

CEYLON



HELD ALOFT—BY AN ELEPHANT

166
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1



CEYLON
IN
A NUTSHELL

INFORMATION
FOR
TOURISTS

1962

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CEYLON

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AT VIHARA MAHA DEVI PARK, COLOMBO



THE SACRED BO-TREE, ANURADHAPURA



Introduction

CEYLON is an island of great natural beauty, and a rich cultural heritage, separated from the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula by the Palk Straits, which at its narrowest is about 20 miles across. Pear shaped, 270 miles long, 140 miles wide, Ceylon has a total area of 25,332 square miles. It lies between the parallels of $5^{\circ} 55'$ and $9^{\circ} 51'$ North latitude and the meridians of $79^{\circ} 43'$ and $81^{\circ} 53'$ East longitude.

Most of the country is flat with a mountainous massif in the South Central part, which rises up to 8,292 ft. in the Pidurutalagala Peak. The climate ranges from 50-75 degrees F. in the hill country, to 70-90 degrees F. in the low country. The coconut palm grows profusely along the coast and in the low lying lands, rubber thrives at a higher elevation and still higher is found the famous Ceylon Tea.

From the days when the Arab traders in their little dhows, with the Romans and Greeks in their wake,

visited this island to trade in spices and other goods, to this modern jet age, Ceylon has always been, and still is, a junction of the most important trade routes of the East. Besides her scenic attractions, Ceylon has also been famous for pearls and precious stones, ivory and elephants. Visitors to her shores from earliest times have lavishly praised her charms.

English is spoken throughout the island and four English dailies are published. Because of her size, all parts of the island are easily accessible by road and rail in a few hours' comfortable travel.

Population and Religion

Ceylon now has a population of over 9 million, the percentage distribution, according to Race and Nationality being :

Low Country Sinhalese	48.85%
Kandyan Sinhalese	30.42%
Ceylon Tamils	12.81%
Ceylon Moors	6.60%
Burghers	0.62%
Malays	0.41%
Others	0.29%

Buddhism is the most widely professed faith in Ceylon. According to ancient Sinhalese chronicles it was introduced into the Island in the reign of King Devanampiyatissa (Circa 307 B.C.). It is generally



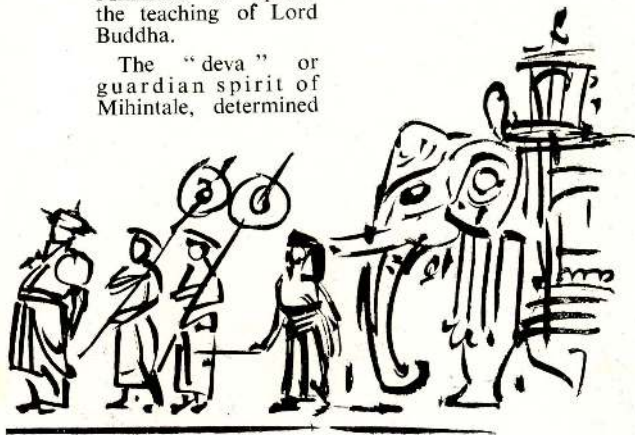
acknowledged that it is only in Ceylon that the Buddhist Canon Law has been preserved unsullied. Over 60 per cent. of the Island's population are Buddhists with *Hinduism* having the next largest following.

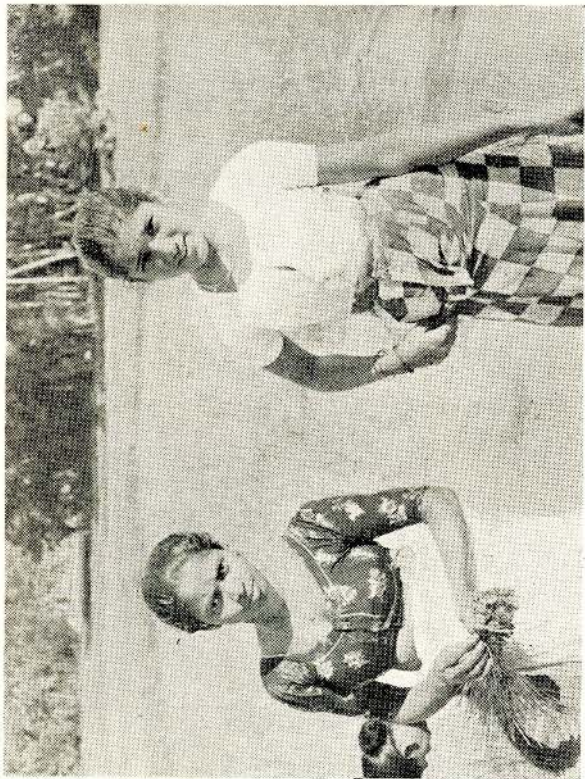
A graphic legend describes how Buddhism was introduced into Ceylon.

It was on a bright, crisp morning in the year 307 B.C., when King Devanampiyatissa, yearning for the thrills of the chase, went hunting with thousands of followers in the neighbourhood of Mihintale, a hill in the North-Central Province of Ceylon.

Unknown to him, Mahinda, son of the great Indian Emperor Asoka, and a disciple of the Buddha, had already arrived at Mihintale to spread the teaching of Lord Buddha.

The "deva" or guardian spirit of Mihintale, determined





to guide the king to Mahinda's presence, appeared to him in the form of a magnificent sambhur stag. Reluctant to kill such an animal without first giving it a warning, the king twanged his bow string. The stag instantly fled away with the king in hot pursuit, and vanished when it drew near Mahinda.

Mahinda beckoned to the king. The latter, though from childhood used to command, meekly obeyed; instinct told him that he was in the presence of no ordinary man.

A few preliminary questions to test the king's intelligence and then Mahinda began to preach.

The king listened in rapt attention and so did his followers who by then had all gathered round him. Time mattered not as they listened to the disciple who preached past noon, through the shades of evening till nightfall. At the end of the sermon, the king and his followers, profoundly impressed, embraced the new faith.

Buddhism has gone from strength to strength until it is now the guide and the inspiration of not merely two-thirds of Ceylon's population but a quarter of the world's.

Ceylon's population is made up according to Religion as follows :—

Buddhists	64·42%
Hindus	19·93%
Christians	8·83%
Muslims	6·69%
Others	0·13%



SINHALESE YOUTH



MUSLIM YOUTH



KANDYAN CHIEFTAIN



KANDYAN GIRL



LOW-COUNTRY GIRL



How to get there

BY AIR

Ceylon is closely linked with the rest of the world by regular air services. With the advent of the jet no place is more than "hours" away from this tropic island. The internal services are invaluable to the visitor with a limit on his time. The main operators, with offices in Colombo are :—

	<i>Telephone Nos.</i>
British Overseas Airways Corporation, Queen Street, Colombo 1	78281, 2267, 5564
Qantas Empire Airways, Queen Street, Colombo 1	2260
Trans World Airlines Inc., Hemas Bldg., York Street, Colombo 1	7506, 7511
Air India International, New Y. M. B. A. Bldg., Colombo 1	6232
Indian Airlines, Gaffoor Bldg., Colombo 1	3136, 4838
Air Ceylon Ltd., York Street, Colombo 1	7275, 4371, 3577

Alitalia, Prince St., Colombo
 Swisair, Baur's Bldgs., Colombo 1
 United Arab Airlines, G. O. H.
 Bldgs., Colombo 1
 Scandinavian Airlines, c/o Air Ceylon
 Ltd., York St., Colombo 1
 Pan American Airlines, Shaw
 Wallace & Hedges, Ltd., Galle
 Road, Colombo 3
 K. L. M., Royal Dutch Airlines,
 Carson Cumberbatch & Co., Ltd.,
 Colombo 1
 Pakistan International Airlines,
 Y.M.B.A. Building, Main
 Street, Colombo 1

BY SEA

Ceylon is on the cross roads of the sea routes from West to East and *vice versa*, and Colombo is one of the busiest ports in the East. Passenger vessels and cargo boats touch here regularly. All "round the world luxury cruises" include Colombo in their itineraries. Ships of the following lines are regular callers at Colombo :—

Agents in Colombo

P. & O. ORIENT LINES
 BRITISH LINE INDIA

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
 Ltd., York St., Colombo 1,
 Tel. 78381

ROYAL DUTCH LINES

Aitken Spence & Co., Ltd.,
 Prince St., Colombo
 Tel. 78561

Agents in Colombo

LLOYD TRIESTINO	Volkart Bros., Hongkong Bank Bldg., Colombo 1 Tel. 78311
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	Messageries Maritimes, Prince St., Colombo 1 Tel. 2298
PRESIDENT LINE GLEN LINE	Whittall Boustead Ltd., Queen St., Colombo 1 Tel. 5291
BIBBY LINE	Carson Cumberbatch & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Bldg., Colombo Tel. 79281
HANSA LINE	J. D. McLaren & Co., Ltd., Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., Colombo 1 Tel. 7206
CLAN LINE	James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Queen St., Colombo 1 Tel. 78281
MITSUI LINE	Vavasseur Trading Co., Ltd. Queen St., Colombo 1 Tel. 4381



MINIATURE CAPARISONED MALIGAWA ELEPHANT



DEVIL DANCER'S MASK

Entry Procedure

REQUIREMENTS

1. A valid national passport.
2. An endorsement from an Immigration Officer at the port of entry.
3. A valid Residence, Visit or Transit Visa.

Citizens of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit not exceeding 6 months :—

United Kingdom and Colonies, Canada, Pakistan, Eire and the Federation of Malaya or Singapore.

Citizens of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit not exceeding 1 month :—

Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, U. S. A. and West Germany.

Applications for visas may be made to the nearest Representative of Ceylon (*see* list on page 30) or to the nearest British Consul.

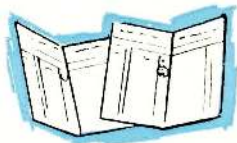
For a stay of over 3 months, visitors must pay a residence tax of Rs. 400 a year.

TRANSIT PASSENGERS

No visas are required of passengers disembarking for the duration of a ship's or aircraft's stay in Ceylon, provided they resume their onward journey in the same ship or aircraft.

Passengers proceeding on their outward journey on a vessel other than that by which they arrived, are required to be in possession of transit visas. Passengers who are already exempted from possessing visas for periods of stay from one month to six months, do not require transit visas.

Direct transit passengers who are citizens of the British Commonwealth will be permitted to enter Ceylon for the duration of their ship's or aircraft's stay without having their passports endorsed. All other transit and finally disembarking passengers must have their passports stamped by the Immigration Officer before disembarking.



Health

REQUIREMENTS

1. For visitors from all countries—a valid certificate of vaccination against small-pox. Validity—immediately after secondary vaccination (8 days after primary) up to 3 years.
2. For visitors from or via India, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand and Far East—valid certificates of vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against cholera. Validity of cholera inoculation—6 days to 6 months.
3. For visitors from Yellow Fever endemic areas—certificate of vaccination against Yellow Fever. Validity—10 days to 6 years.

Visitors from overseas are strongly advised to be in possession of valid immunization certificates in the International Form.

Visitors arriving in Ceylon from or through areas infected with any of the quarantinable diseases, and not being in possession of the necessary immunization certificates, will be subject to the quarantine measures of surveillance and isolation.

Exchange Control Regulations

ENTRY

A visitor may bring in :

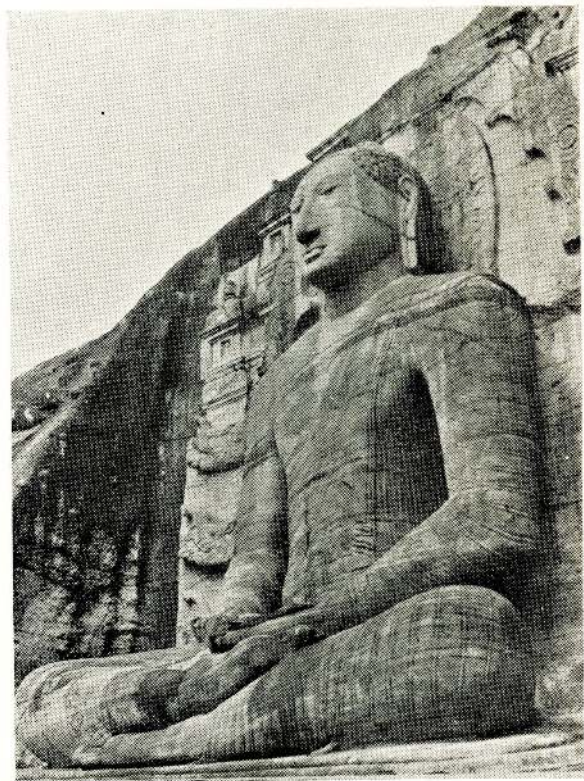
- (a) *Sterling notes.* Not more than £50.
- (b) *Ceylon, Indian, and Pakistan currency notes.* Not exceeding Rs. 75 in the aggregate per person. Pakistan currency notes should not exceed Rs. 20. Banks in Ceylon do not purchase Pakistan currency notes.
- (c) *Notes in other currencies.* Without restriction, but Banks in Ceylon will not purchase Australian pounds in excess of £ 25, and Straits dollars in excess of \$ 100.
- (d) *Drafts, Letters of Credit, Cheques and Travellers Cheques.* Without any restriction.

ENCASHMENT

- (1) *Sterling, other Currency notes and Travellers Cheques,* should be cashed at any Exchange Bank or at the Bank of Ceylon Exchange Centres at the Passenger Jetty Colombo, Talaimannar Pier, and at the airports at Ratmalana and Katunayake.
- (2) *Cheques, Travellers Cheques and Currency notes* may be cashed also at hotels shops and dealers authorised to accept foreign currency by the Controller of Exchange.

The following rates are charged for cashing Travellers Cheques :—

Pound sterling	6 cents stamp duty on each cheque. 12 cents stamp duty on each cheque where 6 cents stamp is not fixed.
U. S. Dollar	6 cents stamp duty on each cheque.
Indian rupee	6 do.



BUDDHA STATUE AT GAL-VIHARA

CURRENCY DECLARATION

Visitors must make a currency declaration in Form, "D" supplied by Customs. They should ensure that all money exchanged whilst in the country is recorded in this form by the Bank, Shop, hotel or dealer authorised to accept foreign currency. The "D" form should be carefully retained and returned to Customs on departure, as otherwise, difficulty will be experienced in removing unexpended funds. It is an offence to exchange currency with unauthorised persons in the blackmarket.

DEPARTURE

A visitor leaving Ceylon, may take out without a permit :

- (a) *Currency Notes*—up to the amount which he or she brought into Ceylon and declared on Form "D" to the Customs, at the port or airport of entry.

Where a visitor does not hold a declaration on Form "D" certified by the Ceylon Customs, he or she will be able to take out only the equivalent of Rs. 50 in currency notes and coins over a continuous period of 6 months. Children under 18 years of age will be entitled to take only Rs. 25. Indian currency notes may be taken out under this facility only by persons travelling to India.

- (b) *Drafts, Letters of Credit, Cheques and Travellers Cheques*—up to the amount brought into Ceylon and declared on Form "D" to the Customs or which have been issued by an Exchange Bank in Ceylon in terms of the Ceylon Exchange Control Regulations.

N. B.—The above restrictions are subject to alteration without notice.



Customs

REQUIREMENTS

The baggage and all other belongings of a person arriving in Ceylon, whether in transit or otherwise, are subject to Customs examination. All articles in the possession of a passenger must be declared on arrival, in the form provided by the Customs. This will be in the visitor's own interest and will facilitate re-export where necessary.

DUTY

(a) The following articles are allowed *duty free* :—

200 cigarettes, or 50 cigars, or 12 ozs. of tobacco,
or an assortment of these not exceeding 12 ozs.

One regular size bottle of wine and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of spirits.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint toilet water and a small quantity of perfume.

Travel souvenirs not exceeding Rs. 250 in value.

Personal Jewellery.

One camera with 12 plates or 5 rolls of films.

- One miniature cine camera with 2 reels of film.
- One pair of binoculars.
- One portable musical instrument.
- One portable gramophone with 10 records.
- One portable sound recording apparatus.
- One portable wireless receiving set.
- One portable typewriter.
- One perambulator.
- One tent and other camping equipment.
- Sports equipment (one fishing outfit, one sporting firearms, with 50 cartridges, one non-powered bicycle, one canoe or kayak not exceeding 50 feet in length, one pair of skis, two tennis rackets, and other similar articles).

(b) The baggage of a tourist, other than the articles referred to at (a), is also exempt from duty if the Collector is satisfied that the tourist will re-export such baggage on his leaving the island or within a period of 6 months.

TRANS-SHIPMENT BAGGAGE

Passengers trans-shipping at Colombo or passing through Ceylon to South India may, by special application, claim exemption from Customs in respect of such part of their luggage as is not used in Ceylon. Packages on which such exemption is claimed must either remain at the Customs, on payment of a small daily charge, or be transported under Customs Bond between Colombo and Talaimannar, and passengers must themselves make the necessary arrangements for their shipment.

REFUNDS

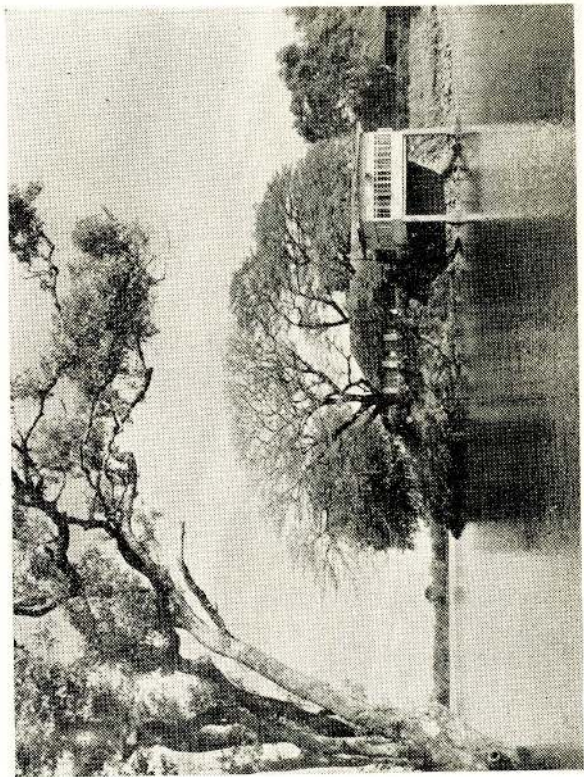
Visitors to Ceylon may obtain a refund of 7/8s of duty paid by them on easily identifiable articles imported for their personal use if they are re-exported within 12 months. A separate declaration should be made in respect of such articles which should be produced when imported and again for identification before re-exportation.

GIFT TEA

A tourist can take with him 2 pounds of gift tea duty free, if it is purchased at the Tea Propaganda Board Kiosk at the Passenger Terminal. A duty of 80 cents per lb. is levied on any quantity in excess.



VIEW FROM ELLA REST-HOUSE



POLONNARUWA RESTHOUSE



Ceylon Missions Abroad

AUSTRALIA

High Commission for Ceylon in Australia
35, Empire Circuit, Forest
Canberra A. C. T., Australia
Tel. Nos. 90121 & 90122
Telegrams—CEYLONCOM, Canberra

BELGIUM

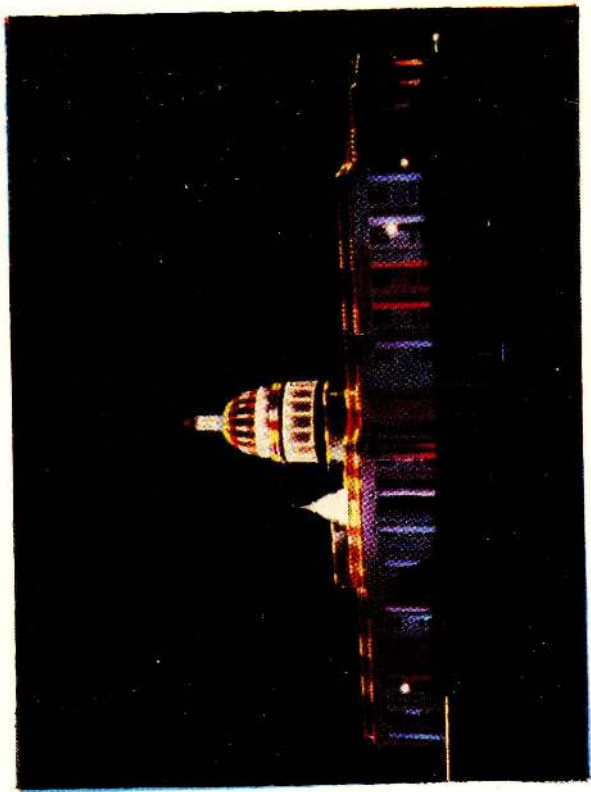
Resident in Bad Godesburg, Germany

BRAZIL

Embassy of Ceylon in Brazil
Rua Ministro Viveirosde, Castro
141, 1st Floor, Copacabana
Rio de Janeiro
Tel. No. 36 4295
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Rio de Janeiro

BURMA

Ceylon Embassy in Burma
34, Frazer Road, P. O. Box 1150
Rangoon, Burma
Tel. No. Auto 12066
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Rangoon



COLOMBO'S TOWN HALL ILLUMINATED

CANADA

High Commission for Ceylon in Canada
448, Daly Avenue, Ottawa 2, Ontario
Tel. No. CE-3-1305
Telegrams—CEYLONCOM, Ottawa

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

Embassy of Ceylon in the Peoples Republic of
CHINA
No. 3, Building, Chien Kuo Road, outside Chien
Kua Men
East City, Peking
Tel. Nos. 54631, 54632
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Peking

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Resident in Moscow, U.S.S.R.

FRANCE

Embassy of Ceylon in France
22, Rue Jasmin, Paris 16, France
Tel. BAG. 43-66
Telegrams—CEYLONMIN, Paris

GHANA

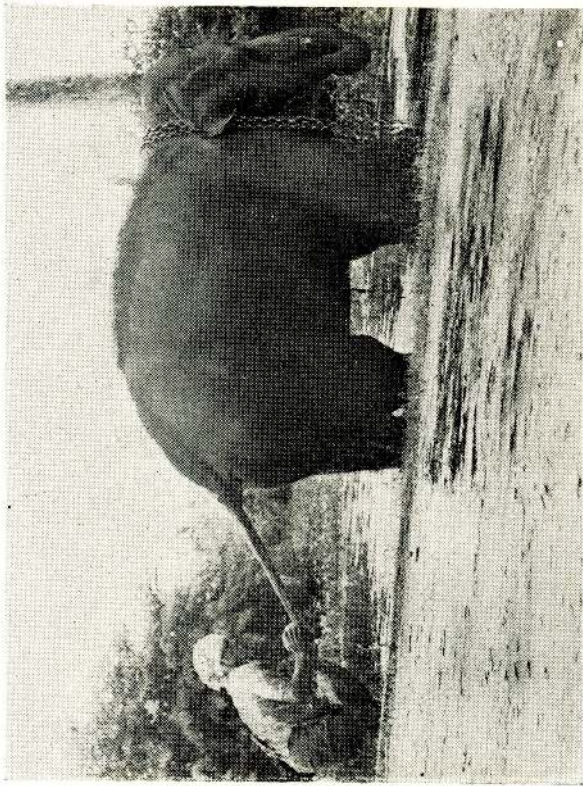
High Commission for Ceylon in Ghana
P. O. Box 0122, Christiansborg, Accna
Tel. CEYLONCOM
Tel. 65378

GERMANY, WEST

Embassy of Ceylon in West Germany
39, Mittelstrasse, Bad Godesberg
Bonn, West Germany
Tel. Nos. Bad Godesberg 76840
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Bad Godesberg,
W. Germany

ELEPHANTS BATHING AT KATUGASTOTA





AN ELEPHANTINE SCRUB-DOWN

INDIA

High Commission for Ceylon in India
224, Jor Bagh, Nursery, New Delhi, India
Tel. Nos. 618231 (3 lines)
Telegrams—CEYLONCOM, New Delhi

INDONESIA

Embassy of Ceylon in Indonesia
70, Djalan Diponegoro,
Djakarta, Indonesia
Tel. Djakarta 942 & 396
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Djakarta

IRAN

Resident in Karachi, Pakistan

IRAQ

Resident in Karachi, Pakistan

ITALY

Embassy of Ceylon in Italy
150 *via* Archimede
Rome, Italy
Tel. Nos. 802349, 402350
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Rome

JAPAN

Embassy of Ceylon in Japan
Kamakura Building, No. 7, Kamakura-Cho
Kanda, Chiyoda-ku. C. P. O. Box 1017
Tokyo, Japan
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Tokyo

LEBANON

Resident in Cairo, Egypt

MALAYA, THE FEDERATION OF

High Commission for Ceylon in the Federation
of Malaya

301-305, Third Floor, Kwang Tung
Association Building, 44, Puda Road, Kuala
Lumpur

Tel. No. 89151-2

Telegrams—CEYLONCOM, Kuala Lumpur

NEPAL

Resident in New Delhi, India

NETHERLANDS

Ceylon Legation in the Netherlands,
Benoordenhoutseweg 42

Tel. No. 249276

Telegrams—CEYLEG, The Hague

NEW ZEALAND

Resident in Canberra, Australia

PAKISTAN

High Commission for Ceylon in Pakistan
G. P. O. Box No. 3802, No. 14-L, Block 6
Karachi 4, Pakistan

Tel. Nos. 40290, 40890

Telegrams—CEYLONCOM, Karachi

PHILLIPINES

Resident in Tokyo, Japan

POLAND

Resident in Moscow, U. S. S. R.

ROUMANIA

Resident in Moscow, U. S. S. R.

THAILAND

Resident in Rangoon, Burma

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Embassy of Ceylon in the U. S. S. R.
Third Ulitsa, Meshanskaya, 24, Moscow
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Moscow

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

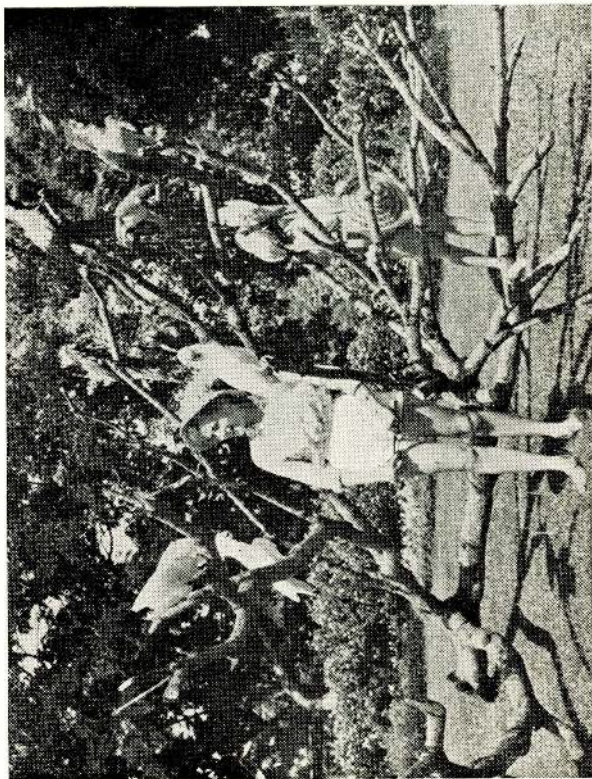
Embassy of Ceylon in the United Arab Republic
8, Sharia Yehia Ibrahim, Zamalek, Cairo
Tel. No. 804287
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Cairo

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND**

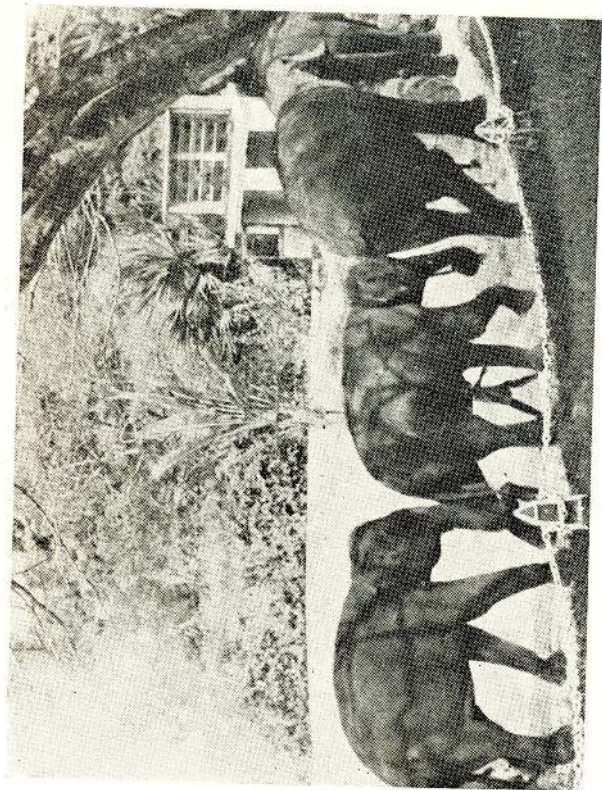
High Commission for Ceylon in the U. K.
13, Hyde Park Gardens
London W 2.
Tel. No. AMB 1841-45
Telegrams : CEYLONCOM, London

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Embassy of Ceylon in the U. S. A.
2148, Wyoming Avenue
N. W. Washington 8, D. C., U. S. A.
Tel. Nos. Hudson 3-4035
Telegrams—CEYLONEMB, Washington



MACAWS AT DEHIWELA ZOO



ELEPHANT CIRCUS, DEHIWELA ZOO

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

630, Third Avenue, 20th Floor
New York 17, U. S. A.
Tel. Yukon. 6-7040
Telegrams—CEYLONREP, New York

YUGOSLAVIA

Resident in Cairo, Egypt

Foreign Missions in Ceylon

AFGHANISTAN

Legation of the Royal Government of Afghanistan
Chowranghi Mahal, Bunder
Road Extension, Karachi 5, Pakistan
Tel. No. 40461

AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner for Australia in Ceylon,
3rd Floor, Gaffoor Buildings
P. O. Box No. 742, Colombo 1
Tel. Nos. 7295, 7296, 7173

AUSTRIA

Austrian Legation (Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary, resident in New Delhi)
37/48, Nyaya Marg, Diplomatic Enclave, New
Delhi
Tel. Nos. 35262, 35263

BELGIUM

Belgian Legation in Ceylon
19, Guildford Crescent, Colombo 7
Tel. No. 94521

BRAZIL

Ambassador for Brazil in Ceylon
(Resident in New Delhi)
8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi, India

BURMA

Burmese Legation in Ceylon
53, Rosmead Place
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 91964, 94077

CANADA

High Commissioner for Canada in Ceylon
6, Gregory's Road
P. O. Box 1006
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 91341, 91342

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China
191, Dharmapala Mawata
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 91159, 94890

CUBA

Embassy for Cuba
40, Raterdone Road
New Delhi, India

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Embassy of Czechoslovakia
47 and 47A, Horton Place
Colombo 7
Tel. No. 94766

DENMARK

Danish Legation (Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary, resident in New Delhi)
6, Golf Links Area
New Delhi, India

FINLAND

Legation of Finland
47A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi 2, India

FRANCE

Legation of France
2, Alfred Place
P. O. Box 880
Colombo 3
Tel. Nos. 5101, 4889, 78021

GERMANY

Embassy of Germany
16, Barnes Place
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 91314, 91361

GHANA

High Commissioner for Ghana in Ceylon
25/3, Horton Place
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 94345, 94342

GREECE

Embassy of Greece
Ashoka Hotel
New Delhi, India

HUNGARY

Embassy for Hungary
10, Pusa Road, Block 11
Northern Extension Area
New Delhi, India

INDIA

High Commissioner for India in Ceylon
Station Road, Kollupitiya
P. O. Box 882, Colombo 3
Tel. Nos. 2854, 5103, 5288

INDONESIA

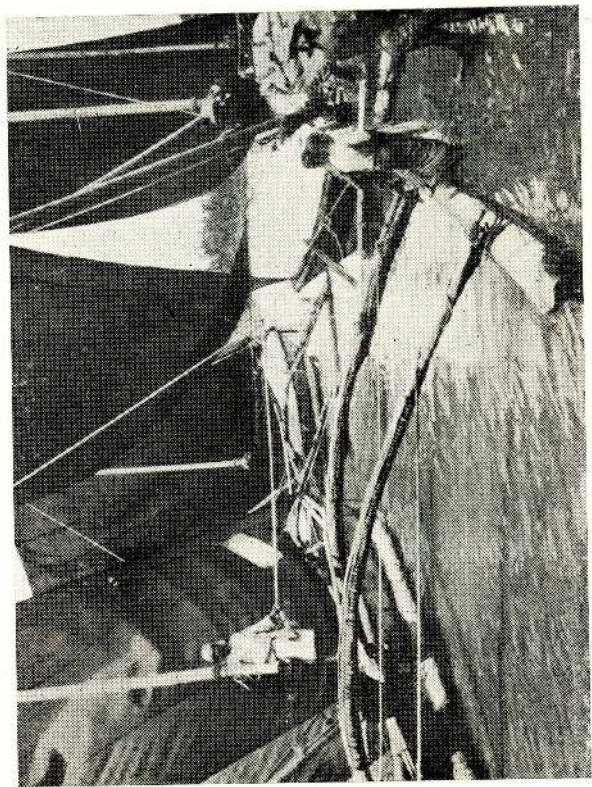
Legation of Indonesia
23, Alfred Place
Colombo 3
Tel. Nos. 78413, 78423

ISRAEL

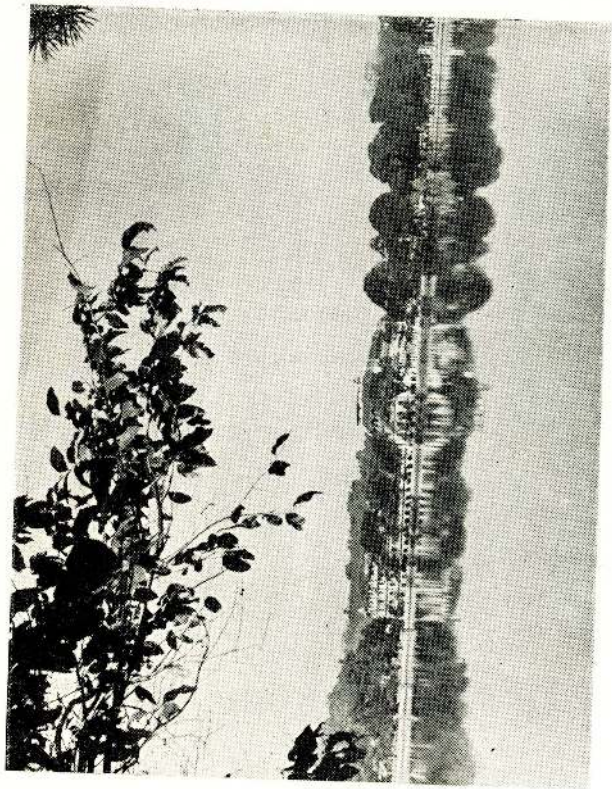
Legation of Israel
55, Rosmead Place
Colombo 7
Tel. No. 94816

ITALY

Embassy of Italy
27, Sir Ernest de Silva Mawata
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 94117, 94118



FISHERMEN AND BOATS



THE KANDY LAKE

JAPAN

Embassy of Japan
10, Ward Place
P. O. Box 822, Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 94237 (3 lines)

MALAYA

High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya
50, Kantaliya Marg. Charakpuri, New Delhi,
India

NETHERLANDS

Legation of the Netherlands
29, Gregory's Road
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 94261, 94262

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner for New Zealand
39, Golf Link Road
New Delhi, India

NORWAY

Norwegian Legation (Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary, resident in New Delhi)
21, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi, India

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner for Pakistan in Ceylon
17, Sir Ernest de Silva Mawata
P. O. Box 428, Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 91644, 91601, 91602

PHILIPPINES

Legation of Philippines
23, Havelock Road
Colombo 3
Tel. No. 8746

POLAND

Embassy of Poland
137, New Bullers Road
Colombo 4
Tel. No. 9267

PORTUGAL

Legation of Portugal in Ceylon
22, Maitland Crescent
Colombo 7
Tel. No. 94613

RUMANIA

Legation of the Peoples Republic of Rumania
48, Golf Links Road, New Delhi
Tel. No. 40145

SPAIN

Embassy of Spain
12A Prithviraj Road
New Delhi
Tel. No. 46081

SWEDEN

Legation of Sweden (Envoy Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary, resident in New Delhi)
Nyarga Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India

SWITZERLAND

Legation of Switzerland
7, Upper Chatham Street
Colombo 1
Tel. No. 79403, 79946

THAILAND

Legation of Thailand
69, Ward Place
Colombo 3
Tel. No. 94590

TURKEY

Embassy of Turkey
27, Jor Bagh
New Delhi

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Embassy of the United Arab Republic
165, Dharmapala Mawata
Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 94884, 94918

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner for the U. K. in Ceylon
7, Prince Street
Colombo 1
Tel. Nos. 5357, 5358, 5359, 3393, 7165

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Embassy of the U. S. A. in Ceylon
44, Galle Road, P. O. Box 106
Colombo 3
Tel. Nos. 6215, 6217, 6218, 6219

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
62, Sir Ernest de Silva Mawata
Colombo 7
Tel. No. 6885

YUGOSLAVIA
Embassy of Yugoslavia
18, Bullers Lane, Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 84075, 84076

Consulates

AUSTRIA
Austrian Consulate in Ceylon
20, Gregorys Road, Colombo 7
Tel. No. 9745

BOLIVIA
Bolivian Consulate in Ceylon
c/o Messrs. Darley Butler & Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box No. 40, Colombo 1
Tel. No. 4337

BRAZIL
Brazilian Vice-Consulate in Ceylon
143, Fife Road
Colombo 2
Tel. No. 84585

DENMARK
Consulate General for Denmark in Ceylon
Ground Floor, Prince Building
Prince St., Colombo 1
Tel. No. 5805

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Consulate General for the Dominican Republic
80, Barnes Place, Colombo 7
Tel. Nos. 94771, 7582

EL SALVADOR

Consulate for the Republic of El Salvador
26, Reclamation Road, Colombo 11
Tel. No. 78249

FINLAND

Consulate for Finland
c/o Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.
Queen St., Colombo 1
Tel. No. 78281

GREECE

Consulate for Greece
Negris Buildings
Tel. No. 3077

IRAQ

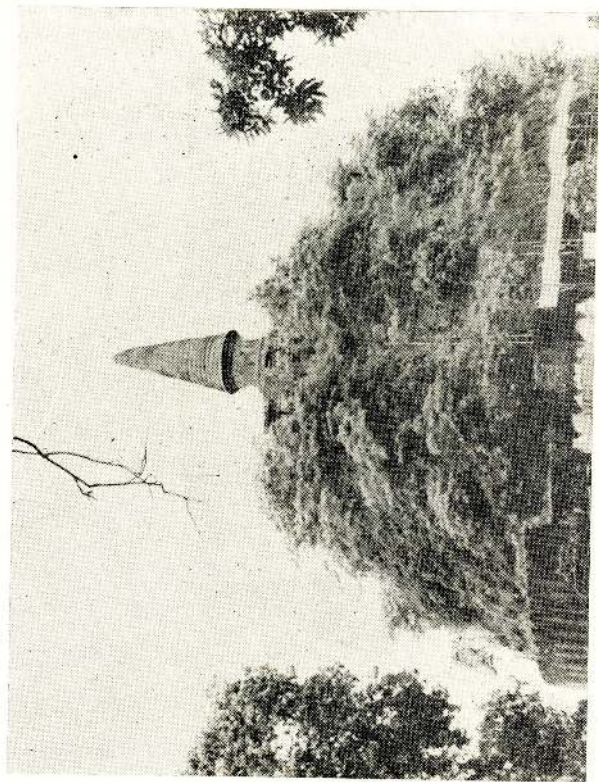
Consulate for Iraq
40, Church St., Colombo 1
Tel. Nos. 4723, 6518

LIBERIA

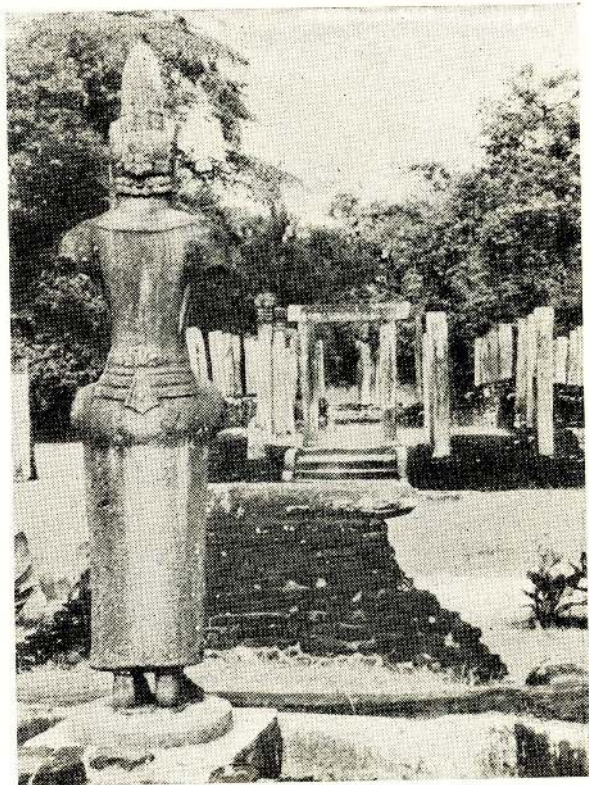
Consulate for Liberia in Ceylon
Negris Buildings,
110/1/3, York St.
Colombo 1
Tel. No. 6181

MALDIVE ISLANDS

Office of the Maldivian Government
25, Melbourne Avenue, Colombo 4



ANCIENT RUINE—ABHAYAGIRI DAGABA, ANURADHAPURA



RUINS AT POLONNARUWA

MEXICO

Consulate for Mexico
63 2/3, Chatham St.
Colombo 1
Tel. No. 3963

NORWAY

Consulate for Norway in Ceylon
c/o Messrs. Volkart Bros.
Hongkong Bank Building
Prince St., P. O. Box 164, Colombo 1
Tel. No. 78311

PANAMA

Consulate for Panama
c/o Firestone (Ceylon) Ltd.
61, Park St., Colombo 2
Tel. No. 4187

PERU

Consulate for Peru in Ceylon
c/o Messrs. Dlemege Forsyth & Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box 45, Colombo 1
Tel. No. 78231

SPAIN

Vice-Consulate for Spain in Ceylon
25, Layards Road
Colombo 5
Tel. No. 8098

SWEDEN

Consulate General for Sweden in Ceylon
19, York St., Colombo 1
Tel. No. 3636

TURKEY

Consulate for Turkey
c/o Messrs. Leechman & Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box 83, Colombo 1
Tel. No. 4331

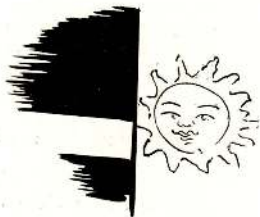
UNITED NATIONS

Representative of the U. N. Technical Assistance
Board
45, Alfred House Gardens
P. O. Box 1505, Colombo 3
Tel. No. 84631

COLOMBO PLAN

Director, Council for Technical Co-operation
in South and South East Asia
15, Alfred House Gardens
P. O. Box 596, Colombo 3
Tel. Nos. 81813, 81853

The United Nations Organisation, Food and Agricultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation Missions in Ceylon are situated in the same Secretariat at 45, Alfred House Gardens, Colombo 3.



Differences in Time

Ceylon standard time is 5 hours 20 minutes ahead of Greenwich. When it is 12 noon in Ceylon, it is—

4.44 p.m. in Sydney, Australia

4.00 p.m. in Tokyo, Japan

6.40 a.m. in London

1.14 a.m. in New York

10.00 p.m. (previous day) in San Francisco.

Currency in Ceylon

The following currency notes and coins are legal tender in Ceylon :—

NOTES

Rs. 1,000. Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

All these notes are legal tender for the payment of any amount. The Rs. 1,000 notes are for inter-Bank and Currency Board transactions only.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents—are legal tender for the payment of sums up to Rs. 5.

5 cents, 2 cents, 1 cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent—are legal tender for the payment of sums up to Re. 1.

The following is the equivalent of the Ceylon Rupee in the foreign currencies :—

Exchange Rates

The Rates of Exchange ruling on 26th November, 1960, with our trading countries are given below. Information has been furnished through the courtesy of the Chairman, Exchange Banks' Association, Colombo :

Exchange Table
Banks Selling Demand Draft Rate

Country	Unit of Coinage	Unit in Rupees	Rupee in Units
Australia	Pound 1 A £	=Rs. 10·71	Re. 1=0·0934 A £
Belgium	Franc 1 Franc	=Re. 0·09592	Re. 1=10·4252 Francs
Canada	Dollar 1 Dollar	=Rs. 4·865	Re. 1=0·20555 Dollar
Czechoslovakia	Crown 1 Crown	=Re. 0·67	Re. 1=1·4925 Crown
Denmark	Kroner 1 Kroner	=Re. 0·6918	Re. 1=1·4456 Kroners
Egypt*	Piastre 1 Piastre	=Re. 0·1378	Re. 1=7·2574 Piaster
France	Franc 1 Franc	=Re. 0·97163	Re. 1=1·0292 New Francs
Germany, East	Mark 1 Mark	Not quoted	Not quoted
Germany, West	Mark 1 Mark	=Rs. 1·1421	Re. 1=0·8756 Marks
Holland	Guilders 1 Guilder	=Rs. 1·2614	Re. 1=0·7928 Guilder
Hong Kong	Dollar 1 Dollar	=Re. 0·85	Re. 1=1·1765 Dollars
India	Ind. Rupee 1 Ind. Re.	=Re. 0·998438	Re. 1=1·0015643 Ind. Rs.
Indonesia*	Rupiah 1 Rupiah	=Re. 0·1072	Re. 1=9·3282 Rupiah

*Nominal.

Exchange Table—(contd.)

Banks Selling Demand Draft Rate

Country	Unit of Coinage	Unit in Rupees	Rupee in Units
Italy	Lira	1 Lira = Re. 0.007674	Re. 1 = 130.3043 Lira
Japan*	Yen	1 Yen = Re. 0.01327	Re. 1 = 75.3713 Yens
Mexico*	Peso	1 Peso = Re. 0.384	Re. 1 = 2.6043 Peso
Norway	Kroner	1 Kroner = Re. 0.6688	Re. 1 = 1.4957 Kroners
Pakistan	P. Rupee	1 P. Re. = Rs. 1.0015625	Re. 1 = 0.99844 Pak. Rupee
Philippines*	Peso	1 Peso = Rs. 2.3929	Re. 1 = 0.4179 Peso
Portugal*	Escudo	1 Escudo = Re. 0.1671	Re. 1 = 5.985 Escudo
South African Union	S. A. £	1 S. A. £ = Rs. 13.33	Re. 1 = 0.075 S. A. £
Spain†	Peseta	1 Peseta = Re. 0.0796	Re. 1 = 12.565 Peseta
Straits Settlement	Dollar	1 Dollar = Re. 1.5775	Re. 1 = 0.634 Dollar
Sweden	Kroner	1 Kroner = Re. 0.92115	Re. 1 = 1.0856 Kroner
Switzerland	Franc	1 Franc = Rs. 1.1065	Re. 1 = 0.90375 Francs
U. K.	Pound	1 Pound = Rs. 13.33	Re. 1 = 0.075 Pound
U. S. A.	Dollar	1 Dollar = Rs. 4.7535	Re. 1 = 0.2104 Dollar

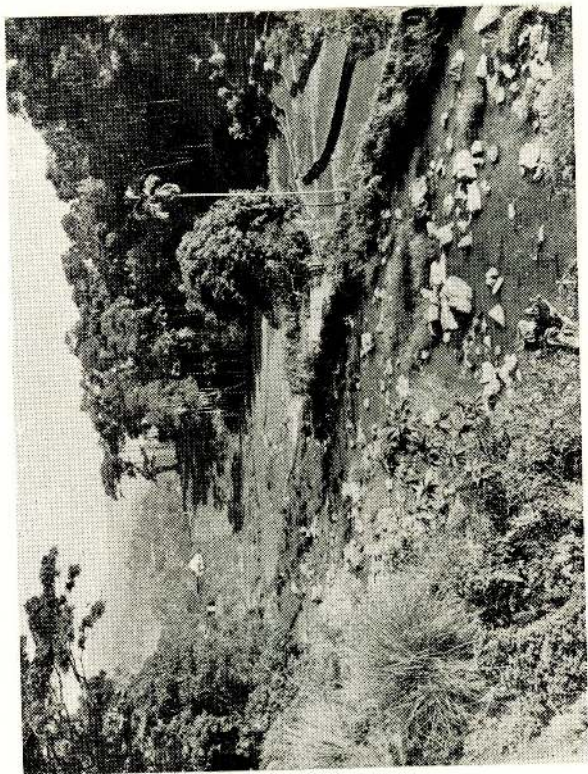
(Rates of Exchange ruling on 26th November, 1960).

* Nominal.

† Free Market.



DIYALUMA FALLS



COUNTRY SCIENCE

Exchange Banks in Ceylon

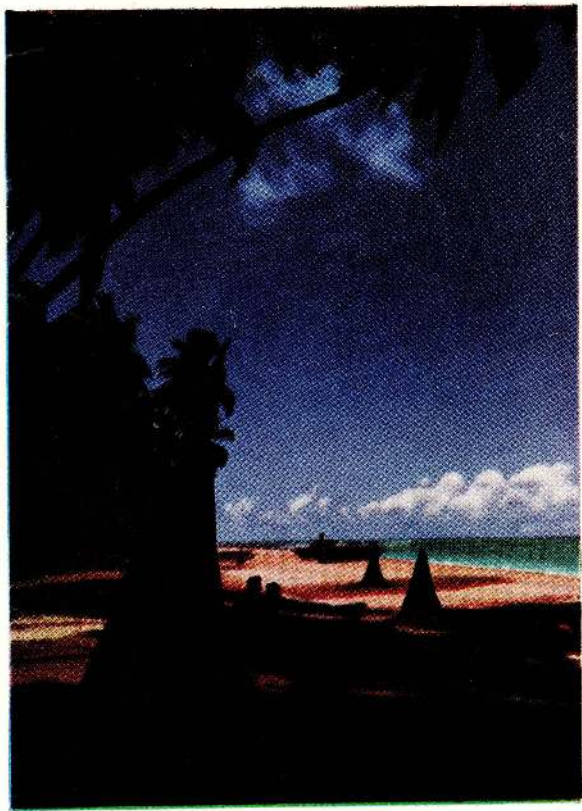
- CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON, York Street, Colombo.
- BANK OF CEYLON, 41, Bristol Street, Colombo 1. (Central Office). Branches at Badulla, Batticaloa, Chilaw, Galle, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kandy, Kurunegala, Negombo, Panadura, Trincomalee.
- BANK OF CEYLON (FOREIGN DEPARTMENT), G. O. H. Building, York Street, Colombo 1.
- PEOPLE'S BANK, Y. M. B. A. Building, Colombo 1.
- BANK OF CHETTINAD LTD., Sea Street, Pettah, Colombo.
- STATE BANK OF INDIA, 16, Prince Street, Colombo 1.
- NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., York Street, Fort. (Branches at Galle, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya).
- THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Queen Street, Colombo 1.
- THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Prince Street, Colombo 1. (Branch at Galle).
- THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Queen Street, Colombo 1. (Branches at Galle, Jaffna, Kandy).
- THE EASTERN BANK LTD., Main Street, Colombo 1.
- NATIONAL OVERSEAS AND GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD., Grindlays Branch 11, York Street, Colombo 1. (Branches at Kandy, Galle and Nuwara Eliya).
- HABIB BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD., Keyzer Street, Colombo.
- THE INDIAN BANK, LTD., Baillie Street, Colombo 1.
- THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, LTD., 139, Main Street, Colombo.
- THOS. COOK & SONS, Lloyds Building, Prince Street, Colombo 1.



A COUNTRY PERAHERA



STRUMMING A "HOME-MADE" VIOLIN—OF COCONUT SHELL



WELIGAMA BEACH



Tourist Introduction Cards

Tourist Introduction Cards are available to all tourists at the Ceylon Travel Centre, Marine Drive, Colombo 1. Holders of these Introduction Cards are entitled, in addition to concessions granted by the Ceylon Government Railway, to the amenities afforded under "Tourist Introduction Cards (Concessions)"

Concessions

RAILWAY

A Diesel-de-Luxe saloon can be arranged for parties of 15 or more, within 24 hours of application to the Commercial Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway, to any station on the C. G. R. except stations on the B. T. L. R. (Batticaloa-Trincomalee Light Railway) and Kelani Valley lines.



SIGIRIYA FRESCOES



WOOD CARVING—EMBEKKE DEVALE

It can accommodate a maximum of 35 passengers and the charges are as for a minimum of 15 1st class fares for a minimum distance of 50 miles for the single journey and $1\frac{1}{4}$ single fares for the return journey on week days and $1\frac{1}{2}$ on Sundays.

All passengers must hold 1st class tickets.

Other Concessions to Tourists are—

1st Class—at 2nd class fare.

2nd Class—Single journey at $\frac{3}{4}$ 2nd class fare.

Return at $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2nd class fare.

Servants accompanying tourists can be booked in 3rd class at $\frac{3}{4}$ fare for the single journey and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fare for the double journey.

Sleeping Berths—Both 1st and 2nd class are allowed at the concessionary rates of Rs. 5 per 1st class berth and Rs. 2.50 for a 2nd class berth.

Special season tickets for travel anywhere in the Railway System. Valid for 14 days.

	<i>Rs.</i>
First Class	150
Second Class	100

GOLF

Royal Colombo Golf Club, Bullers Road, Colombo—
Temporary membership at the following rates :—

	<i>Gentlemen</i>	<i>Ladies</i>
One week	20	10
Two weeks	30	15
One month	50	25

Golf clubs are available for hire at Re. 1-50 per bag. Full facilities cannot be guaranteed on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

CRICKET

(a) *Moor's Sports Club, Braybrooke Place*—Free temporary membership.

(b) *Sinhalese Sports Club, Maitland Place*—Honorary membership.

3. FISHING

(a) *Ceylon Fishing Club, Nuwara Eliya*—All assistance possible to tourists. Rates are as follows :—

Daily licence	Rs. 15 plus Rs. 5 (fishing subscription)
Weekly licence	Rs. 60
Monthly licence	Rs. 120.

4. CINEMAS

	<i>Distance from Fort</i>	<i>Tel. Nos.</i>
Regal Theatre, Parsons Road, Fort, Colombo	400 yards	3936
New Olympia, Darley Road, Maradana	1½ miles	3408
Majestic Theatre, Bambalapitiya	3 miles	81759
Savoy, Galle Road, Wellawatte	4 miles	8621
Liberty, Turret Road, Kollupitiya	2 miles	3548



DRAPING THE SAREE



A MOST FEMININE DRESS, THE SAREE

SWIMMING POOLS

Galle Face Hotel, Colombo.—for residents.

Colombo Swimming Club, Colombo 3—for members.

Sinhalese Sports Club, Colombo 7.—open to tourists.
holding Tourist Introduction Cards on payment of a
small fee.

Shopping Hours

The business hours for shops in Colombo vary. They are generally open between 8·30 a.m. and 6·00 p.m. on week days and some of them remain open till 8·00 p.m. on days when passenger vessels are in the port. Saturday is an early closing day, and closing time varies from 1 to 3 p.m. All shops close on Sundays, but certain jewellery, curio and silk shops are open for business on boat days.

Office Hours

Government office hours are from 9·00 a.m. to 4·30 p.m. Mercantile offices in Ceylon usually keep the same hours, but a few open at 8·30 a.m. and close at 4·00 p.m.* Banks are open for business between 10·00 a.m. and 2·00 p.m. on week days and from 9·30 a.m. to 11·30 a.m. on Saturdays. Sunday is a non-working day.

*(On Saturdays all offices close at 1·00 p.m.)

Letter and Telegraphic Services

<i>Letters—Surface Mail</i>	<i>1st oz.</i>	<i>Every additional oz. or part thereof</i>	<i>Post Cards</i>
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Inland	10	10	03
Indian and Pakistan	25	20	10
Commonwealth Countries	25	20	20
Other Foreign Countries	35	25	25

LETTERS—AIR MAIL & CABLES

Cable and Air Mail letter rates vary according to the country and its distance from Ceylon, and information may be obtained from any Post Office in the Island. Aerogramme forms, bearing printed postage impressions to the value of 30 cents and 50 cents are on sale at all Post Offices.

For all postal transactions—General Post Office, Queen's Street, Colombo 1.

For Telegraphs and Cables—Central Telegraph Office, Lower Chatham Street, Colombo 1.



PRIZE CATCH



ARMCHAIR TOUR OF CEYLON

The Automobile Association of Ceylon

A cordial welcome is extended to overseas motorists by the A. A. C. and the full benefits of membership are extended to them on special terms. The Association's representative will meet ships and aircraft and attend to all Customs formalities, temporary licence, temporary registration, insurance, &c. All formalities connected with the import of vehicles are carried out by the Association's Port Officer, who will give every assistance to members and visitors bringing in cars, and have them passed through the Customs.

The principal service provided by the A. A. C. is the road patrol service. Patrols are situated at telephone boxes at key-points. Members may contact them by telephone or by a message. Minor repairs and adjustments can be made by the Association's patrols who are all experienced mechanics. Patrols are mounted on road service motor cycles with repair outfits. Service covering the complete main road system of Ceylon is available to all members and visitors.

Free legal advice is also one of the facilities afforded to members of the A. A. C. for offences against the Motor Traffic Act.

Trunk Roads in Ceylon

<i>Route No.</i>	<i>Name of Road</i>
A. 1	Colombo-Kandy Road
A. 2	Colombo-Galle-Hambantota-Wellawaya Road
A. 3	Colombo-Puttalam Road
A. 4	Colombo-Ratnapura-Wellawaya-Batticaloa Road
A. 5	Peradeniya-Badulla-Chenkaladi Road
A. 6	Ambepussa-Kurunegala-Trincomalee Road
A. 7	Avissawella-Hatton-Nuwara Eliya Road
A. 8	Panadura-Nambapana-Ratnapura Road
A. 9	Kandy-Jaffna Road
A. 10	Katugastota-Kurunegala-Puttalam Road
A. 11	Maradankadawela-Habarana-Valaichchenai
A. 12	Puttalam-Trincomalee Road
A. 13	Galkulama-Anuradhapura Road
A. 14	Medawachchiya-Talaimannar Road
A. 15	Batticaloa-Trincomalee Road
A. 16	Haldummulla-Dikwella Road
A. 17	Galle-Deniyaya-Madampe Road
A. 18	Pelmadulla-Madampe-Nonagama Road
A. 19	Jaffna-Kankesanturai Road
A. 20	Anuradhapura-Rambewa Road



Overseas Visitors' Cars

A visitor to Ceylon bringing in his own motor vehicle can, once he becomes a member of the Automobile Association of Ceylon by the payment of the sum of Rs. 20 on landing, be supplied with special visitors' licences, car and driving, enabling him to drive anywhere in Ceylon. All possible assistance will be given to the tourist by the Automobile Association of Ceylon.

SELF-DRIVE SERVICES

“Drive yourself” services are available in Colombo. Rates are approximately Rs. 35 per day for a distance of 100 miles. For full details write to the Ceylon Government Tourist Bureau, Colombo.

Hotels

Good hotel accommodation is available in the leading hotels of Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Bandarawela, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura and Galle. Daily rates, inclusive of food, at first class hotels, vary between

Rs. 50 and Rs. 105 for a single room with private bath, and between Rs. 75 and Rs. 130 for a double room with private bath.

Those recommended at the various places are :—

COLOMBO

1. *Galle Face Hotel*—situated by the sea with a mile long green in front of it and a promenade running the entire length.

2. *Grand Oriental Hotel*—a large modern hotel opposite the old passenger jetty, situated in the heart of the commercial and shopping area.

3. *Mount Lavinia Hotel*—situated on a headland overlooking the Bay, 8 miles from Colombo. Splendid sea bathing and surfing available.

There are several other hotels (2nd class) like the Bristol, Dominion, Metropole &c. in the Fort area.

KANDY

1. *Queen's Hotel*—overlooking Kandy's beautiful lake and within 3 minutes walk of the famous Temple of the Tooth.

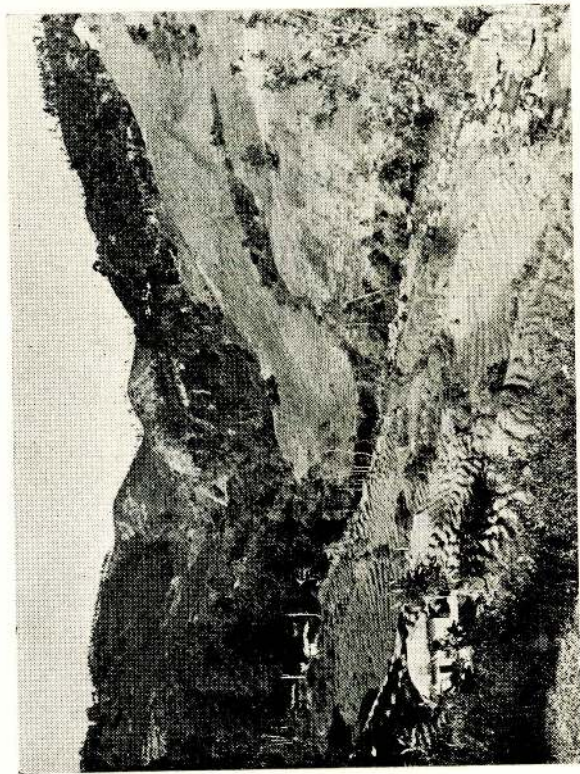
There is the Chalet guesthouse, also overlooking the lake and within 5 minutes drive from the city, and the Peak View Motel, 2 miles away ideally situated on the side of a hill with a panoramic view.

NUWARA ELIYA

Grand Hotel—large modern hotel built on the lines of an Elizabethan manor house, comfortably situated near the Nuwara Eliya tennis courts and golf links. 5 minutes walk into town.



RIVER SCENE



IN THE HILL COUNTRY

Grosvenor Hotel—situated opposite the famous race course and near the golf links.

St. Andrew's Hotel—commands a lovely view of the country and conveniently near the city.

BANDARAWELA

1. *Bandarawela Hotel*—large up-to-date hotel in the heart of the city.

2. *Grand Hotel*—well equipped hotel, 5 minutes drive from the city. Commands a magnificent view of the city and the surrounding hills.

HATTON

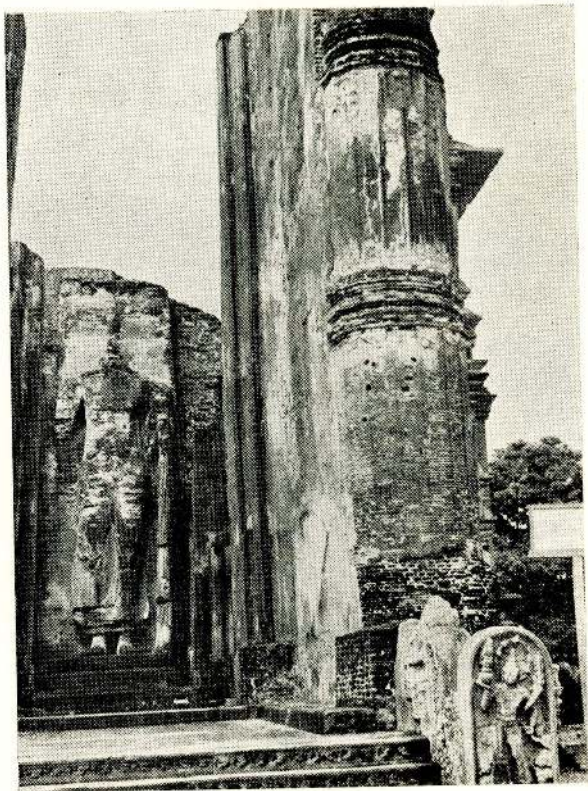
Peak Hotel—in the heart of the town and just behind the railway station. Named after the holy Sripada or Adam's Peak which can be seen from here.

TRINCOMALEE

Welcombe Hotel—a large hotel with all modern conveniences, overlooking the famous inner harbour.

GALLE

New Oriental Hotel—situated in the heart of the town overlooking the bay.



LANKATILAKA VIHARA, POLONNARUWA



PILGRIMS AT KELANIYA TEMPLE, ON FULL MOON DAY



Resthouses

There is a net-work of Government inns, called resthouses which cover most points of tourist interest all over the island. The cost per day for food and lodging per person is about Rs. 20, while occupation alone costs about Rs. 5. There are over 100 such resthouses situated in picturesque settings, lending an air of enchantment to the antiquated buildings which, though equipped according to modern standards of comfort, date back to the days when the Dutch held sway over the island. The large roomy open verandahs which surround the living rooms of these buildings and the low roofs are an unmistakable indication of their origin.

Some of the pleasanter resthouses are detailed below. The figures against each name indicates the distance by road from Colombo.

IN THE HILLS

- Horton Plains (145)**—7,000 ft. Highest tableland in Ceylon. Beautiful scenery, trout and carp fishing.
- Peradeniya (68)**—1,500 ft. opposite the world famous Botanical Gardens, near Ceylon's new University.
- Pussellawa (92)**—2,000 ft. A pleasant stopping place enroute to Nuwara Eliya from Kandy. Tea country, enchanting scenery.

Ella (126)—Beautifully situated, overlooking a gorge and jungle covered plains 3,000 ft. below. View extends for over 60 miles down to the southern coast.

Rakwana (84)—1,200 ft. Pleasant climate. On a scenic road with hairpin bends connecting Ratnapura to Galle *via* Deniyaya.

Deniyaya (140)—1,200 ft. Quiet cool spot easily accessible from Galle on the south coast.

ON THE COAST

Negombo (23)—Good up-to-date resthouse, well situated by the sea. Broad beach ideal for sun bathing and swimming. Sea food a specialty.

Bentota (37)—Situated at the estuary of the Bentota river. Broad shady beach, good bathing.

Ambalangoda (53)—Safe bathing and paddling pool.

Hikkaduwa (62)—Good resthouse with all modern conveniences. Ideal place for a quiet holiday. Deep sea fishing, bathing, surfing available. Coral reefs can be seen from glass botommed boat.

Weligama (90)—Situated in one of the prettiest bays in Ceylon. Safe bathing.

Matara (100)—Situated by the sea. Interesting Dutch Tower and Fort.

Tangalle (125)—Charming old world fishing bay.

Hambantota (148)—Situated on a small hill, commands a magnificent view of the bay. Good dry climate. Bathing and wild life.

Arugam Bay (196)—On the East coast. Broad beach bathing and lazing. Shooting and wild life study.

Batticaloa (238)—East coast. Old Dutch Fort. In the lagoon may be heard the famous singing fish.

Kalkudah (240)—East coast. Bathing and fishing in pretty bay. Quiet and peaceful.

Elephant Pass (215)—An old Dutch Fort converted into a resthouse situated on the narrow neck of land connecting the Jaffna peninsula to the rest of the island.

Kankasanturai (262)—At the northern extremity of the Jaffna Peninsula, facing the Bay of Bengal. Dry salubrious air.

NEAR TANKS OR IN THE JUNGLE

Polonnaruwa (134)—Magnificently situated on the bund of the Parakrama Samudra. Ancient ruins in the vicinity. Bird and wild life in plenty. Centre of irrigation, animal husbandry and colonization schemes. 1st class resthouse.

Sigiriya (103)—In the jungle, near the famous Rock Fortress. Excellent resthouse with all modern facilities.

Habarana (107)—In the jungle. Plenty of shooting. Resthouse situated conveniently at an important road junction.

Horawapotana (149)—On the bund of an exquisite little village tank on the road from Anuradhapura to Trincomalee. Jungle area.

Kantalai (136)—On the bund of a tank. Good shooting. Hot wells near by.

Tissamaharama (169)—Gateway to Yala National Park. Situated on the bund of a tank. Bird life on an islet of this tank can be viewed from the resthouse. Special cuisine of jungle fare. 11 miles away is the Kataragama shrine.

BY STREAMS

Belihuloya (92)—Situated by a stream with its own natural swimming pool. Quiet and refreshing countryside.

Kitulgala (55)—On the bank of the Kelani Ganga. Bathing and fishing. Beautiful surroundings.

Weeragamtota (116)—On the bank of the Mahaweli Ganga. Big irrigation scheme near by. Famous Mahiyangana Temple on the bank of the river. Veddah country on the other side.

Tips and Gratuities

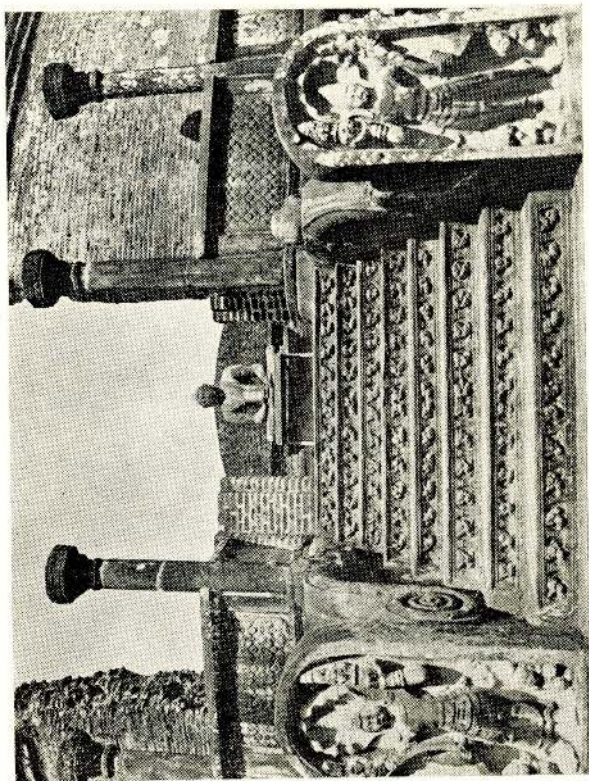
The practice of tipping is not obligatory. It is considered as remuneration for personal services rendered by room boys, waiters, porters and such.

Clothing

Ceylon, being a tropical country, with a warm tropical climate in the coast and plains, the most suitable clothing would be light, cottons and soft linens. In the hills, where it is cooler, warm clothing is often necessary. In the large hotels, evening dress or lounge is worn for dinner. All materials for clothing can be purchased in the shops in Colombo.



ANCIENT STONE PILLARS



VATADAGE, POLONNARUWA

Filmshooting in Ceylon

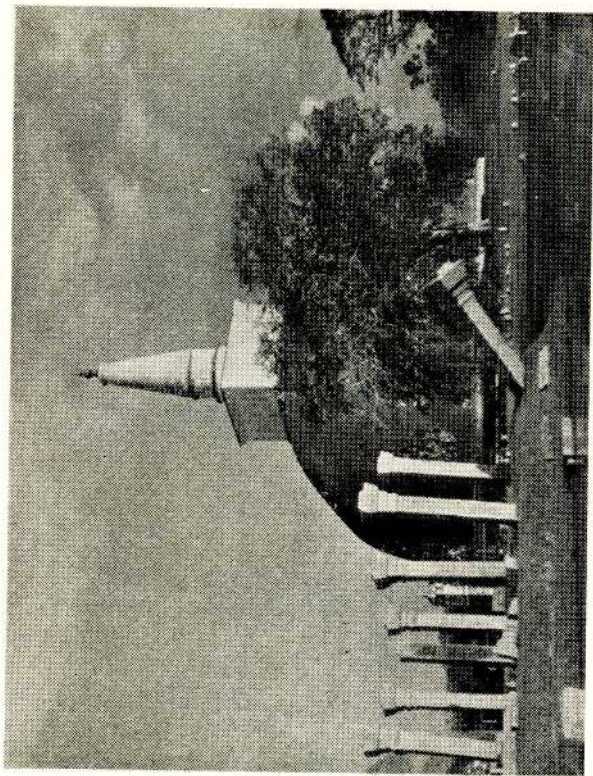
Photographers and cine-camera experts have pronounced Ceylon's scenery the most photogenic in the world. Ample proof of this is that within the last few years many films have been shot in Ceylon by world-famous producers. An important factor in selecting Ceylon for film locations is the low cost of labour and the certainty of good weather during most of the year. The following films were shot in Ceylon.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Producer</i>	<i>Stars</i>
OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS	Carol Reed	Trevor Howard, Kerima
THE BEACHCOMBER	Arthur Rank	Robert Newton, Glynis Johns, Donald Sinden
PLANTER'S WIFE	Arthur Rank	Claudette Colbert, Jack Hawkins
ELEPHANT WALK	Paramount	Peter Finch, Elizabeth Taylor, Dana Andrews
THE PURPLE PLAIN	Arthur Rank	Gregory Peck, Win Min Than
THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KWAI	Horizon Pictures G. B. Ltd.	William Holden, Alec Guinness, Jack Hawkins,
(Selected as the best British picture for 1957)		Sessue Hayakawa, Ann Sears

Weather

The year can be divided roughly into four seasons, as follows :—

- (i) the south-west monsoon period, May to September, when most of the rain is confined to the South-west quarter of the Island ;
- (ii) the inter-monsoon period, following the south-west monsoon, October and November ;
- (iii) the north-east monsoon period, December to February, when rainfall is limited to the northern and eastern parts of the Island, with thunder showers in the evenings over the Western and Southern sectors ; and
- (iv) the inter-monsoon period, following the north-east monsoon, March and April.



A VIEW OF THE RUANWELISEYA DAGOBA, ANURADHAPURA



SLEEPING BUDDHA—GAL VIHARA, POLONNARUWA

National and Religious Festivals in Ceylon

Duruthu Perahera—A colourful procession at the Kelaniya Temple, is celebrated in January in commemoration of the Buddha's first visit to Lanka.

Sinhalese and Tamil New Year—April 14th.

Vesak Festival—Celebrated on the Full Moon day of the month of May in honour of the triple events of the Birth, the Enlightenment and the "Pari-nibbana" (passing away) of the Buddha. Island-wide.

Poson Festival—Celebrated on the Full Moon day of the month of June in commemoration of the visit of the Arahat Mahinda and the introduction of Buddhism to Ceylon. Island-wide.

Esala Perahera—held in Kandy and other towns in July-August. The Perahera or procession held at the Dalada Maligawa (Temple of the Tooth), Kandy, is surpassed by none in its lavish grandeur and magnificence and has already been photographed by the "Life" and "Time" Magazines. Formerly celebrated in honour of certain Indian deities, it was incorporated with Buddhist worship in the year 1775 A.D.

Unduwap Full Moon Day (Sanghamitta Day)—Celebrated in December to commemorate the arrival of Mahinda's sister, Sanghamitta, bearing a sapling of the Sacred Bo-tree to Ceylon. Island-wide.

Dondra Festival—Perahera and famous fair are held annually at this Ceylon's southernmost point.

Thai Pongal (January 14th)—A day devoted by Hindus to worshipping the Sun-God.



SIGIRIYA FRESCO

Adi New Moon (July)—devoted to bathing in the sacred rivers and pilgrimage.

Vel Festival (July/August)—devoted to the worship of the Lord Subramania. Elaborate procession in Colombo.

Saraswathy Pooja (October)—celebrated in honour of Saraswathy, the Hindu Goddess of Learning.

Deepawali Festival (November)—when Hindu homes and temples are illuminated with innumerable oil lamps.

Prophet Mohammed's Birthday (Milad-I-Shariff)—celebrated with festivity.

Ramazan (Moslem month of abstinence.)—March-April.

Hadj (July)—Festival in commemoration of the sacrifice made by Abraham. It also marks the beginning of a season of pilgrimage.

Kataragama Festival—Held in honour of Skanda, God of War, in August. Great centre of pilgrimage to both Buddhists and Hindus. Fire walking can be seen here.*

Christmas Day, Easter Sunday and Ascension Day are the principal Christian Festivals and are observed in Ceylon as they are in other parts of the world.

* Fire-walking can also be witnessed during August at Udappu, a village 12 miles north of Chilaw.



Traditional Dancing

The ceremonial dances of Ceylon draw their inspiration from local mythology and can be classified into two categories : Kandyan Dancing and Devi (or Bali) Dancing.

Kandyan Dancing is one of the most ancient art forms in existence anywhere in the world today. It is one of the most complex in its technique and symbolism, and still remains one of the purest forms of national expression in Ceylon, despite a century and a half of foreign contact and domination. It is a people's art. Its movements are graceful and sinuous and appeal to the aesthetic sense of exponents of traditional dancing the world over. No perahera or festival in Ceylon is complete without a team of Kandyan dancers and their accompanists, the drummers, whose part in this form of dancing is vital.

For Devil, or Bali dances, masks are used. These masks are varied and many, ranging from those depicting kings to those depicting demons, and the whole ceremony combines the barbaric and grotesque

with tradition and simple-minded faith in the supernatural, which is one of the characteristics of the Ceylonese villager.

At Ambalangoda, 52 miles south of Colombo, there is still in existence a special form of Mask Dancing, to film which details can be obtained from the Resthouse Keeper at Ambalangoda.

Some schools accept pupils for short courses of traditional Kandyan dances.

Health Services

The Government has provided hospitals, dispensaries and health services at State expense. Ordinary outdoor treatment is free in the Out-Patients' Departments of all hospitals and dispensaries, which are widely scattered throughout the Island. Telephonic communication is available to most hospitals.

Acreages Under Cultivation

The acreages under cultivation of some of Ceylon's chief crops are as follows :—

	<i>Acres</i>
Tea	572,008
Rubber	657,427
Coconut	1,070,942
Paddy	1,048,228
Cocoa	50,000





SHRIMPS FRESH FROM THE SEA



Beaches of Ceylon

Few beaches in the world can rival those of Ceylon—broad, golden and palm-fringed, stretching along a coastline of a little under a thousand miles. “Take me back”, sighed an Italian tourist “to the Island of Ceylon. The entire coast is rimmed with sugar-sand beaches, palms and thatched-roofed fishing villages set amid a tangle of orchids, hibiscus and fragrant frangipanni.”

Mount Lavinia, eight miles from Colombo's Fort, is easily Ceylon's most popular and fashionable seaside resort. On a Sunday morning it presents a scene of great animation with hundreds of bathers of all ages enjoying the pleasures of the sea. Then there is Bentota, 38 miles south of Colombo, and noted for its oysters and its Resthouse (tourist inn) which adjoins the beach. Uswettekeiyawa, popularly known as “U. K. ”, five miles north of Colombo, and Negombo, 23 miles from Colombo in the same direction are also easy of access and have some excellent bathing spots, (However in both these places it is not safe to wander about without a guide who knows the locality thoroughly.)

A veritable chain of these resorts encircles the Island from West southwards to the East Coast. Cloisenberg, Weligama with its broad golden beaches and safe bathing Hambantota, Arugam Bay, most peaceful of all resorts, and Pasekudah haunting in its loveliness especially by moonlight.

The beaches of Ceylon's East Coast are probably unique : you can walk for miles along them without meeting a soul. In most places the sea is as calm as a lake. An atmosphere of peace steals over you irresistibly, and the secluded coves and creeks and inlets that recede from the coast heighten it.

Mountains, Waterfalls, Tanks and Rivers



MOUNTAINS

The heights of some of the highest mountains in Ceylon are as follows :—

Pidurutalagala	8,291 ft.
Kirigalpotta (cupola)	7,856 ft.
Totupolakanda	7,741 ft.
Kudahagala	7,610 ft.
Adam's Peak	7,360 ft.
Kikilimana	7,342 ft.
Laxapana	4,623 ft.
Ella Rock	4,420 ft.
Ramboda	4,409 ft.
Allagalla	3,390 ft.
Ginigathena	2,491 ft.
Sigiri Rock	1,193 ft.
Dambulla Rock	1,146 ft.
Kurunegala Rock	1,100 ft.
Mihintalekanda	1,014 ft.

WATERFALLS

One of the most picturesque sights when touring the hill-country of Ceylon is that of sparkling water cascading down from precipitous heights. Ceylon's waterfalls appear at intervals within the limited area of her mountain ranges. Diyaluma covers a fall of 570 feet and is said to be the sixth highest in the world. It is easily seen from the Koslanda-Wellawaya Road which passes within a few yards of its base.

Other waterfalls well-known for their striking beauty are—Dunhinda (Badulla) (190 ft.), Laxapana, Hatton (the source of power for Ceylon's Hydro-Electric Scheme) (377 ft.), Ramboda (Ramboda) (329 ft.), Elgin (Hatton Plateau) (184 ft.), St. Clair (Talawakelle), Devon (Talawakelle) (281 ft.), Bridal (Talawakelle—named after its likeness to a trailing bridal veil), and Kirindi Ela Falls (375 ft.).

TANKS

To irrigate the once populous, but arid, North-Central Province of Ceylon, the ancient Sinhalese Kings constructed immense tanks, or artificial lakes. Built with out the aid of the delicate precision instruments that are now used, these tanks are feats of engineering that evoke admiration even in the present day. The largest is Iranaimadu in the Northern Province, whilst the most beautiful is undoubtedly Kalawewa, famed from ancient times for the beauty of the maidens who dwell in its neighbourhood. Writes Sir Emerson Tennent in his *History of Ceylon* : "The stupendous remains of reservoirs are the proudest monuments which remain of the former glories of Ceylon. No similar constructions performed by any race, whether ancient or modern, exceed in colossal magnitude the stupendous tanks of Ceylon."



LEARNING THE KANDYAN DANCE



LOTUS POND, POLONNARUWA

The following is a list of well-known tanks in Ceylon and their acreages :—

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Giant's Tank	Mannar	Northern	4,547
Iranaimadu	Vavuniya	Northern	6,400
Kantalai Tank	Trincomalee	Eastern	3,263
Tissawewa	Hambantota	Southern	576
Kalawewa	Anuradhapura	North Central	6,380
Minneriya	Polonnaruwa	North Central	6,300
Parakrama Samudara	Polonnaruwa	North Central	6,000
*Galoya Senanayake Samudra	Batticaloa	Eastern	245,760

*(This is the dam of the recently completed Gal Oya Irrigation Scheme.)

RIVERS AND WATERWAYS

The important rivers in Ceylon are :

	<i>miles</i>		<i>miles</i>
Mahaveli Ganga	206	Menik Ganga	81
Aruvi-arū	104	Maha Oya	78
Kala Oya	97	Kirindi Oya	73
Yan Oya	94	Kalu Ganga	70
Kelani Ganga	90	Gin Ganga	70
Deduru Oya	87	Kumbukkan-arū	70
Maduru Oya	86	Mi Oya	67
Walawe Ganga	83	Gal Oya	62



Zoological Gardens

Very few Zoos in the world can compare with that of Colombo. Situated seven miles away from the heart of the City of Colombo, its natural location has been praised by all as being the ideal surroundings for such a project. In addition to possessing a large collection of birds, beasts, reptiles and fish, both local and alien to this country, its picturesque appearance is enhanced by well laid-out lawns and herbaceous borders. Here one can see the Zoo's most popular exhibits—the big cats, represented by lions, tigers, leopards, black panthers, jaguars, pumas and hunting cheetahs, the kangaroo, native to Australia, zebras, giraffes and a comprehensive representation of the world's exotic birds. The highlight of any visit to the Zoo is the circus performances of the elephants at 5 p.m. daily.



Minerals and Gems

The chief mineral industry of the Island is the mining of graphite (plumbago). Ceylon's graphite deposits are the most productive of their kind in the world and Ceylon has been the world's principal source of graphite for several decades. Among the other minerals found here are mica and the rare earth minerals—cerium, tantalum, thorium and certain minerals belonging to the uranium group. Iron ore, ilmenite, monazite, zircon and kaolin also exist in very large deposits.

GEMS

Ceylon has been famous for her gems and semi-precious stones since early historic times, and these delicately coloured varieties are from the minerals corandum, chrysoberyl, beryl, topaz, spinel, tourmaline, zircon, garnet, &c. In no other part of the world are so many minerals of the gem variety concentrated in such a small area of mountainous country and in such profusion as to have permitted a vigorous and

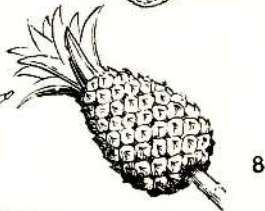
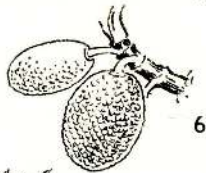
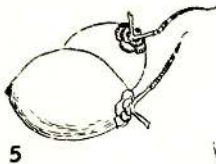
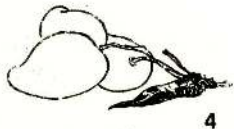
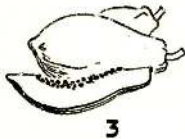
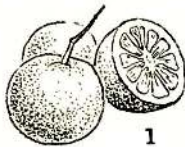
thriving gem mining and cutting industry to carry on for centuries without any signs of apparent exhaustion of the field. The gemming area of Ceylon is a well-defined ellipse of territory comprising a number of parallel hill ranges supported by longitudinal valleys within the Province of Sabaragamuwa. Within this area are found 95 per cent. of the chief gemming fields of Ceylon.

Here is found the radiant sapphire with its heart of blue flame; the exquisite six-rayed star sapphire the ruby ranging from light pink to brilliant and sought-after pigeon's blood colour; the strange, mysterious alexandrite, dark green by day and red under artificial light; the green cat's eye; and a thousand other rare and beautiful varieties.

Information on gemming in this district can be obtained from the Resthouse Keeper at Ratnapura.

Thousands are engaged in cutting and polishing the gems. This industry is largely in the hands of Ceylon Moors and the art is generally passed from father to son. It is possible for a visitor to see gem cutting and polishing in one of the Colombo workshops.

FRUITS

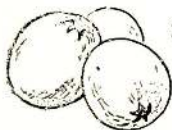


- (1) Oranges, (2) Sour-sop, (3) Papaw, (4) Mangoes, (5) King coconut, (6) Bread fruit, (7) Jak, (8) Pine apple.

FRUITS



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

- (1) Mangosteens, (2) Home-apple (3) Woodapple, (4) Bullock's Heart, (5) Cashew-nut, (6) Rambuttans, (7) Plantains, (8) Pomegranates.



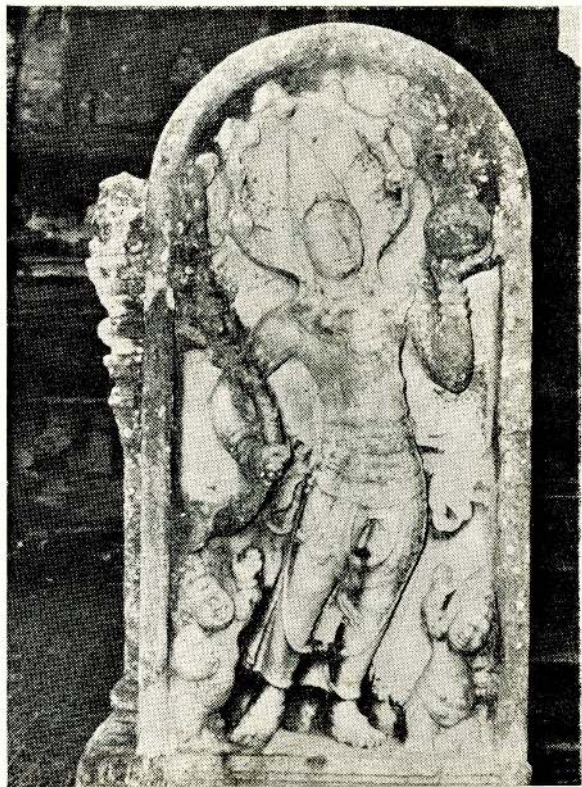
Botanic Gardens

There are three Botanic Gardens in Ceylon, in three different climatic zones, which enjoy the benefit of both monsoons.

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya dates as far back as 1371 A.D. when King Wickrama Bahu III ascended the throne and kept court at Peradeniya. It has a world-wide reputation as being the best of its kind in the East and is situated 68 miles from Colombo on the road to Kandy, at an elevation of 1,550 ft. This is a mid-country garden, where many species of tropical plants, flowering trees, shrubs, annuals and perennials; among them, hibiscus, cannas and dhalias, are grown.

Six miles from Nuwara Eliya, at an elevation, of 5,581 feet is situated the Botanical Gardens at Hakgala, established in 1861, which has a profuse sub-tropical vegetation with the coniferae and the rhododendrons predominating. Due to its altitude and climate it abounds in a wealth of flora, and many species of temperate plants suited for up-country gardens are cultivated here.

The Botanic Gardens at Henerathgoda, Gampaha, 17 miles from Colombo, at an elevation of 35 ft. above sea level, is a low-country garden, where plants suited to purely tropical conditions are cultivated.



ANCIENT GUARD-STONE



Ruined Cities

(Extract from the "Reefs of Taprobane")

By

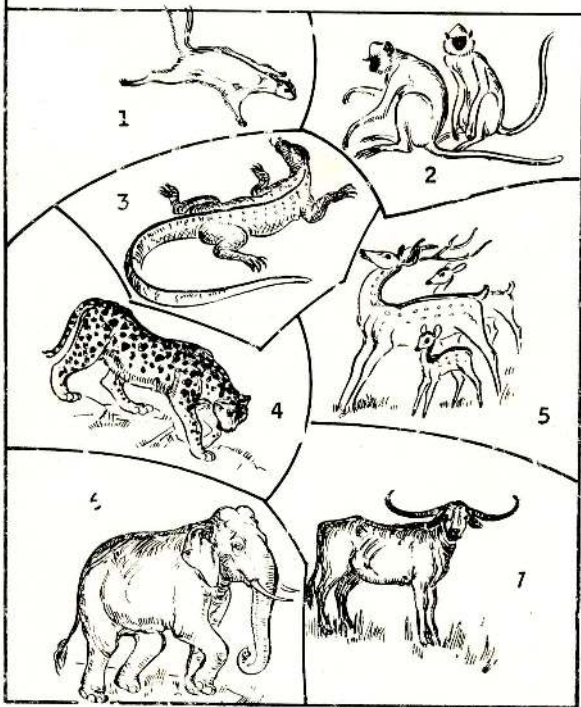
ARTHUR C. CLARKE

"Until I came to Ceylon, I am ashamed to say, the name 'Anuradhapura' meant nothing to me, as it probably means nothing to most of those who read these words. It was something of a revelation, therefore, to discover that the ancient capital, where no less than ninety Sinhalese Kings had reigned in continuous sequence, had once housed three million people, and has probably never been exceeded in size until our own era. Founded almost two and a half millennia ago, the city in its hey-day was at least eight miles from side to side, and contained an intricate system of waterways and giant reservoirs which must have added much to its beauty. The life of the country depended (as to a large extent it still does) on irrigation, and the Sinhalese were superb hydraulic engineers, some of their great artificial lakes being thirty or forty miles in circumference.

For a thousand years Anuradhapura was the capital of Ceylon, until invaders from India forced its abandonment and the Sinhalese—who seem to have been better architects than fighters—built a second and scarcely less magnificent capital at Polonnaruwa, sixty miles away. The great city was abandoned to the jungle, which slowly overwhelmed the palaces and statues, the monasteries and courtyards, until today the twenty square miles of forest around Anuradhapura must cover the greatest archaeological treasure-trove in the world . . .

One cannot walk more than a hundred feet in Anuradhapura without coming upon the foundations of enormous ruins, or encountering elaborate carvings half buried in the ground. Not even in the streets of Pompeii have I felt so strongly that I was in the presence of the past. It is doubtful if even the Romans could match the achievements of the ancient Sinhalese in architecture and civil engineering ; it is certain that they could not approach them in the realm of art.”

DENIZENS OF FORESTS



(1) Squirrel, (2) Monkeys, (3) Iguana, (4) Leopard, (5) Deer, (6) Elephant, (7) Wild Buffalo.



Wild Life

Ceylon is richly endowed with wild life in its 1,132 square miles of national reserves comprising 235 square miles of strict natural reserves, 410 square miles of national parks and 487 square miles of intermediate zones.

Nowhere is this wild life seen to greater advantage than in the most compact and most beautiful of Ceylon's National Parks—Ruhuna, in the south-east corner of the Island.

The animals and birds in Ruhuna pay scant heed to the presence of man. Elephant, leopards, wild boar, spotted deer, sambhur and peacocks can be seen whilst driving along the excellent roads that wind through the Park.

Wilpattu National Park (212 sq. miles), more than twice the size of Ruhuna (50 sq. miles), situated in the north-west of Ceylon, and Gal Oya Valley National Park (210 sq. miles), in the east of Ceylon, are two Parks where wild life can be seen to advantage.

As in other countries, Ceylon's fauna is undergoing a difficult time chiefly due to the expansion of the human population into its strongholds and also due to the enormous increase in firearms. It has therefore become

necessary for the Department of Wild Life to promulgate prohibitions. Throughout Ceylon it is prohibited (1) to shoot any animal or bird—from any position in, or on, any moving or stationary vehicle of any kind ; (2) to use any artificial light for the purpose of enabling or facilitating the destruction of any animal or bird ; (3) to shoot between sunset and sunrise without a special permit in that behalf ; (4) to discharge a gun on any road or on any land adjoining such road which has been declared to be a prohibited road ; and (5) without a permit, to set traps, snares, pitfalls or nets, for the purpose of killing or taking any animal or bird.

The open or Shooting Season in Ceylon extends from November 1 to April 29. No licences are granted to shoot elephants or buffaloes for sport. Licences are issued to shoot Deer (Sambhur, Spotted Deer and Red Deer) and Fowl (Peafowl, Spurfowl and Partridge). These licences are granted by the Department of Wild Life during the Open Season only. The period of validity of such a permit is 2 weeks to 1 month and the number of each species of Deer and Fowl which may be shot, and the area in which the permit-holder may shoot, are noted on every licence. The fees payable are Rs. 2.50 for each Deer, and Rs. 2.50 to shoot Fowl. The Close Season extends from April 30 to October 31. when the following animals and birds are protected and may not be hunted, killed or captured : Deer (Sambhur, Spotted Deer and Red Deer), Peafowl, Spurfowl, Partridge, Jungle Fowl, Snipe of all species, Whistling Teal, Cottontail, Golden Plover, Bustard Quail and Painted Snipe. Permits are issued even during the Close Season to shoot Bears and Leopard at night. These permits are valid only during the period of Full Moon.

Animals, Birds and Reptiles not on the ABSOLUTELY PROTECTED list and not protected during the Close Season may be shot without a licence throughout the year, subject to the prohibition stated above. The beasts, birds and reptiles absolutely protected are :—

Beasts : Bear, Monkey, Grey Flying Squirrel, Small Flying Squirrel, Highland Giant Squirrel and Hog Deer.

There are four strict natural reserves—

- (i) Yala—in Hambantota District ;
- (ii) Wasgomuwa—partly in Matale and partly in Tamankaduwa District ;
- (iii) Ritigala—in Anuradhapura District ; and
- (iv) Hakgala—in Nuwara Eliya District.

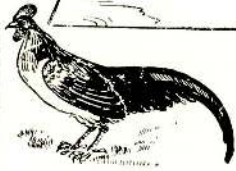
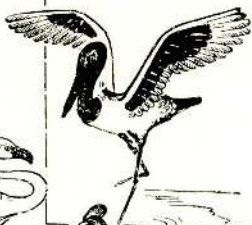
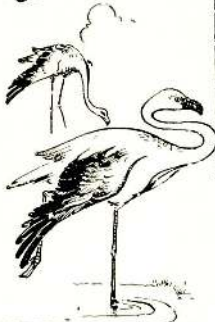
There are three National Parks, with eight bungalows, situated within them :

- (i) Ruhuna National Park, with bungalows at Yala, Buttawa and Jamburagala.
- (ii) Wilpattu National Park with bungalows at Maradammaduwa, Kali Villu, Kattankandakulam, Mallimadu, and Manikepola Uttu.
- (iii) Gal Oya Valley National Park (recently opened).

Ceylon has several Bird Sanctuaries, the largest of them being at Giant's Tank, Minneriya-Giritale Tanks, Kokkilai Lagoon, Kumana Villu and Wirawila, distributed in the north-western, north-eastern and southern and eastern sectors of the Island. No permit is necessary to enter these Bird Sanctuaries, but shooting is prohibited within them.

Note.—The parks are closed to visitors in September.

SOME CEYLON BIRDS





Bird Life

Like most tropical and sub-tropical countries, Ceylon has a wealth of bird life. Nor only has she some 240 resident and sub-resident species, many of which are peculiar to the island, but over 146 others visit her shores and jungles either regularly or casually, making a total of approximately 386 different birds on the avifaunal list. The island is indeed, a Paradise for bird-watchers.

Cottage Industries

Cottage Industries play an important part in the island's economy. In order to encourage local enterprise, Government has provided assistance in the form of schools and training centres and, through the medium of Co-operative movements, marketing facilities for such products have been made available. Even the supply of raw materials for these projects has in some cases been subsidised by the Government.

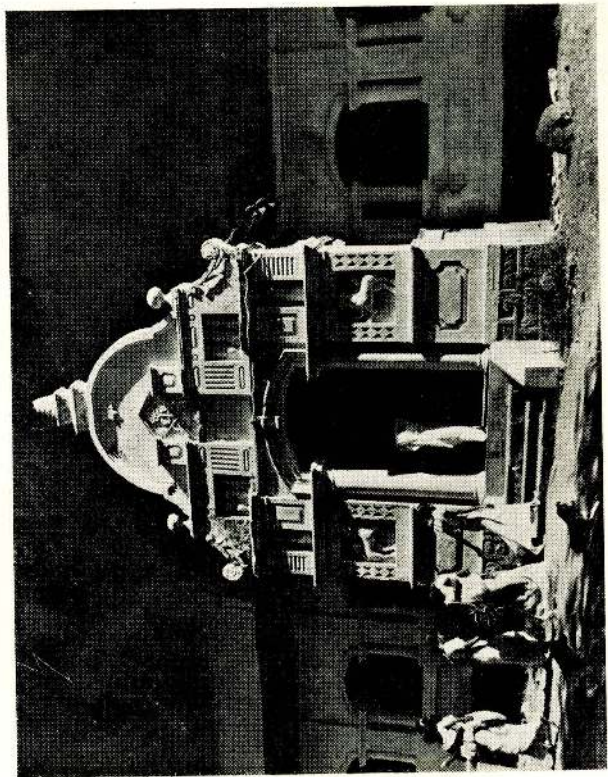
All Ceylon's handicrafts are on view and can be readily purchased at the showrooms of the Department of Industries, Lotus Road, the Marketing Department in Chatham Street, Colombo 1, the Kalutara Basket Society at Kalutara, the Arts Council's Showrooms in York Street, Fort, and the Branch Cottage Industries Shop, Government Tourist Bureau Building, Chaitiya Road, Colombo 1.

Things to buy :

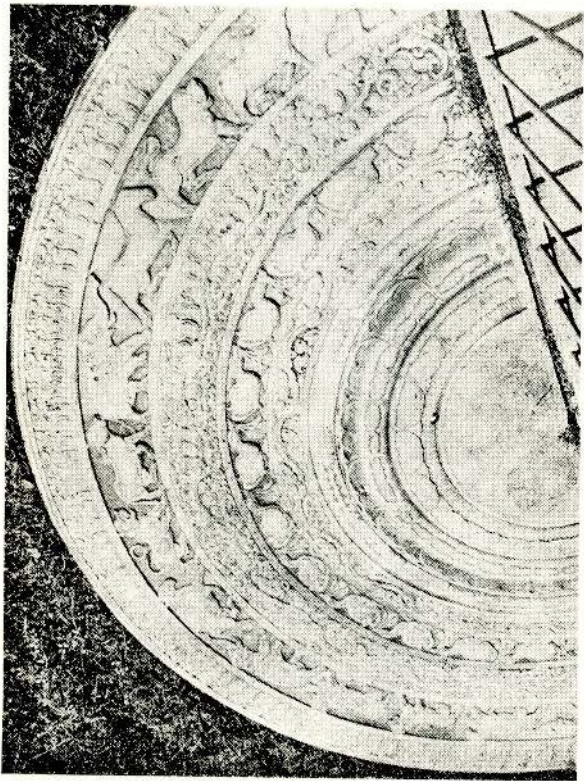
The following are some of the cottage industries that will interest the visitor to Ceylon :—

Lacquer work.—Lacquer work in Ceylon is characterised by traditional designs patterned in vivid colours in walking sticks, ash trays, powder boxes, lamp stands, vases, serviette rings, masks and toys.

Brass and silver work.—The brass and silver work of Ceylon comes in the purest form of traditional design. The intricate patterns are cleverly wrought or cast into



DAMBULLA ROCK TEMPLE



MOONSTONE AT TEMPLE ENTRANCE, ANURADHAPURA

trays, lamps, boxes, candle stands, bowls, vases and a variety of other objects. Kandy is famous for her brass and silverware.

Ivory and Ebony work.—together with wood carving, is an art that has been handed down from father to son. Some of the articles produced in these mediums are—exquisitely chiseled figurines, miniature elephants, paper knives, letter openers, trinket boxes, fans, costume jewellery, book ends, &c.

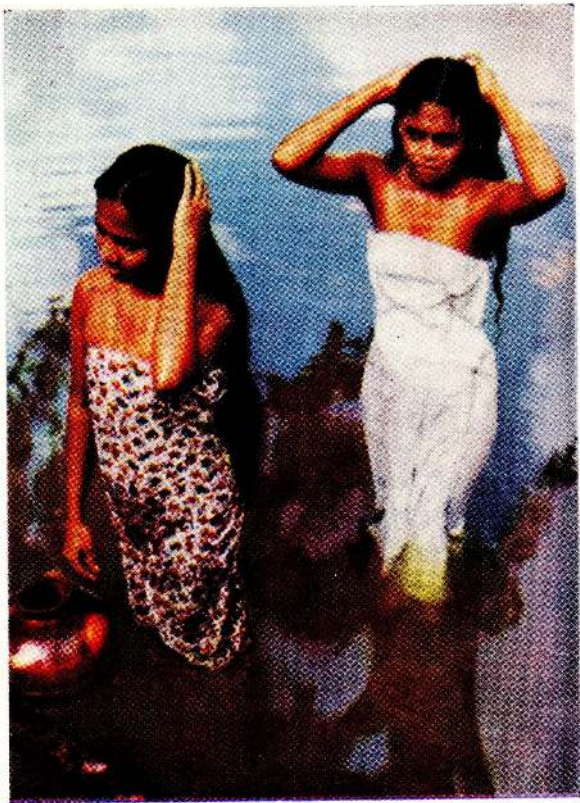
Tortoiseshell ware.—This medium is well suited for combs, cigarette cases, compacts, glass frames, trinket boxes, cuff links, costume jewellery, buttons, &c. The finished products have a translucent quality and a rich grey-brown sheen.

Lace.—The hand made lace of Ceylon is well known in most parts of the world. Galle in the south of the island is the centre of this industry. The process of making the lace is as interesting as the finished article. The lace though delicate and gossamer like, is very strong and durable. Lace edgings, insertions, doyleys, and table covers are some of the turnouts. Lace making in this manner being a slow process, only a limited amount is available.

Basket weaving.—is a speciality of Kalutara, about 27 miles out of Colombo. Dainty and colourful beach sandals, hats, bags, belts, purses, table mats, and after work picnic and clothes baskets, are as popular with tourists as with the local people.

Handloom textiles.—Owing to the great demand many textile weaving centres have been opened throughout the island. Cotton saris, table mats, curtain materials, skirts and blouses are woven with traditional motifs, and are very hard wearing.

Shells off the beaches of Ceylon, and hard seeds from the forests do not need any artificial colouring. These are made into beautiful chains, bracelets, and other interesting ornaments. Locally made dolls in traditional dress, are also a popular choice.



VILLAGE GIRLS BATHING

Some Common Phrases in English with their Equivalents in Sinhalese Phrases

Greetings	Āyubowan (May you live long)
Come here	Mēhēta ēnna
What is the name of this place	Mā pālāthē nāmā mōkākā
What are the places of interest in this area	Mēhe bālandā thiyēnnē vēdagāth sthānā mōna- vāda
How many miles is it from here to the town?	Towmata hāthākma keeyāk thiyēnavāda
Can we go this way ?	Mēhen yānna Puluwānda
Can you show us the road ?	Āpata pāra pēnnānna puluwānda
Mile	Hāthākma
Can you fetch a taxi for us ?	Āpata kār ēkāk gānda puluwānda
How do we get to the Railway Station ?	Railway Stāsamata yānnē kōhomada
Where is the Post Office	Thāpāl Kānthōruwa Kōheda
Where is the Resthouse	Resthouse ēka kōhēda
Can you give us a meal	Āpata kēma tikāk dēnda puluwānda
Give us some water	Wāthura tikāk denda
What is this fruit ?	Mā gēdiyā nāma mōkākā
Is it edible ?	Mēka kānna puluwānda

What is the price of this ?	Mēke gānana keeyada
How do you eat this ?	Mēvā kānnē kōhōmada
Thank you	Bohoma sthuthi
Yes	Ehey—ōwu
No	Nāā—nātha
I want	Māta ōnnā
Do not want	Ēppā

The “ a ” in the Sinhalese transliteration is a short sound and is pronounced as “ er ”. The following symbols have also been used to facilitate the correct pronunciation of Sinhalese words :—

â	as in ah
ā	as in mate
a	as in hat
ē	as in neck
ō	as in note

“ u ” and “ i ” are also short sounds, as in “ pull ” and “ kick ”.

Departure from Ceylon

All persons leaving Ceylon should be in possession of valid national passports and should report to the Emigration Officer of the port of departure in person before they embark.

ALIENS

Aliens staying in Ceylon for a period exceeding one month, or if required to do so, should register themselves at the Aliens Bureau, 4th Floor, New Secretariat Buildings, Colombo.

Removal of Goods Purchased Ashore by Tourists

Export licences are *not* required from the Export and Exchange Control Departments for goods for personal use or as gifts, and not for commercial purposes except rice, flour, sugar, condensed milk, milk foods infants' foods and articles of platinum, gold or silver), purchased ashore by tourists with funds brought ashore by them, provided such monies were declared to the Customs on arrival. Where such declaration has not been made to the Customs, licences from the Export and Exchange Control Departments are required. The value of sums permitted to be taken by a Tourist without any licence or permit will depend on the amount of money he brings into the Island.

N.B.—These regulations are subject to alteration without notice.

Goods to be Despatched

Visitors who purchase goods ashore and who may wish to have them despatched by post, may do so provided that they fill in the requisite Exchange Control Form H/TP, entrust it to the seller.

A Gazetteer of Place-Names

Figures in brackets after each place indicate its distance in miles by road from Colombo

(The letters "E.D.P.S.T R.E.F. alongside a name indicate that the place referred to has a resthouse which has the following amenities :—

E—Electricity, D—Drainage, PS—Pipe-borne water service, T—Telephone, R—Refrigerator, EF—Electric fan).

SRIPADA OR ADAM'S PEAK (91½)

Altitude 7,350 ft. Known as the "Holiest Mountain in the world", as it is sacred to the adherents of four religions—Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims and Indian Christians. One of the world's most gorgeous sights is sunrise viewed from the top of Adam's Peak. It is said that in the forest that surrounded its base grow the rarest orchids in the world. The shortest approach, is through Hatton.

ALUVIHARE (89½)

It was in this temple in 29 B.C. that the Buddhist scriptures were first written after having been handed down orally for five centuries. One of the most ancient temples in Ceylon.

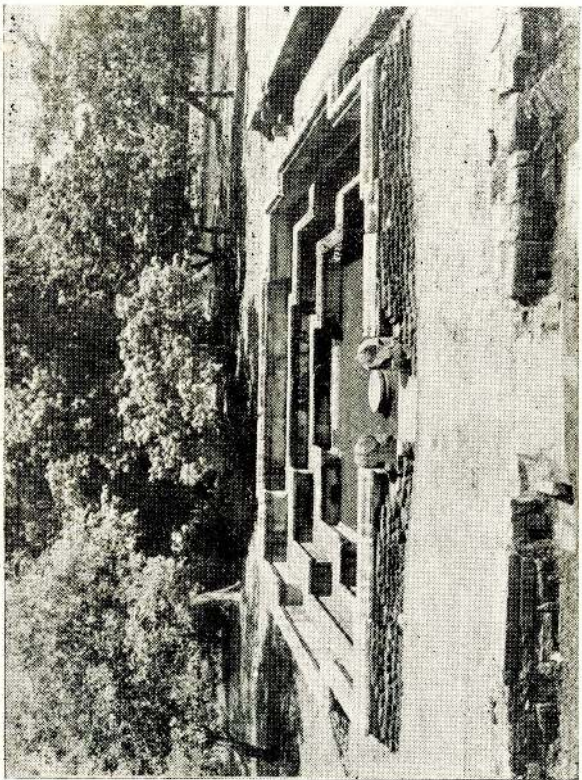
AMBALANGODA (53½) (R. E. T. PS. D.)

Ceylon's traditional mask dances can be seen here. To film these mask dances write for details to the Rest-house Keeper of Ambalangoda. Sea bathing, boating and fishing are available.



HAYADAGE CARVED STONE PILLAR

KUMARA POKUNA — POLONNARUWA



AMBEPUSSA (38¾) (E. D. PS. T. R. EF.)

Has a good resthouse which is a famous half-way house for travellers from Colombo to Kandy. An ancient temple dedicated to the Hindu goddess, Pathini is in the neighbourhood. Six miles away is the Kota Vehera and the Dedigama Museum.

ANURADHAPURA (127½) (E. D. PS. T. R. EF.)

The most ancient and the most famous of the Ruined Cities of Ceylon. Points of interest are :—

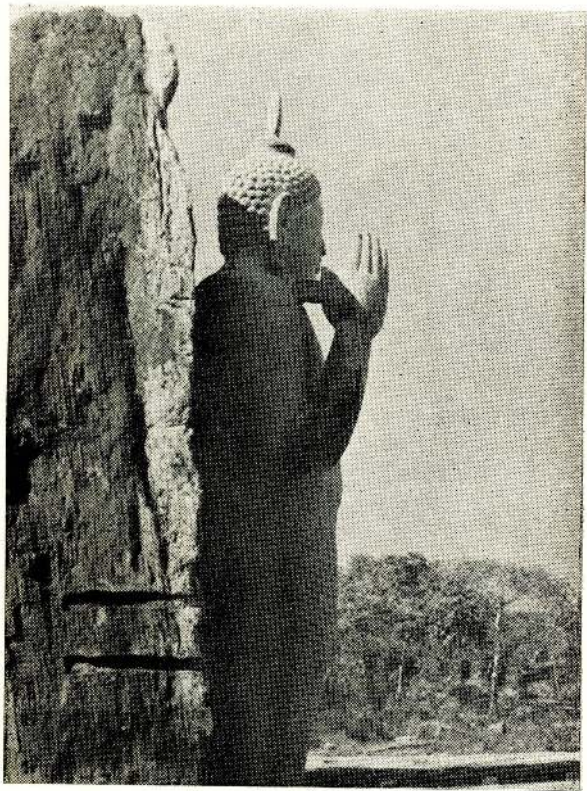
The Sacred Bo-tree. Planted by King Devanampiya Tissa, 2,250 years ago. Is a branch of the tree from Buddha-gaya, India, under which the Buddha attained enlightenment. It is the oldest historical tree in the world.

The Ruanvelisaya :

Built by King Dutugemunu in the year 123 B.C.—restored a hundred years later by King Bhatikabhaya—300 ft. in height, with an equivalent diameter at its base. It is a masterpiece of architecture and a striking memorial to the artistic genius of the Sinhalese race.

The Lohapasada (The Brazen Palace) :

Chapter House of the Maha Vihare, built by King Dutugemunu in 150 B.C. It was a nine storied building containing a 1,000 rooms. A throne of ivory with the sun inlaid in gold, the moon in silver and the stars in pearl adorned the central hall, silver bells hung in festoons from the balconies and all the vessels were of gold. All that remains now are 1,600 stone monoliths about 12 ft. high and arranged in 40 rows.



THE GIANT AUKANA STATUE



TENDERILLS IN STONE—THE NISSANKA LATA MANDAPAYA

Jetavana Dagaba :

231 ft. high up to damaged spire—370 feet in diameter at base. Chronicles give it as 400 ft. in height before the damage. Built by King Mahasena in the 4th century A.D.

Thuparama Dagaba :

Enshrines the right collar bone of the Buddha and is held in great reverence by pilgrims. Its graceful beauty is enhanced by the monoliths around it. First built in the 3rd century B.C.

Abhayagiri Dagaba :

Built by King Valagamba, 100 B.C.

Mirisavati Dagaba :

Built by King Dutugemunu in 158 B.C. in expiation of a broken vow after he won back the throne of the Sinhalese from Elara, the Dravidian.

Isurumuniya Vihare :

This vihare goes back to the 3rd century before Christ.

The famous piece of sculpture, "The Lovers", is found here.

ATTANAGALLA (28)

Noted for a very old temple built 1,650 years ago by King Gotabhaya. Six miles away is the ancient Varana Rock Temple.

AUKANA (65)

Two and a half miles from Kalawewa. Here is a colossal 39 ft. statue of the Buddha (4th century A.D.) which is reputed to be the finest piece of sculpture in Asia.

AVISSAWELLA (29½) (E. PS. T. R.)

Famous in Ceylon history. By the river are the ruins of a remarkable temple, Berendi Kovil, built by King Rajasinghe I (1554—1593 A.D.). The stone carving is remarkable for its refinement. Has a good up-to-date resthouse.

BADULLA (143)

Steeped in past history. Beautiful mountain country now home of famous Uva tea. Mutiyangana Raja Maha Vihara hallowed by Buddha's visit is here. Badulu Oya which through the town gives rise to beautiful Dunhinda Waterfalls 3 miles away.

BANDARAWELA (119½)

With its dry climate and bracing air is well-known as a health resort. Mean temperature 68°F. Has two large hotels, and is an ideal spot for a relaxed holiday.

BATTICALOA (237¾) (R. E. EF. PS.)

The most important town in the East of Ceylon. It has a good resthouse. The Dutch first landed here in 1602. One of the oldest Dutch towns. Has the biggest lagoon in the Island, in which can be heard the famous " Singing Fish ". Boating in the lagoon, fishing and shooting are available.

BELIHULOYA (92¼) (E. D. PS. T. R. EF.)

Noted for its very popular resthouse which has a natural swimming pool.

BENTOTA (38½) (E. D. PS. T. R. EF.)

Noted for its fine river scenery and for its oysters. Situated between the sea and the Bentota river is a very popular resthouse. Bathing, boating, fishing and shooting being popular sports. On the South Bank of the river is Galpotha Temple which contains some

interesting relics of the 14th Century amongst which is a stone door, the carved scroll work of which is the finest of its kind in the island.

BERUWALA (34½)

A predominantly Muslim town which was once known as Barberyn. Has a well-known mosque which is a great centre of pilgrimage for Muslims.

COLOMBO

Population 426,127. Capital of Ceylon, is the greatest entrepot port East of Suez—Reputed to be the cleanest city in Asia, its roads are bordered by trees—royal poinciana, gold mohur and jacaranda—that are a blaze of colour at certain times of the year.

Colombo, as befits a metropolis, abounds in places of interest. There are the places of worship of the Island's different religions—Hindu temples of Sea Street, the Dutch Church in Wolfendhal, Muslim mosques and Buddhist temples. Colombo's Museum contains amongst other things, relics of Ceylon's storied past, and the Dehiwala Zoo, one of the finest in the East, continues to be a great attraction with Tourists.

As for sports and entertainment, there are a few night clubs of which the "Atlanta" alone throws open its doors to tourists on production of a Tourist Introduction Card; while several golf and cricket clubs do the same. Cinemas which show Indian, Sinhalese and the latest English and American films are numerous.

DAMBULLA (93¼) (E.D.P.S. T.R.EF.)

Famous for its Rock Temples said to have been founded by King Valagamba in the 1st century B.C. In one of these temples is a colossal recumbent figure



DECORATIVE STONE CARVING—ANURADHAPURA



A GUARD STONE AT POLONNARUWA

of the Buddha 47 ft. long cut out of the solid rock. The walls and ceilings are covered with frescoes depicting various events and deities. Resthouse is nearby.

DENIYAYA (124) (R. PS. T. D.)

Has a fine, cool and salubrious climate and is an excellent holiday resort. The only wet zone virgin forests in the Island are found here. The resthouse 2,000 ft. above sea level affords beautiful views of hill scenery. Snipe shooting is available.

DIYALUMA (122½)

Its waterfall, 570 ft. in height, is the highest in Ceylon and the sixth highest in the world. Is about 3 miles away from Koslanda.

DONDRA (103½)

The southernmost point in Ceylon. Its lighthouse is an important beacon for ships. Here are the remains of a very ancient temple. Famous for its annual fair.

ELLA (126¾) (E. D. PS. T. R. EF.)

The view from the Resthouse through the Ella Pass, is considered one of the most superb in the world. On a clear day the view extends to the Southern Coast.

EMBEKKE (70)

Well-known for its devale (shrine) in which are found the finest specimens of wood-work and carvings in Ceylon.

GADALADENIYA (66)

Noted for its ancient Buddhist Temple which is the only all-stone Buddhist temple in Ceylon. The door frame is of stone carved on separate squares with figures of elephants and dancers.

GALLE (72½)

Population 55,848. Most important town in the South of Ceylon. Said to be the Tarshish of the Bible and a famous port in days gone by. Stronghold of the Dutch during their conquest of Ceylon (1640-1795 A.D.). Traces of Dutch rule still to be seen in the massive ramparts and the solid old-fashioned Dutch buildings which line the streets. Galle is famous for its industries of lace-making, ebony elephants and tortoise-shell ware.

GAL OYA (250)

Scene of Ceylon's greatest multi-purpose Reservoir and Hydro Electric Power Station. The Gal Oya Reservoir is ten times larger than the largest of Ceylon's ancient tanks. Ceylon's largest national park is here.

GAMPAHA (20)

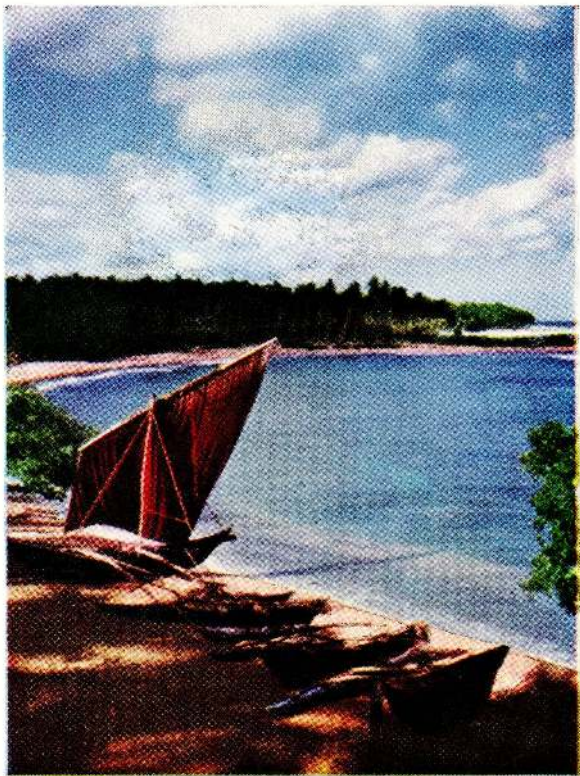
Is a pleasant drive from Colombo through rice fields and coconut groves. There is a resthouse near the railway station. About a mile away are the Botanical Gardens where the first rubber seeds of Ceylon were planted.

HATTON (76)

Important tea planting area nearest point of railway to Sri Pada or Adam's Peak *via* Maskeliya and Laksapana.

HABARANA (107½) (E. D. P. S. T. R.)

Offers splendid facilities for sport—snipe, teal, big game. Important junction where roads from many parts of the island converge. Resthouse is conveniently situated and provides excellent food.



WELIGAMA BAY

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SPEAR-FISHERMAN AND HIS CATCH

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HAKGALA (110)

Well-known for its Botanical Gardens which were opened in 1861. From the Garden's summer-house a marvellous view can be obtained across the downs to the hills of Uva. Mean temperature 61°F. 6 miles from Nuwara Eliya.

HAMBANTOTA (148) (*E.D.P.S.T.R.EF.*)

Beautiful bay which is overlooked by a good resthouse. Dry climate. Famous for its salt industry. Camping spot for bird and wild life enthusiasts.

HANGURANKETA (89) (*E.D.P.S.T.R.*)

Good resthouse in an Arcadian setting. Hanguranketa is steeped in history. Has a famous Buddhist temple, Potgul Maligawa, and two temples dedicated to the god and goddess, Vishnu and Pathini.

HIKKADUWA (62) (*E.D.P.S.T.R.*)

Well-known sea-side resort. Magnificent coral formation found in the waters off Hikkaduwa. Resthouse offers all facilities. Glass botommed boat available for viewing coral reefs. Ideal for a quiet holiday or an interesting day trip from Colombo. Much scope for underwater sport.

HINGURAKGODA (122) (*E. T. R. EF.*)

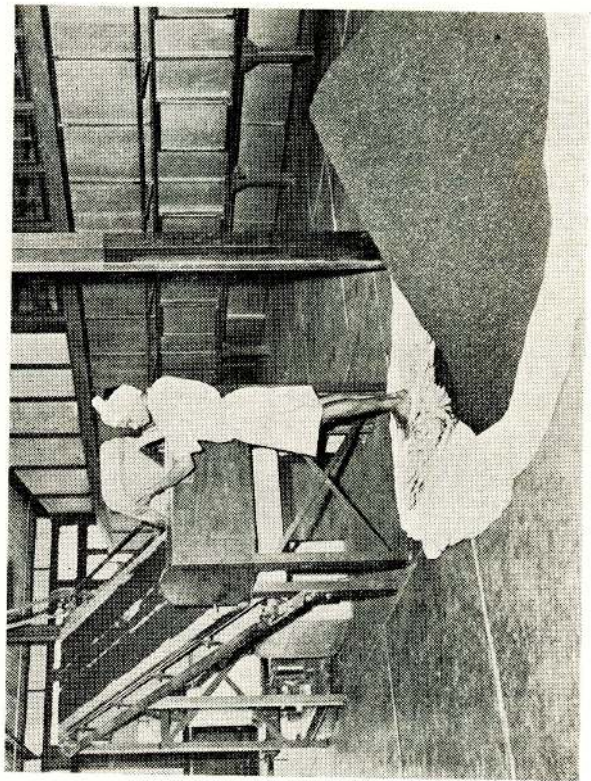
Centre of a colonisation scheme.

HORTON PLAINS (102) (*E. PS. D.*)

Ceylon's highest table-land (7,000 ft.) Excellent fishing country. Mornings are bitterly cold. Many English field flowers grow on the plains. The view from "World's End" (where the plateau abruptly drops 5,000 ft.) is one of the most wonderful in the world. Resthouse situated on the plains.



A TOURIST SIFTS TEA



SIFTING IN A TEA FACTORY

JAFFNA (249) (*R.E.EF.PS.T.*)

Population 77,181. In ancient times called "Naga Dipa"—which is another of the five places in Ceylon which the Buddha is said to have hallowed by a visit. Most important town in the North of Ceylon. Its old Dutch Church (1706 A.D.) is in an excellent state of preservation. In Jaffna the Palmyrah palm takes the place of the coconut palm and interesting curios are made from the leaves. Fine gold filigree work is also done by the skilled Jewellers here.

KADUGANNAWA (62½)

Scene of many a stirring battle between the Sinhalese and invading European forces in which the latter were often defeated. The narrow pass made it a strong hold. Fascinating view by train from near the top of the Kadugannawa incline. In the town by the roadside is a monument to Capt. Dawson, the great road-builder.

KALAWEWA (103¾)

Eight miles from Kekirawa. Well-known for its beautiful tank which the historian Tennent regarded as the greatest of Ceylon's ancient works. The tank was built by King Dhatusena in the 5th century A.D. Two and a half miles away is the colossal Aukana Buddha.

KALKUDAH (283½) (*T.R.*)

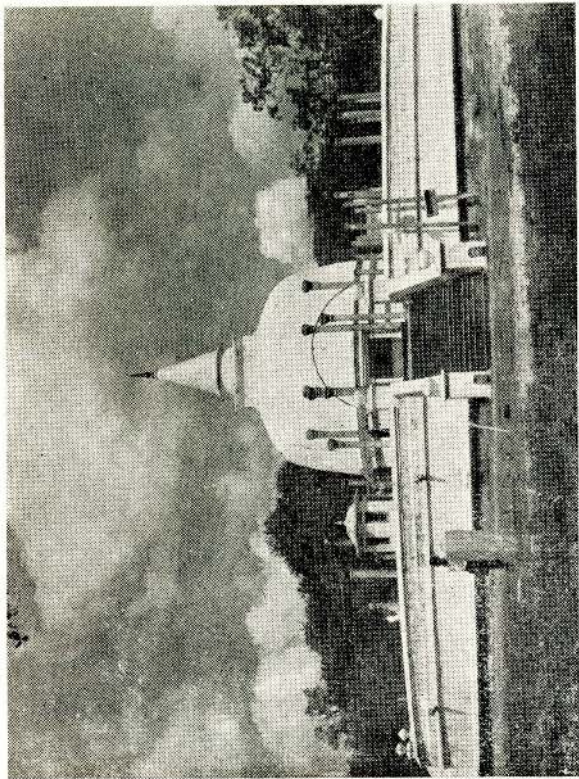
Has a peaceful resthouse. Half a mile away is a beauty spot, Passekudah Bay, where excellent sea-bathing can be indulged in.

KANDY (72)

Population 57,200. The most important town in the Central Province of Ceylon, and easily the most beautiful town in the island. Also considered to be the most



THE LOVERS—CARVING AT ISURUMUNIYA VIHARA,
ANURADHAPURA



THUPARAMA DAGABA, ANURADHAPURA

magnificently-sited town in the world. There is a wealth of tourist attractions in Kandy, chief of which is the famous Temple of the Tooth, a centre of pilgrimage to Buddhists the world over. There are other historic temples in Kandy well worth a visit, Malwatte, Asgiriya, Gangarama and Degaldoruwa Temples being the better, known. A building of interest is the Audience Hall constructed in 1784. At the Kandyan Art Association, work in brass, silver, ivory, wood and lacquer may be seen in progress. Kandy's greatest attraction is the Kandy Perahera—held every year in August—the most spectacular pageant in the world.

KANTALAI (134) (E. D. P. S. T. R. EF)

Well-known for its historic tank which was used by sea-planes in World War II. Centre of a large sugarcane growing project.

KATUGASTOTA (74½)

Just near Katugastota Bridge where Ceylon's longest river flows is a well-known bathing place for elephants. A great draw with tourists.

KELANIYA (5½)

In the outskirts of Colombo, and said to have been hallowed by a visit of the Buddha. Its well-known historic temple is a great centre of Buddhist pilgrimage. Pottery-making is a well-established cottage industry here.

KITULGALA (53½) (D. P. S. T. R.)

Has a resthouse in beautiful surroundings. Location of the best film 1957—"Bridge on the River Kwai".

LANKATILLAKE (67½)

Most beautiful of all Buddhist temples. In appearance like a Norwegian church. Nine miles from Kandy.

MAHIYANGANA (116½) (also called Aluthnuwara)

Another of the places said to have been hallowed by a visit of the Buddha. A great centre of Buddhist pilgrimage.

MANNAR (198) (R. E. P.S.)

An island off the west coast of Ceylon. Scene of all of Ceylon's pearl fisheries. Has a Dutch fort and immense baobab trees. Small resthouse.

MATALE (87½) (R. E. P.S. T.)

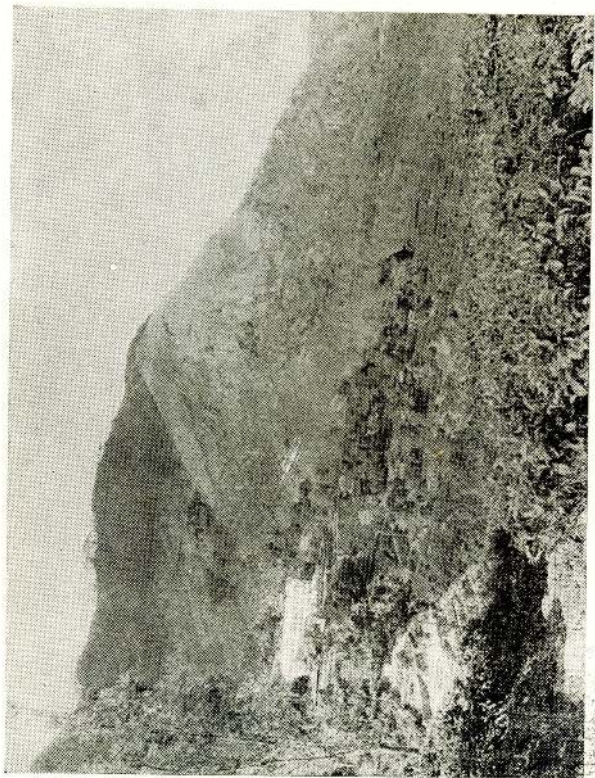
A town steeped in history. The centre of an important planting district. Small resthouse. The ancient rock temple Aluvihare is situated here. Traditionally it is believed to have been the place where the Buddhist scriptures were written down.

MEDIRIGIRIYA (139)

Formerly one of Ceylon's holiest places and known then as Mandalagiri Vihare. Its most impressive monument is the Circular shrine, or Vatadage, built in the 7th century A.D. In the centre of this shrine is the original stupa built in the 2nd century B.C.

MIHINTALE (130)

A hill where Mahinda, disciple of the Buddha, in 307 B.C. first preached the doctrines of Buddhism in Ceylon to King Devanampiyatissa. Two thousand steps lead to the hill's summit—Innumerable historic remains are met with on this climb, some of which are the Kantaka Cetiya, Naga Pokuna and Ambatale Dagoba.



TEA FACTORY NESTLING IN THE CENTRAL HILLS



PICKING TEA—TWO-LEAVES-AND-A-BUD

MINNERIYA (120½)

Noted for its tank—one of the largest in Ceylon—built by King Mahasena in the 4th century A.D. A former air-strip in World War II ; now the centre of one of Ceylon's greatest colonisation schemes. A variety of bird life may be seen here.

NEGOMBO (23) (E.D.P.S.T.R.EF.)

Population 38,628. A well-known sea-side resort—Has a large, up-to-date resthouse. Near the resthouse are an old Dutch fort and a few Dutch houses. Boating in Negombo's beautiful lagoon is a favourite pastime. The trip to Negombo from Colombo can also be made by boat along an old Dutch canal. Finest place to photograph fishermen and catamarans. Coconut district.

NUWARA ELIYA (105½)

Population 14,405. 6,250 ft. above sea-level. Mean temperature is 55°F. Its climate is considered one of the best in the world, ranking third only to Switzerland's and California's. Golf, tennis, horse-racing, in April, troutfishing. Ceylon's most popular hill station, in the heart of the Island's finest tea-growing district. Pidurutalagala 8 292 ft. the highest Peak in Ceylon towers above the city.

PERADENIYA (68½) (R.E.P.S. D.)

Here are situated the world famous Royal Botanical Gardens, 150 acres in extent which contain a marvellous collection of specimens of the flora of the whole tropical world. The magnificently sited buildings of the University of Ceylon are also to be seen here.

POLONNARUWA (134½) (E.D.P.S.T.R.EF.)

Famous for the ruins of a city which was regarded as the most dazzling capital of mediaeval times. Reached the zenith of its glory in the 12th century A.D. Centre of a large colonisation scheme. Points of interest are :—

The Vatadage :

1196 A.D. built by King Nissanka Malla. contains four Buddha figures facing the four entrances.

The Hatadage

1058–1114 A.D. Built by Wijebahu I.

Galpota

A large inscribed slab of stone 27 ft. in length, known as the Stone Book, records mainly the deeds of Nissanka Malla. This was on the King's order brought from Mihintale to Polonnaruwa, a distance of nearly 60 miles.

Satmalprasada

A solid pyramidal structure like an enormous seven tiered wedding-cake. It is now established beyond doubt that it was a dagaba of uncommon type.

Pabulu Vehera

Built by a queen of Parakrama I. This is the only shrine built entirely of stone. Its architectural style resembles South Indian shrines of the 11th century.

Rankot Vihare

Built by King Nissanka Malla. 1186–1196 A.D. It is the largest completed dagaba to be seen at Polonnaruwa, 180 ft. in height, it has a circumference of 550 ft. at its base. Its original name was Ruvanvali.



KANDYAN DRUMMERS



KANDYAN DANCER

Lankatilaka

Is the largest shrine in Polonnaruwa, built of brick 170 ft. in length and 66 ft. in breadth. The walls still stand to a height of 55 ft. In the sanctum is a gigantic image of the Buddha, now headless, in a standing posture. Built by Parakrama Bahu and later repaired by Wijebahu IV.

Tivanka Image House

Built by Parakrama Bahu I (1153-1186 A.D.)

Lotus Bath

A stone bath built in the shape of a full-blown lotus of eight petals. A beautiful piece of work.

Gal Vihare

A rock-hewn shrine with three colossal images of the Buddha. One is in the recumbent posture and measures 44 ft. in length another standing, 22 ft. high and a third seated image of slightly smaller proportions.

The standing Buddha is popularly believed to be a figure of Ananda, sorrowing over the death of his Master. A fourth Buddha in a sitting posture and attended by various deities is found inside a shrine on the same rock. A marvel in stone.

***POMPARIPPU* (106)**

At the entrance to Wilpattu National Park (150 sq. miles) in the north-west province of Ceylon, and on the old Mannar road.

PUSSELLAWA (92) (*E.D.P.S.T.R.EF.*)

In the heart of a great tea-growing area. Invigorating cool climate. 5000 ft. above sea level. Grand scenic views. Fine resthouse. 25 miles from Nuwara Eliya.

PUTTALAM (82) (*R.E.P.S.D.T.*)

Legend has it that Vijaya and his followers (from whom the Sinhalese claim descent) landed here in 543 B.C. Has a lagoon, salt pans, and an old Dutch canal.

RAMBODA (97½)

One of the three routes to Nuwara Eliya by road is through the Ramboda Pass. One of Ceylon's highest waterfalls is here. Also in the neighbourhood is Ambetelle Vihare, an ancient temple.

RATNAPURA (56) (*E.D.P.S.T.R.EF.*)

Population 16,598. Literally means "City of Gems" and is a centre of the gem-mining industry. It is from here that the world's sapphires, moonstones, rubies, cats eyes and amethysts for the past 2,500 years have been obtained. Has a first-class resthouse perched on a hill overlooking the town. One approach to Adam's Peak is from Ratnapura.

SIGIRIYA (103½) (*E.D.P.S.T.R.EF.*)

Famous for its 600 ft. rock fortress of the patricide King Kasyapa and the world famous frescoes that are painted in a pocket of the rock. Has a first-class resthouse. One of Ceylon's greatest tourist attractions.



THE SAT MAHAL PRASADA

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NOVICES IN A TEMPLE

TISSAMAHARAMA (167) (D.P.S.T.R.)

Well-known for its dagoba and the tank which was constructed 2,000 years ago by King Tissa from whom the place derives its name. Described by an English writer as "one of the most alluring spots in Ceylon". Good resthouse on the bund of the tank. 11 miles away is Kataragama a centre of pilgrimage for devotees of many religions. The main pilgrim season is in August when a fire walking ceremony takes place in the temple grounds.

TRINCOMALEE (161) (R.E.EF.P.S.T.D.)

Has one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Britain's great naval base in World War II. Swami Rock rises 400 ft. high, sheer from the sea. On it once stood the Temple of a Thousand Columns which the Portuguese razed to the ground in 1622. Once a year Hindus flock to worship at this shrine. Resthouse caters to tourists. There is also a large modern Hotel—the Welcombe Hotel.

UTUVANKANDE (55)

A hill renowned in legend and song as the abode of Sardiell, the Robin Hood of Ceylon who lived in the middle of the 19th century.

WELIGAMA (89) (R.E.D.P.T.S.)

A well-known and charming sea-side resort in the south of Ceylon. Has a beautiful bay. Points of interest are Taprobane, a little island off the coast ; the huge statue of Kushta Raja, which is steeped in legend, and an old temple, the Agra Bodhi Vihare. Within the precincts of this vihare is a Bo-Tree planted in the 3rd century B.C.

WIRAWILA (162½)

The beautiful tank is a well-known bird sanctuary.

YALA (192½)

Named after the Yala river which forms its western boundary. Most famous of Ceylon's national parks though the smallest. Many forms of wild life inhabit the Park.

YAPAHUVA (91½)

A former capital of ancient Ceylon. 4 miles from Maho. Well-known for its ruins which are considered little gems of architecture. It is a fortress similar to Sigiriya.

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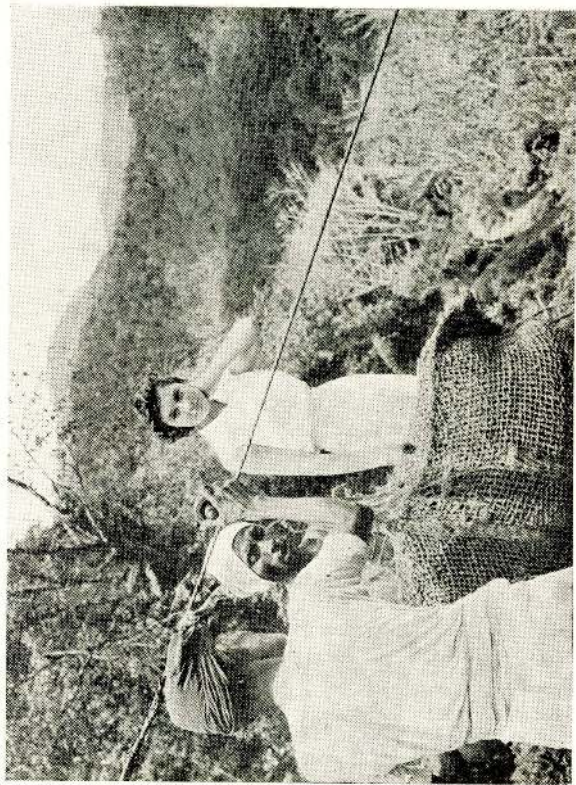
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