

ICOMOS Sri Lanka

**Preliminary Survey of Tsunami-affected Monuments and
Sites in the Maritime Region of Sri Lanka**

PART FIVE:

An Archaeological Survey of Tsunami Affected
Historic Structures in the Municipality of Galle,
Sri Lanka

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PGIAR, Colombo, February, 2005

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1. Introduction

On December 26, 2004 an earthquake off the coast of Sumatra triggered a tsunami. Within a few hours its sea waves hit the coastal regions of several countries in the Indian Ocean area. Sri Lanka's eastern, south and southwestern coastal areas were severely affected. The devastation and loss of life was unprecedented. On December 29, ICOMOS, Sri Lanka issued a statement in which it expressed its grief, but also looked forward to the coming process of rebuilding. In this process, appropriate cultural heritage management is required to ensure that vital parts of local landscapes, such as familiar buildings, will not be lost forever.

2. Survey of cultural heritage sites

To make an assessment of the damaged cultural property in the tsunami-affected areas, seven universities were sent out to carry out a survey in January 2005. On February 2, at an ICOMOS meeting at the Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology (PGIAR) in Colombo it was decided that additional information on the post-tsunami situation in Galle was required. Consequently, on the request of ICOMOS, Sri Lanka and the Urban Development Authority, the authors conducted a photographic survey in the Municipality of Galle, involving the coastal area from Gintota to Unawatuna. The fieldwork was carried out from February 7 – 9, 2005.

3. Method

Included in the survey were significant structures in general, and, more specifically, all noticeably affected historic buildings. Significant structures that have not been affected by the tsunami included institutional or public buildings that are familiar sights in Galle, such as the 1960s General Post Office and the 18th-19th century monumental Cloenberg Hotel. All documented structures were photographed and each object was described. For each structure the following information was collected:

1. Address
2. Function (residential, commercial, etc.)
3. Probable date of structure
4. Concise description
5. Architectural significance
6. Post-tsunami condition
7. Advise with regard to rebuilding or conservation
8. Additional remarks
9. Photo number

With regard to architectural significance three grades are given:

- A. Eminent significance
- B. Average significance

C. Indifferent

The post-tsunami condition was rated in five categories:

- I. Water damage, no harm was done to the structure
- II. Water damage, surrounding structures have (partially) collapsed
- III. The structure was damaged, parts of the walls have disappeared
- IV. The structure was damaged, entire walls have collapsed
- V. The structure is beyond recognition

4. Results

The present survey made clear that besides dealing with tsunami affected structures, a more comprehensive documentation of historic structures in the Galle municipality needs to be done in order to preserve Galle's historic landscape. The present survey only dealt with identifiable 18th - early 20th century buildings that had been affected by the tsunami, whereas a number of other, equally significant but unaffected buildings were left out. Historic buildings with drastically altered facades may also have been left out since it was not possible to enter all the structures.

4.1 The Gintota – Kaluwalle area

A majority of the roadside buildings on the Colombo Road belong to the late 20th century and are, from an architectural point of view, of little value. However, hidden between these, some fine examples of pre-World War Two buildings can still be found. In the area between Gintota and Kaluwalle many structures facing the sea were completely destroyed.

The Dadalla cemetery was flooded, some of the graves were partially exposed and the cross-shaped chapel was damaged. The ground floor of the 1914 General Hospital, Mahamodara was destroyed, but the complex is still standing.

In Kaluwalle (west of 70A Colombo Road) a good example of a 19th- or early 20th century residential roadside buildings is to be found. It is a one-storey building with a verandah with wooden pillars facing the road. Structures like these are rapidly disappearing in Sri Lanka's coastal regions. Therefore, even in the fragile post-tsunami condition it is in, preservation of these structures is essential to achieve what was described in the aforementioned ICOMOS statement as "maintaining the familiar".

4.2 Galle Fort

The Dutch East India Company (VOC) built the Galle Fort on a rocky promontory during the 17th century. This specific location, as well as the fort's massive ramparts saved it from destruction by the sea waves. Damage was limited to minor flooding of the streets caused by water flowing into the Fort through the gates.

4.3 Galle Town

The town north of the Fort, including the areas Pittigalawatta and Magalle were among the major impact areas. The eastern side of Main Street, Old Matara Street and the surrounding areas were damaged beyond recognition.

The Galle International Cricket Stadium, on the esplanade facing the Fort's bastioned front has been damaged. A familiar sight, connecting the esplanade and Dharmapala Park, the Butterfly Bridge has been washed away completely. Of the modern bus stand only ruins remain. Alongside Gamini Mawatha stand a few characteristic pre-World War Two buildings. The most remarkable is the red-painted Sydney Hotel (No 10, 12, 12A), a large two-storeyed complex dating from the turn of the century. The sea waves flooded the ground floor up to a level of three meters and destroyed the interior

and some structures at the back. Nonetheless the hotel re-opened in February. The Sydney Hotel forms an important element in preserving Galle's historic streetscape. The same can be said for commercial buildings on Havelock Place, such as No 12 /14, dating from 1915. The 1960's Galle Post Office on Main Street was flooded, but is in use again. The fruit market has been damaged, especially its roof. The nearby fish market was completely destroyed. The old vegetable market, with its characteristic masonry columns, has been damaged. One column has been washed away, while some of the other columns show cracks.

In Galle Town the entire area up to the Galle-Matara railway was flooded by the sea waves.

4.4 Walawwatta

Walawwatta, a residential area situated around Upper Dickson Road and Dickson Road is the location of a number of typical 18th and 19th century structures. Most significant of these is Attapattu Walawwa (35 Dickson Road), built in the last quarter of the 18th century by Don Bastian Jayatilleke Gooneratne, Attapattu Mudaliyar. Walawwatta has not been affected by the tsunami.

4.5 Pittigalawatta

In Pittigalawatta, 124 and 165 Old Matara Road represents two typical examples of late 19th century residential buildings with colonnaded verandahs. The interior of No 124 has been destroyed, but since the structure itself is still standing restoration is highly recommended.

4.6 Magalle

East of Pittigalawatta lies the Magalle area. Here a few architecturally significant structures are located. A typical example of a 19th or early 20th century residence is Ernest Cottage on Matara Road. The tsunami left the building in ruins. Even though in a fragile condition, the architecture, and the fact that Ernest Cottage is a familiar sight in the area, makes restoration desirable.

Situated at the Matara Road – Udugama Road junction is the Sambodhi Home, a home for the disabled. The tsunami flooded the complex, causing many casualties. The Sambodhi home consists of two, probably 19th century buildings. The main structure faces Matara Road, while the building at the back, that bears the name "Siri Madura", faces Udugama Road.

4.7 Closenberg

Situated on a promontory overlooking Galle Harbour is the Closenberg Hotel. This building has typical 18th -19th century characteristics. Because it is built on an elevated location it was not affected by the tsunami.

4.8 Unawatuna

Unawatuna is Galle's foremost tourist bathing place, and therefore most of the structures on the beach are relatively new. These were, except for a few, completely destroyed by the sea waves. A hill facing the sea protected a part of Unawatuna. Here, along Matara Road two significant buildings are to be found. The oldest one dates from the 18th century and bears the Dutch name "Nooit Gedacht". It is presently in use as a hotel. It was spared by the tsunami. No 165 Matara Road, "Guna Nivasa", was not affected by the tsunami. No 403 did not have the protection of an elevated strip of land and was flooded. However, apart from minor water damage and the loss of an annex it is still in relatively good condition.

5. Conclusions

The survey conducted in the Galle Municipality resulted in an inventory of historic buildings and sites that were affected by the December 26, 2004 tsunami. Even though the majority of the affected buildings in Galle are relatively modern, 50 structures of historical and architectural significance could be characterized.

Documented objects:

1. Colombo Road, Gintota, “Siri Giri”, residential, affected
2. Colombo Road, Dadalla Cemetery, affected
3. 418 Colombo Road, residential, affected
4. 505 – 507 Colombo Road, residential, affected
5. 406 Colombo Road, residential, affected
6. 236 Colombo Road, residential, affected
7. Colombo Road, General Hospital, affected
8. 299 Colombo Road, residential, affected
9. 259 – 261 Colombo Road, residential, affected
10. 106 Colombo Road, residential, affected
11. West of 70 A Colombo Road, residential, affected
12. Galle Railway station, not affected
13. 12 – 14 Havelock Place, commercial, affected
14. 4 – 6 Havelock Place, commercial, affected
15. Havelock Place, affected
16. 10, 12, 12A Gamini Mawatha, Sydney Hotel, affected
17. Fruit Market, affected
18. Fish Market, affected
19. Vegetable Market, affected
20. Butterfly Bridge, affected
21. Galle International Cricket Stadium, affected
22. 126 Olcott Mawatha, commercial, affected
23. 99 Olcott Mawatha, commercial, affected
24. 49, Wackwalle Road, institutional, affected
25. Wackwalle Road, Medical Hall, affected
26. Talbot Town Cemetery, affected
27. General Post Office, affected
28. 75 – 76 Main Street, commercial, affected
29. 426 Sea Street, commercial, affected
30. 725 / B4 Sea Street, commercial / residential, affected
31. 65 – 67 Main Street, commercial / residential, affected
32. 124 Old Matara Road, residential, affected
33. 168 Matara Road, residential, affected
34. 150 Matara Road, residential, affected
35. 2 – 4 Gangarama Road, residential, affected
36. Matara Road, “Ernest Cottage”, residential, affected
37. 209 B Matara Road, commercial / residential, affected
38. 215 Matara Road, residential, affected
39. 267 Matara Road, residential, affected
40. 378 Matara Road, residential, affected
41. 277 Matara Road, “Sambodhi Home”, institutional, affected
42. 305 Udugama Road, residential, affected
43. 307 Udugama Road, residential, affected

44. Closenberg Hotel, not affected
45. 6 Closenberg Road, residential, affected
46. Matara Road, Unawatuna, "Nooit Gedacht", commercial, not affected
47. 165 Matara Road, Unawatuna, residential, not affected
48. 403 Matara Road, Unawatuna, residential, affected
49. Matara Road, Unawatuna, residential, affected
50. Matara Road, Unawatuna, "Red Lobster", residential, affected

Three objects included in this survey were not affected by the tsunami: Closenberg Hotel, "Guna Nivasa", a 19th-century colonnaded residence and "Nooit Gedacht", an 18th century Dutch residence, now a hotel. Three relatively modern structures have been documented: the Galle Railway Station (not affected), the General Post Office (affected) and the Galle International Cricket Stadium (affected). The Butterfly Bridge is the only bridge included in the documented structures since it was a familiar landmark. The bridge was completely destroyed. In total 43 structures have been damaged, varying from flooding to complete destruction.

6. Catalogue of tsunami-affected buildings

1

- 1) "Siri Giri", Colombo Road, Gintota
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 1910.
- 4) A large rectangular building with a courtyard. Has a decorated tympanum at the front of the house, elaborate carved fanlights and Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) C: the architectural characteristics of the building are typical for its period, but are however not unique.
- 6) I: the water level was up to 1.50 meters, the exterior shows no damage. The interior couldn't be inspected.
- 7) Consolidation recommended.
- 8) The building is presently uninhabited.
- 9) RMJ - I - 06.

2

- 1) Colombo Road, Dadalla Cemetery.
- 2) Chapel and Cemetery.
- 3) Late 19th/20th Century (the oldest grave noticed dates from 1895).
- 4) The graveyard was formed around an octagonal brick build chapel with four additions, which give the chapel a cross-shape.
- 5) A: chapels like these are not very common. The graveyard serves as a familiar landscape.
- 6) III: the wall surrounding the cemetery is gone. The east portal of the chapel is damaged. Most tombstones are damaged. Some graves have caved in. No skeletons were exposed.
- 7) It is advised to restore the chapel and organize the cemetery.
- 8) The cemetery was still in use.
- 9) RMJ - I - 09+10.

3

- 1) 418 Colombo Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.

- 4) A square complex of buildings around a courtyard. An oval window at the street side, and colonnaded verandah, elaborate carved fanlights and Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) C: the building seems to have been modernized.
- 6) II: water level up to 1.30 meters. The verandah wall was damaged.
- 7) Conservation advised.
- 8) The building is currently inhabited.
- 9) RMJ - I - 11.

4

- 1) 505/507 Colombo Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 19th/20th century style.
- 4) Both brick built houses originally had a verandah on the street side. They were renovated in the late 20th century.
- 5) C: due to renovation the architectural significance is partly gone.
- 6) # 505: IV: some walls of the building are standing. # 507: V: the building is almost completely destroyed.
- 7) Restoration is impossible, in case of demolition additional documentation should be done.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - I - 12.

5

- 1) 406 Colombo Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) The building was a brick house with a verandah.
- 5) C: when in perfect condition the house should be classified as A status, because this type of house is not very common.
- 6) V: only the two short end walls are partly standing.
- 7) Restoration is impossible.
- 8) If possible some more detailed measurements can be taken before complete demolition of the building.
- 9) RMJ - I - 13.

6

- 1) 236 Colombo Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) The brick and coral stone structure consists of a big complex house with a kitchen and courtyard at the back. The verandah has been closed. The elaborate fanlights and the floor tiles are original. Has Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) A: even though the verandah has been altered the structure is mainly original.
- 6) II: water level up to 1.20 meters, some of the external walls have been damaged and the interior was washed away.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) The building is currently inhabited.
- 9) RMJ - I - 14 + 15.

7

- 1) Colombo Road, General Hospital, Mahamodara, Galle.
- 2) Hospital.
- 3) 1914.
- 4) Typical European style structure. A 2/3-storeyed brick building.
- 5) A: building style and use. Landmark status.
- 6) III: the tsunami completely whipped out the ground floor level. The wall surrounding the complex was completely destroyed.
- 7) Restoration when possible.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - I - 18+19.

8

- 1) 299 Colombo Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) A small one-storey building with crude masonry walls (walls of cobblestone).
- 5) Status undeterminable, there is little left.
- 6) V: tsunami passed right through the building. Only the sidewalls, which were imbedded in the neighboring houses, are preserved.
- 7) Restoration is impossible.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - I - 20+21.

9

- 1) 259 + 261 Colombo Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century. (neighbours claim it was built in the 1950s)
- 4) 259 has a verandah, brick and coral stone columns along side the doors, elaborate fanlights. In # 261 the verandah has been closed. The columns remain visible.
- 5) A: mainly because of the elaborately detailed verandah.
- 6) IV: 259 the facade is severely damaged. In 261 the back of the building is severely damaged.
- 7) Almost impossible to restore.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - I - 22+23+24.

10

- 1) 106 Colombo Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) Rectangular building with closed verandah and square columns. Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) C: the building was altered.
- 6) I: the exterior bares no visible damage from the tsunami impact.
- 7) Preservation advised.
- 8) The building is currently inhabited.
- 9) RMJ - I - 25.

11

- 1) Colombo Road, west of 70A.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 19th century.
- 4) A simple rectangular house. With a high fanlight, walls of coral stone and brick, wooden columns on the open verandah and Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) A: because the structure belongs to a very early date and the original wooden elements make it unique.
- 6) II: the verandah wall is gone. The back of the building is severely damaged.
- 7) Restoration when possible.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - I - 26+27.

12

- 1) Railway Station Galle.
- 2) Railway station.
- 3) 20th century.
- 4)
- 5) B: average significance.
- 6) I: water level up to 1.80 meters.
- 7) -
- 8) The building can be fully operational after some small restorations.
- 9) RMJ - I - 31+32.

13

- 1) 12/14 Havelock Place.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) 1915
- 4) 3 two-storey brick buildings with the same facade and function.
- 5) A: preservation of the old town facade.
- 6) I: water level up to 2 meters.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) The ground level shops are still in use.
- 9) RMJ - I - 33.

14

- 1) 6/4 Havelock Place.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) 3 two-storey brick buildings with the same facade and function.
- 5) A: preservation of the old town facade.
- 6) I: water level up to 2 meters.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) The ground level shops are still in use.
- 9) RMJ - I - 34.

15

- 1) 30 – 38 Havelock Place.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) 5 shops, all brick two-storey buildings.
- 5) A: preservation of the old town facade.

- 6) I: water level up to 2 meters.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) The ground level shops are still in use.
- 9) RMJ - I - 35.

16

- 1) 10, 12, 12A Gamini Mawatha, Sydney Hotel.
- 2) Hotel/ commercial.
- 3) 1900s.
- 4) A large two-storey brick complex.
- 5) A: by its appearance it is a landmark, showing typical early 1900s architectural characteristics.
- 6) II: water level up to 3 meters, the surrounding wall collapsed and at the back of the building part of the kitchen was damaged by the tsunami.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) The hotel is in use again.
- 9) RMJ - I - 36/ RMJ - VI - 06+07.

17

- 1) Fruit and flower market.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) Two-aisled colonnaded open structure made of brick and coral stones, with an overall-surrounding verandah.
- 5) A: the commercial/social function and the location are typical of the town.
- 6) II: the roof of the verandah was completely damaged.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) A temporary verandah roof has been constructed to enable the use of the building. For the original plan see: Wijesuriya, 1996 page 155.
- 9) RMJ - II - 00+01.

18

- 1) Fish market.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) Two-aisled colonnaded open structure made of brick and coral stone.
- 5) A: the commercial/social function and the location are typical for the town.
- 6) V: only some foundations remain.
- 7) Rebuild a copy on the same location.
- 8) For the original plan see: Wijesuriya, 1996 page 151.
- 9) RMJ - II - 02+03+04.

19

- 1) Old vegetable market.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) 18th/20th century.
- 4) Three-aisled colonnaded open structure with smaller roofs on every side, which are supported halfway by the columns of the main structure. Columns made of brick and coral stone.
- 5) A: architecturally unique of the town.

- 6) III: the tsunami destroyed some columns at the back, which caused the smaller roof to collapse partly.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) For original plan see: Wijesuriya 1996, page 153.
- 9) RMJ - II - 07.

20

- 1) Butterfly bridge.
- 2) Infrastructure.
- 3) 20th century.
- 4) Bridge leading from the esplanade to Dharmapala Park.
- 5) A: familiar sight.
- 6) V: the bridge is completely destroyed.
- 7) Reconstruction would recreate a familiar sight in Galle's landscape.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-III-36.

21

- 1) Galle International Cricket Stadium.
- 2) Sports complex.
- 3) 20th century.
- 4) Oval-shaped stadium on the Esplanade.
- 5) A: familiar sight, because of its setting on the Esplanade in front of Galle Fort
- 6) II: The main structures have been damaged.
- 7) Rebuilding the stadium would recreate what is sometimes rated as one of the world's finest cricket stadiums.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-III-33.

22

- 1) 126 Olcott Mawatha.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) A large rectangular two-storey brick building divided into smaller shops. The top storey is made of wood and contains a colonnaded verandah. The west facade of the building has buttresses.
- 5) A
- 6) I: water level up to 1.50 meters. The interior is damaged (doors and plaster).
- 7) Conservation advised.
- 8) Shops are in use again.
- 9) RMJ - III - 07+08+09.

23

- 1) 99 Olcott Mawatha.
- 2) Commercial.
- 3) 1950s.
- 4) Rectangular structure divided into two stores. The walls are made of brick and coral stone.
- 5) C.
- 6) I: water level up to 1.80 meters. The interior was damaged and the exterior plasterwork is gone.

- 7) Preservation advised.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - III - 10.

24

- 1) 49 Wackwalle Road, Vidyaloka Vidyalaya.
- 2) Religious.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) Square complex with two entrance doors.
- 5) B.
- 6) I: most likely water damage. We had no access to the building.
- 7) -
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - III - 28.

25

- 1) 36 Wackwalle Road. Jaya Singhe Medical Hall.
- 2) Medical Hall.
- 3) 1932.
- 4) Two-storey building.
- 5) B: it is a landmark and has typical early 20th century style elements, such as wooden columns.
- 6) I: water up to 1.20 meters.
- 7) -
- 8) Building is still in use so it will be preserved.
- 9) RMJ - III - 20+21+22.

26

- 1) Talbot Town Cemetery.
- 2) Cemetery.
- 3) 19th century.
- 4) A small cemetery surrounded by old and new buildings.
- 5) A: 19th century graves.
- 6) II: the surrounding wall is gone. It is uncertain if any graves were disturbed by the tsunami.
- 7) Restoration of the wall advised in order to maintain the unharmed status of some of the tombstones.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - III - 16 till 19.

27

- 1) Main Street, General Post Office, Galle
- 2) Post Office.
- 3) 1960s.
- 4) Three-storey brick building with a clock tower.
- 5) C: no historical value.
- 6) II: ground floor is mostly damaged.
- 7) -
- 8) Building is back in use and the ground floor will be cleared soon.
- 9) RMJ - III - 14+15.

28

- 1) 75-76 Main Street.
- 2) Residential/ commercial.
- 3) Unknown.
- 4) Low buildings with shops; wooden fanlights; masonry walls; Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) C: no historical value.
- 6) V: Only dividing walls are still standing.
- 7) Restoration impossible.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ – II – 12.

29

- 1) 426 Sea Street.
- 2) Residential/ commercial.
- 3) 1911.
- 4) Two-storey house with balcony.
- 5) B: average significance.
- 6) IV: tsunami waves went right through it.
- 7) Restoration recommended but maybe impossible.
- 8) Further investigation is required before breaking it down.
- 9) RMJ II – 29+30+31.

30

- 1) 725/B-4 Sea Street.
- 2) Residential/commercial old stores complex functioning as a house.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) Corner house with typical 20th century facade.
- 5) B.
- 6) III: a hole in the back wall has already been restored.
- 7) Conservation advised.
- 8) Currently inhabited.
- 9) RMJ - II - 05+06.

31

- 1) 65/67 Main Street.
- 2) Residential/commercial.
- 3) 20th century.
- 4) A square two-storey building divided into two houses or shops. The top floor has a verandah with a raster of woodwork.
- 5) A: architectural rareness of the verandah with closed woodwork on the top floor.
- 6) II: water level up to 1.50 meters. The entrance has been damaged.
- 7) Restoration advised.
- 8) Currently not in use/uninhabited.
- 9) RMJ - III - 13.

32

- 1) 124 Old Matara Road, Pittigalawatta.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 19th Century.

- 4) Building shows typical 18th-19th century architectural traditions. It is rectangular in construction with a colonnaded verandah at the front. There are original wooden doors and elaborate fanlights. The roof has Portuguese roofing tiles and a ceramic drainage system. The walls are made of brick and coral stone.
- 5) A: the building has not been altered - note the ceramic roof gutter and the open verandah (most verandahs have been closed).
- 6) III: Floating debris has damaged the front; at the back the walls are severely damaged. The interior is completely ruined by the soaring water.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) The owner is an antique dealer and therefore very interested in returning the house to its original state, provided there is money available.
- 9) RMJ – II – 13 till 21 / RMJ – III – 05 + 06.

33.

- 1) 168 Matara Road, Pittigalawatta.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Building shows typical 18th-19th century architectural traditions.
- 4) Verandah with row of double columns, well-preserved decorated fanlights.
- 5) B: Some alterations to, for example, the verandah.
- 6) IV: only main structure remains.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-II-27 / RMJ-III-1.

34

- 1) 150 Matara Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 20th century.
- 4) The brick structure has a typical 20th century interior with archways.
- 5) C: little left of the building.
- 6) V: half of the building was destroyed by the tsunami.
- 7) Beyond restoration.
- 8) -
- 9) RMJ - III – 04.

35

- 1) 2-4 Gangarama Road, Magalle.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 20th century.
- 4) –
- 5) C: minor historical value.
- 6) 2: II; water came up to 1.20m and caused little damage, 4: IV; rear side of the house has been completely destroyed.
- 7) Restoration of No 2 seems feasible, No 4 can be considered beyond restoration.
- 8) Uninhabited.
- 9) RMJ-IV-01, RMJ-IV-02, RMJ-IV-03.

36

- 1) 344 Matara Road, “Ernest Cottage”.

- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) Large rectangular villa with front porch.
- 5) A: characteristic house, as well as a familiar sight in its surroundings.
- 6) III: major damage, however, the building was already in a bad state.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) Uninhabited.
- 9) RMJ-IV-14/16/18/19.

37

- 1) 209B Matara Road.
- 2) Residential /commercial.
- 3) 19th-20th century.
- 4) 19th century style with verandah.
- 5) B?
- 6) V: except for a column of the verandah the building has been completely destroyed.
- 7) Restoration impossible.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-IV-05.

38

- 1) 215 Matara Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) First half of the 20th century.
- 4) Brick walls (plastered), verandah, and Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) A / B: typical structure with 19th century architectural characteristics.
- 6) III: Rear side severely damaged, front shows minor damage.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-IV-06 / 07.

39

- 1) 267 Matara Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 19th century.
- 4) Brick walls, colonnaded verandah, Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) A; built in the typical 18th – 19th-century style.
- 6) I: sea waves flooded the building up to a level of 1.60m, but did not damage it.
- 7) –
- 8) The building is in good condition and inhabited.
- 9) RMJ-IV-21.

40

- 1) 378 Matara Road.
- 2) Residential/commercial?
- 3) 20th century.
- 4) two-storey building.
- 5) B.

- 6) III: Verandah at the front has been completely destroyed.
- 7) –
- 8) Uninhabited.
- 9) RMJ-IV-23.

41

- 1) 277 Matara Road, Udugama Road , “Sambodhi Home”.
- 2) Institutional, Home for the Disabled.
- 3) 19th – early 20th century.
- 4) The “Sambodhi Home” complex consists of two large former residential buildings with characteristics such as internal colonnaded courtyards. The structure facing Udugama Road bears the name "Siri Madura".
- 5) A: typical 18th-19th century characteristics.
- 6) II: sea waves came up to a level of 1.50m, destroying the wall enclosing the complex, but leaving the structures almost unharmed. However, the death toll in this complex was enormous; almost half of the inhabitants were killed.
- 7) Restoration is highly recommended.
- 8) The tsunami caused 40 casualties in the “Sambodhi Home” however; it is still in use. It is not unlikely that due to the (minor) damage to the buildings, and to create a better living environment for the people living there; a new complex might replace the historic complex.
- 9) RMJ-V-02 / 04 / 06.

42

- 1) 305 Udugama Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 19th - 20th century.
- 4) Small building with verandah, brick plastered walls and Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) A: built in the 18th – 19th century tradition, the house is in good condition.
- 6) I: water came up to a level of 1.50m, but there is no visible damage.
- 7) Preservation recommended.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-V-08.

43

- 1) 307 Udugama Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) Rectangular two-storey building, brick walls and Portuguese roofing tiles.
- 5) B: a familiar sight, dominating its surroundings.
- 6) I: water came up to 1.50m.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) Although the building seems to be in good condition, no information could be gathered about the interior.
- 9) RMJ-V-10.

44

- 1) Closenberg Hotel, Closenberg Road.
- 2) Hotel.
- 3) 18th or 19th century.
- 4) Large complex built in the 18th century tradition.
- 5) A.
- 6) Not affected by the tsunami.
- 7) –
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-IV-27 / 36.

45

- 1) 6 Closenberg Road.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) Early 20th century.
- 4) –
- 5) B.
- 6) II.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-V-00.

46

- 1) Matara Road, Unawatuna, “Nooit Gedacht”.
- 2) Hotel.
- 3) 18th century house.
- 4) –
- 5) A: Typical 18th century building in excellent condition.
- 6) Not affected by the tsunami since it is located just behind an elevated strip of land.
- 7) –
- 8) The building is well maintained since it houses a hotel.
- 9) RMJ-V-14 / 16.

47

- 1) 165 Matara Road, Unawatuna, “Guna Nivasa”.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 1850s.
- 4) Large house with colonnaded verandah in the front and a courtyard.
- 5) B: well maintained.
- 6) Not affected by the tsunami since it was in the part of Unawatuna that is located behind a strip of elevated land.
- 7) –
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-V-25.

48

- 1) 403 Matara Road, Ganahena, Unawatuna.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 1870s (according to the present owner).
- 4) U-shaped complex with verandah, built in the 18th-19th century style.

- 5) B.
- 6) II: flooded up to 2.00m, damage to doors and windows.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-V-28.

49

- 1) Matara Road, Dalawalle, Unawatuna.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 19th – 20th century.
- 4) Small house in 19th century tradition.
- 5) B.
- 6) I: only water damage.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-V-36.

50

- 1) “Red Lobster”, Matara Road, Dalawalle, Unawatuna.
- 2) Residential.
- 3) 19th – 20th century.
- 4) Small building with verandah.
- 5) B.
- 6) I: only water damage.
- 7) Restoration recommended.
- 8) –
- 9) RMJ-V-29.



(RMJ - I - 03)



GALLE FORT, SPARED BY THE TSUNAMI
(RMJ - IV - 29)



1. COLOMBO ROAD, "SIRI GIRI" (RMJ-I-06)



2. DADALLA CEMETERY (RMJ-I-09)



DADALLA CEMETERY (RMJ-I-0)



3. 418 COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-11)



4. 505-507 COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-12)



5. 406 COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-13)



6. 236 COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-19)



236 COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-19)



7. GENERAL HOSPITAL (RM)-I-16) I-16



7. GENERAL HOSPITAL (RM)-I-17) I-17



8. 299 ~~259-261~~ COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-21)



9. 259-261 COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-22)



259-261 COLOMBO ROAD (RMJ-I-24)



COLOMBO ROAD

(RM)-II-07)



10. 106 COLOMBO ROAD

(RM)-I-25)



11. WEST OF COLOMBO ROAD 70A (RM3-I-26)



11. WEST OF 70A COLOMBO ROAD (RM3-I-27)



GALLE, BUS STAND (RM) -VI-0)



GALLE RAILWAY STATION (RM) -I-31)



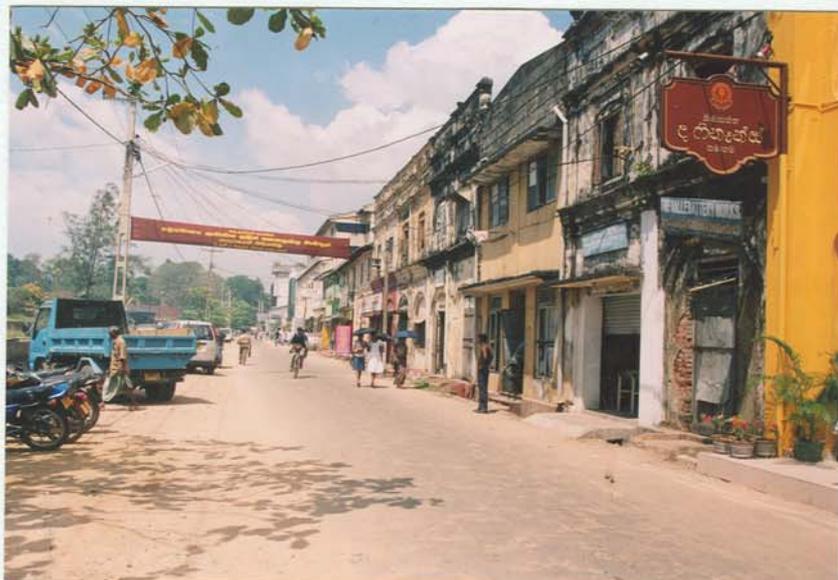
12. GALLE RAILWAY STATION (RM) -II-324)



13. HAVELOCK PLACE 12-14 (RMS-I-33)



14. HAVELOCK PLACE 4-6 (RMS-I-34)



15. HAVELOCK PLACE (RMS-I-35)



16. 10.12.12A GAMONI MAWATHA (RMJ-VI-07)
SYDNEY HOTEL



16. 10.12.12A GANINI MAWATHA (RMJ-VI-06)
SYDNEY HOTEL



17. GALLE. FRUIT MARKET (RMJ-II-01)



18. GALLE, FISH MARKET (RMJ-II-12)



19. 2A. GALLE, VEGETABLE MARKET (RMJ-II-07)



20. GALLE, DESTROYED BUTTERFLY BRIDGE
(RMJ-III-36)



21. GALLE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET STADIUM
(RMJ-III-33)



22. 126 OLCOTT MAWATHA CRM-III-09



126 OLCOTT MAWATHA CRM-III-09



23. 99 OLCOTT MAWATHA CRM-III-10



24. 48 WACKWELLA ROAD (RM)-III-20



25. WACKWELLA ROAD, MEDICAL HALL (RM)-III-21



26. TALBOT TOWN CEMETERY (RM)-III-19



27. MAIN STREET WITH POST OFFICE (CRM-IV-14)



27. GALLE POST OFFICE (CRM-IV-15)



28. MAIN STREET 75-76 (RM)-II-12)



29. SEA STREET 426 (RM)-II-29)



30. 725184 SEA STREET (RM)-II-06)



31. 67-65 MAIN STREET

(RM)-III-13)



32. 124 OLD MATARA ROAD, PITTIGALAWATTA
(RM)-II-13



(RM)-II-20



32. 124 OLD MATARA ROAD, PITTIGALAWATTA (RM)-II-19



(RM)-II-15



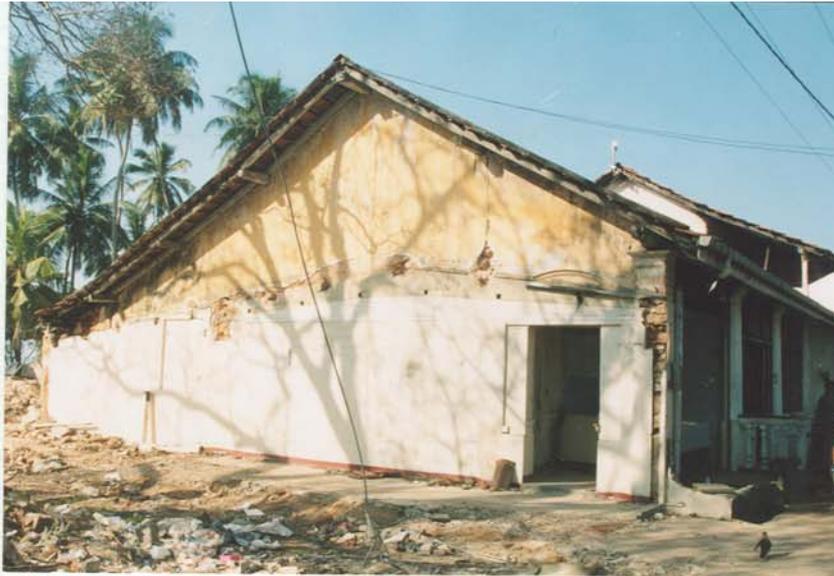
PITTIGALAWATTA, OLD MATARA ROAD (RM]-II-24)



PITTIGALAWATTA, OLD MATARA ROAD (RM]-II-26)



PITTIGALAWATTA, OLD MATARA ROAD (RM]-II-28)



33. 160 MATARA ROAD

(RM)-III-01)



160 MATARA ROAD

(RM)-II-27)



34. 150 MATARA ROAD
PITTIGALAWATTA

(RM)-III-04)



36. MATARA ROAD, „ERNEST COTTAGE“ (RMJ-IV-16)
IV-16



ERNEST COTTAGE (RMJ-IV-14)
IV-14



35. GANGARAMA ROAD (RMJ-IV-01)



35. 2-4 GANGARAMA ROAD (RMJ-IV-02)



35. 2-4 GANGARAMA ROAD (RMJ-IV-03)



36. ERNEST COTTAGE

(RM3-IV-10)

IV-10



ERNEST COTTAGE

(RM)-IV-19

IV-19



37. 209B MATARA ROAD

(RM)-II-05)



38. 215 MATARA ROAD

(RM)-II-06)



38. 215 MATARA ROAD

(RM)-II-07)



39. 267 MATARA ROAD, MAGALLE (RMJ-IV-21)



40. 370 MATARA ROAD, MAGALLE (RMJ-IV-23)



41. 277 MATARA ROAD, "SAMBODHI HOME" (RMJ-V-02)



41.4B. SAMBODHI HOME (RMJ-V-04)



SAMBODHI HOME (RMJ-V-06)



42. 305 UDUGANA ROAD

(RMJ-V-09)



43. 307 UDUGANA ROAD

(RMJ-V-10)



44. CLOSENBERG HOTEL (RMJ-IX-36)



CLOSENBERG (RMJ-IV-27)



45. 6 CLOSENBERG ROAD (RMJ-VI-00)



46. MATARA ROAD

(RM]-IV-08)



OFF MATARA ROAD

(RM]-IV-09)



46. „NOOIT GEDACHT“, UNAWATUNA (RM)-V-14)



„NOOIT GEDACHT“, UNAWATUNA (RM)-V-16)



47. 165 MATARA ROAD, UNAWATUNA (RM)-V-25)



48. 403 MATARA ROAD, GANAHEMA. (RMJ-V-28)
UNAWATUNA



49. (RMJ-V-36)



50. "RED LOBSTER", MATARA ROAD (RMJ-V-29)