caverns at Sinna [Mandapam] and Periya Mandapam extending for close on half a mile [804 m], showing glimpses of the limestone shelf on which Jaffna stands« (CEYLON TRAVELLER (1974: ?; 1983: 131)							
On the Jaffna peninsula quite a »... few caverns are actually known ... but the best known by far are the caverns locally called Sinna [Mandapam] and Periya Mandapam not far from Kankasanturai. The two caverns ... are well over quarter of a mile apart ...« (CEYLON TRAVELLER 1974: 248; 1983: 250)							
»E barlangok létrejöttékor nagy szerepet játszott a vertikális, helyenként a horizontális tektonika. Ezekben a gyenge helyeken utat talált a csapadékvíz a föld felszine alá, miközben a keskeny repedések a mészkő kémiai összetételétől függően szélesedtek. Függetlenes kémiények jöttek létre, melyek szabályosan kialakult vízszintes üregekkel kötődtek össze. Ilyen jellegű barlangok Kerudavil mellett a Sinna és Perya Mandapan falucskák között található« (SASVÁRI 1978: 49-50, with cave plan).							
242 » mandi -- market« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1109 glossary)							
» mandir -- temple« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1109 glossary)							
243 Mirza Mandi = prince's market or »chili market« (bot. Solanacea: Capsicum var.) but, according to webshite, »Mirza Mandi (house of Mirza) cave« (travel.indiamart.com/bihar/caves/nagarjuna-caves.html accessed 2002.05.21).							
244 mandir or mandira is used in many languages, including Hindi, and is derived from a Sanskrit word, <i>mandira</i> , for 'house' (of God by implication). Temples are known as Alayam or Kovil in Tamil, as Devasthana or Gudi in Kannada, as Gudi, Devalayam or Kovela in Telugu and Mondir in Bengali, as Kshetram or Ambalam in Malayalam.							
245 »The Khangkhui Limestone Cave, locally known as Khangkhui Mangsor ... is a huge Stone Cave said to be of cretaceous origin« (LALIT, P 1996 online: themanipurpage.tripod.com/history/tangkhul.html , accessed 2006.08.06).							
246 Rudrakshi Mantapa (N14°59'44.8": E74°31'55.7" WGS84 unspecified precision error, T. Matthalm 2007.02.01 12-channel GPS and estimation): HIREMATH (1983b: 6): »... is a small cave. The stones on the ceiling inside have assumed the shape of Rudrakshi beads ... The spacious rock overhead the Rudrakshi beads appear to have stuck up. If we strike the rock we here the sounds of musical instruments« (keyword: lithophone).							
The Sanskrit "rudra" means »face« (more often than not it is the face of Shiva) but "rudrakshi" are globular seeds, dark reddish brown in colour, with a much "wrinkled" surface (not unlike walnuts but smaller and more densely packed).							
There is hardly any well-dressed saddhu, even if stark naked, without one single or a full necklace of rudrakshi beads on a string. Little doubt remains that "mantapa" (HIREMATH, P 1983) is a (Kannada?) version of → mandapam.							
247 »The name Pachmarhi ... is derived from "panch marhi" (five caves) believed to have been the abode of the Pandava brothers of the 'Mahabharata' fame« (webindia123.com/tourism/scenic/hill/pachmarhi.htm accessed 06.09.2004):							
248 » Math (or muth). -- A chapel or small temple, also a sect« (HAMILTON, W. 1828, 2: 727).							
» Math . A Hindu shrine or conventional establishment« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 25: xviii).							
» math -- monastery« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1109).							
249 » Ankli Math [N14°13': E076°24' Chandravalli village, Chitradurga district, Karnataka state] or »Ankalagi Mutt« (AANAVATI 2002) has been described as »... a curious suite of dark subterranean apartments, which appear to have been excavated, then completed with masonry, and afterwards stuccoed. They have probably been the habitations of devotees, who ... would appear to have been worshippers of Shiva« (HAMILTON (1828, 1: 407).							

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 34
						GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 10: 297)	
mattika guha			India, Sri Lanka	Pali		lit. "earth cave", a natural cave / rock shelter (LAW 1976: 194)	
maw pei	? (Lochstein)		India: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		u máw (Khasi; noun) a stone (SINGH, N 1904: 130); .pei (Khasi; adjective) having a hole (SINGH, N 1904: 153).	
mgharet	mgharet el Roueiss	Libanesisch			Courbon		
morai	? (cleft, crevice, subterranean water-course, pool)			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil	KALYANARAMAN (1998: 6310)	
mukh (mouth)	Gaumukh (cow mouth) [250]		North India: Uttarakhand	Sanskrit, etc.		PRANAVANANDA (1949 edited 1983: 157); TERRY, E (1616-1619 edited by Foster, W 1925 reproduced 1985: 294)	
muki [→ mukh]	Jualamuki (Flammen-Maul) [251]		India: Himachal Pradesh	Sanskrit, Hindi etc.		HÜGEL, C. (1840, 1: 82-90)	
murai			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		KALYANARAMAN (1998): cave, hole	
muraicu	large mountain cave, cavern, den		India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		KALYANARAMAN (1998): to enter; to pierce, to bore;	
dMyal yam → dwar			Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan	Tibetan		lit. »path / passage to the underworld«	

250 **Gaumukh** N30°55'49": E079°04'41": 4120 m asi (unspecified map datum probably Everest 1830, NAITHANI et al. 2001: 87, 89 figure 2), the natural sacred glacier cave in the snout of Gangotri Bamak is regarded as the source of the river Ganges, from "gau" (Sanskrit), the word for cow, combined with "mukh" (Sanskrit), face, mouth:

1669 »Non hà cosi certa la sua scaturigine il Gange, mentre alcuni dalle stesse montagne di Naugracot [toe-note.1] gli danno la mossa, & altri riconoscendo da più rimoto clima il principio vogliono, che nasca da i monti della Scithia, e che passando per l'angustie d'alcune montagne, che di lontano fano sembianza con la sommità loro del capo d'vna Vacca, adorati perciò da quei superstiziosi Gentili con molto venerazione, sgorga quasi dalla bocca, di quell'animale in vn'ampio stagno [toe-note.2]« (TOSI 1669, 1: 6).

1776 »La source du Gange est inconnue et elle ne sera jamais découverte; parce que eau de la Bouche de (la) vache, les chemins sont impracticables« (Tiefenthaler 1776 in: BERNOULLI 1788 [vol. 2] part 1: 132).

1781 »... the rock or cavern still preserves the name of Gowmooky, or Cow's-head« (RENNEL 1871: 87 note).

1817 Captain John Anthony Hodgson (1777-1848) identified the stream's »first appearance« and describes how »From the brow of this curious wall of snow [glacier snout], and immediately above the outlet of the stream, large and hoary icicles depend; they are formed by the freezing of the melted snow water. ... The Gangotri Brahmin who came with us and who is only an illiterate mountaineer, observed, that he thought these icicles must be Mahádévas hair, from when, as he understood, it is written in the Shástra [toe-note.3], the Ganges flows. I mention this, thinking it a good idea, but the man had never heard of such a place, as actually existing, nor had he, or any other person to his knowledge, ever been here. In modern times they may not, but Hindus of Research may formerly have been here, and if so, I cannot think of any place to which they might more aptly give the name of a Cow's Mouth, than to this extraordinary Debouche« (HODGSON 1822: 117-118).

1820 »The old popular idea that the Ganges issued from a rock, like a cow's mouth (Gae Moukh), did not fail to occur to me« (FRASER 1820: 473).

1828 Another »celebrated Cow's Mouth« (SKINNER 1832, 2: 39), the →Gaumukh at Bhairo Ghati, had been pointed out on 10th June 1828 to Captain Thomas SKINNER (1832, 2: 40-41).

1949 »The actual and glacial source of the Ganges ... The snout of the glacier is conceived, by the Hindus, as the mouth of a cow, the front of the glacier as the face, and two of the prominent snow peaks of Satopanth (23,240 feet) on the north of the glacier as the horns, hence the name Gau-mukh (cow-mouth) ...« (PRANAVANANDA 1949 edited 1983: 157 note 1).

2001 »Gangotri is probably the single most holy spot in India. In fact, the physical source of the river, the 'Cow's Mouth', is 18 km farther north at Gaumukh ...« (LONELY PLANET, North India 2001: 504).

toe-note.1: The »montagne di Naugracote« or »montagne di Naugracot« (TOSI 1669, 1: 6) relate vaguely to Kashmir lying above / north of Nagarkot, an ancient fortress near Kangra (N32°06': E076°16'), Himachal Pradesh.
toe-note.2: TOSI (1669, 1: 8): Nothing certain is known about the source of the Ganges. Some say that it rises -- like the Indus / Hydaspes -- from in the »montagne di Naugracot« [mountains above Nagarkot] and others think that the very first source lies in a more far away region where it rises in the »monti della Scythia« (mountains of Scythia) and takes a strait / narrow course to a mountain which remotely resembles the head of a cow ... [and] gushes, so-to-say, from this bovine, and flows amply from this animal's tap.

toe-note.3: **Shashtra** »The religious law-books of the Hindus« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 25: xxv). »An inspired or revealed book; also any book of instruction, particularly such as contain revealed ordinances« (HAMILTON, W 1828, 2: 731).

251 »**Jualamuki**« (HÜGEL 1840) or Jvalamukhi, etc.: A square hole in the ground, about 0.9 m large, excavated and partly lined by man, sacred to Vindhya Vasini or Vindhyavasini, Vindhyabasini, a manifestation of Kali / Durga, who is manifested here as »Jawalajee« (WOLFF 1835: 329) or »Joala-jee« (PARISH 1849: 364), a blue flame of ignited combustible gas emanating from fissures in the rock.

»Torch-like flames issue from the ground in some places and others resemble blaze of lamps. There is an accourse of pilgrims and various things are cast into the flames with the expectation of obtaining temporal blessings. Over them a domed temple has been erected and an astonishing crowd assembles therein. The vulgar impute to miraculous agency what is simply a mine of brimstone« (ABUL FAZL I'ALLAMI s.a. circa 1590 in ERNDL 1993: 44).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 35
naur [palace]	Raja Lalat Indra Kesari Naur (252)		India: Orissa: Khorda	unidentified		STIRLING, A (1825)	
næth	Amamath Goffar	Kaschmir			atti	Sanskrit. <i>mara</i> = Tod; <i>amara</i> = "unsterblich"; <i>nath</i> = 'protection' (253); protector, patron, ruler (254); Lord / god; epithet of male gods (255), mostly of Shiva, hence a lingam (256)	
[ka] ñiamra	[no instance of use recorded so far]		India: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills	Khasi		SINGH, N (1904: 142): abyss; hole. Cfr → khyndai pateng ñiamra	
ninga	Ninga Manguenje (Bat Cave)		Mosambik: Aldeia Massanza	unidentified		Laumanns, Laumanns, Laumanns et al	
nirdara			India	Sanskrit		BAJPAL, K.D. (1984: 72-78): In the Ramayana and Mahabharata a »cave temple« (man-made rock temple).	
Nische	Ausbruchsnische	Österreich				NÖHB	
niwas (257)	Kapil Niwas (258)		India: Uttarakhand: Dehra Dun	Hindi		Laumanns, Michael & Breitenbach, Sebastian F M 2006.04.15 Mss: Inspex 2006 / India speleological "expedition" (excursion) cave descriptions.	
nui	Nui Yen Ngua	Vietnam					
nurai			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 6310): »opening, aperture, cave«	

252 **Raja Lalat Indra Kesari Naur** (Palace of King Lalat Indra Kesari) is a group of »caves« (man-made rock chambers) excavated from Udayagiri (Sunrise Hill) in the Cuttack - Bhubaneswar area (Khorda district, Orissa), »... a sort of open court formed by a perpendicular face of sandstone rock, about forty feet [12.34 m] in height, with shoulders of the same projecting on either side. Rows of small chambers have been excavated in each face, arranged in two stories, and divided by a projecting terrace ... the rude and miserable apartments of the palace are now occupied by byragis and mendicants of different sects ...« (STIRLING, A 1825: 313).

253 The term **natha** appears in Sanskrit (Vedic) literature as a new word meaning *protection* (Atharva Veda XI 1.5: *nathavid* = finding help; Atharva Veda XIII 2.37: *nathakama* = seeking help; Panchavimsa Bramana: Vedic Index I, 444, note 1: *natha-vindu* = procuring protection) --Schirmherr, Aufpasser, Blockwart.

254 In the Taitireya Bramana, the word **natha** means protector, patron, lord (WILLIAMS, Monier: Sanskrit English dictionary).

255 For example **Goraknath**; »the patron god Bhairav, called simply **Nath** (The Lord) ...« (KOSAMBI 1962 edited 1983, 1992: 124) but also the Buddhist's Avalokiteshwara (Avalokiteshvara), e.g. in the Maharajalena (Dambulla Galge, Matale, Sri Lanka). Compare the temple of Jagannath, Lord of the Universe, at Puri (N19°48': E085°51') in Orissa, "India" (Bharat)

1311 »... the Rái had fled with his Ránis, but had left two or three elephants in the temple of Jagnár« (Amir Khusra in: ELLIOT, H M 1867-1877, iii: 91).

1590 (circa) »In the town of Pursotem ... stands the temple of Jagnaut« (GLADWIN, Francis 1783: Ayeen Akberi.- edition of ABUL FAZL i 'ALLAMI 1590: Ain-i Akbari).

1616 »The chief city called Jekanat« (ROE, Thomas 1616 edited 1899, 2: 538).

1632 »Vnto this Pagod or house of Sathen ... doe belong 9,000 Brammines or Priests, which doe dayly offer sacrifice vnto their great God Iaggarnat, from which Idoll the City is so called ...« (BRUTON, W. in Hakl. vol. 57).

1794 »Gentoo, a native Indian; Jaggernaut, the Gentoo pagoda ; Pagoda, an Indian temple« (Dean MAHOMET 1794 letter 16).

1825 »Jagannáth« (STIRLING, A 1825: 324).

2005 »noth -- the Lord (Jain)« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1110).

256 »In one of caves [on Sandhail hill, Madanpur area, Daya district, Bihar state], called Sita Thapa [Sita's Penance], there are still located some old sculptures with a few words of insignificant inscriptions here and there. The chief Lingam of Shiva is named Sandheshwara **Natha**.« (DAYAL, P 1907 for 1906: 25).

CHITRAKOOT (s.a., circa 2002), a booklet of 45 colour postcards, contains one titled »Shree Gupt Godawari Ram Darbar / Gupateshwar **Nath** Shankarjee« which shows the lingam put up in the lower Guptagodavari Gufa (±200 m N25°05'54": E080°46'08" WGS84) near Chitrakoot / Chitrakut (Madhya Pradesh state, India).

257 **niwas** »house, building« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1110).

258 **Kapil Niwas** (Hindi: treasure house) near (±11 m) N30°27'04.4": E078°04'54.3": 1804 m asl (WGS84, anonymous recorder M Laumanns or S F M Breitenbach 2006.03.29, unspecified GPS receiver) at Mussoorie (Dehra Dun district, Uttarakhand, Bharat / India) wurde von vorübergehenden Immigranten aus einem entlegenen Land am äusseren Nordwest-Zipfel von Eurasien --von den dort hausenden Eingeborenen "Deutschland" genannt, irrtümlich »Kapil Niswas« (sic!) genannt. Naja, wie könnten effektive Instant-Experten auch ahnen was sie nicht verstehen: Ein enger Horizont macht die Welt übersichtlich.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 36
nurra	Nurra 'e sas Palumbas	Vorindogermanisch			Pauli 87[1]		
odar; odara [otar, uder]	Chamere Odar (259)		Nepal	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		DURRANT et al. (1979: 84)	
odhiar → udhyar	Saniodhiar [Sani Udhyar]		India: Uttarakhand	Central Pahari (Kumaoni)		BAYNES (1941.11.15 Mss)	
odyar → udhyar			India: Uttarakhand	Central Pahari (Kumaoni)		PRANAVANANDA (1949: 209): Kumaon, »cave«. PRANAVANANDA (1949: 211): Hindi »udhyar, same as odyar, cave«	
Ofen	Frauenofen	Deutsch					
Ogof	Ogof Ffynnon Dhu	Wales			Courbon		
ohr	Judasohr	Österreich, Salzburg			SHB 5		
» ooa « (260)	Mamdee Ooa (261)		Nepal: Dhaulagiri zone	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		RUBINSTEIN, J (1988b)	
ooral (262)	Sisnia Ooral (263)		Nepal: Rasuwa	"Anglo-Pahari" (264)		KIRKPATRICK (1811: 303)	
» orar « (265)			Nepal: Kathmandu zone	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		MUNTHE, J et al. (1975: 23).	
otar → odar [uder]	Surjeghatako Otar		Nepal: Kathmandu tone	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		MUNTHE et al. (1975: 25)	
padaku			India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu		KALYANARAMAN (1998: 6395 after BURROW & EMENEAU 1984: 3857): cave, hole, crevice	
paith	belly (266)		Nepal	Gorkhali		no instance of use recorded	
paramasala (267)			India	Sanskrit		a (makeshift) leaf hut, shelter, hermitage, rock shelter.	

259 **Chamere Odar** (near ± 1 km N28°15'30": E083°59'15" WGS84), literally: »*Bat's House*« (bat cave), is the same cave as

Bat Cave Phuyal, S P (2007: 28); Phuyal, S P & Dhoubadel, P (2006: 35 table item 8)
 Batt Cave McSweeney, P (s.a., circa 2000b)
 Chamero Cave Gautam Pitambar, Pant Surendra Raj, Ando Hisao & Wagle Raghu Nath (2000)
 Mulpani Temple Cave Pickering, Nicola (1995a: 2)
 Oderibuwan Gufa Gebauer, H D & Abele, A (1983: 81, 86); Wilson (1977b: 67)
 Shomeri Gufa Chabert, C (1995: 24-25).

260 **Ooa** (RUBINSTEIN 1988b), apparently a version / corruption of the Thakkali Tibetan word → U, cave.

261 **Mamdee Ooa** (RUBINSTEIN 1988b) is a relatively small troglodyte retreat cave, locally called *u* (Thakkhali Tibetan), a version of *phug* (Tibetan), while »*Mamdee*« (RUBINSTEIN 1988b) is a corruption of Mamdip, the name of a parcel of land just south of Marpha in the Thakkhola, above the west (orographically right) bank of the Kali Gandaki in the Dhaulagiri zone, Western Nepal region.

262 »... a *Goopa*, **Ooral**, or cave ...« (KIRKPATRICK 1811: 304), especially an inhabitable "cave" (rock shelter): »... *there is a Goopa, or natural cave, in which travellers put up. This sort of cave is called among the Purbutties, Ooral*« (KIRKPATRICK 1811: 309).

263 »*The Sisnia-kola ... has its rise from the neighbouring mountains of Lawhribinna [Laurebina La N28°05: E085°24', a pass on the mountain Gosaikunda / Gosaikund Lekh], and empties itself into the Trisoolgunga [Trisuli], but where I do not know. There is a cave here, from which circumstance the place is distinguished by the name Ooral. There are many natural grottoes or caves in these parts which, it is to be remembered, were the favourite haunts of Mahadeo [Shiva] and other Hindu deities*« (KIRKPATRICK 1811: 303).

264 With "**Anglo-Pahari**" (private language) I mean a British officer's rendering of Pahari (a.k.a. Khas, Khaskura), in this case of Eastern Pahari, a.k.a. Gorkhali, Nepali.

265 **orar** (MUNTHE et al. 1975: 23): »*Gupha or orar is Nepali (Gurkhali) for cave*« -- a typing error instead of otar?

266, KIRKPATRICK (1811: 225): »*belly, generally -- Purbutti [Eastern Pahari aka Gorkhali, Nepali]: paith, Newar [Newari]: pooa*«

267 »*The word 'pama' signifies the leaf of a tree, a feather and a wing. Its derivative 'pamasa' signifies anything made of leaves, such as baskets, hats, pennis, coops, huts, etc ... In the north-west parts of India, in the Pastoo [Pashtu] language, it is pronounced 'panna' and 'pannai' in the plural. Hence ... 'pama' or 'panna' ... [is] the root of the Greek and Latin words 'pinna' and of the Saxon and English words pen, fin, pin, penn ... 'Pamica' is another regular derivative, sometimes used in composition, as well as 'pamaca'; and, as in the first ages, mankind either lived in 'gobas', caves, or in huts built of branches and leaves ... these huts were 'pamasas' or 'pamicas' and 'pamacas', 'fornaces' and 'fornices'. The Greek words 'porneion', 'porneia' and 'porno' seem to be derived from 'pameyam', a regular Sanskrit derivative ... Prostitutes were thus called in Greek for the same reason that fornication is derived from fornix*« (WILFORD 1801: 498).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 37
pasada	Asura Pasada (268)		India, Sri Lanka	Pali		literally "palace" (LAW, B C 1976: 194)	
patal (269)			India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Sanskrit etc.		MANASAKHAND (270)	
patal	Patal Bhubaneshwar (271)		India	Hindi		ATKINSON (1882-1886 edited 1981)	
patal	Patale Chhango		Nepal	Nepali (Gorkhali)		GEBAUER (1980b, 1980c, 1982 published 1983)	
patal			Sri Lanka	Pali, Sinhala (272)		FORBES (1840 edited 1841, 2: 199 note)	
ka patok	no instance of use recorded (273)		India: Meghalaya	Khasi		BLAH, E (2007: 86).	
péc	Sjuhi Pec	Bulgarien				Thematische filatelie 2	
pecina	Veternica pecina peschera	Kroatisch				Courbon	
pecsera		Bulgarisch				Thematische filatelie 2	
peshtra	Vodnata Peshtra	Bulgarisch				speleologia 12-1985	
pest	Büdös-pest	Ungarisch				Thematische filatelie 2	

268 XUANZANG (648 edited by BEAL 1883-1884, 1906 reprinted 1981, 2: 148): »To the north-east of the solitary hill [Bhaluahi Pahar] 4 or 5 li there is a small hill, also standing alone. In the side of this hill (has been excavated) a stone chamber. In length and breadth it is enough to seat 1000 persons or so. In this place Tathagata, when living in the world, repeated the law for three months ... At the south-west angle of the stone house there is a lofty cavern which the Indians call the palace of the Asuras («O-su-lo).

XUANZANG (648 edited by WATTERS 1905 reprinted 1988, 2: chapter 15): »Four or five li north from this was a small isolated hill in the rocky side of which was a cave large enough to seat above 1000 men: at the south-west corner of it was the Asura's Palace.«

CUNNINGHAM (1871 edited 1990: 389) could not identify the »Palace of the Asuras«

STEIN (1901: 82-83) saw the »Asura's Palace« in Rajpind Gupha (Bihar state: unidentified district (Gaya or Nalanda): Rajgir - Handia range: Candu (Cangdu? or Changdu?) Pahar area: Harhar valley: Jethian village: Kiri), a relatively large natural sacred cave of which only the daylight lit part has been inspected: »The cave is about 91 feet deep [sic! for: 27.7 m long] in its open part [twilight zone?] and 20 to 25 feet [6 to 7.6 m] high. Its breadth about 20 feet [6 m] near the entrance, increases to 37 feet [11.3 m] at its inner end. The ground in the interior is deeply covered with animal refuse [bat guano?]. From the south-west corner of the cave a high fissure runs upwards, which could only imperfectly be lit up with the materials I had at hand, but which evidently extends much further« (STEIN 1901: 83).

269 **patal**, *patala* (Sanskrit, etc.), the mythical Hindu (and Buddhist) yonder world, nether world, under world, or »interior of the earth's crust« is associated both in fiction and "out there" (in reality) with

a) fabulous underground watercourses like the Patala Ganga (Chhatarpur district) or Vriddha Ganga Gufa (Trimbak, Nashik district, Maharashtra), Patala Ganga (Talecauvery, Madikeri, Kodagu district, Karnataka);

b) sinkholes like Patale Chhango (Chhorepatan, Pokhara Valley, Kaski district, Nepal);

c) springs (exurgences, cave resurgences, karst risings) like Patala Ganga (Barabar, Gaya district, Bihar), Patala Ganga (Kalinjar, Banda district, Uttar Pradesh), Patala Ganga / Patalaganga (Shivaganga, Dobbaspeth / Dobbaspeth, Tumkur district, Karnataka);

d) caves, e.g. Patal Bhubaneshvar / Bhuvaneshvar (Gangolihat, Pithoragarh district, Uttaranchal), Patal Bhuvaneshvar (Nilochal, Kamrup district, Assam), Patal Duwari (Dumre, Tanahun district, Gandaki zone, Nepal), Patala Ganga Gufa (Lonar / Lonad, Buldana district, Maharashtra), Patal Ganga (Darguwan, Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh), and the

e) whirlpool: Patala Ganga (Srisailam, Krishna River valley, Andhra Pradesh).

Some details of the Hindu cosmology provide KIRFEL, Willibald (Bonn & Leipzig 1920 reprinted Hildesheim 1967: Die Kosmographie der Inder nach den Quellen dargestellt) and BASHAM, Arthur Llewellyn (1954 edited 1963, 1967, 1981, 1985, 1997: 488): »The Hindus believed that the universe was shaped like an egg—the Brahmanda, or Egg of Brahma—divided into 21 zones or regions, of which the earth was 7th from top. Above the earth were six heavens (not, as with the Greeks, associated with the planets) of increasing beatitude. Below earth were the seven stages of Patala, the nether world, which were the abode of nagas or other mythical beings and were not thought of as in any way unpleasant. Below Patala lay Naraka, or purgatory, also divided into seven zones, which were of increasing misery, and inhabited by souls in torment. The universe hung in empty space, and was virtually isolated from other universes.«

270 Some opine that the **Manasakhanda** is part of the »ancient« (medieval) *Skanda Purana* but it probably originates from much later times. PRANAVANANDA (1949: 9 note 1) had secured a manuscript copy of the Manasa-khanda from an unidentified source somewhere in Almora district and suspects: »Though it claims to be part of *Skanda Purana*, in fact it is not. It is not more than two or three hundred years old and is written by some Pandit of Almora.«

271 **Patal Bhubaneshwar** (Gangolihat), near (±14 m) N29°41'06.5": E080°05'48.8" (WGS84; Breitenbach S F M, undated 2005.10.31): 1626.5 m asl (Breitenbach S F M, undated 2005.10.31 digital altimeter Eschenbach "Alpin EL" 69413) or 1630 m asl (digital Casio wristwatch altimeter).

272 »**Patala** is also a fanciful division (of Buddhist visionaries) in the interior of the earth's crust; this place they make an abode of Nagas, whom they admit to be Buddhists. Yet some early commentators, and the modern priesthood, will have them to be hooded snakes. The confusion arises possibly from two causes, the name of the country or class of people, which again is probably derived from their worship of the naga or hooded snake. Yet we find in several Cingalese [Singhalese, Sinhala, Pali] works the details of Gautama Buddha's visit to the Nagas (in the present Nagpore [Nagpur] country); and the memorials he left on the banks of the Narmada-ganga (Nerbudda river) on his way to Ceylon [Sri Lanka] from Bahar [Bihar]; and in the same journey he visited Sacha-badda-parouette (probably Mount Samet)« (FORBES 1840 edited 1841, 2: 199 note).

273 The Khasi noun "ka patok" (BLAH, E 2007: 86) or "ka phatok" (SINGH, N 1920: 142) is synonymous with "ka →slung" (BLAH, E 2007: 86) and one of the words for »a dungeon« (BLAH, E 2007: 86).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 38
pestera	perstera Tausoare	Rumänisch			Courbon		Tipfeller ?
p'u [→ phug]	<i>kah do san p'u</i> [kahdo gSang phug]		India: Sikkim	Tibetisch		WADDELL, L A (1895: 256-257 note 2)	
ka phatok	no instance of use recorded (274)		India: Meghalaya	Khasi		SINGH, N (1920: 142).	
pho [→ phug]	Pho Gomba (275)		India: Lahaul & Spiti	Tibetisch		LONELY PLANET, India (2001: 284; 2003: 283; 2005: 303); LONELY PLANET, North India (2001: 355). Skipped in LONELY PLANET, India (2009: 395-396)	
phok	Dung Phok (Ghost Cave)		Bhutan: Bumthang	Tibetisch		Kencho Wangdi, online: kuenselonline.com (accessed 2011.02.27).	
phor [→ pol, pul]	Hathphor (276)		India: Chhattisgarh: Surguja	unidentified		BALL (1873: 243; 1880, 1985: 321-327); BURGESS (1905: 197-199); DALTON (1865: 24)	
phore [→ phor]	Hath Phore (277)		India: Chhattisgarh: Surguja	unidentified		OUSELEY (1848: 66-67)	
phrang	Bardo'i Phrang (278)		Tibet, India, Nepal, Bhutan	Tibetanisch		lit. 'pathway' (RAMBLE 1997: 183).	
phu [→ phug]	Dechenphu (279)		India: Sikkim	fast Tibetisch		RISELY, H H (1894 edited 1972, 1928: 253 edited 1993: 253, 1995: 253); SHERRING (1906: 278-281): <i>Zutulphu (Jamdulphu of the maps)</i>	
phuc [→ phug]	»Phuctak« (Phugtal)		India: Ladakh	fast Tibetisch		ANGELETTI RIGON & BANTI (1987: 55).	
phug 𑄧𑄧 (280)	Padmasambhava sGrub Phug (281)	Tibet	Tibet, India, Nepal, Bhutan		Stein 11	"phug" ist korrekt. DAS, Sarat Chandra (1902: 823)	
phuk → phug			Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan	fast Tibetisch		WHITE (1909 edited 1984): » <i>Pyak Che Phuk</i> « (112),	

274 The Khasi noun "ka phatok" (SINGH, N 1920: 142) or "ka patok" (BLAH, E 2007: 86) is synonymous with "ka →slung" (BLAH, E 2007: 86) and one of the words for »a dungeon« (BLAH, E 2007: 86).

275 Compare: → duwang. »Tabo ... there are some caves known locally as *Pho Gomba*, with some faded ancient murals --bring a torch (flashlight)« (LONELY PLANET, India 2001: 284; 2003: 283; 2005: 303; LONELY PLANET, North India 2001: 355. Skipped in LONELY PLANET, India 2009: 395-396).

276 »**Hath Phore**« (OUSELEY 1848: 66) and »*Hathphor*« (BALL 1873b: 244-245; 1880 edited 1985: 327; BURGESS 1905: 197-199; DALTON 1865: 26) or »*Hathipol*« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 21: 176).

OUSELEY (1848: 66-67): »*Hath Phore ... a very singular tunnel ... whether artificial or natural, I cannot determine ...*«

BALL (1873b: 244-245; almost identical in BALL 1880 edited 1985: 327): »*Hath Phor ... I sought in vain for evidence of its being artificial. I can only attribute its origin to the trickling of water through crevices in the sandstone. There is not trace, however, of any slip or dislocation of the strata, such as is a usual cause of such phenomena. The stream having found its way through an immense mass of sandstone has been at work for ages enlarging the passage, and the present result is a tunnel 160 paces long, and, as Col. Dalton has described it, 12 high and 8 broad, but it varies in places in both dimensions.*«

277 "phore" oder "phor" als solches sagt mir nichts und könnte ein Wort aus einer dieser "altmodischen" Munda-Sprachen sein, welche in jener hinterwäldlerischen Gegend gesprochen werden / wurden --weil nun aber "hath" zweifellos Sanskrit (u.s.w.) für Elefant ist, wird wohl "phore" was verschliffenes sein und ich verdächtige das aus dem arabisch-persischen Raum eingesickerte Wörtchen "pol, pool, pul" --urprünglich "Bogen" und "Brücke" einschliesslich dem überbrückten, daher das Eingangstor unter den Türmen einer Festung, und schliesslich ein formales "Ehrentor" wie etwa der Triumphbogen, Champs Elysée, oder unser Brandenburger in Berlin.

Da wir nun bereits in Berlin sind können wir auch gleich im Hotel Adlon absteigen, weil es sowohl einen Vorder- als auch einen Lieferanten-Eingang hat, und schon neige ich dazu "Hati Pol" (Hath Phore, Hathphor) mit »*Elefanten-Eingang*« zu übersetzen aber Elefanten-Tunnel ist wohl verständlicher / deskriptiver.

278 **Bar do'i Phrang** (Pathway of the Intermediate State [of Conciousness]), a sDig lam (dwar) on the circumambulation route around Kongpo mountain in the yar kLungs gTsang po (Yarlung Tsangpo), Zetang (Tsetang province): »A narrow gap between two rocks through which visitors should attempt to crawl. ... a successful passage through this cleft could assure one an easy passage through the bar-do« (RAMBLE, C 1997: 183).

279 **Dechen Phug**; bde chen phug; Great Bliss Cave, Great Happiness Cave, Große Freude Höhle

280 །ཕུག་ **phug** (DAS, Sarat Chandra 1902: 823) -- schlampig transliteriert hat p'u, phu, phuc, phuk, poo, pook, pu, pug, puk, u.s.w. vier völlig unterschiedliche Bedeutungen: 1) Schwager auf der Schwesterseite, 2) kleines Körperhaar [z.B. solches am Unterarm], 3) der obere Teil des Tales, und 4) Höhle, Felsdach, irgendeine Art von Einsiedelei

281 »**sgrub-phug de Padmasambhava**« ist französisch rum verquer (die müssen doch immer "grotte de Dingsbums" zu Dingbums-Höhle sagen) an Stelle von **Padmasambhava sGrub Phug**, genauer gesagt: gu ru rin po che padma sambhava sgrub phug (Tibetisch) --ausgesprochen: guru rinpoje peme sambhawa drupug

sgrub phug (ausgesprochen ähnlich "drub p'ug" mit Anhauch vor kurzem "ü") ist eigentlich kein Name sondern bezeichnet den Verwendungszweck: [yogic] Practice Cave: »*solitary cavern of an anchorite*« (DAS, Sarat Chandra 1902: 823), naja: Hirnwäsche-, Mentale-Onanie-, etc. Übungs-Zelle / Meditationshöhle.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 39
						»Dechenphuk« (177). PRANAVANANDA (1949: 209 glossary).	
phung [Tippfehler ?]	Öezerphung	Bhutan		Webspeak ?	hima		
phut [Tippfehler ?]	Zuthul Phuk (282)	Tibet		Webspeak ?	Hima		
phyaku	Passamphyaku (283)		India: Sikkim	vernacular (Lepcha?)		Uwe Scherzer 1997.05.07 personal correspondence	
poche	Poche de la Malosanne	Frankreich, Chartreuse			Lismonde	porche ?	
pod	Pod Lanisce	Italien, Friaul			friuli		
pokka			India: Andhra Pradesh	Telugu		hole (KALYANARAMAN 1998: 6310)	
pokka			India: Nicobar Islands	» Nk. «		cave (KALYANARAMAN 1998: 6310)	
pokkan.ai			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		hole in a tree, stone or ground; cleft in a rock (KALYANARAMAN 1998: 6310)	
pol [→ phor, → phore]	Hathipol (284)		India: Chhattisgarh: Surguja	unidentified		IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 21: 176)	
pon			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		cave (KALYANARAMAN 1998: 6310)	
poo	Taihloo Maplampoo (285)		India: Arunachal Pradesh	Mishmi		GRIFFITHS, W (1836 in WILCOX, R 1873 edited 1909, 1978: 111-114; 1837: 329) and GRIFFITHS, W (1847: 21-26)	
pooa	belly (286)		Nepal	Newari		no instance of use recorded	
pook [→ phug]	Jhong Pook (287)		Nepal: Dhaulagiri zone	Thakkhali Tibetan		RUBINSTEIN, J (1986b: 14)	
porai			India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		hole; hollow in a tree; cavern (KALYANARAMAN 1998: 6310)	

282 Die bewohnbare **Zuthrul Phug** (Miracle Cave, Wunderhöhle; Foto in SNELLING 1983 ed. 1990: 359) am Berg Kailash findet sich, vermutlich unter anderem, auch als

1900 Tsumtul-pu (HEDIN 1907 edited 1909-1912 reproduced 1991, 2: 203)

1904 Zutulphu, Jamdulphu of the maps (SHERRING 1906: 278-281)

1935 Zutrul Phug (TUCCI 1937)

1936 Zuthul cave (PRANAVANANDA 1949: 128 note 1)

1960 Dzundulphug in the Eastern Valley (GOVINDA, A 1960 edited 1977: 217)

1965 Zuprul Grotte (STOLL, Eva 1966: 163)

283 An anonymous »Cave« is indicated near (±2.5 km) N27°37'30": E088°22'30" on the tourist guide map "Sikkim" (1995, on scale 1: 200,000) about one or two kilometers NNW of the village of »Passamphyaku« (N27°37'00": E088°22'45") and above the west (orographically right) bank of the Umrang Chhu, at an approximate linear distance of 5 km approximately north-west of »Sakkyong« (Sakyang, Sakyong N27°34': E088°24').

284 »Ramgarh Hill in Surguja State ... one of the most striking features is the singular tunnel in the northern face of the rock, known as **Hathipol**, which, as its name implies, is so large that an elephant can pass through it. Its formation is supposed to be due to the trickling of water through crevices in the sandstone, and it bears no trace of human workmanship. It is about 150 feet long and 20 feet in height by 32 in breadth. In the valley on which this tunnel opens are two caves [man-made rock chambers] with inscriptions dating back to the second century B.C.« (IMPERIAL Gazetteer 1907-1909, 21: 176).

285 »Faqueer's Rock [N27°52': E096°22'] ... is known to the Meeshmees [Mishmi people] by the name '**Taihloo Maplampoo**' ... The Faqueer's Rock is excavated into a hollow of the Deo Dowar. It has no resemblance to a Gothic ruin, which form is, I believe, peculiar to calcareous rocks. ... The Faqueer's Rock is three-peaked ... the middle is the highest, and it is perforated: the eastern presents a sugar-loaf appearance« (GRIFFITHS, W 1836 in WILCOX, R 1873 edited 1909, 1978: 111-114; 1837: 329; GRIFFITHS, W 1847: 21-26).

286 KIRKPATRICK (1811: 225): »belly, generally -- **Purbutti** [Eastern Pahari aka Gorkhali, Nepali]: **paith**, Newar [Newari]: **pooa**«

287 »**Jhong Pook** [sic] ... between Muktinath [N28°49': E083°53'] and Kagbeni [N28°50': E083°47'] , in the north wall of the gorge formed by a stream called the Jhong [Dzong Chu, rDzong chu] ... the first set of holes, ... Jhong [sic] qua: dzong, rDzong] is Tibetan for fort, while pook [sic] qua: phug] means natural cave« (RUBINSTEIN 1988b: 12).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 40
pouk	Sielkan Pouk (288)		NE India: Miizoram, etc.	Hmar (Mizo)		Zuala Ralsun, Khaddum (N25°09'25": E92°26'18" WGS84), 1998.03.05 personal communication; BÄUMLER (1998, 2000); FRANK, JANTSCHKE & MÜLLER (1999); FRANK & MÜLLER (1999); JARRATT & DAWSON (2007).	
pot	Ta pot Celan jama	Italien, Friaul			friuli		
»puk« → phug	»Zumtul Pu« (Zuthrul Phug)		Tibet	corrupted Tibetan		HEDIN, S A (1907 edited 1991), vol. 2: 203.	
pubon	Krem Lymput (289)		India: Meghalaya	Khasi		»cave, cavern« (SINGH, N 1920: 63)	
pudai ?	Paradesi Pudai (290)		India: Tamil Nadu: Tirunelvely	Tamil		BASKARAN, S T (2001.05.13)	
»puk« → phug	Chogyel Puk (291)	Tibet		Webspeak ?	Hima	hmh: Nicht die gelungenste Transliteration von → phug. Ich kenne es vom verkäuflichen und notorisch unzuverlässigen "Tibetologen" Keith Dowman (e.g. DOWMAN 1988: 306)	
puk	Milu Puk (Skull Cave) [292]		India: Mizoram	Mizo		»cave, cavern, den, recess, niche« (LORRAIN (1940: 371); »cave or rock shelter« (RAY (1993: 266)	
pval (293)	(aperture, hole, opening)		Nepal	Nepali		KRÄMER, Karl-Heinz (2007: 106)	
pwa (294)	Chakhu Bhakhu Pwa (295)		Nepal: Kathmandu Valley	Newari		SHRESTA, Sukra Sagar (lIASION officer, Archaeological Department, Kathmandu), 1991 personal communication	
Rachen	?		Doisch-, Ötzi-, Schwitzerland ?	Deutsch		Wette: ich verspreche eine Schweinswurschd zu essen wenn "Rachen" NICHT irgendwo eine Höhle bezeichnet, tu's aber vermutlich nicht	

288 **Sielkan Pouk**. Bharat (India): Meghalaya state: Jaintia Hills district: Lunar - Um Sngat basin area: Sielkan village; WGS84 (circa ±100 m) N25°11'51": E092°27'09" / N25.197500°: E92.452500° / UTM 46R N2786929 E444840 (unspecified coordinate source): 505 m asl (cave survey). MAPS: Survey of India sheet: 83-C/08, quadrangle: 9.14 Sielkan; AMS sheet: NG46-10; Eicher Goodearth (2007: India Road Atlas) map: 46 B4.

289 »**Pubon**« -- die klassische heisst auch Krem Lymput (±49 m N25°10'35": E091°47'10" WGS84) -- ist schon wieder eine "Fledermaushöhle" (diesmal auf War Khasi) und dieselbe Höhle wie die »[Sylhet cave called] *Bhoobin Cave*« (SCOTT 1828), aber auch »*Bhuvan Cave*« (WALTERS 1832; WALTERS, CAMPBELL & TERRANEAU 1828), »*Cave of Booban*« (FISHER 1828; WALTERS 1830), »*Cavern of Booban*« (FISHER 1827, 1840), »*Cavern of Boobon*« (DUVAUCEL 1821 edited 1828), »*Boobooan Cavern*« (HAMILTON 1828), und »*Buban Cave*« (WALTERS 1829).

290 I do not know how to translate the name of the "... *natural cavern, known as **Paradesi pudai***« (BASKARAN, S T 2001.05.13) --deriving from the Sanskrit "desi" and the Arabic "purdah" ?

291 **Chogyel** ist vermutlich Yeshe Tsogyel / Yeshe Tsogyal (757*-817†, Ye Shes mTsho rGyal, Yeshe mtshorgyal; Königin / Prinzessin des Sees der Weisheit), die Gefährtin (consort) des Guru Rinpoche Sambhava (755*-797†) --ich kenne nur fünf verschiedene Himalayahöhlen, welche mit ihr assoziiert werden aber sie wird bis zum heutigen Tag als *dakini* verehrt.

292 **Milu Puk, Mampui** (N22°31'15": E092°51'00" Everest 1830) »*In this small cave many complete human skeletons were stored. It is stated that when the cave was first discovered the skeletons were found lying in a straight line on the floor of the cave covered with clothes. Judging from the skeletal remains some skeletons appear to be of children ... No anthropological study has been carried out here.*« (MIZORAM DISTRICT GAZETTEER 1989: 373).

Milu Puk, Mamte (N22°37'30": E092°55'15" Everest 1830) »... *is a big cave situated near the village Mamte in Lunglei district ... In this cave a big heap of human skeletons was found ... The legend is that these people belonged to a tribe called Tlau ...*« (RAY 1993: 15).

Milu Puk, Sazatlang (N22°58'01.7": E092°44'15.4" WGS84): »*A west facing, 27 m wide and up to 1.7 m high cave entrance gives access to the shallow, daylight-lit rock shelter of Milu Puk (skull cave), which is formed on Sazatlang (mountain) in a frequently layered and mica rich arenaceous mudstone that dips by about 5 or 10 degrees to the east*« (GEBAUER, CHHACKCHHUAK & SOOTINCK 1999).

293 »**pval** (n) Öffnung, Loch« (KRÄMER, K-H 2007: 106) but »**pwa** (n) Öffnung, Loch« de.wikibooks.org/wiki/Nepali (accessed 2010.11.14).

294 **pwa** (n.) Öffnung, Loch (de.wikibooks.org/wiki/Nepali accessed 2010.11.14) but »**pval** (n) Öffnung, Loch« (KRÄMER, K-H 2007: 106).

295 **Chakhu Bhakhu Pwa** (N27°39'00": E085°17'45"(WGS84) »*Chobhar Gorge ... approximately three miles [about 5 km] southwest of Kathmandu ... is incised in steeply south-dipping Chobhar Limestone. Both walls are honeycombed with solution pockets and cave entrances, collectively referred to as Chakhu Bhakhu Pwa (Gupha or orar [sic! qua: otar] is Nepali (Gurkhal) for cave) ... [in] Newari, meaning Sparrow-Pigeon Caves*« (MUNTHE et al. 1975: 23).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 41
red	Red del Carrillo	Spanien				Puch	
rhar		Algerien		Webspeak ?		Tippfehler ? anstatt → ghar	
ratha (296)	Pidari Ammam Ratha (297)		India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_tamilnadu.asp (accessed 2008.05.31) no. 61	
rift	Sky Rift (298)		India: Uttarakhand: Dehra Dun	English		Glennie, Edward Aubrey (1946.08.01 Mss: Bodhyar area potholes)	
rock shelter (299)				English, archaeologists,			
rongkol [→ kol]	Gurmaljangal Rongkol (300)	Garo	India: Meghalaya: Garo Hills	Garo		JANTSCHKE, H (2006)	
roseya	Cheta Mata-kan Roseya (301)		India: Uttar Pradesh	Urdu		COCKBURN, S J (1887: 31)	
roung (302)	Roung Kbal Khla	Kambodscha		Khmer	Laumanns	Khuon Chamroen, Phnom Penh, 1996.01.08 personal communication	
Sa ucca ??	Sa ucca de su Tintiriolu	Sardinien			Mucedda		
samotch	Samotch Nayak (303)		Afghanistan: Parwan	unidentified		LINDBERG (1958: 118; 1961: 9; 1962: 6)	
saku	Ajongba Saku (Ajongba's Hole)		India: Nagaland	Ao Naga		Burremba Jamir, Aliba Cattle Breeding Farm, New Camp (Mokokchung), 2002.12.29 personal	

296 **ratha** »*rock-cut Dravidian temple*« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1111) in the sense of a man-made monolithic rock-temple (rock chamber used for religious purposes), excavated from one single boulder.

297 **Pidari Ammam Ratha** (Mother Pindari Cave temple) at Mamallapuram (N12°37'35": E080°10'20" Everest 1830), Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu: »*Two small, monolithic temples*« (Archaeological Survey of India, Chennai Circle (undated): Alphabetical List of Monuments - Tamil Nadu.- no. 61 [online: asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_tamilnadu.asp](http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_tamilnadu.asp) (accessed 2008.05.31).

298 »**Sky Rift** [near ±1 km N30°45'30": E077°46'45" Everest 1830]. *So called because on a misty day the sky can be seen through a dangerous looking hole in the ground. ... consists of a large pothole [shaft] in the precipice with one end exposed. The depth of the floor from the hole is 160 ft [49 m] or five ladders and might have passages leading off. Home of very large bats*« (Glennie, E A 1946.08.01 Mss: Bodhyar area potholes).

299 **Rock shelter**. Any natural rock alcove, overhang, undercut, coping rock or very short cave, where the horizontal extension from the drip line (entrance) to the furthest interior point (back wall) is smaller than the entrance width or height. A rock shelter contains a floor space protected from vertically falling rain but it is partly lit by daylight and lacks a fully aphotic zone.

Höhlenfrösche --sorri: Forscher! betrachten die Welt durch eine andere Brille als Archäologen welchen ein sonniges Felsdach ohne menschliche Hinterlassenschaften als schöne Höhle (barren cave) gilt während eine brav stockfinstere Höhle, in welcher sich nachweislich Menschen aufhielten, als prima *rock shelter* geachtet wird. Ein Zitat aus *The Telegraph* (Calcutta, re-named Kolkata): »*Crop clues in pre-historic cave: Scientists stumble on millet and grass remains in human shelter.*- New Delhi, March 26: **Deep inside a limestone cave in the forested hills of the Kanger Valley National Park in Chhattisgarh, scientists have stumbled across a pre-historic human shelter holding the remains of fire, millets and wild grass. ... inside the cave in Bastar district ...**« (MUDUR, G S 2007.03.27).

300 **Gurmaljangal Rongkol** (literally "stone cave" = in massive rock as "rong" is the Garo word for stone and "kol" designates house, home, den, lair, cave) in the "jangal" (uncultivated terrain, Dschungel) near the village of Gurmal.

301 COCKBURN, S J (1887: 31) identifies »**Cheta Mata-kan Roseya**« or [Mother] Sita's Window Cave, the man-made rock chamber at Pabhosa village (N25°21': E081°20') near Kosambi (Khairagarh pargana, Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh state) with the »*Dragon's cave*« (i.e. Nagdwar) of CUNNINGHAM (a.i.): not seen.- *Archaeological Survey Reports*, Vol. XXI, part I, page 2). At least the former seems to be the same as the curious item no.11 »*Sita-ki-Raoik*« (sic! qua: Sita ki Rasoi?) managed by the Archaeological Survey of India (undated): Alphabetical List of Monuments - Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow Circle) [online: asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_uttarpradesh_lucknow.asp](http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_uttarpradesh_lucknow.asp) (accessed 2007.11.24).

Cheta, a variant of Sita (Seetha); originally the »*Hindu goddess of agriculture; more commonly associated with the Ramayana*« (LONELY PLANET, India 2005: 1111), the Hindu believer's much adored housewife par excellence, an all bearing consort of male heroes, losers and saints.

Mata -- literally 'mother'; The Woman [emphatically], The Mother Goddess, or Honoured Lady, hence Woman simply, das »ewig Weibliche«.

kan, ke, ki, etc. (conjunction) signifies the genitive case.

Somehow, the word »**roseya** -- *window*« (COCKBURN, S J 1887: 31) or »**rasoi**« (asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_uttarpradesh_lucknow.asp accessed 2007.11.24) seems to be related with the English (Latin) word "**recess**" for a hollow space inside something [*the concrete block has a recess in its base*]; a small space created when part of a wall is further back from the rest [*two recesses fitted with bookshelves*], alcove, bay, niche, nook, corner, hollow, oriel [in German: Erker]; 2. (usually recesses) a remote, secluded, or secret place [*the recesses of the silent pine forest; the deepest recesses of the castle*]: innermost parts/reaches, remote places, secret places, heart, depths, bowels]; figurative: the dark recesses of his soul. Origin, in the sense of *withdrawal, departure* (mid 16th century) from "recessus" from "recedere" (Latin), go back.

302 In der Sprache der Khasi (Meghalaya), welche wie das Kambodschanische eine Sprache aus der Mon-Khmer Sprachfamilie ist, bedeutet das Verb "**rung**" to enter (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 176), to penetrate (NISSOR SINGH 1920: 371; BLAH 1966 ed. 2007: 219).

303 **Samotch Nayak** N34°59'00": E068°48'37": 2150 m asl.

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 42
samúch	Kajari tangi, Tatang		Afghanistan: Nangarhar	unidentified		communication MASSON (1842-1844, iii: 190): » <i>ascetical residences</i> « (troglodyte hermitage retreats)	
sang-e-surakh	Sang-e-Surakh (304)		Afghanistan	Pashtu		wortwörtlich "Lochstein" (sang = Fels, → surakh = [durch und durch gehendes] Loch, perforated rock, pierced rock, » <i>trou dans la pierre</i> « (LINDBERG 1958: 135; 1961a: 24), auch » <i>Gratfenster</i> « (RATHJENS 1957: 284 Abb. 1)	
sarang	Kala Deo Sarang		India: Madhya Pradesh			GEBAUER (2008)	
saroong	Nursing Durwaza (305)		India: Manipur	unidentified		McKENZIE (1884 edited 1995: 171)	
sattra [→ chhatri]	» <i>dining cave</i> « (306)		India: Maharashtra	unidentified (Pali?)		IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 18: 411)	
Scheuer	Grosse Scheuer		BRD, Württemberg, Ostalb	Schwäbisch Deutsch		Höhlenkataster Schwäbische Alb: 7225 / 7	
shelter → rock shelter							
silavesman	poetry, lyrics (307)		India	Sanskrit		KALIDASA (400): Meghaduta.- I.25. LÜDERS (1904, 1905) interprets both "silavesman" and → darigrih as » <i>Lustgarten</i> « (1904: 455) or » <i>pleasure resort</i> « (1905: 199).	

304 **Sang-e Surakh**, Alishang: Laghman province: Alishang (Alishing) district: Hindukush region: »*Ali Cheng*« (LINDBERG 1958) or Alisang, 'Aliseng, 'Alisheng area: Kouh Chigui / Chiqui N34°47'01": E070°06'36" (WGS84)

Sang-e Surakh, Chahardeh: Nangarhar province: [Jalalabad] Bati Kot (Chahardeh, Chardeh) districts: Hindukush - Kabul rud region: Chahardeh - Koh Sang Surakh road NEAR (±5 km) N34°23': E070°40'

Sang-e Surakh, Muhammad Agha: Logar (Lowgar) province: Muhammad Agha district: Logar Rud (Lowgar River) valley area: Sang / Sang-e / Sange Surakh Ghar N34°13'44": E069°27'53" (WGS84)

Sang-e Surakh, Gulran: Herat (Hirat) province: Gulran district: Kuh-e (Koh-e, Kohe) Sang (Sang-e, Sange) Surakh N35°16'04": E061°05'42" (WGS84)

Sang-e Surakh, Muhammad Agha: Logar (Lowgar) province: Muhammad Agha district: Logar Rud (Lowgar River) valley area: Sang / Sang-e / Sange Surakh Ghar N34°13'44": E069°27'53" (WGS84)

Sang-e Surakh, Pashtun Zarghun: Herat (Hirat) province: Pashtun Zarghun district: Hindukush - Siah Koh (Paropamisos) region: Sang (Sang-e, Sang-i) Surakh, near (±5 km) N34°08': E062°42' (WGS84)

305 »... five Kamhow heads had been brought into Manipur and offered up, as usual in such cases, in the hole on the north side of the Nursing Durwaza [Narsing Darwaza], called "**Suroong**", to the presiding deity ... The hole is most sacred, and it is said that few Manipuris even are allowed to see it« (McKENZIE 1884: 171).

306 »*Nasik ... 20° N and 73°47' E ... the Pandu Lena or Buddhist caves ... are of three kinds: chaitya or chapel caves, layanas or dwelling caves, and **sattras** or dining caves*« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 18: 411).

307 KALIDASA (400): Meghaduta.- I.25 praising (the mountain) Nichairigiri narrates how »*vah panyastriratiparimalodgaribhir agaranam uddamani prathayati **silavesmabhir** yauvanani*« (the mount which, by its stone houses, exhaling the amorous fragrance of venal women, betrays the dissipated youth of the cities).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 43
ka slung (308)	no instance of use recorded ⁽³⁰⁹⁾		India: Meghalaya	Khasi		SINGH, N (1904: 205).	
smats	Kashmir Smats (310)		Pakistan: NW Frontier: Buner	unidentified		GORDON, D H (1942)	
[ka] snur	chasm		India: Meghalaya	Khasi		SINGH (1920: 67)	
somoch	Hazarsum, Hazar Samuch (311)		Afghanistan: Takhar	unidentified		nima.mil/geonames (accessed 2003.10.04).	
somuc	Hazar Somuc → Hazarsum		Afghanistan: Takhar	unidentified		nima.mil/geonames (accessed 2003.10.04).	
somuch	Hazar Somuch → Hazarsum		Afghanistan: Takhar	unidentified		nima.mil/geonames (accessed 2003.10.04).	
sourakh → surakh	Ghar Sri Tigheh (Laghman)		Afghanistan: Kabul	"Franco-Pashtu"		»trou dans la pierre« (LINDBERG 1961a: 24)	
Spalte	Ägydiusspalte	Österreich			NÖHB		
spella	spella e kusia e Nue Gjonit	Albanisch					

308 ka **slung** (Khasi, noun) »a lock-up in which lunatics are confined in the Khasi Hills; an asylum« (SINGH, N 1904: 205); »a dungeon« (BLAH, E 2007: 86).

309 »There lived a woman named Ren [note A] who roamed and lived in the woods. She would eat of the wild berries and fruits growing in the forest with the bears and khungs [note B] who would not harm her as they were too scared of her [note C]. To supplement her diet and in times of scarcity of food in the jungle, she would very often break into the village huts and eat whatever food there was in the kitchen. This continued on a regular basis which enraged the villagers to find their kitchens raided and robbed of whatever meagre food they had. So one day they lay in wait and captured her. As they were adverse to the idea of killing her, they bound her hands and feet and threw her into a cave. But she managed to escape and start tormenting the villagers again. They caught her again, bound her hands and feet and threw her into another cave. Again she escaped. This went on for a couple of times. Finally the villagers threw her into a deep shaft from which she could not escape. Since then nothing more was heard of her. This cave is now known as Krem Mren or Krem Maren« (Kharpran Daly, Brian D 2002.03.13 Mss: Krem Mren).

- A** The Khasi word "mren" or "maren" (Kharpran Daly, Brian D 2002.03.13 Mss: Krem Mren) is not listed by SINGH, N (1904: 129, 133) but seems to signify a »beast« (note D) in the sense of an inhumanly cruel, violent, or depraved person: brute, savage, barbarian. On the other hand, we have been told that "u ren" is the word for »a sea monster« (SINGH, N 1904: 172) whilst "mrád" is Khasi for an »animak« (SINGH, N 1904: 133).
- B** "u **khung**" (Khasi, noun), Zoologically: Carnivora: Feloidae: Viverridae: Paradoxurinae: Arctictis binturong (Raffles 1821: 253); race in India: Paradoxurus albifrons (F. Cuvier 1822: 44, 48), »... is sometimes compared to a bear ... Its average head-and-body length is usually between 60–97 cm, and weight typically ranges between 9 and 20 kg, although some exceptional individuals have been known to weigh 23 kg or more. Its body is covered with coarse and thick black fur ... The tail, bushy and fully prehensile, can act as a fifth hand and is nearly as long as the animal's own length at 50 to 84 cm. The binturong is one of only two carnivorans with a prehensile tail (the other being the kinkajou) ...« (en.wikipedia accessed 2012.11.05).
- C** The Khasi "khung" or »binturong ... can be vicious ... aggressively defending itself« (en.wikipedia accessed 2012.11.05).
- D** The Khasi double word or binominal imitative "**ki mrad ki mreng**" has been translated as »all the beasts« (GURDON, P R T 1906, page 172: *How the Dog came to live with Man*).

310 So far, I saw **Kashmir Smats** (WGS84 N34°25'40": E072°14'00" / N34.427778°: E72.233333° / UTM 43S N3813061 E245756), the »cave [with a tunnel leading to] *Kashmir*« (i.e. Srinagar), recorded as

great cave of	Cashmeer Ghar	COURT (1839: 312)
	Kashmiri-Ghâr	CUNNINGHAM (1871: 44, 56)
	Kashmir Cave	BROOKS (1990a: 3, 1990c: 3)
	Kashmir Smas	Glennie, E A (s.a. circa 1948 Mss: Preliminary record Appendix B: North West Frontier Province: Peshawar district)
	Kashmir Smats	Glennie, E A (s.a. circa 1948 Mss: Preliminary record Appendix B: North West Frontier Province: Peshawar district); Krishnaswami, V D (1946.07.03 Mss: Information sought ...)
	Kashmir Smuts cave	Oram, Arthur (1914.01.21 Mss)
	Kashumiro Sumasuto	MIZUNO, Seiichi 1962
	Mystery Frontier Cave	GORDON (1942.03.08)
cave of [at]	Roostam	COURT (1839: 312)
Antro	Roustam	COURT (1839 map)
cave of [at]	Rustam	
cave of	Sudana	WATTERS (1904-1905 edited 1988,1: 218)
stone chamber of	Sudana	BEAL (1884 edited 1981, i: 112-113)

311 **Hazar Sum** (thousand caves / houses), indicated on the American Military Service (1958) sheet NJ42-11 (U502 series), is positioned as Hazar Samuch, Hazar Somoch, Hazar Somuc and Hazar Somuch near N37°11'19": E069°54'34" (nima.mil/geonames, accessed 2003.10.04).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 44
spelunca, speluncae	Spelunca Dido (312)		Imperium Romanum	Latein		VERGILIUS MARO, P (circa 31-19 BC): Aeneis.- 4.160	
σπεος [speos]			Hellas (Griechenland)	(Alt-) Griechisch		MENGE, H (1910 ed. 1974, 1: 404): Höhle, Grotte	
σπηλαιον [spilaion]			Hellas (Griechenland)	(Alt-) Griechisch		MENGE, H (1910 ed. 1974, 2: 183): Höhle	
spilio	Kakofarango spilio	Griechisch, Kreta					
spilion		Griechisch			Thematische filatelie 2		
Stadel	Felsenstadel	Deutschland / Franken			Huber		
Stall	?		Doisch-, Ötzi-, Schwitzreich	Doisch, etc.		ein Hirngespinst ! aber ich kann warten ...	
Stube	Bienertstube	Deutschland / Franken			Huber		
Stüble	Vesperstüble		BRD, Württemberg, Ostalb	Schwäbisch Deutsch		Höhlenkataster Schwäbische Alb: 7225 / 12	
Su puttü ??	Su Puttu de sa Rocca Ruja	Sardinien			Mucedda		
suggi [→ jhuggi]	Suggi Koh (313), - Khoh (314)		India: Bihar: Rohtas	British soldier's English		GEBAUER, H D (2001: 45-53); GLENNIE, E A (1969: 109); TURK, F A (1947: 41)	
sum-i-sangi	Sum-i-Sangi (Loch des Steines)		Afghanistan: Samangan	unidentified		YATE (1888: 322): at »Haibak« (Aybak) are »... many Buddhist remains about, such as ... the Sum-I- Sangi, or rocky caves, some way off to the south-west.«	
surang	Mir Kasim's Surang (315)		India: Bihar: Munger	Bihari (ex Sanskrit)		munger.nic.in (accessed 2005.12.19)	
suranga	Billa Surgam (316)		India, Bangladesh	Sanskrit, etc.		CAMMIADE, L A (1926: 175)	

312 »**Speluncam Dido**, dux & Trojanus eandem

Deveniunt, prima & Tellus & pronuba Juno

Dant signum fulfere ignes & concius aether.

Connubiis summogqui ulularunt vertice Nymphae ...«

(VERGILIUS MARO, P (31-19 BC): Aeneis, 4.160: Aeneas, the Trojan hero, had lost his hometown, his father and friends. Every distraction is welcome and he joins Dido, the Queen of Karthago, on a hunting excursion. A thunderstorm surprises them in the woods and they take shelter in a cave where they play a game circumscribed as "burning flashes and heaven" while nymphs ululate on the mountains' crest).

313 **Suggi Koh** (GLENNIE, E A 1969: 109): »*Guptasvera Cave / Guptaswar / Suggi Kho, Shahabad Bihar*« is indicated as »*Guptadham Cave*« both on the Survey of India toposheet 63-P (edition 1985) and 63-P/13 (edition 1975), positioned near (±50 m) N24°45'24": E083°48'30" (WGS84, Gebauer, H D 1998.12.06-07 GPS Garmin 4) , and also reported as Gupeswar Gupta, Gupta Cave near Budoker, Gupta Cavern, Guptasvera Cave, Gupteshwar, Gupteshvar, Guptesvar, Gupteswadam, Gupteswar, Gupteswary, Gupti Banaras, Gupti Benares, Suggi Koh, and Suggi Khoh.

314 **Suggi Khoh** (TURK, F A 1947: 71): »... *Guptasvera cave (named Suggi Khoh on the map) on the Kaimur plateau, Shahabad district, Bihar, India.*«

315 The »*enclosed*« (walled off) garden named in honour of »*Sri Krishna Vatika* is also one of the most interesting as well as adventurous venue available in Munger [also: Mungir, Monghyr N25°23': E086°28'] as it has two "Surangs" (tunnels). Some efforts in the past had been made to pass through the tunnels also known as **Mir Kasim's Surang** but these have only proved to be life taking« (munger.nic.in accessed 2005.12.19).

316 CAMMIADE (1926: 175): »*In [the village of] Kottala the caves [Billa Surgam] are called Baljivargam Gavi by some and Baljigam Vanka by others. Gavi in the local dialect means a cave and vanka means a water-course and has reference to the stream issuing from the caves. Baljivargam and Baljigam seem to be corrupt variants of Billa Surgam which itself is compounded of the Telugu word billam meaning a cave and the Sanskrit **suranga** which also means cave.*«

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 45
surangam	»infiltration channel« (317)		India: Kerala	Malayalam			
surakh	Ghar Sri Tigheh (Laghman)		Afghanistan: Kabul	Pashtu		through cave (grotte tunnel; Durchgangshöhle), literally: hole, aperture, cave. MASSON (1842-1844, 3: 168-169): »aperture, for some distance through the rock.«	
Suttaterra	Suttaterra de su Predargiu	Sardinien			Chessa		
synrang (318)	Synrang Pamiang (319)		Meghalaya: Jaintia Hills	Khasi, Synteng		BECHER & FRANK (1999); FRANK & BECHER (1998); FRANK, JANTSCHKE & MÜLLER (1999); KHARPRAN DALY (1999.03.14, 1999.03.15, 2006).	
sziklaodu	Inotai-sziklaodu	Ungarn			Kordos		
taarkhanah → tahkhana			N Africa, W Asia, S Asia	Arabic, Farsi, Urdu, etc.		Mrs. Meer HASSAN ALI, B. (1832 letter 19)	
tahkhana [cfr. → khana]			N Africa, W Asia, S Asia	Arabic, Farsi, Urdu, etc.		William Crook (1917) editor of HASSAN ALI (1832 letter 19 note 11). Man-made undergrounds (320) or cellars (321), subterranean apartments (322), subterranean levels (323) and suites of rooms (324) or even parts of palaces (325), excavated to be used for	

- 317 **Surangam** -- horizontally worked wells in northern Kerala, excavated to "mine" water; man-made »tunnels« (one entrance only: adits) or »infiltration gallery« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 10: 378).
1891 »A **channel** on the south side of the Malamangalam temple is fabled to have been excavated by the Pandavas and is said to contain treasure« (Kunhi Kannam, in: LOGAN 1887-1891, 2 "Kurumbranad taluk" page: cccxxii).
1908 »Conjeevaram town [Kanchipur N12°50': E79°43', now in Tamil Nadu state] ... A scheme for the supply of good drinking water was begun in 1895-96 and completed in two years at a total cost of Rs. 2,56,000. The water is obtained from the subterranean springs of the Vegawati river, in the bed of which an **infiltration gallery**, 330 feet long, 12 feet deep, and 8 feet broad, has been constructed. The water flows into a reservoir built at the end of the gallery, and hence passes into a well through a steel pipe. From this well it is pumped into the town by two steam engines which are worked by turns ...« (IMPERIAL GAZETTEER 1907-1909, 10: 378).
2004 »**Surangam** -- Surangams are horizontal tunnels made on the slopes of laterite hillocks. There is perennial water flow from each of such tunnels. This shows the waterholding capacity of the laterite. In Kasaragod district [N12°30': E75°00'] there are many such tunnels made by private land owners. A considerable area is irrigated by water from each surangam« (JAYARAJAN 2004: 8).
- 318 [ka] **synrang** (Khasi, noun, feminine) »[a] coping of a rock or cave« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 216); »[a] cave« (NISSOR SINGH 1920: 63); »[a] nest« (BLAH 1966 ed. 2007: 198). The Khasi "[u] synri" (noun, masculine) is the Khasi word for womb (English), *garbha griha* (Sanskrit), *uterus* (Latin), *rTen* (Tibetan), *matrice* (French), *Gebärmutter* (German), etc.
- 319 **Synrang Pamiang** (N25°12'48": E092°21'48": 880 m asl, WGS84). The Khasi verb "pam" means »to cut, to sever« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 150) and the adverb "iang" means »up« (NISSOR SINGH 1904: 85) but the expression "pamiang" is suspected to reflect a (possibly suppressed or lost) tradition of using the partly daylight lit entrance area as a cult spot. It is sheltered inside a spacious coping of the rock (in Khasi: synrang) and well could stage public religious rituals. According to BAREH (1967 edited 1985, 1997: 326, 328), the Khasi and Synteng market ritual "pam iaw" is a sacrifice in the pagan Khasi religion and the most important of the local sacrifices at Sutnga. NISSOR SINGH 1904: 150 explains that "ka pamblang" (literally: to cut up eating) is the Durga puja (pious rites to appease Durga, the dangerous and powerful Hindu goddess).
- 320 indyahills.com/mp/mandu.html (accessed 2008.03.18): In the Champa Baoli at Mandu »... are cool underground rooms (tykhanas) and bathroom which were obviously used as a retreat during the hot summer months.«
- 321 CROOK, William (1917 editor of HASSAN ALI 1832, letter 19 note 19): »an **underground cellar**.«
- 322 BUCHANAN [later HAMILTON], F (1812-1813 edited 1926: 109-110): »**Subterranean apartments**« at Shergarh (Shahbad district, Bihar).
HAMILTON, W (1828, 1: 407): »Suite of dark subterranean apartments« beneath the Ankli Math in Chitradurga town (Karnataka).
HAMILTON, W (1828, 1: 661): »The palace of Sultan Feroze stands in what was the centre of the [Hissar] city, and has very extensive subterranean apartments« (Hissar, Haryana).
HAMILTON, W (1828, 2: 681): »Subterranean apartments still attract the curiosity of travellers« to the abandoned city of »Tughlickabad« (Tuglakabad suburb, Delhi).
- 323 Inside the »Champa Baodi« (Champa Baoli) at Mandu, the »**subterranean levels** featured cool wells and bathrooms and it was obviously a popular hot-weather retreat« (LONELY PLANET, India 1997: 789).
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1906-1909, 12: 441): Two **underground levels** below Man Singh Palace (also: Chit Mandir) were used in hot weather (Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh).
- 324 Mrs. Meer HASSAN ALI, B. (1832 letter 19): »**Suite of rooms** beneath« the Dargah ka Mahdi at Kanauj (Uttar Pradesh).
- 325 Mdm. BLAVATSKY (1892 edited 1975: 64-65) wants her readers to believe »Vast underground halls, in fact a whole **underground palace**« at Khandala (Pune, Maharashtra).
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1906-1909, 12: 441): Two »underground levels« below Man Singh Palace, also: Chit Mandir (Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh).
NORTH EAST (1998: 4): »The seven-storied Talatol Ghar, with three underground floors, is a palace with a difference« at Sibsagar (Assam).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 46
						secular purposes, like speleo therapy (326) or dungeons (327), for store rooms like granaries (328), to hide-out booty and loot, thieves and thugs (329), or to serve as bomb proof bunkers and arsenals (330), etc. (331).	
tainai	Tainai du Fujisan	Japan			Stein 100		
tana	Tana della Mussina di Borzano (332)	Italien, Emil-Rom			fsr		
Tanaccia	La Tanaccia	Italien, Emil-Rom.			fsr		
tanna	Tanna da Schenna	Italien, Ligurien			friuli		
tanone	Tanone di Secchia	Italien, Emil-Rom			fsr		
taposthan (333)	Uddalaka Rishi ka Taposthana (334)		India: Delhi: Faridabad	Hindi		LAHIRI, N, SINGH, U & UBEROI, T 1996	
tecchia	Tecchia d'Equi	Italien, Alpi Apuana			Sivelli		
tem	Terbil tem	Papua-Neuguinea			Courbon		

- 326 HAMILTON, W (1828, 1: 630): »*Extensive subterranean dwellings with windows opening into the great ditch*,« including apartments into which the zamindar's family resorted during the intensity of the hot monsoon, at Hathras / Hatras Fort (Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh).
Mrs. Meer HASSAN ALI, B. (1832 letter 19): »*Intended as a retreat from the intense heat of the day: such as is to be met with in most great men's residences in India.*«
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1906-1909, 12: 441): Two underground levels below Man Singh Palace (also: Chit Mandir) used in hot weather (Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh).
BROSSET, A (1961: 426): Bats (Hipposideros lankadiva Kelaart 1850), »*Au nombre de 5 à 6.000, ils occupaient le Champa Baoli, un puits avec des retraits souterraines, où se retirait autrefois le harem pendant les heures chaudes*«
WARD, P (1991b, 1992: 226): »*Thousand Cells (Hazar Kothri), actually seven in number, hewn underground in such a way as to posit the existence of hundreds more*« (Bidar Fort, Karnataka).
LONELY PLANET, India (1997: 789): Inside the »*Champa Baoli*« (Champa Baoli) at Mandu, the »*subterranean levels featured cool wells and bathrooms and it was obviously a popular hot-weather retreat.*«
- 327 BUCHANAN, F (1807, 1: 53): »... **no prisoner ever returned**« from Chapala Drug (Bangalore district, Karnataka).
GOPALAKRISHNA & CHOUDHARI (1977: 5): Dilapidated fort (Kandar, Ahmadnagar or Pune / Poona, Maharashtra).
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 22: 58): »*the subterranean cell into which condemned prisoners were thrown* at Sankari Drug (Salem district, Tamil Nadu).
KAIL (1966-1967): Underground dungeons (Sudhagarh / Sardargarh, Udaipur, Rajasthan).
LONELY PLANET, India (1999: 848; 2003: 731): »*The caretaker may show you the room where Sleeman trapped some of the thuggee leaders*« (Narsingh Mandir, Narsinghpur, Jabalpur district, Chhattisgarh state).
LONELY PLANET, India (1997: 753; 1999: 799; 2001: 674; 2003: 689): The two underground storeys of Man Singh Palace (also: Chit Mandir) served as prison cells during the Mughal period. Emperor Aurangzeb had his brother Murad imprisoned here and executed (Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh).
- 328 HAMILTON, W (1828, 2: 623): »**Storehouses like wells**« at the fort »*Taraghur*« (Taragarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan).
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 6: 12): »... *vaulted chambers, probably old granaries*« at the fort Asirgarh (Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh).
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER (1907-1909, 22: 58): »*granary*« (Sankari Drug, Salem district, Tamil Nadu).
ABRAM (2001: 137, 139): Store rooms and arsenals (Fort Aguada, Goa).
- 329 Mrs. Meer HASSAN ALI, B. (1832 letter 19): Non-Muslim **thieves' booty** (Dargah ka Mahdi, Kanauj, Uttar Pradesh).
- 330 HAMILTON, W (1828, 2: 623): »**Bomb-proofs of vast extent**« at fort »*Taraghur*« (Taragarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan).
- 331 LINDBERG (1962: 8): »*chambres souterraines de l'ancienne citadelle*« at Kafir Qaleh (Tirinkot, Urzghan, Afghanistan).
BROSSET (1962: 596): »**Artificial underground, low, wet and muddy**« at Bassein Fort (Thane / Thana district, Maharashtra).
BROSSET (1962: 616): »*Artificial underground*« beneath Lonavla Fort (Pune district, Maharashtra).
- 332 **Borzaner Mäuseloch** ? »*tana f; Höhle (für Tiere)*«; p. 351: »*Höhle, f; caverna, grotta; (Tier-) tana*« (LANGENSCHIEDT 1959 ed. 1992: Universalwörterbuch Italienisch.- (Berlin etc.), p. 204).
- 333 **taposthan** (Hindi, ex Sanskrit), kombiniert "tapa" (Askese-Übung, Entschuldigungs- / Entzugs-Arbeit, Selbstkasteiungs-Fimmel) mit "sthan" (Ort, [Kult-] Platz, Stelle) und bezeichnet damit, ähnlich dem tibetischen → sgrub, nicht die Höhle an sich sondern nonorientiert allein deren Ausbeutung, Nutzen, Verwendung, Zweck, u.s.w.
- 334 **Uddalaka ka Rishi**: Ich habe keinen blassen Schimmer, was dieser "rishi" (Weise) aus "Uddana" (?) angestellt hat aber sein Loch liegt im Delhi territory and about 30 km along the road south of the city of Delhi in the Ballabgarh tehsil of Faridabad district: »*Two kilometres west of Pali [N28°22'30": E077°10'], on the road to Dhauj [N28°21': E077°12'], where a branch turns right towards the Mohabbatabad hills. From this branch road, before Gothra Mohabbatabad village [i.e. Kotra Mohabbatabad N28°22'30": E077°12'], a dirt track leads towards the hills on the east. A modern temple complex stands at the point where a drainage channel issues out of the hills*« (LAHIRI, SINGH & UBEROI 1996).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 47
tham	Tham Nam Lang	Thailändisch	Phratet Thai (Thailand)	Thai	Caves of North-West Thailand, Courbon		
tham	Tham Nam Non		Lao PDR (Laos)	Lao		LAUMANN & PRICE (2010, 1: 14, 110-111, 133)	
than	Ban Than	Vietnam			Courbon		
thliw ['liew, tliw]	Thliw U Symper (335)		India: Meghalaya: Khasi H.	Khasi		GURDON, P R T (1906: 116, 161, 169)	
Thmâr	roung Thmâr Sâr	Kambodscha		Khmer	Courbon	soweit ich erinnere: thmar / thamar sar = weisser Elefant; roung = Höhle	
tliw → 'liew [thliw]	Tliw U Symper		India: Meghalaya: Khasi H.	Khasi			
tykhana → tahkhana			Internet	Webspeak		indyahills.com/mp/mandu.html (accessed 2008.03.18)	
toca	Toca do Boi	Portugiesisch			Panchout		
tol [→ daul] (336)	Hathi Tol (337)		India: Madhya Pradesh	unidentified : Munda?		JACOBSON, J (1980: 74)	
toltira (338)			Nepal	unidentified "Nepali"		natural cave or rock shelter (Oliver Knab, Zürich, Switzerland, November 1989 personal correspondence)	
Toul	Roc'h Toul	Frankreich, Finisterère	Nord-Ost Neuguinea?		Chabert		
traouc	traouc del calel	Frankreich, Tarn			Courbon		
trou			Fankreich	Française		FÜRTIG, T (1991)	
Tugendloch [→ dwar]	»Tschégr Fisung Gompa« (339)		Tibet	Deutsch		TAFEL, A (1914, 1: 310)	
u	Lha Hyawa Rhangjyung U		Nepal: Dhaulagiri zone	Thakkali		VINDING, M (1992)	
uaigh		Irland / Gälisch			Logan		
Uamh	Uamh Cinn Ghlinn	Gälisch			Oldham		
ubuwumo	ubuwumo bwa Musanze	Rwanda			Courbon		
uder [→ odar]	Uder Dhunga (cave rock)		Nepal: Gandaki zone	East Pahari (Gorkhali)		CENTRAL SERVICE MAP (1989) sheet 38 Tanahun 1: 125'000; sheet 40 Kaski 1: 125'000 grid square 71D4	

335 "Ki thliw kiba long kum ki pukri" or »the holes which are like tanks« (Nissor Singh, undated ca. 1900 Mss in: GURDON 1906: 169) in the side of (the hill) U Symper (near ±500 m N25°22'10": E091°35'25" WGS84) represent »numerous holes in the rocks at the base of the Symper hill« (GURDON 1906: 116) or »large hollows in the sides of U Symper« (SHADAP SEN 1981: 211).

336 tol [daul], perhaps an »elephant training camp« as "hathi" (Sanskrit, Hindi etc.) is an »elephant« and "tol" is a »Sanskrit school« (Imperial Gazetteer 1907-1909, VI: 122, XIII: 220, XVIII: 281).

337 Hathi Tol (N23°19': 77°37' JACOBSON, J 1980: 74 table 2), die »rock art site« (Felsbildstelle), about 5 km WSW from Raisen (N23°20': E77°48'), Madhya Pradesh state, is one of the »Major Rock Shelter Groups« in the »Bhimbetka - Bhopal area« (JACOBSON, J 1980: 74).

338 toltira (Knab 1989), a hapaxlegomenon, is disputable and, perhaps, deriving from → tol combined with → dwar but this mere guesswork.

339 »Tschégr Fisung Gompa ... Ein natürliches Loch im Felsen wurde zur Tugendprobe verwendet. Es war gerade so weit, daß ein mittelgroßer Mann, wenn er sich im Innern drehte, durchkommen konnte. Vom vielen Durchzwängen war die Höhlung schon ganz glatt gescheuert und fettig geworden. Unserem Führer zuliebe mußten wir einer nach dem anderen durch dieses Tugendloch hindurch. Für mich mit meinen 1,82 m war es ein heikles Unternehmen und ich weiß nicht, ob ich je wieder ans Tageslicht gekommen wäre, wenn sie nicht hinten geschoben und vorne gezogen hätten. "Leute mit solchen Nasen sind nie gut," meinte darum unser Führer« (TAFEL, A 1914, 1: 310).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 48
udhyar (340)	Sani Udhyar (Gold Cave) [341]		India: Uttarakhand	Hindi		PRANAVANANDA (1949: 211): »udhyar (Hindi), same as odyar, cave.« → wodar, → wodyar, → wudar	
udiar [→ udhyar]	Eri Udiar (342)		India: Uttarakhand	Central Pahari (Kumaoni)		MUMM (1909 ed. 2010: 76); Baynes (1941.11.15 Mss)	
udiyar [→ udhyar]	Khar Udhyar (Death Cave) [343]		India: Uttarakhand	Central Pahari (Kumaoni)		SHARMA, M M & SINGH, A (1994: 145-146).	
udyar [→ udhyar]	Saniudyar (344)		India: Uttarakhand	Central Pahari (Kumaoni)		ATKINSON (1882-1886, 12: 157 note 1); Glennie, E A (1941.09.27 Mss); PRANAVANANDA (1949: 97, 211).	
undercroft	crypt of a church (345)			American English		no instance of use is recorded so far	
ural [→ ooral]	(346)		Nepal: Rasuwa	Germanised Anglo-Pahari		no instance of use is recorded so far	
vangku	cave (347)		India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		no instance of use is recorded so far	
vanku	cave (348)		India: Tamil Nadu	Tamil		no instance of use is recorded so far	
vanku	hole of rats, snakes etc., cave (349)		India: Kerala	Malayalam		no instance of use is recorded so far	
vault	underground room (350)			English		no instance of use is recorded so far	
wodar [→ udhyar]	Nag Wodar (351)		India: Himachal Pradesh	Western Pahari		HERVEY, L (1853: 80-81)	
wodyar [→ wodar]			India: Uttarakhand	Bhotia		AMERICAN MILITARY SERVICE (1958): Almora.-U592 series, 1: 250'000 toposheet NH44-10.	

340 **udara** (preclassical "vedic" Sanskrit: Rig Veda): belly.

341 »**udhyar** (Hindi), same as odyar, cave« (PRANAVANANDA (1949: 211). Cfr. → wodar, → wodyar, → wudar

The cave known as **Sani Udhyar** (Hindi; Gold Cave) has been recorded as

Saniodhiar Baynes [T W A ?] 1941.11.15 Letter dated »15/9/41« and addressed to Glennie, Edward Aubrey: »*Saniodhiar is not in Garhwal but in Almora ...* (Jhansi: Commissioner's House). 2 pages 230 mm by 278 mm.

Saniodiar Deputy Commissioner, Almora: Letter, undated (circa 1941.10.09), addressed to Glennie, Edward Aubrey: Saniodiar is not on your map ...-

Sani Udyar PRANAVANANDA (1949: 95);

Saniudhyar Cave Glennie, Edward Aubrey (1941.09.27 Letter dated 27th September 1941 addressed to Deputy Commissioner, Almora): »*I enclose a letter which I have I received from Mr. Baynes ...* (Simla), Memorandum no. 9218/orgl. 2 pages 216 mm by 172 mm.

Saniudyar Cave ditto; Scherzer, Uwe (1991.08.18 personal correspondence; 1991.11 Mss: Caves of the Kumaoni Hills).

342 »... after a very leisurely walk of two and a half hours [we came to a halt] on a flat shelf called **Eri Udiar**, i.e. "Cold Cave," exactly opposite point 21,198 and its snowcapped buttress« (MUMM 1909 ed. 2010: 76). »The termination '-**udiar**', meaning 'cave', is pretty common in Alomora place-names, and I remember others were mentioned to me.« (Baynes 1941.11.15 Mss).

343 »Starting from Tawaghat [N29°58': E080°37'], we first reach the small village of Nue [Nyo, Nyu N30°04': E080°35'] from where a gradual but constant climb starts for Sobala [Sovla N30°05': E080°37']. Immediately behind Sobala is a big cave called **Khar Udiyar** or 'cave of the death'. The cave is about three metres in diameter at the mouth.« (SHARMA, M M & SINGH, A 1994: 145-146).

344 » ... I enclose two maps, if you could indicate suitable areas, including the **Saniudyar** [sic!] area on this I would be most grateful« (Glennie, E A 1941.09.27 Mss).

345 **undercroft** (noun) the crypt of a church. Origin (late Middle English) from under- + the rare term "**croft**" (crypt) from Middle Dutch "**crofte**", cave, from Latin "**crypta**" (New American Oxford Dictionary 2005).

346 »*Wo der Trisul Ganga [Trisuli] im Gebirge Lawhribinna [Laurebina La, der Pass im Bergstock Gosaikunda / Gosainkund Lekh] entspringt [N28°05': E085°24'] sind viele Berghöhlen (**Ural**) mit Lieblingssitzen Mahadeos [Shiva]; von einer derselben wird der Ort benannt*« (RITTER, C 1833, part 3, book 2, vol. 3, p. 39, § 4).

347 HROMNIK (2001: 82 after LIFCO 1978: 176).

348 »**orifice**, hole, hollow as in a stone, rat-hole, snake-hole, cave, cavern, hollow in a tree« (KALYANARAMAN1998: 6310).

349 KALYANARAMAN (1998: 6310).

350 **vault** (noun) a large room or chamber used for storage, esp. an underground one; a secure room in a bank in which valuables are stored; a chamber beneath a church or in a graveyard used for burials. 2. a roof in the form of an arch or a series of arches, typical of churches and other large, formal buildings; [poetic / literary] a thing resembling an arched roof, esp. the sky : *the vault of heaven*; [anatomy] the arched roof of a cavity, esp. that of the skull : *the cranial vault* (New American Oxford Dictionary 2005). Origin (Middle English) from "voute" (Old French) based on "volvere" (Latin), to roll.

351 »5th May ... *Ritâng-ka-Joth, or Pass of Rotung ... At 8,731 feet of elevation, we passed a spot called "Ralha," or "Nâg Wodâr." Here, in the deep cavity of a rock, tame snakes are found ... Of course I saw nothing of them, for deep snow surrounded their rocky dwelling-place*« (HERVEY 1853, 1: 80-81). »Some caves and overhanging rocks« (HERBERT 1825: 344, 346) were »capable of affording shelter to our followers« near the tree-line limiting »stunted creepers of the *Rhododendron* genus« at the head of the Rupin where HERBERT (1825 location map) indicates »**Wodâr**« between the passes »*Jako*« and »*Gunâs*« in Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh).

Lexem; plural [altern.]	Beispiel (Bedeutung)	Land / Region (Lindenmayer)	country: state: district [hdg]	language(s)	Quelle (Lindenmayer)	source / memo (Gebauer 27.11.2012)	p. 49
woolar (352)	Imselvara Cave		India: Kashmir	Kashmiri		RADCLIFFE, E (1906: 313-314)	
wudar [→ wodar]			India: Uttarakhand	Bhotia		HERBERT, J D (1825: 366)	
xev	(hole, opening, window)		India	Gypsy		KALYANARAMAN (1998) after TURNER, R L (1966:3923).	
yan	Lian Tan Yan	China			Zorzin		
yonī (353)	Garbh Yoni (354)			Sanskrit, etc.		BALFOUR, E (1885 edited 1968, 2: 802-803); DOUGLAS, J (1893, 2: 232-233, 240); MACMUNN, G F (1931: 164; 1933: 99)	
Zocca	Zocca d'Ass	Italien, Lombardei			natura		
zong	Chundong Zu Zong	Taiwan			Spelunca 12-1983 18		

352 **woolar** is the Kashmiri word for lake (GERVIS 1954: 30).

353 **yonī** (Sanskrit), cunnus (Latin), Scheide (Deutsch), the visible part of the female sexual organ. Cfr. → garbh.

354 BALFOUR, E (1885 edited 1968, 2: 802-803): »*Malabar Hill* [N18°57': E72°48'], in *Bombay Island*« and the »*Malabar Point* [N18°57': E72°47'], in *Bombay*, has the ruins of a very ancient black stone temple, and has many fragments strewn about with a variety of images sculptured on them. Below the point, among the rocks, there is a cleft esteemed very sacred, where the believing Hindu obtains regeneration or a second birth. He comes to the spot and deposits all his clothing, then, passing through the aperture [dwar], he is supposed to be born again, and ablution in the tank and gifts to the priests complete the washing away of his sins.«

DOUGLAS, J (1893, 2: 232-233, 240): A »stone cleft« is regarded as yoni and known to regenerate persons passing through it.

MACMUNN, G F (1931: 164) not seen (source: SVEDJA HIRSCH 1992: 11 note 8).

MACMUNN, G F (1933: 99): »... at Malabar in Bombay a great cleft in the rock is known as The Yoni, and through it pass barren women desirous of child who travel far and wide to do so ...«

SVEDJA HIRSCH, Lenka (1992: 11): »Das Durchschreiten eines perforierten Felsens« after »Macmunn (1931: 164)«

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