

Lanka of the Original Valmiki Ramayana, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

In the epic Ramayana, Lanka (island) was the abode of Ravana the antagonist. In Indian folklore, Lanka was Ceylon (Sri Lanka). The Uttara Ramayana (500 CE) was composed in Kashmir by Brahmin people. It promoted Ceylon as Lanka.

The now lost original Valmiki Ramayana (2,000 BCE) was composed by the Agni (Hindu) people who lived at the Mt. Trikuta for 20,000 years. It described a Lanka and its surroundings in great detail. The Lanka of the original was a conjoined twin islands called Trikuta (Ravana) and Suvela (Rama), about 10 miles east of the mountain. The twins are now called Indrana, about 20 miles to the north of the Jabalpur city (MP).

The Brahmin Ramayana (Kashmir) and Agni Ramayana (Trikuta) were unrelated works. In fact, they were the exact opposite cultures. Agni were Hindu (DNA F), and Brahmin were Persians (DNA R1a1). The unethical Persians were paid by the Greeks to deliberately trash the Agni Ramayana. They were ignorant of Hindu culture and geography. They were delusional, and never had any intellect or logic.

Using scientific tools, we were able to excavate the Agni Ramayana. Fifty percent of the Brahmin Ramayana was deliberate addition and the rest was misinterpretation.

Hindu were forced to relocate to the Trikuta, 20,000 years ago, when their original homeland was submerged by the glacial melt. Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought for several decades. The Trikuta basin dried out, and Hindu were forced to move to the east. The Vindhya were impassable. They had to find a way or perish. There was only one way to escape. It was a treacherous route of more than 300 miles. They had to memorize the geography along the path. They spun the geography of each section of the path as an unforgettable fascinating story. Using the stories as their navigational guide, they successfully completed the evacuation over 200 years. A compilation of all the stories was the Agni Ramayana. It was a cartographic map of their escape route. It was the geography, not a history. All the characters were fictional.

Mandakini river, Dandaka forest, Pampa lakes, Rsyamuka hill, Kishkinda caves, Jatayu's brother in a gorge, and Ravana's Lanka related to different sections of the escape route. Each section was a separate story to cover the appropriate geography. The characters were invented to suit the geography, to make the geography unforgettable.

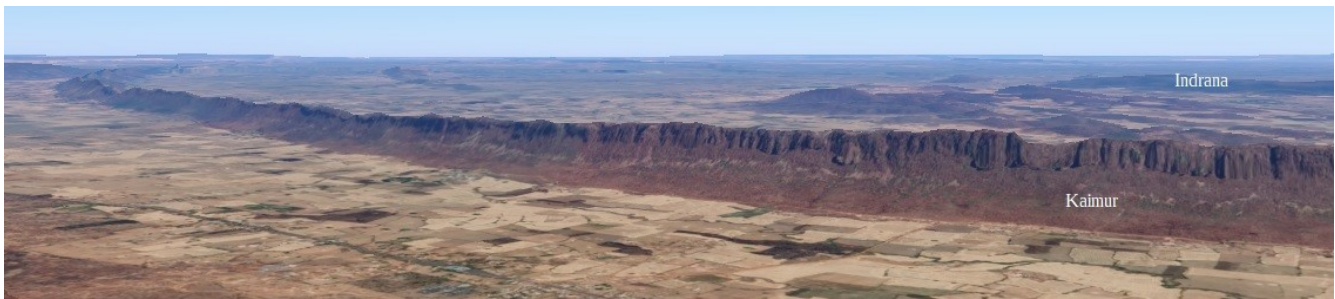
The present-day road connecting the Damoh and Majholi cities, near Jabalpur, matches the geography of the escape route, exactly as described in the Agni Ramayana.

Some significant landmarks of the Trikuta and how they were used in the excavated Agni Ramayana are listed below.

Mahendra Giri Dvar (gorge)

When Ravana abducted Sita, he was attacked by Jatayu, a vulture, who recognized Sita. Jatayu's brother, who was old and immobile, lived in a Mahendra Giri Dvar (gorge). When he learned of Jatayu's death, he told the monkeys searching for Sita that Ravana went through the gorge (4.59.22), on a mule cart with a woman.

The gorge, Katav Majholi River Bridge (23.542291 N, 79.873799 E), was a part of the Kaimur ridge and the only place to cross the ridge. The ridge is 500' high with a 2000' base, stretching 10 miles to the south and 15 miles to the north from the gorge.



The gorge was barely wide enough for a mule cart to pass. Ravana had to ask for permission to use the gorge because it was narrow and crowded.

Trikuta (three peak) Mountain

To the south of the gorge is a steep horseshoe-shaped mountain that rises vertically 1,000' with summit at 2,450'. It has three peaks, hence the name Trikuta.

Foothills to the north of the Trikuta are flat at an elevation of 1,400'. This was the area of the path of the abduction of Sita, called Kishkinda. The mule cart path of Ravana is now a paved road. It was the escape route of Hindu, the essence of the Agni Ramayana.

When Sugriva escaped from Vali, he took refuge on a hill, where he met Hanuman. The hill was called Rsyamuka (present-day Singorgarh fort). Sugriva saw Ravana's mule cart. Sita dropped her jewels along the road connecting Rsyamuka to the gorge.

Pampa

On the west side of the Trikuta is a huge Jabera basin with many lakes, called Pampa. To the west of Pampa is a forest called Dandaka. To the west of Dandaka is a river called Mandakini (present-day Ken river). The Ken was the home of the Agni (J2b).

Rama bathed in a lake of Pampa. He met Sabari on the west bank. He described a steep hill on the east bank, where he met Sugriva. The Sabari lake at the base of Singorgarh is still here today.

The Ocean

As seen from the foothills, the Kaimur ridge was a 25 mile long 500' high wall of rock. People had no idea of what was on the other side. No one knew about the gorge until Jatayu's brother told them about it.

When Hanuman entered the gorge, all he saw on the other side of the ridge was an ocean. There was no trace of Ravana, mule cart tracks, or human habitation. It was just plain water as far as the eye could see. It was the flood basin (headwaters) of the Hiran, a tributary of the Narmada. It was huge, a natural dam, and looked like an ocean.

The Indrana island (Agni Lanka) on the east side of the ridge had peaks as high as 1,800', the only visible peaks in the ocean (flood basin). It was spun as the home of a fictional Ravana, where Sita was held a prisoner.

Ravana abducted Sita near Rsyamuka of Hanuman. He killed Jatayu in the gorge. The three locations (Ravana, Hanuman, Jatayu) formed a triangle. The ridge bifurcated the triangle. Indrana counterbalanced Rsyamuka. It helped to locate the gorge. Locating the narrow and hidden gorge was a Herculean task that required precise measurements of the geography. The Agni invented logic and geometry. The Agni Ramayana was a textbook on geometry as applied to the geography of the escape route.

The three fictional characters (Ravana, Hanuman, Jatayu) were invented, to occupy the strategic locations, to fit the geography.

Trikuta and Suvela Lanka

The Indrana island, in the flood basin, was the Lanka (Suvela and Trikuta) of the Agni Ramayana. It was one island in summer, and separate islands in the rainy season. It was

not on the trail, not accessible, and not habitable. It was only a point of reference for trigonometric calculations to locate the gorge. The only twin visible peaks in the ocean, in conjunction with the clefts of the ridge, helped navigation by the method of triangulation. The twin peaks were appropriately named Ravana (Trikuta) and Rama (Suvela).

The excavated Agni Ramayana was a historically accurate account of the geography of the Trikuta. It matched the computer generated landscape of rivers of the Vindhya with pinpoint accuracy.

Unfortunately, the Agni Ramayana was deliberately vandalized by the Greek colonialists and unethical Persians (Brahmin).

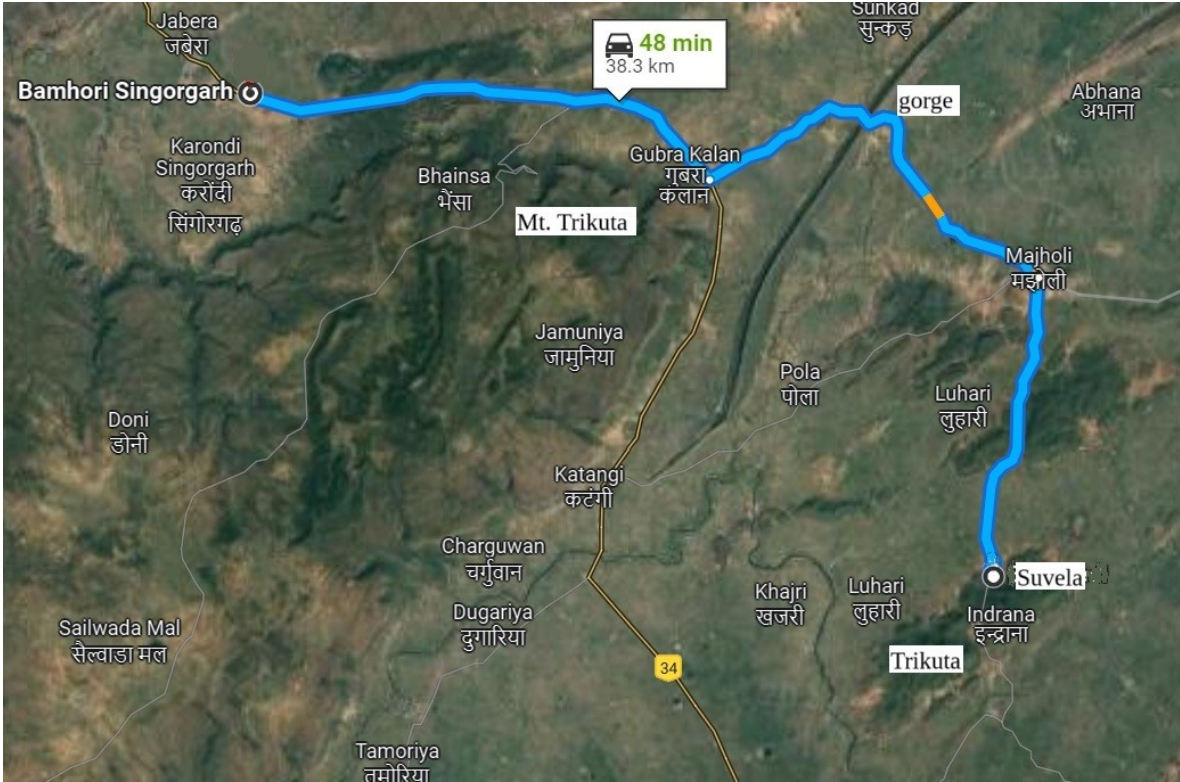
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The general area of the Mt. Trikuta: Lanka is in the white circle



The route of Ravana’s abduction of Sita on a mule cart



Agni trail (2,200 BCE) from Yamuna basin to Amarkantak
(according to the excavated Agni Ramayana)

