



MANUAL  
OF THE  
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT,  
CEYLON.

BY C. J. R. LE MESURIER, Esq.

*Of the Ceylon Civil Service.*

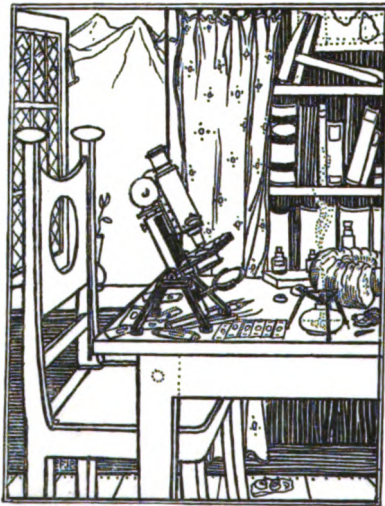


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OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCE, CEYLON.



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## PREFACE.

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I COMPILED this Manual at the request of Government, when I was Assistant Government Agent of Nuwara Eliya.

I am greatly indebted to the late Mr. A. M. FERGUSON, C.M.G., not only for the chapter on Geology, but for other valuable information and advice. My best thanks, too, are due to Mr. W. NOCK, the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Hakgala, for his concise description of the Vegetation ; and to Mr. H. P. C. ARMITAGE for an account of the Insects of the District.

The portions relating to the paddy tax were, of course, written before the tax was abolished.

I am in hopes that Part II. of the work, the Gazetteer of the District, will be found useful to Government Officers and others, and form the basis on which to add and publish further information of this beautiful and interesting part of the Island.

CECIL J. R. LE MESURIER.

*Mátara, June. 1893.*





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MONOGRAPH  
OF THE  
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

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PART I.

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CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

Divisions—Korales—Wasams—Hamlets—Planting Districts.

**T**HE District of Nuwara Eliya is situated about the centre of Ceylon, between the  $6^{\circ} 48'$  and  $7^{\circ} 18'$  parallels of north latitude and the  $80^{\circ} 32'$  and  $80^{\circ} 58'$  degrees of west longitude.

It is bounded on the north by the Mahaweli-ganga; on the south by the ridge along the Elbedda, Kirigalpotta, and Totapola ranges; on the east by the Province of Uva; and on the west by the divisions of Pata Hewaheta, Udapalata, and Uda Bulatgama of the Kandy District; and it contains 363 square miles.

It is divided into three divisions, namely, Uda Hewaheta, Walapane, and Kotmale, each subdivided into korales and villages.

The Uda Hewaheta division has six korales, namely, Uda Gampaha, Palle Gampaha, Kohoka, Diyatilaka, Gangapalata, and Gannewe.

Walapane has five korales, namely, Udapalata, Yatipalata, Medapalata, Oyapalata, and a portion of the Yatipalata of Udakinda, once a portion of Uva.

Kotmale has three korales, namely, Udapane, Pallepane, and a portion of the Udapalata of Udakinda, also once a part of Uva.

The korales are subdivided into wasams, or villages, and the wasams into gammedi, or hamlets, as follows :—

UDA HEWAHETA<sup>2</sup> DIVISION.

*Uda Gampaha Korale.*

Wasama.	Hamlet.
Wellagiriya ...	... Wellagiriya Metibembiya
Ketayapatana ...	... Ketayapatana Ampitigoda Dunukebedda Attanakumbura Wewatenna (lower)
Idampitiya ...	... Idampitiya Manakola Padiyapelella (upper) Martuwela

*Palle Gampaha Korale.*

Ukutule ...	... Ukutule Maturata Padiyapelella <i>alias</i> Maligatenna (lower) Wetagepota Alakolawewa Yatiwella Uduwella Wewatenna (upper)
Napatawela ...	... Napatawela Wetekgama Landupita Ambagaspitiya
Munwatta ...	... Munwatta Unagolla Andawela Liyawwela Ilukpelesse

*Kohoku Korale.*

Dehipe ...	... Dehipe Galuke Elgama Welapahala
Wadawala ...	... Wadawala Hapupe Ratninda Badalagama
Wilwala ...	... Alawattegama Wilwala Ehalamalpe Godagama Korahagoda

Wasama.		Hamlet.
Denike ...	...	Denike Welampe Udalamada
Bogamuwa ...	...	Bogamuwa Makuruppe Dimbulkumbura Moragolla (part)
Pallewela ...	...	Pallewela Pallemakuruppe Ankendagolla Kumbukwela

*Diyatilaka Korale.*

Udagama ...	...	Udagama Rikillagaskada Walalawela Dodankumbura Walugama
Madanwala ...	...	Madanwala Kottala Kosruppe
Damunumeya	...	Damunumeya Alawatugama Haraggama Udamaluwa <i>alias</i> Widiya
Hanguranketa	...	Hanguranketa Uda Hanguranketa Pusselamankada
Hapuwala ...	...	Hapuwala Medapitiya Hindirigoma Ambaliyadda
Unantenna ...	...	Unantenna Rekitipe Pallegammedda

*Gangapalata Korale.*

Illagolla ...	...	Illagolla Unapanduruyaya Happawara Rammalakandura Moragolle (part)
Lamasuriyagama Galauda ..	...	Lamasuriyagama Galauda Uda Galauda Udawatta
Malulla ...	...	Malulla Hakurutale Hilpenkandura
Udagama ...	...	Udagama Merahampe Boragahamaditta

Wasama.	Hamlet.
Karalliadda ...	... Karalliadda Masingamedda <i>alias</i> Maliadda Pallegammedda
Idamelanda ...	... Idamelanda Adikaregammedda Hapugaha-arawe Hinguruhaduwa Gonaganpitiya

*Ganneve Korale.*

Bambaragama	... Bambaragama Haliyala Kotika-ambe Wetastenne Yakadagoda Delpatkada
Wegama ...	... Wegama Karamidula Bulugahapitiya Elamalwewa
Makempe ...	... Makempe Agappala
Ekiriya ...	... Ekiriya Hapugasdeniya
Bowala ...	... Bowala Uda Bowala Kitulpe
Udagama ...	... Udagama Medagama Malanwatta Mapanawatura

## WALAPANE DIVISION.

*Udawalata Korale.*

Rupaha ...	... Rupaha Palugama Pedigama Matetilla Pallewela
Ambaliadda ...	... Ambaliaddegama Embulanpaha
Kurupanawela	... Kurupanawela Dambagolla Watulandegama Wattekumburegama Oligampola
Maliyadda ...	... Maliaddegama Ambalanda Meepanawa Demodara Ilukpelessa



Wasama.	Hamlet.
Ragala ...	... Ragala Uda Pussellawa Suriyagahapatana Kandapola

*Yatipalata Korale.*

Ambanella ...	... Ambanella Hegama Pallehena Boragolla Kanganawela Wattegedara Madurupana Demata-arawa Tunhitiyawa
Denabure ...	... Denabure <i>alias</i> Rasingolla Boragolla Kirimedilla Nildandahinna Tepugolla Purankumbura Pallegama Dahamankada Erantalawa Dambagolla
Yatimadure ...	... Yatimadure
Kumbukwela...	... Kumbukwela Udagama Karendegolla

*Medapalata Korale.*

Kalaganwatta...	... Kalaganwatta Ellekumbura Udawela Yalkumburagama Nawalagama Yombuweltenna Mugunugahapitiya Hapugahapitiyagama Etikehellanda Levellagolla Piharallegama Kendagolla Galketiwela
Arukwatta ...	... Arukwattagama Palugama Yompanegama Udawalagama Gomadalegama Pitahagama

Wasama.		Hamlet.
Teripehe ...	...	Teripehe Akwella Bahiragaladuwa Korahana Hingurewela Galpitiyegammeda Wekumburagama Agalakumburagama
Udamadure ..	...	Udamadure Egodagama Galkadawelagama
		<i>Oyapalata Korale.</i>
Tibbotugoda ...	...	Tibbotugoda Uruherupola Arampitiya Kolonella Kehelwatta Dodamitiyawa Werellegama Rambukegama
Ketakandure ...	...	Ketakandure Bulugollegama Pottalinda Egodakanda
Batugolla ...	...	Bogune Batugolla Manilwala Amunumulla Watumulla Kandegama <i>alias</i> Millapitiya
Kumbalgomuwa	...	Kumbalgomuwa Deliwala Tennehenwala Gurugala-ela
Pannela ...	...	Pannela Panatala Wewakele Pusselakandura Andawala Maduweltenna
		<i>Yatipalata of Udukinda.</i>
A portion of Nuwara Eliya to the north of the Nanu-oya ...	...	Old Bazaar Hewa Eliya Maragastota Sita Eliya Hakgala Gorandi-hela

## KOTMALE DIVISION.

*Udapane Korale.*

The remainder of Nuwara Eliya to the south of Nanu-oya ...	...	Kodigaha New Bazaar Bambarakele
---------------------------------------------------------------	-----	---------------------------------------

Wasama.	...	Hamlet.
Ramboda	...	... Ramboda Malhewa Ambahela Palagolla Gerendiela Labugolla Kuda-oya
Otalawa	...	... Otalawa Ambatalawa Gankewela Handapangama Sangilipalama Kosgolla
Niyangandora	...	... Udagammedda Pallegammedda
Kumbaloluwa	...	... Kumbaloluwa Kirindewela Egodawela Medakanda
Panangammana	...	... Panangammana Deluntalamada Tawalantenna Karagastalawa Helboda Katukitula
Madakumbura	...	... Madakumbura Kadadorapitiya Halpola Gabbela Pundalu-oya Karagapatana Yatatenna Dunukedeniya
Udagama	...	... Udagammedda Pallegammedda Rawanagoda Wijepahukanda
Metagama	...	... Udagammedda Pallegammedda Koshinna Maldeniya Katarankene Hinnarangolla
Kalapitiya	...	... Nugetota Koholdeniya Pokunuwatta Udagammedda Pallegammedda Tambilegama or Marakkalagama Hedunuwawa Meddegoda Rategammedda Muankellenela Paladora-ela

*Udawalata of Udukinda.*

Wasama.	Hamlet.
Nanu-oya ...	... Nanu-oya Pattipola Middle Camp Ambawela Railway Gorge
Dimbula Tea District	... Diagama Bazaars Lindula do. Tillicoultry do. Glenlyon do. Holbrook <i>alias</i> Agrapatana Bazaars Maria Bazaars Kowlahena Bazaars Caledonia do. Somerset do. Avoca do. Watagoda do. Talawakele do. Rosita do. Wootton do. Devon do. Niagara do. St. Clair do.

*Pallepane Korale.*

Maswela ...	... Pallegammedda Udagammedda
Mawela ...	... Mawela Tammitiya Kahatadeniya Kiriwanagoda Neketigammedda Pannegammedda
Nawangama ...	... Nawangama Puhulpitiya Dehintalawa Konsingammedda Wiharegama
Wataddora ...	... Welandagoda Wataddora Polwaturegammedda Kurampitiya Boruwagama <i>alias</i> Berawatenna Dovita Kalugalapatana Welagamatenna
Tispone ...	... Udagammedda Medagammedda Aluwela Kodikarigammedda
Harangala ...	... Harangala Lappanagama

Wasama.		Hamlet.
Hapugastalawa	...	Polwatura Hapugastalawa Doruwadeniya Medagahawatura
Kadadora	... ..	Udagammedda Pallegammedda Nugawela Welimada
Morape	... ..	Morape Kotagepitiya Maippola Ranantalawe Boruwagama Nelewatta

#### PLANTING DISTRICTS.

The planting districts comprise Dimbula, Lindula, the Agras, Pundulu-oya, Ramboda, Kotmale, and a portion of Pussellawa, in Kotmale; Maturata, Hanguranketa, and a portion of Hewaheta in Uda Hewaheta; and Uda Pussellawa, Kandapola, and Nuwara Eliya in Walapane.

## CHAPTER II.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Scenery—Peaks—Plains and Patanas—Lakes and Tanks—Forests—  
Rainfall—Soil—Climate and Health.

**T**HE District combines all the features of the hill country of Ceylon. It rises in one direction to 8,296 ft. in Pidurutalagala, and sinks in another to about 700 ft. in the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga, where it is bounded by the confluence of this river and the Uma-oya.

It consists for the most part of a very broken country of bold precipitous hills and deep valleys, with a central range of mountains above Nuwara Eliya and the surrounding plains.

It has nine principal streams that either bound or divide it :—

(1) The Kotmale-ganga, formed by three separate main streams—one, the Nanu-oya, rising in two branches from Nuwara Eliya and the Elk plains; another, the Dombagastalawa-oya, rising from the Totapola range, below the Horton plains, both joining in and running through Dimbula; and the third, the Ramboda-oya, rising in the gorge to the north of Nuwara Eliya, and joining the Kotmale river near Kosgolla below Ramboda.

(2) The Mahaweli-ganga, into which the Kotmale river flows near Goraka-oya, and which, after flowing through a

portion of the Kandy District, forms the boundary of the Nuwara Eliya District to the north.

(3) The Bilihul-oya, rising to the north of the Pidurutalagala range, bisecting the Maturata district, and eventually joining the Mahaweli-ganga below the Hanguranketa hill.

(4) The Halgran-oya, rising in the Uda Pussellawa range, whence it flows to the

(5) Madula-oya, which in turn joins

(6) The Uma-oya, near Bolagandiwela in Walapane, and thence forms the boundary of the District until it empties itself into the Mahaweli-ganga.

(7) Buluhela-oya, rising in the Nuwara Eliya and Kandapola plains, and flowing thence into Uva, where it eventually becomes the Uma-oya.

(8) The Maha-oya, rising in the False Pedro range, and flowing along the Gannewe korale, where it becomes the boundary of the District to the point where it joins the Mahaweli-ganga.

(9) The Kurundu-oya, rising in the Kandapola range, and running through Uda Hewaheta into Walapane, at the foot of which it joins the Mahaweli-ganga.

#### SCENERY.

The scenery of most of the District is strikingly beautiful. The different plains in and near Nuwara Eliya, the country below Maturata towards Hanguranketa, that overlooking Uva from Hakgala, the Fort MacDonaldd patanas from above Udahawara, the Kandapola patanas, the Bopatalawa plains, the country on either side of the Nildandahinna ridge, the Elephant plains from the Ragala rocks, and the valleys of the Kurundu-oya, the Bilihul-oya, the Uma-oya, and the Mahaweli-ganga, from the hills above are very beautiful; and the falls at Ramboda, St. Clair, and Devon in Dimbula, at Dombagastalawa above Dimbula, and at Udahawara below Buluhela, are amongst the finest in the Island.

#### PEAKS.

The principal peaks in a district of mountains are the following:—

	Feet above sea-level.	
Pidurutalagala	... 8,296	the highest point in Ceylon.
Totapola	... 7,746	above the Horton plains.
Kikilimana	... 7,345	above Nuwara Eliya to the north-west.
Great Western	... 7,264	overlooking Dimbula to the south.
Hakgala	... 7,147	overlooking Uva to the east.
Mahakudugala	... 6,900	overlooking the Bramley patanas in Walapane.
False Pedro	... 6,782	overlooking Lower Hewaheta.
Hanguranketa	... 5,025	in Gangapalata, Uda Hewaheta overlooking valley of Mahaweli-ganga and Bilihul-oya.

## PLAINS AND PATANAS.

The most extensive plains, or more properly speaking pasture lands, in the District are the Elephant plains in Walapane, Nuwara Eliya plains, the Barrack plains, the Moon plains, and the Kandapola plains—all in the vicinity of Nuwara Eliya; the Elk plains and the Totapala plains, between Nuwara Eliya and the Horton plains; the Bopatalawa plains below Kirigalpota, and to the west of the Horton plains; and the Bramley patanas below Mahakudugala.

It is, however, a misnomer to call them plains; for with the exception of Nuwara Eliya, which is more or less flat, they all consist of undulating grass land, many being, in parts, very steep.

There are also some extensive tracts of patana, or pasture land, on the hill-sides overlooking the Bilihul-oya and the Mahaweli-ganga, and opposite Madakumbura in Kotmale.

## LAKES AND TANKS.

The only lakes in the District are two artificial ones in Nuwara Eliya itself—one in the Nuwara Eliya plains and the other at the foot of the Barrack and Moon plains.

There are a few irrigation tanks, but they are of no magnitude or importance—*i. e.*, at Hapugastalawa and Kadadorapitiya in Kotmale; Wewakele in Pannala; Welihida in Teripehe; Badde-ulpota in Kalaganwatta; Paragahalanda, Pitiya-watta, and Bulatwatta in Udamadura; Wewatenna in Ambanella; Diyabubula in Kurupanawala; Halmiwewa in Tibbotugoda,—all in Walapane; Panwewa in Dehipe; Wewagedara and Malulla in Malulla; Kandatenna in Uda Galauda; Amunukare-wewa in Galauda; Happawara and Hanguranketa in Uda Hewaheta.

## FORESTS.

At one time, not many years ago, all the country now comprising the planting District was one unbroken stretch of magnificent forest land, but is now a vast field of tea, coffee, and cinchona estates. The forest land, of which perhaps there still remains 80,000 acres, is now confined to the tops of the hills and the mountainous country between Pidurutalagala and False Pedro on the Nuwara Eliya side, and Kandapola, Hakgala, the Horton plains, and Bopatalawa on the other. It is fortunate for the planting enterprise that the sale of land at high elevations has been stopped; or the remaining forest would soon disappear in the eager rush for good estate land. There are still very large reserves of forest for timber and firewood purposes in the hands of the

Crown; and, quite irrespective of climatic considerations, these will prove a valuable and useful property to the country. What the planters would have done when the stock of fuel on their own estates was exhausted, if these large reserves were not in existence, it is hard to say; but as it is, they will be of the greatest assistance to the tea enterprise, when the want of firewood in the estates themselves begins to be felt.

Excluding the above, there is not much forest land remaining in Walapane and Uda Hewaheta. Most of the Walapane jungle is chena and scrub, except in the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga and the Uma-oya, where there is still some fine forest, but not very extensive. In Uda Hewaheta there is a small extent of forest, containing a fair amount of ebony, on the hills above the Maha-oya, between Hanguran-keta and the Mahaweli-ganga.

#### RAINFALL.

This varies considerably, as one portion of the District is subject to the rains of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons; whereas the other receives the rain of the north-east only: the line of demarcation is very marked and curious. It runs along the ridge to the east of False Pedro and Rookwood, across the Maturata valley to the Mahakudugala range, thence across to Kandapola and Hakgala, and along the ridge above the Uva plains to the Horton plains. The country to the Nuwara Eliya side of this line is deluged by the south-west monsoon rains, when all that outside it is parched up by the drought. One of the strangest experiences in the Island is in travelling from Nuwara Eliya towards Uva, to emerge during the south-west monsoon from a howling storm of wind and rain in the Nuwara Eliya and Sita Eliya plains into the sudden calm and sunshine of Uva. It might almost be said that at the turn of a corner you have behind you the Inferno of conflicting elements, and before you the peace and quiet of Paradise!

The following table gives the average rainfall in different portions of the District:—

			Inches.
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	98·82
Dimbula	...	...	96·02
Hakgala	...	...	85·07
Maturata	...	...	101·09
Kotmale	...	...	147·67
Pundalu-oya	...	...	134·58
Pussellawa	...	...	114·89
Walapane	...	...	90·00



## SOIL.

Generally the soil of the planting districts, and in the immediate neighbourhood of villages, is good ; but even in these locations, where the land is very steep, as in parts of Maturata, Ramboda, and Hewaheta, it is gradually deteriorating from the incessant wash over the cleared ground. Some of the land in the flats along the course of the rivers is very rich, as, for instance, along the Bilihul-oya, the Maha-oya, the Kurundu-oya, and the Uma-oya, near to where they join the Mahaweli-ganga, as is also the land in the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga itself where the Lower Badulla road passes through it. Above these, however, along the steep hillside, the soil is poor quartzzy stuff of little value, and for the most part is not even worth chenaing. The rains have long ago washed out what good it contained, and the poor coarse patana grass and the stunted trees growing in it testify to its worthlessness.

## CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The climate of the District varies with the rainfall and elevation. The planting districts of Nuwara Eliya, Dimbula, Lindula, the Agras, Uda Pussellawa, Hewaheta, and Pundalul-oya are, as a rule, very healthy, but in the low-lying parts of Gangapalata and Walapane, where the villagers are shut in by the hills and are subject to severe drought, fever and its kindred diseases are very prevalent.

Extremes in fact meet in the District ; for while Nuwara Eliya on the one hand is the sanatorium of the Island, and probably the most healthy place in it all the year round, the country along the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga, at the foot of the hills, is perhaps the most pestiferous in Ceylon.

## CHAPTER III.—GEOLOGY.

By the late A. M. FERGUSON, Esq., C.M.G., M.C.B.R.A.S., &c.

**T**HE geology and mineralogy of the District of Nuwara Eliya are, like those of the Island generally, simple. From the summit of the culminating height of our mountain system, Pidurutalagala (8,296 ft. altitude), which rises over Nuwara Eliya plains, down to sea-level and far

below it, the backbone of our rock structures is bedded and foliated gneiss, metamorphic in character and truly protean in features and colour, varying from the consistency and hue of bluish-gray steel, sometimes converted to rich purple by the preponderance of garnet crystals over the all-prevalent mica specks, to the softness and red tints of ferruginous clay. The difficulty often is to trace the dividing line between foliated gneiss and interpolated masses of regularly crystallised granite, ordinary and graphic; and again, to distinguish gneiss which is merely decaying under the influences of heat, moisture, and carbonic acid, and the same rock entering into new combinations and metamorphosed into a very distinct formation (most useful for building purposes in the low-country), known locally as cabook, but to geologic science as laterite, from its resemblance generally to the consistency and colour of brick. Here, as in India, however, it seems probable that true laterite is not found above 5,000 ft. elevation. But those who have treated of the geology of our Island have never, to my knowledge, recognised, as some members of the Indian Geological Survey seem to have done, a laterite coeval in age with the volcanic period, or as a distinct though more recent formation than gneiss. Ours is regarded not only as a derived rock, but one in constant course of formation, or re-formation, from the action of our hot and moist climate and that of magnetic iron on the felspathic, micaceous, hornblendic, and other easily affected constituents of our gneiss, which itself is sometimes so hygrometric that complaints have been made of the damp moisture which in wet weather has poured down the interior walls of the buildings erected with blocks of this rock for the railway staff at Nānu-oya. Although our rocks are destitute of the interest which the presence of fossils would impart to their study, it is yet surely of absorbing interest to observe, as can be done in Ceylon, granite passing into gneissic and schistose rocks; these again taking the form of laterite (white or red, as the proportions of the two species of felspar and of hornblende vary), and that rock finally assuming the form of rich soil, the peroxide of iron giving it not only colour, but fertilising value. The beds of dolomite,\* or crystallised magnesian limestone of oceanic origin, which are found overlaying the basic gneiss, are recognised as equally archaic with the stratified and metamorphic granite to which the

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\* "Dolomite (named after Dolomien), magnesian limestone: a carbonate of lime and magnesia, in equal proportions when pure."—*Indian Geological Glossary*.

name of gneiss (a German miner's term) has been given.\* The large proportion of magnesia in this dolomite rock renders it less valuable as a soil fertilizer and a constituent of building concrete, than the coral formations of our littoral, but it sometimes occurs, as analyses by Mr. John Hughes proved, as a fairly pure lime carbonate. Much of this rock glitters with golden-coloured iron pyrites, and occasionally, as at Albion estate, below Hakgala, the rock is rich in spinel sapphires. Hand specimens of such rock are very beautiful, and contrast strikingly with masses of garnet and crystals of brilliant black mica which are found in the interior of railway cuttings and tunnelings through the gneiss. Ceylonite and apatite occur in the limestone. Formations of true granite and of the graphic variety are occasionally found interpolated, as already remarked, in the gneiss, and no doubt to the granitic character, which the prevalent formation often assumes, are due the rock faces and precipitous cliffs which some of our mountains present. But a large proportion of our principal rock is, from its chemical constitution, so freely acted on by meteorological influences, that the general character of our mountain system is soft and rounded, while in the wetter regions, such as Ambagamuwa, the curious phenomenon is common, of aggregated masses of rock slabs and boulders, evidently not detached from hill tops and rolled or precipitated down their sides, but the result of the absolute collapse of lofty eminences, the softer parts being washed away, and the harder breaking up and gradually sinking down. The geological theory is that there is a gradual rise of our Island from the sea equivalent to the disintegrating, degrading, and collapsing processes thus described. Not only is quartz a large constituent of our gneiss, but it occurs separately in considerable veins or masses, varying from pure and often translucent white and rose pink to deep ferruginous rusty red. The latter variety passes by ready transition into quartzite. It is specially curious to observe the rapid decay of masses of the hardest quartz equally with strata of gneiss in upland streams and especially swamps, the results being porcelain clays varying from pure white (Sinhalese *kirimeṭi*), to every shade of ochry yellow, salmon pink, and deep red. Very beautiful

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\* In the glossary attached to "The Geology of India," this is the most prevalent rock in the Peninsula, as it is in our Island, and is thus succinctly described:—"A highly foliated rock, composed of quartz, mica, and felspar in crystals. The mica is sometimes replaced by hornblende, and garnets or other minerals are embedded." [A large proportion of our Ceylon gneiss is highly garnetiferous, the garnets seeming to be specially liable to decomposition, although sometimes found in very dense masses mixed with iron, in deep tunnel blastings, in which also mica, bronze-coloured and black, the latter lustrous as diamonds, abounds.—A. M. F.]

coloured clays of this description are common on the Nuwara Eliya plains, where road cuttings have revealed them, and in the neighbourhood generally of our mountain sanatorium. The beautiful form of *adularia* known as "moonstone" (whence "Moon," or "Moonstone," plain in Nuwara Eliya) is derived by crystallisation from the white China clay, the result itself of decomposed felspar. Some of this white clay was sent to the Mintons by Sir W. H. Gregory, when Governor of Ceylon, and a cup and a saucer manufactured from the specimen and deposited in the Colombo Museum favour the truth of the tradition that at one time China imported its porcelain clay from Ceylon. The English porcelain manufacturers reported that Cornwall rock, subjected to a grinding process, was better (less mixed with impurities) and cheaper for their purpose, but they suggested that locally our stores of fine clays ought to be turned to account—a suggestion which it is to be hoped some enterprising persons will follow out. Why should we not have tableware, encaustic tiles, and terra-cotta articles, useful and ornamental, of local manufacture? Of much greater importance is the question of the occurrence of coal in our gneiss formations. The general verdict of geological authorities is that there are no signs of carboniferous formations (the limestone excepted) in our Ceylon rocks, what looks like sandstone being simply comminuted gneiss. It became the duty of the writer of this sketch, when investigating the history of our rich graphite\* formations, to dissipate the wild dream of Gyax which misled Sir Emerson Tennent into the statement that anthracite existed in equal plenty with iron in Ceylon, a statement which, if true, would have been of the utmost importance to the tea enterprise, which requires large supplies of fuel.

In a very interesting article on "Mines and Mining in Ceylon," which appeared in the *Ceylon Advertiser*, issued by Messrs. Davies & Co., of the Tea Stores, the writer states:—

We learn from a geological friend that it is his opinion that our metamorphic rocks, when they were in a sedimentary form previous to the igneous action which crystallised them, carried a large amount of coal or carboniferous matter, perhaps in the form of lignite, and that the igneous action which crystallised those rocks which might have been under great pressure, converted the carboniferous matter into graphite; and to the same igneous action must be attributed the upheaval of our rocks, and to this must also be attributed the more or less vertical position of many of our graphite veins.

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\* Graphite (*grapho*, to write). A form of carbon, occurring pure [our Ceylon plumbago is often 98 per cent. pure carbon.—A. M. F.] or mixed with more or less iron oxide in crystalline rocks.—*Indian Glossary*.

Should our friend be right in this surmise, it will be easy to conceive what large deposits of graphite we may find when mining is conducted more systematically and at greater depths.

This theory of the origin of graphite contrasts violently with the aqueous or gaseous origin to which the German *savant*, whose opinion is quoted further on, leans. The question, however, which occurs to us, is, why the whole of the lignite was converted into graphite, and why, associated with the graphite, we do not find specimens the transformation of which stopped short of the stages of bituminous and anthracite coal? Such forms of coal may yet be discovered amongst our formations, but as yet no trace has been found of the transformation of lignite into coal in connection with graphite.

The only upland carbonaceous formation in the most distant manner related to coal, apart from graphite, of which I have any personal knowledge, is the pseudo peat, derived from rotted aquatic reeds and grasses so common in the plain of Nuwara Eliya through which the Nanu-oya, one of the sources of the Mahaweli-ganga, runs. This stream, after being dammed up to form "Lake Gregory," finds its way down into Dimbula through a steep gap, and the other stream, which goes down into Uva, from the Hewa Eliya Lake, passes between a succession of formidable and almost sheer precipices which have evidently been formed by the bursting out and wearing effects of water. Looking at the series of so-called plains which constitute the sanatorium of Nuwara Eliya, no doubt remains on my mind of their lacustrine origin. There was once a great lake here, with the hill tops rising above the impounded waters, until at length these burst their bounds, cut away the earth and rock barriers, and escaped into "the low-country."

To a succession of such "calaclysms" is no doubt due the fact that the important lake element is absent from the otherwise magnificent and beautiful scenery of our Ceylon "mountain zone." It may be questionable if an exactly similar origin can be attributed to the whole of the vast series of so-called "patnas," mountain prairies, or savannahs, some of which are themselves mountains, growing naturally little save swamp bamboos and other small shrubs, but mainly grasses (generally coarse) and wild flowers, which stretch away from Nuwara Eliya as a centre, and form so large a portion of the surface of the district. What their real origin has been is a very curious problem, Dr. Kelaart's fluviate theory apparently not accounting for all the phenomena. In one moment there is the transition from luxuriant forest, growing in fertile soil, to sharply defined grass land, composed, to a large extent, of ferruginous and

quartzite formations, of the most barren types. There are occasional expanses of fertile patanas on which forest would probably grow but for the annual fires of the natives to secure succulent food for their buffaloes and other cattle; but much of these expanses will require ages of the action of the atmosphere before they can be redeemed. Man's agency, in scientific culture—including aëration and the application of lime and other fertilisers—can do much. At any rate, efforts ought to be made to improve the native grasses or to supersede them by better. On these patanas the railway cuttings reveal the underlying gneiss, as generally in a largely decomposed state, with veins of vari-coloured clays, as at Nuwara Eliya. The scenic effect of the patanas as alternating with and framed in by the dense primeval forests which crown most of our mountains is "exceedingly beautiful." Forest and profound ravine into which, as roaring waterfalls, plunge the waters of the Dambagastalawa, with glimpses of the rolling patanas of the Elk plains beyond, while interesting geologically, will form an exquisite combination of the "grand and beautiful" for railway travellers, as they pass near the sixth mile on the Haputalé extension from Nānu-oya.

The violent contrast presented by the generally unfertile character of grass land, and the rich soil resulting from the action of damp humus on rocks that have for ages grown forest, is strikingly illustrated on the plains of Nuwara Eliya and by the neighbouring hill and mountain sides, many of them covered with flourishing tea plantations running above those plains up to an altitude of 7,000 ft. above sea level. It has been the fashion, to a great extent unjustly, to describe the plantation soil of Ceylon as poor, and visitors from Assam and Darjeeling cannot understand our tea culture being so profitable and likely to be so permanent on such steep slopes as are common, and they and others wonder that Ceylon planters do not terrace the slopes as those of Darjeeling do. The error arises from comparing our comparatively stiff clayey soils, rich in potash from decomposed felspar and mica, and containing fair proportions of phosphoric acid and nitrogen, with the rich, black, loose soils of the Brahmaputra alluvials and the largely similar soil of the Darjeeling mountains. The argillaceous and ferruginous components of our soil, the mechanical stiffness of which in some cases required to be remedied by liming and forking to render it suitable for coffee, supply just the conditions in which tea, with its long and powerfully penetrative tap-root, luxuriates. Our climate, damp and hot (even Nuwara Eliya, although tea within its bounds flourishes up to 7,000 ft. altitude, is within 7° of the Equator), reacts on our clayey

(not clay) soil, so as to mellow it gradually into fertile loam ; and occasional dressings of bones and castor cake, with cattle manure and other nitrogenous matter, such as fish, where available, will evidently suffice to keep our soils, derived from decayed gneiss (lime occurring occasionally, as at Medakumbura in Dimbula, and cropping out again to the eastward of Nuwara Eliya) in good heart for a period to which the term "permanent" may fairly be applied. Few plants cling to vitality as tea does, the proof being that small patches of the plant in Dimbula and other portions of the Nuwara Eliya District have been known, after intervals of twenty to nearly forty years, to emerge triumphant from the "survival of the fittest" competition with our native jungle, allowed to grow at its sweet will, and smother the tea plants out of existence if it could. The tea plant has all the tenacity of indigenous jungle, in such geological and closely connected meteorological conditions as the District of Nuwara Eliya, in common with a large portion of the mountain region of Ceylon, presents.

Next in comparative importance to the possible existence of coal in Pussellawa would be the development of really valuable finds of gold in the quartz formations higher up and nearer Nuwara Eliya, at Ramboda. These gave about as good promise some years ago as any of the Ceylon quartz rocks tested for gold, specimens being reported auriferous to the extent of 2 ounces to the ton. But if gold, platinum, silver, copper, tin, or nickel existed in any appreciable quantity in our rocks, they ought surely to have been revealed in railway cuttings and tunnellings, which have now extended right across our mountain system. Of manganese, if it became profitable to collect it, there is abundance at several places on the extension to Haputalé, while cobalt has also revealed itself in veins. But from first to last only mere traces of gold have been found in the railway excavations, and not even traces of true coal, or anything resembling it more nearly than graphite. This mineral, of which in the shape of large masses of pure carbon Ceylon has practically a natural monopoly, seems to be as widely diffused as gold, but it is apparently only in the "foot-hills" of the low-country that it occurs, often in association with veins of quartz running through the gneiss, in quantity to render mining for it profitable. In a diffused form it occurs in the most unexpected places and forms. In a rock-cutting on the Uva Extension, a vein of a substance, too hard for the crowbar and too tough for the blasting powder, gave much trouble, and I sent a specimen to Mr. Drieberg, of the Agricultural College, asking him what form of iron it was which proved so intractable. To my great surprise he reported the absence of iron, but the

presence of graphite as accounting for the intractability of the vein. To my equal surprise he told me that a specimen of soft red rock from the bed of a stream, which I had ventured to call "pseudolaterite," was interesting, as an indication of the association with it of graphite. That had been, he said, the experience elsewhere. Dealing fully with this interesting and almost ubiquitous mineral in a Paper contributed to the transactions of the local Asiatic Society in 1885, I followed the leading geological authorities in ranking it amongst the archaic rocks, if, indeed, it was not the oldest form of vegetation transformed into carbon. But, as I write (in April, 1891), the February number of the Records of the Geological Survey of India reaches me, with a Paper "On veins of graphite in decomposed gneiss (Laterite) in Ceylon," by Dr. Johannes Walther, Jena. This scientist suggests that the carbon, subsequently solidified as plumbago, entered the cavities in the gneiss originally in a gaseous or an aqueous form. He is not, however, positive in his theory, but sums up thus:—

The view (apparently a very sensible one) that graphite represents the remains of the archaic flora is not quite tenable.

It is very tempting to place graphite at the end of a progressive alteration series, beginning with peat and brown coal, and leading up through coal to anthracite.

[What I did was to show that, as far as Ceylon was concerned, we had large formations of graphite entirely unassociated with anthracite (*contra* Gyax and Tennent) or any form of coal.—A. M. F.]

From the mineralogical side objections have been made to the inclusion of graphite in this series, and the observations made on the mode of occurrence of the Ceylon graphite are calculated only to increase these objections.

One may hold no decisive views as to the aqueous or gaseous filling of the graphite veins; but at any rate its occurrence in veins will not fall in with the view which regards the graphite as altered cellulose.

Being only a geologist or mineralogist in a very amateur sense (Mr. Le Mesurier knows I only consented to write this sketch because such scientists as Messrs. George Armitage and Alexander Murray declined the task), I am not wedded to any one theory of the confessedly mysterious origin of a substance which is of great value to my adopted country, and regarding which I may at least claim to have collected in the Paper alluded to more information, scientific and economic, than any human being had ever done before. Graphite is not likely to be ranked amongst the important products of the Nuwara Eliya District I suspect, and it remains to be seen whether further search and deep digging can remove gold and gems (generally associated) from the same category, considering the analogy between the gneiss and quartz formations of Ceylon and those of India, and the



success which has attended deep digging and the use of machinery on the reefs of the Wynaad and Mysore, there is at least encouragement to test the reality of our auriferous wealth by similar enterprise. When, in 1854, some diggers from Australia created a gold boom, or a gold panic rather (for the planters were alarmed at the possible disorganisation of their labour supply), the men extended their operations with sanguine hopes of success from the low hot-bed of the Maha-oya (the stream of that name which rises in the mountains of Dolosbage, in which auriferous quartz is common, to the cool plains of Nuwara Eliya. Sir Samuel Baker has written strongly against what he regards as the criminal neglect of the Government of Sir George Anderson to aid private efforts in a search which the great traveller (who being then resident in Nuwara Eliya, personally took part in) believes would, if systematically carried out, have been crowned with success. Experts may be able to test the probability of success by the description given by Sir Samuel and in local papers at the time, and which we now quote, of the component parts of the strata penetrated. Sir Samuel wrote—

It must be remembered that the main features of the country at Nuwara Eliya and the vicinity are broad flats or swampy plains, surrounded by hills and mountains; the former covered with rank grass and intersected by small streams, the latter covered with dense forest. The soil abounds with rocks of gneiss and quartz; some of the latter rose colour, some pure white. The gold has hitherto been found in the plains only. These plains extend over some thirty miles of country, divided into numerous patches by intervening jungles.

The surface soil is of a peaty nature, perfectly black, soapy when wet, and as light as soot when dry, worthless for cultivation. This top soil is about 18 in. thick, and appears to have been the remains of vegetable matter washed down from the surrounding hills and forests. This swampy black soil rests upon a thin stratum of brownish clay, not more than a few inches thick, which, forming a second layer, rests in its turn upon a snow-white rounded quartz gravel, intermixed with white pipeclay. This contains gold, every shovelful of earth producing, when washed, one or more specks of the precious metal. The stratum of rounded quartz is about 2 ft. thick, and is succeeded by pipeclay, intermixed with quartz gravel, to a depth of 18 ft. Here another stratum of quartz gravel is met with perfectly water-worn, and rounded to the size of a 12 lb. shot. In this stratum the gold was of increased size, and some pieces were discovered as large as small grains of rice; but no greater depth was attained, viz. 18 ft. from the surface. No other holes were sunk below 10 ft. on account of the influx of water, but similar shafts were made in various places, and all with equal success. From the commencement of the first stratum of quartz throughout to the greatest depth attained gold was present.

Upon washing away the clay and gravel a great number of gems of small value remained (chiefly sapphire, ruby, jacinth, and green tourmaline). These being picked out there remained a jet black fine

sand resembling gunpowder. This was of great specific gravity, and, when carefully washed, discovered gold, some in grains, some in mere specks, and some like fine golden flour.

It would be speculative to anticipate the vast change that an extended discovery would effect in such a colony as Ceylon. We have before us the two pictures of California and Australia, which have been changed, as though by the magician's wand, within the last few years. It becomes us now simply to consider the probability of the gold being in such quantities in Ceylon as to effect such changes. We have at present these simple data—that in a soft swampy soil gold has been found close to the surface in small specks, gradually increasing in size and quantity as a greater depth has been attained.

From the fact that gold will naturally lie deep from its specific gravity, it is astonishing that any vestige of such a metal should be discovered in such spongy soil so close to the surface. Still more astonishing that it should be so generally disseminated throughout the locality. This would naturally be accepted as a proof that the earth is rich in gold. But the question will then arise, Where is the gold? The quantities found are a mere nothing, it is only dust: we want "nuggets."

The latter is positively the expression that I myself frequently heard in Ceylon: "We want nuggets."

Who does not want nuggets? But people speak of "nuggets" as they would of pebbles, forgetting that the very principle which keeps the light dust at the surface has forced the heavier gold to a greater depth, and that, far from complaining of the lack of nuggets when digging has hardly commenced, they should gaze with wonder at the bare existence of the gold in its present form and situation.

Sir Samuel Baker again, writing of the Australian diggers, stated—

Their first discovery of gold at Nuwara Eliya was on June 14, 1854, on the second day of their search in that locality. This was found in the "Vale of Rubies." I had advised them to make their first search in that spot for this reason: that as the precious stones had there settled in the largest numbers, from their superior gravity, it was natural to conclude that, if gold should exist, it would, from its gravity, be somewhere below the precious stones, or in their vicinity.

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### GOLD AT NUWARA ELIYA.

*From the "Colombo Observer," July 6, 1854.*

As calculated to interest our readers we take from the *Examiner* portion of an article, and from the *Times* part of a letter, on the gold discovery at Nuwara Eliya. It seems to be the old story over again—gold, but not in nuggets or in a quantity to pay. Happily, however, the prospecting now goes on in a region not necessarily fatal to Europeans.

*From the "Examiner."*

By Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock the shaft had reached a depth of some 36 to 38 ft. The soil penetrated was first thick, black, and peaty-looking; next coarse yellow clay with sand and stones mixed with it; then very fine pipeclay; afterwards coarse loose gravel and large stones, with a large pipeclay below; and lastly, fine gravel and decomposed rock. The stones found in this layer had evidently been exposed to the action of some rapid current, all being rounded, from the smallest to the largest. Although it was not considered that the shaft was deep enough, it was determined, as our Commissioner had to leave the following morning, to try a few pans of soil—and about 4 cwt. were washed. The result was highly satisfactory; a sufficient proportion of gold being produced to pay the working expenses. The gold is very fine and small, and there is no doubt that, with the rude appliances used, much must have escaped. No *nugget* nor anything in the nature of a *nugget* was found; nor could it have been expected by anyone who saw the nature of the soil from which the 4 cwt. were taken, only the smallest and lightest portions of so heavy a metal as gold being retained in it. On the request to wash some of it, the diggers at first objected that it would be useless, and it was only done to satisfy those who could not wait for the deeper digging. We shall receive a report in a day or two of the result of deeper sinking, which will be immediately published. Gold has been now found in this (Nuwara Eliya) District over an immense extent. It has been found as you enter the plain, on Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate's land; on the side of the hill at the back of Sir A. Buller's; on the low swamp in front of Mr. O'Connor's; at Messrs. Baker's saw mills; on the high land close by; on the Moonstone plains, where the diggers are now working; and lastly, Mr. Baker,\* having learned how to prospect from the diggers, went some three miles lower down on the Badulla road, and in every place that he tried found gold. How much farther it may extend cannot of course at present be known, but here is an extent of 6½ miles over which it is known to be spread, and that, too, so thickly that even an unskilled washer can find it in every pan of surface soil. Mr. Baker has, we believe, ordered a quantity of "toms" and "cradles" to be prepared, so satisfied is he of the auriferous wealth of the District, and others also are following in the same track; indeed before we left Mr. O'Connor had a "cradle" at work, in which the 4 cwt. of soil we mentioned formerly were washed.

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\* Now Sir Samuel.—A. M. F.

*From the "Times of Ceylon."*

The place where the present diggings are going on is the Moonstone plains, at a distance of about half a mile from Nuwara Eliya plains. It is exceedingly strange to see such a medley of things and creatures on this hitherto-deserted spot : *cooking, eating, drinking, smoking, laughing*, and hard work is the order of the day. You can here see the roaming *Irishman*, the cautious *Scotchman*, and the knowing little *Englishman*, all watching for the first big nugget, so as to, if possible, get the reward, if any, from Government. Bradley's expectations are sanguine, and indeed the same feelings have seemed to inspire all at Nuwara Eliya. Toms, cradles, pans, &c., are all at work ding-dong ; several toms and cradles are to be at work next week, so that matters are beginning to assume a business-like shape. Combined with the gold washing there is a prevailing anxiety after gems : one person has picked up a sapphire worth £20.

We will say but little as to what will be the end of this infant gold-field ; one thing is quite certain, that at the present moment a good washer, when the weather is as fine as it is now, can, from the proportion of gold found in every pan of earth, earn from 7s. 6d. to 10s. a day, and I am told that a part of Bradley's gang are to see what can be done in that way next week, so as to keep them in funds.

*From the "Colombo Observer," July 8, 1854.*

The question of gold at Nuwara Eliya (the mountain sanatorium of Ceylon) is again being discussed in the papers. In our Supplement will be found a letter, which accompanied a respectable specimen of the dust sent to our address by a dweller on the plains, while from our local contemporaries we have taken extracts on the same subject. It seems strange that neither there nor at Ratnapura did we ever hear of gold in connection with deposits of precious stones, until European research has proved their simultaneous existence. Did nuggets of any size exist it is difficult to conceive how the gem diggers missed them, although, to be sure, they never affected deep digging. The present operations, it is satisfactory to contemplate, are carried on in a climate exceedingly congenial to European life and health, if we except a tendency to dysentery in those who work long in the wet, from which Australia and California equally suffer.

*From the "Colombo Observer," July 10, 1854.*

To the Editors of the "Colombo Observer."

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you enclosed a specimen of our Nuwara Eliya gold, the proceeds of one pan of surface

earth ; there is scarcely a pan of earth that is washed on any of the flats that has not the same quantity of gold in it, but at a depth of 40 ft. the gold becomes a degree larger, and Bradley and his party think there is no doubt but that nuggets will be found on the primitive or bed rock. They have now a fine shaft sunk of about 40 ft., at the bottom of which there are little streams of water working out of the sides ; by careful observation the precious metal can be seen washing out from the land, and from this indication the men at work say there is sure to be a treasure close at hand ; the next part of the work will be to drift or tunnel, and in doing so the north and south directions are the intended course.

*From the "Colombo Observer," August 11, 1854.*

The gold-seekers are persevering in their search at Nuwara Eliya, and deep digging seems really to have produced nuggets.

*From the "Examiner," August 5, 1854.*

We have abstained from noticing from time to time, as accounts reached us, the progress of these works, as there was no new feature to report, the gold having continued in dust or small grains. Now, however, that nuggets have been found, we at once put our readers in possession of the fact. Yesterday reports reached Colombo that on the previous day the bed rock having been reached, five or six nuggets were found in the washing, besides a larger proportion of gold dust than had previously been obtained.

At present the depth reached is but small (about 40 ft.), and it was at about the same distance below the surface that the digging ranged in Victoria for a considerable period ; now, however, we hear of all the richest diggings in Australia being at a depth of 150, 160, and even 180\* ft., and we trust similar results will be obtained here.

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But funds failed, and what really deep digging might effect in the discovery of gold in appreciable quantities remains still to be determined. Mr. Le Mesurier is himself best qualified to speak of the amount of success which has attended systematic digging recently for precious stones, as well as metals or ores, precious or otherwise, at his own instance. We know he found a minute gold nugget in a stream near summit level, but all search for more or for the matrix failed. In a large number of cases in Ceylon the so-called matrix

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\* They have since gone lower than 2,000 ft.—A. M. F.

seems to have collapsed after the fashion we have already described, and the superior gravity of gold and really valuable gems, such as sapphires, rubies, and cats' eyes, seems to have sunk them well down into the alluvials, if not below it to the bed rock. The numerous pits on and around the Nuwara Eliya plains, in the alluvium and detritus of disintegrated and collapsed rock, prove that profitable finds of corundum, tourmaline, and other gems must have rewarded the search of diggers in olden British and pre-British times.

Iron, in the form generally of hematite or limonite, with magnetic iron interspersed, abounds in Nuwara Eliya, and traces of its reduction in former times by the natives into metal (generally of a superior quality) are obvious in the presence of numerous primitive furnaces (rounded, open at the top, with an orifice below at one side); and in collections of slag, the appearance of which, remote from human abodes, has misled casual observers into the error of regarding the substance as scoriaceous, and an evidence of recent volcanic action in an Island which knows nothing of such action beyond faint earthquake shakings (of which we have had no fewer than four in this month of April, 1891), which show that the earth's crust connects us with the fiery regions of the Nicobars, Java, Japan, and New Zealand, if, indeed, a volcanic cavity does not exist below our Island.

So steep and sidelong are the physical features of our higher mountain region,—Dimbula, for instance,—that the occurrence of such an alluvial flat as that which occurs near "the meeting of the waters" of the Nanu-oya and the Dimbuldanda, at Radella, the scene of periodical sports, is regarded as an almost unique departure from the generally precipitous character of the mountain formations. When to difficulties of gradients and curves produced by such a country are added climatic conditions, which involve monsoon rainstorms, resulting in some cases in 200 in. of rain per annum, or more, the costliness of railway construction in such a country, on a scale such as will secure safety of transit and life, can well be realised.

In 1849 the late Dr. Kelaart contributed some interesting notes on the Geology of Ceylon to the transactions of the local branch of the Asiatic Society. He directed his attention specially to the three varieties of laterite (all evidently derived rocks) prevalent in Ceylon, the quartzose, lithomargic, and detrital, and the purely lithomargic formations, which in Nuwara Eliya and its neighbourhood take the place of laterite. Some extracts from this Paper will be of interest as illustrating the geological features of the loftiest tablelands in Ceylon: Nuwara Eliya at 6,200 ft. above sea-level, and Horton plains, the "Maha Eliya" (Great Open plain) of

the Siphalese, nearly 1,000 ft. more elevated. After dealing with the various forms of laterite, Dr. Kelaart proceeded to describe lithomarge as follows :—

*Lithomarge* is a sectile clayey substance of variegated colours. It is chiefly formed of a decomposed felspar and hornblende, whitish when the former prevails, and yellow or reddish when hornblende predominates in the rock from which it is derived, owing to the larger proportion of oxide of iron which the latter mineral contains. There are extensive hills of lithomarge in Ceylon, and frequently it lies under the hard laterite, and is often interposed between its layers.

The writer then quoted the main constituents of gneiss to account for its weathering and decomposing under atmospheric, aqueous, and chemical influences; and I take over remarks, which, although somewhat lengthy, are interesting. The following are the mineral constituents of the most common forms of—

	Felspar.	Mica.	Hornblende.
Silica ... ..	66·75 ...	48·00 ...	42·00
Alumina ... ..	17·50 ...	34·25 ...	12·00
Lime ... ..	1·05 ...	— ...	11·00
Potash ... ..	12·00 ...	8·75 ...	a trace
Magnesia ... ..	— ...	— ...	2·25
Oxide of iron ... ..	·75 ...	·50 ...	·25
Oxide of manganese .	— ...	·50 ...	·25
Water ... ..	— ...	— ...	·75
	98·25	96·00	98·25

Quartz consists of nearly pure silica, with a trace, however, of alumina acid, sometimes of iron.—From *Jameison's Journal* :—

It is easily seen that the chief source of the alumina necessary for the formation of clay is derived from the felspar and mica, which enter into the composition of granitic rocks, and that hornblende supplies the largest quantity of iron, the hyperoxidation of which, assisted probably by electric influences,\* precedes the disintegration of these rocks. In rocks in which felspar and hornblende predominate, the clay formed is much variegated. Pure felspar forms the porcelain clay or kaolin so abundant on the plains of Nuwara Eliya. Quartz, if deeply impregnated with oxide of iron, will also moulder away, but not quite so soon as the other mineral constituents of hypogene rocks.

Before I had observed the immense lithomargic hills of Uva and Nuwara Eliya, it was difficult for me to believe that large mountain masses of hard rock could disintegrate so completely into lithomarge. When there are, however, such unequivocal proofs of rocks, several hundred feet high, mouldering away into kaolin or white porcelain clay in some parts, and in others into lithomargic earths and clays of various colours and consistence, it is not difficult to account even for

\* The question of the supposed potent but varied action of electricity on rocks is a curious one. A writer on the gem formations of Ceylon goes the length of tracing crystallisation to this agency!—A. M. F.

the formation of the harder forms of laterite. In sections made in Nuwara Eliya for the construction of roads, successive layers of sienitic gneiss are seen in various stages of decomposition, and these layers retain in some parts, where the decay is not far advanced, the original lines of stratification.\* Some of these layers are of pure kaolin, others of a reddish or a yellowish clay, some mixed of all three, giving a beautiful variegated surface to these exposed parts of the hills. In half-decomposed portions of some of the hills on the plains of Nuwara Eliya may be seen dark reddish spots, which are formed of decomposed garnets, and in other hills is seen scaly graphite. Adularia and ceylonite are sometimes found in the beds of clay. If such then be the striking illustration of the decomposition of one form of gneiss in which hornblende and felspar prevail, it is easy to conceive other forms of granitic or gneissic rocks weathering into laterite in other circumstances and other situations. Laterite in any shape is not found in Nuwara Eliya. The stones used here for building are half-decomposed gneiss obtained from lithomargic hills, and it is yet to be ascertained how long these will last. I fear that the decomposed stone is too felspathic to last many years.

The presence of lignite in some of the laterites of Southern India, and sometimes laterite being found over limestone, would lead us to suppose that laterites are of two periods, the one, and only one perhaps, existing in Ceylon being of the weathering of rocks *in situ*, and therefore still being formed, and the other a deposit of disintegrated lateritic matter (over more recent formations) derived from previously existing lateritic rocks. The subject, however, requires further investigation; it is involved in greater mystery than many other geological phenomena. Ceylon affords many opportunities for carrying on observations necessary for its complete solution. The features of the laterite of Southern India, which induced Captain Newbold to suppose laterite to be a distinct formation, may also exist in Ceylon; therefore Members of the Asiatic Society will do well to note the nature of the rocks on which the Ceylon laterite lies, and to examine whether any of it contains lignite, or is in the slightest degree fossiliferous. The discovery of fossils alone will not prove that laterite is not decomposed gneiss *in situ*, for Sir Charles Lyell and others have suggested the possibility of finding fossils even in gneiss of later origin. Granting that this is the case, nothing could then be easier than to account for the presence of fossils in decomposed masses of the same kind of rocks. This subject is now engaging the attention of the Geological Society of London, their notice being attracted to it by the so-called *footprints* on the gneissic rock at Kurunégala, which I have not yet had an opportunity of examining.†

Though the geological features of Ceylon resemble those of Southern

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\* In the railway cuttings not only are the lines of stratification visible in the decayed rock, but most curious and complicated veinings, which have the effect of suggesting human agency, in the shape of hieroglyphics. Curious, too, are the traces of entirely decayed boulders side by side with collections, thinly scattered or closely aggregated, of other boulders with cores of flinty hardness, but the outside laminæ of which, showing a ferruginous lustre, are exfoliating away like the successive peels of an onion.—A. M. F.

† Since this Paper was written I have examined the rock and found it to be laminated granite, and the marks merely the effects of weathering.



India, yet from the paucity of observations perhaps there appears to be considerable difference in many respects, especially in the nature of more recent deposits. Kunker, a limestone gravel, has not been noticed in Ceylon, nor has clay-slate been seen in this Island, though its associate rocks are found in great abundance. Both are found in extensive beds in Southern India. Regur, the black cotton soil, which covers nearly two-thirds of Southern India, has not been noticed in Ceylon, and yet it is most probable that all these three formations exist in some parts of the Island, most likely in the northern districts.

The only alluvial, or rather fluvial, deposit in Ceylon resembling in external characters the regur of India is the black soil of Nuwara Eliya and its neighbourhood; with this difference, however, regur lies over a limestone gravel, and the blackish loam of Nuwara Eliya over a quartz gravel with a substratum of clayey earths, formed of the lithomargic hills and valleys, over which the loam and gravel were deposited. A deposit of gravel and loam has also been observed on the Nilgiris, 6,000 ft. above sea-level. These deposits of loam and gravel on the patanas and plains of Nuwara Eliya are considered by casual observers to be the decayed particulars of the rocks, in the immediate vicinity, brought down by the rains. If this is their real nature, the decomposed particles of the gneiss and quartzite, which chiefly compose these existing rocks above the plains, could not by any means have taken their present position of the loam and gravel. The colour, too, of the decomposed particles would not be dark brown or black, but whitish or yellowish. The loam and gravel lie so conformably on the lithomargic surface of the hills and valleys that it is unreasonable to suppose that they were deposited from any other source than from a large sheet of water.\* The heavier particles in the form of gravel sinking first, and then the lighter particles held in suspension in the water, were deposited over the bed of gravel, or, as in some places seen, on layers of various-sized pieces of quartzite and gneiss. The loam is not mixed with gravel; it is composed of fine sand, just such as the mud of rivers or lakes is composed of. In the lower layers this loam is of a brown colour, but becoming darker as it approaches the surface, and after being mixed with the decomposed matter of the grasses which grow on it, the loam becomes nearly of a peaty nature and of a blackish colour.

In sections along the different roads which traverse the plains, a continuous layer of gravel from 1 in. to 2 ft. or 3 ft. in thickness is seen lying over the lithomargic hills, and on this gravelly surface the brown or blackish loam is seen of varied thickness, generally from 1 ft. to 3 ft.; in some places even 5 ft. or 6 ft. of loam is found. In a section near the Governor's Cottage an interruption appears to have taken place after about a foot of mud was deposited; then came over the pure mud masses of gneiss and pebbles, now lying several feet thick, mixed with loam of a brownish colour. Over this mixed

\* May not this account for the want of luxuriant vegetation on these patanas, the water having washed and carried away to the lower parts of the Island the alkalies and phosphates so necessary to plants? The black soil of Nuwara Eliya, however rich in appearances, requires much manuring; the best potatoes are the product of well-manured grounds; guano is as much required here as anywhere else.

[Black colour is no criterion of soil. The very unfertile pseudo peat of Nuwara Eliya and other swampy patanas is blacker in the hue even than the richest regur soil of India.—A. M. F.]

deposit is again seen a thin layer of loam, such as is found in other parts of the plain, the whole forming a curious variegated structure.

The above observations lead me to conclude that the plains of Nuwara Eliya, and perhaps those of higher parts, have once been the channel of a slow winding river or bed of an extensive lake. And it is probable that lower hills, which look like inverted tea cups, were elevated by subsequent upheavals after the waters had deposited the gravel and loam. It is perhaps in this manner only that the almost uniform thickness of the gravel and loam in the valleys and on the tops of the hills can be accounted for. Had the present elevated surface existed while the waters were depositing the heavier particles held in suspension, we should expect to find thicker layers of gravel on the valleys than on the sides of hills. Such is not, however, the case: thick beds of gravel are even found on the tops of the hills several hundred feet above the present drainage of the plains. Geologists have decided that the mountains of Southern India were elevated to their present heights by successive upheavals, and therefore it is not objectionable to consider the higher lands of Ceylon to have also been elevated by more than one upheaval. There is abundant evidence, too, besides the one just alluded to, to conclude that Ceylon has been subjected to successive internal forces, which will explain also the present configuration of the mountain masses of Nuwara Eliya, and the characters of Nuwara Eliya and Horton plains.

Hitherto no evidences of diluvial or glacial currents have been found in Ceylon. The rounded blocks of granite and gneiss seen on various parts of the Island are the effects of a spontaneous concentric exfoliation which small and large masses of these rocks are susceptible of. Major Lushington has instanced this peculiar exfoliation in a gigantic scale on the rock of Dambulla. Alluvial and fluvatile deposits are seen in various parts of the Island, but none perhaps so extensive as the fluvatile deposits of Nuwara Eliya, which appear to extend from Horton plains, passing over Nuwara Eliya and progressing towards the valleys of Maturata on one side and to Dimbula on the other. Although these deposits are not of a diluvial nature, still there is an importance attached to them, as they show that at a former epoch the interior of Ceylon was traversed by broader and more expansive sheets of water than any of the rivers of the present day. It is doubtful, however, whether this large lake or river, which has deposited its mud on the plains of Nuwara Eliya, is dwindled down into the narrow streams which now exist on these plains, as tributaries to the great Mahaweli-ganga.

Tennent, following MacVicar and Gardner, thus notices the formation of laterite:—

The transformation of gneiss into laterite in these localities has been attributed to the circumstance that those sections of the rock which undergo transition exhibit grains of magnetic iron ore partially disseminated through them; and the phenomenon of the conversion has been explained by recurrence not to the ordinary conception of mere weathering, which is probably inadequate, but to the theory of catalytic action, regard being had to the peculiarity of magnetic iron when viewed in its chemical formula. The oxide of iron thus produced communicates its colouring to the laterite, and in proportion as felspar and hornblende abound in the gneiss, the cabook assumes respectively

a white or yellow hue. So ostensible is the series of mutations, that in ordinary excavations there is no difficulty in tracing a continuous connection without definite lines of demarcation between the soil and the laterite on the one hand, and the laterite and gneiss rock on the other.

Having thus noticed and quoted the best information I possess or can command on the geology of the loftiest mountain district in Ceylon, I proceed to a more particular notice of the chief mineral constituents of the rocks and the veins which traverse them.

#### MINERALOGY.

Although our primitive rocks in Ceylon are practically destitute of fossils (Mr. George Armitage having been exceptionally fortunate if, as he believes, he has found a few), yet their mineral constituents and associates, including the many and beautiful precious gems, are fairly numerous and interesting. Having submitted my own collection, derived mainly from railway cuttings in the Nuwara Eliya District, to Mr. C. Driberg, the Principal of the Agricultural College, Colombo, I am indebted to him for a professional report as follows:—

*A.* A very beautiful specimen, blazing with gold-tinted pyrites, and showing some signs of peacock iridescence, was thus described:—“Quartz (associated with calcareous marl) containing both copper and iron pyrites, the former with iridescence. Here and there in the general mass are a few flakes of a dark red variety of mica that might be mistaken for garnet.”

*B.* A piece of a vein of exceptional rock, occurring in a railway cutting, which proved equally intractable to the crowbar and the blasting powder, although it looked decayed, was to my great surprise described as a “specimen of fine-grained and compact graphitic gneiss with garnets. It shows no trace of iron. I would attribute the difficulty in blasting to the large percentage of graphite in the rock.”

*C.* Some lithomargic earth from a stream drew forth the following remarks:—“A very fine ochry loam (remining one of löss, which some geologists believe is a dust accumulation, and others a fluvio-glacial deposit). No doubt a derivative from felspathic igneous rock. By elutriation and filtration the silicious particles are removable, and an impalpable powder got (sample enclosed). Is the deposit of any extent? I hear it occurs in the Kurunçgala District, where plumbago is associated with it.”

I hope to have a further examination of this curious deposit which leads Mr. Driberg to recognise an “igneous” rock amongst our mountain formations.

Of a brightly polished ferruginous pebble picked up on the path across the Horton plains patnas, Mr. Driberg writes:—

The specimen is a concretion composed essentially of limonite or brown hæmatite (hydrated ferric oxide), with a very slight admixture of red hæmatite (the anhydrous oxide), which is considered to be in most cases a derivative from the former. The external coat of the

specimen is more compact than the interior of it, which is inclined to be earthy, and has assumed a shiny silky lustre common to compact limonite. I am not inclined to think that the polish, which I have observed in very irregular masses, is due to attrition.

I. A curious, brown-surfaced, flat, somewhat honeycomb-like slab, which might raise a doubt in the unscientific mind as to whether it was quartz or limestone, was stated to be "A quartz schist, consisting almost of pure quartz—a metamorphic crystalline rock, derived probably from coarse sedimentary rock."

II. A very dense, finely-foliated bit of gneiss, rich in crystals of quartz, mica, and specially garnet, of great specific gravity, was described as "Garnetiferous gneiss, interspersed with graphite."

III. A pretty, greenish-hued, lime-like specimen, with a greasy feel, was pronounced to be a "Talc schist: the talc being saponite or soap stone," a mineral which seems not to be uncommon in our formations.

IV. A curious-looking conglomerate of quartz and gneiss with the consistency of white lime and garnets was described as a "Partially weathered specimen of gneiss with garnets and a fair admixture of graphite flakes." This is just where chemical science is so valuable: to the ordinary observer graphite is not only not visible, but the last thing which could be suspected.

V. The most puzzling specimen of all is a dirty black fragment, with a streak of white quartz, which I never doubted was manganese. It is described as "A schistose carbonaceous clay, showing evidence of contact with heat. It may have been affected by the original burn of the forest on the estate."

VI. A splendid specimen of great specific gravity, in which large crystals of white felspathic quartz contrast with black mica and red garnet, is scientifically described as "A highly-foliated specimen of gneiss, mainly consisting of black mica and felspar with quartz and garnets."

VII. An exceedingly dense piece of lustreless black rock, except where black mica crystals impart brilliancy to the fracture at one end, is pronounced "Mica rock, almost pure, but for a little quartz." The popular idea of mica being that of a light, flaky, elastic substance, it is astounding to have this very dark and very heavy rock described as *pure mica*.

VIII. A very handsome bluish-gray specimen with dead garnets and a few specks of mica is pronounced to be "Compact gneiss with garnets, inclining to garnet-olivine rock, with talc in one quarter."

IX. A rock of quartz origin, with streaks of rusty red varying the white, so abundant in the railway trace between

the 3rd and 5th miles from Nanu-oya as to be used largely for ballast, was recognised as a "Quartzite, partially weathered: an aggregate of quartz grains welded together into a compact mass with felsitic matter between." No. 12 was merely a variety of this quartzite, white with black spots, and the rusty red felsitic matter less abundant.

X. A pretty specimen strongly resembling dolomite with blue spinels, turned out to be a "Granulite, containing silvery white mica with kyanite.(?)"

XI. A hard red piece of rock, which I should have felt inclined to regard as dense, very ferruginous laterite, was described as "A siliceous red clay in course of formation."

XIII. A dense mass of minute garnets, varied with specks of mica, was reported to be "Garnetiferous gneiss almost wholly composed of minute red garnets." Mr. Driberg having qualified the garnets as red, I may add that black garnets, owing their origin to manganese, occasionally occur in the railway gneiss cuttings.

XIV. A very curious specimen, with brown bands on a base of white, is pronounced "A schistose conglomerate."

XV. A bit of the tough hard rock vein, already noticed as B, is described as "A weathered specimen of graphitic gneiss." The question thus seems to be not where graphite is to be found, but where it is not in the gneiss rocks of the mountain region of Ceylon.

XVI. A thick plate of mica from the centre of a rock cutting, with a somewhat golden lustre, is pronounced "Bronze mica."

XVII. A specimen which might well be popularly regarded as brightened by crystals of black mica, as described as "Gneiss; mainly hornblende and mica."

XVIII. And one which closely resembles the above, is the same rock "with garnets."

XIX. Then comes a bit of greasy pipe-clay-like stuff which turns out to be "Saponite talc, inclining to meerschäum."

Mr. Waring, to whom the constituents of our rocks must be "as familiar as household words," wrote at my request:—

I have no pretensions to proficiency as a geologist, but should say from my imperfect knowledge of the science that the strata passed through in the Nuwara Eliya District both on the Nanu-oya and this railway, as well as in the Kandy and Uva Districts, belong uniformly to the metamorphic period.

They consist of gneiss and quartz generally, and, so far as I am positively aware, no trace of tin or copper has been found anywhere; thin veins of plumbago are not uncommon. The gneiss and sometimes the quartz also not unfrequently contain garnets.

Mr. LeMesurier has told me that on testing the quartz from our summit tunnel on this railway he has found traces of gold.

True coal (*i.e.* of the carboniferous period, or of our English coal measures) is a much more recent formation than the metamorphic. Of course it may once have overlaid our rocks here, but if so, I think it must have, so far as I know, been all removed by denudation. I sent some specimens of minerals to the Museum in 1886 from the Nanu-oya railway, mostly I think from the Nuwara Eliya District, these are thus described in the Catalogue :—

- No. 11. Graphite—plumbago in felspar.
- No. 140. Limonite, oolitic.
- No. 135, 137, 138. Calcite.
- No. 146. Calcite with crystals of zircon.
- No. 147. Garnet.
- No. 148. Garnet in gneiss.
- No. 149. Garnet in felspar.

I omitted to mention that at certain points crystalline limestone crops out, this is generally white, but at times is in appearance almost like gneiss, owing of course to the presence of some impurity ; it is invariably non-hydraulic. At one place in the Ohiya Valley clay, apparently oily, was met with, but this is not, I think, in the Nuwara Eliya District, and I have not yet sent the specimen of it which I have to the Museum ; it is therefore not identified.

Impure kaolin has also been found in places in our rocks.

[There can be little doubt, I should say, that the “oily clay” referred to by Mr. Waring is steatite or soapstone, a substance not uncommon in our Ceylon rocks.—A. M. F.]

Mr. LeMesurier, in a note to my address, stated :—

Copper pyrites have been found near Hakgala ; plumbago in the Maturata District, in Kotmale on a hillside, Kandapola, and throughout the hills above Fort Macdonald.

Some good talc (commercial) has been found at Blackpool and at Gampaha, and nitre and magnesite in a limestone cave below the high road near Padiyapelella. There is another limestone cave at Arukwatta in Walapane, near the Lower Badulla road, containing fossils, but *pace* Mr. Haly, who says they are the only known non-marine fossils in Ceylon, I believe them to be recent freshwater shells fossilised by the stalactite drip from the sides and walls of the cave.

I wait for decisive evidence that bituminous coal and anthracite do exist amongst our metamorphic rocks ; but certainly our limestones, some of which would make good marble, are worthy of very thorough investigation.

Mr. LeMesurier, in a more formal communication, noticed the leading minerals of his district thus :—

Gold is very widely distributed. It is to be found in the waste above the clay in many of the swamps amongst the hills, and here and there it has been detected in the quartz itself ; but so far it has not been worked in paying quantities.

Iron and manganese are abundant ; some of the veins of the former in the Nuwara Eliya Valley and the Elk plains being particularly rich indeed. Before the British occupation Nuwara Eliya was a favourite spot whence the villagers of Uva obtained and smelted the ore for their agricultural implements.

Plumbago is found in many places, *e. g.*, in the hill side at Mulahal-kele in Walapane, below Maturata, in the Kohoka korale in Uda-Hewaheta, at Rothschild and Morape in Kotmale, and on a hill side near Kandapola.

Copper has been discovered in small quantities in the shape of copper perites in the neighbourhood of Hakgala.

Nitre exists in small quantities in a cave near Padiyapelella in Uda Hewaheta, where magnesite has also been found; and kaolin is to be obtained in almost all the swamps, the purest being perhaps that in the plains between Nuwara Eliya and Totapola.

Mica is abundant: and some very fair specimens of commercial talc<sup>o</sup> have been dug at Blackpool below Nuwara Eliya.

Precious stones abound in the flats amongst the hills, where they have been washed down and deposited. Nuwara Eliya itself was at one time a favourite spot for gem-seekers, a portion of what is now the Nuwara Eliya lake, being called the "Vale of Rubies."†

Mr. A. C. Dixon, writing on a collection of gold-bearing quartz brought by the writer from Ballaarat, stated:—

Ceylon quartz is rather *too glossy* in appearance, and from many localities is *destitute of metal* of any kind, or having caverns either empty or filled with earthy matter. The pyrites are of too brassy a nature. However, we have quartz partaking of the character of Nos. 6 and 16 in Hewaheta and Ramboda. A somewhat similar quartz to 10 and 11 occurs in Balangoda and the districts around.

In the Nawalapitiya District we have a quartz partaking of the nature of Nos. 11, 12, and 13, but no metal is visible. The minerals galena, mispickel, and blende have not been recorded up to the present time as occurring in this Island.

From Mr. A. C. Dixon's Paper on the Geology and Mineralogy of Ceylon, in the Journal of the Local Asiatic Society, a few extracts are here quoted:—

In many ravines in the hill districts of the Island, especially in Dimbula and Dikoya, we have an iron conglomerate at present in course of formation, composed of the *débris* of surrounding rocks, firmly held together by ferruginous matter, which rock, when subjected to decay, would furnish a formation exactly akin to our laterite.

I will now consider more particularly the *gneiss*, which is our most extensive formation. It varies much in texture, colour, composition, hardness, &c.

Its composition is the same as granite, only the degree of metamorphism has not been so great as to entitle it fully to that name.

It is composed of quartz—felspar (both orthoclase and oligoclase)—muscovite and biotite (micas), hornblende, chlorite, and numerous accidental minerals in varying proportions.

\* Mica plates of considerable size are now exported from Ceylon for use in stoves, pit lanterns, and I believe specially for use in connection with the production of electricity. Mica plates, in lieu of glass, have been placed in the windows of the Church at Badulla, and with a very fine effect of subdued golden light.—A. M. F.

† I may add to this note that I have since found much more favourable indications of the existence of gold in large quantities in the Morowak koralé of the Mátara District.

Here I have myself washed out *nuggets* of gold from the river beds.—C. LEM.

In some localities we find a rock composed of only one of these, as in the case of hornblende rock; at other times only felspar, but generally the foregoing components are mingled together in varying proportions, giving a large number of different kinds of rock.

Orthoclase forms the main mass. The two felspars are easily distinguished on a weathered surface. The orthoclase is glassy and somewhat pearly in lustre, and has a translucent aspect, while the oligoclase is dull and opaque.

In the gneiss we meet with various *beds*, as limestones, dolomite, magnetite, quartz, hornblende, tremolite, mica, epidote. Some of these occur also as *veins* in the gneiss.

In the veins we have the minerals, actinolite, tremolite, jade, talc, muscovite, biotite, epidote, schorl, and many others of minor importance.

Actinolite is found in the Kotagala District.

*Dolomite Beds.*—As far as I have been able to trace during the time at my disposal, I find that these beds run through the gneiss in a somewhat parallel direction, striking generally N.W. by N. to N., and having various angles of dip from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$ .

The third outcrops under the Great Western on the Great Western estate, and is continuous to the N.N.W. with the Wattegoda and Medakumbura dolomites, and probably also with the beds at Gampola and Kurunégala. A subsidiary bed—or it may be an outlier of this—occurs near the Pussélláwa resthouse.

The fourth bed outcrops largely at Wilson's Bungalow, Glen Devon, Dumbara, and Mátalé.

Various forms of iron occur in the gneiss, thus iron pyrites. Magnetite, a very highly magnetic iron ore, is found in the Pussélláwa District with a peculiar cleavage and fracture.

Traces of gold and platinum I have met with in the Rambođa and Kurunégala Districts. Extensive beds of quartz occur in the Pussélláwa District, which is not much unlike the reef-bearing quartz of the Wynaad.

In some localities the felspar of the gneiss is much decomposed, and forms large masses of kaolin (*kirimeti* of the Sinhalese), occurring largely in the Nuwara Eliya and Maturata Districts. This is capable of being made into a very fair porcelain.

Large masses of *alluvium* occur on the Nuwara Eliya plain, and show us the remains of the surrounding hills, deposited no doubt in a former lake.

Amongst specimens exhibited illustrating Mr. Dixon's Paper are enumerated:—

Epidote and black mica.—Ythanside, Dimbula.

Gneiss, decomposed.—Abbotsford, Dimbula.

Iron conglomerate.—From ravines, Dimbula.

Iron ore.—Dimbula.

Magnetite.—Harmony estate, Pussélláwa.

Dolomite, with garnets, epidote, mica.—Wilson's Bungalow.

Dolomite, very compact.—Wilson's Bungalow.

Dolomite, very impure, abounding in quartz and showing a peculiar weathering.—Great Western, Dimbula.

Kaolin, red, impure.—Maturata.

Kaolin, white, very pure.—Nuwara Eliya.



Felspar, decomposing.—Nuwara Eliya.  
 Rock crystal, smoky.—Nuwara Eliya.  
 Felspar, crystal.—Ythanside, Dimbula.  
 Steatite.—Nuwara Eliya.

Dr. Gygax, in his report on the Geology of Ceylon, writes of tin as of other minerals, not so much affirming that he had discovered tin, but suggesting that the metal might be found near the Idulgashena Pass. The position in which this ore has been met with is precisely similar to that of the ore in Saxony and Siberia, with tourmaline, white topaz, zircon, garnet, and corundum.

Tourmaline, associated with corundum, which latter, apart from its gem form, might be profitably collected and exported from Ceylon, is one of our commonest minerals. The name and confusion respecting it are thus referred to by Mr. F. R. Mallet of the Geological Society of India :—

The name tourmaline is commonly said, and doubtless correctly, to be derived from a Sinhalese word ; but, as was pointed out by Mr. Prinsep more than fifty years ago, *turmali* is the name applied by the native jewellers of Ceylon to *zircon*—a fact which has also come within the writer's experience, with reference to the zircons which have been decolourised by heat, and which are known in English as Ceylon or Mátura diamonds. There has evidently been some confusion between the two minerals. Coloured tourmaline is said to occur in Ceylon as well as zircon, and if this be correct, it is possible that *turmali* is the name used for both minerals by the natives, who may not clearly distinguish between them. But it seems quite as likely that the word in question, which, according to Professor Dana, was introduced into Holland in 1703, has been misapplied by Europeans.

There are numerous caves in the Nuwara Eliya District, chiefly in limestone, but some in the gneiss, the abodes of bats and swiftlets, in which nitre forms. Such nitre was used by the Kandians when Europeans had possession of the sea-burde for the manufacture of gunpowder. It is now used for manuring purposes. In the Colombo Museum Handbook I find the surprising statement that "chloride of sodiums," common salt, is found at the nitre cave at Maturata. If this statement is correct, it would be interesting to know the connection between the nitre and the common salt. It cannot be rock salt of which mountains exist in India, or Government would have intervened in protection of the monopoly revenue.

In the list of minerals in the Museum referring to the Nuwara Eliya District (as a rule the localities are not indicated) the following occur :—

Magnetite—Pusséllawa : A. C. Dixon.  
 Limonite, Pisolitic—Fort Macdonald : G. N. Grieve.  
 Hydromagnesite—Máturata : C. J. R. LeMesurier.  
 Felspar, Koalin—Nuwara Eliya : A. C. Dixon.

## CHAPTER IV.—VEGETATION.

By WILLIAM NOCK, Esq., Superintendent of the Hakgala Gardens.

*Trees and Plants.*

**A**NY attempt to enumerate the different trees and plants in the District would be out of place in a work like this, and as the range of elevation is so great, varying, as it does, from about 600 ft. up to the highest mountains in the Island (8,296 ft.), and the climate in this range being so variable, it would involve the classification of pretty nearly all the natural orders found in the Island, which in a condensed form would be of little value.

It will suffice to mention those having a value for purposes of food, export, or otherwise.

(1) *Exports.*

Tea, coffee, and cinchona are the staple products of the planting districts. With regard to tea (*Camellia thea*, Linn.), it is interesting to note that the first tea introduced into the Island was planted in this District, and it has been fully proved that here, too, the finest quality of tea is now grown: one celebrated estate having obtained the highest average price in the open London market for some time. The soil and climate is admirably adapted for its profitable cultivation. Already there are no less than 50,000 acres planted with this product, which, at a moderate estimate, will in a few years contribute to the exports 15,000,000 lb. annually.

*Coffee*, both Arabian (*Coffea arabica*, L.) and Liberian (*Coffea liberica*, Hiern.), has of late wonderfully revived, and with the bright prospects of high prices continuing, it is to be hoped this cultivation will receive the attention it deserves, and new plantations—grown from selected seeds from vigorous and healthy bushes—would, in my opinion, no doubt prove a very good investment.

*Cinchona*.—Owing to low prices the cultivation of this product has of late received but very little attention, but here, as in the case of tea, there are several localities where bark of the best quality is grown; and it would be advisable, wherever this is the case, to keep up the cultivation, or even to open out new plantations of the richest quinine-yielding kinds, for it is stated on very good authority that the cultivation of such sorts is likely again to prove very profitable.

Besides the three main products mentioned above the following are also grown :—

*Cacao* (*Theobroma cacao*, L.) is not much grown, but there is no doubt that the cultivation might be profitably extended in the moist localities of the lower parts of the District.

*Tobacco* (*Nicotiana tabacum*, L.) grows very well, and some good samples have been made. It is however only on the best land and with careful manufacture that tobacco can be expected to be profitably grown.

*Cardamom* (*Elettaria cardamomum*, Maton.), like cacao, is but little grown, and with present prices it is not likely to receive much attention.

*Indiarubber*.—*Ceara* (*Manihot Glaziovii*, Muell.) grows freely in many places, but no, or very little, attention is now paid to its cultivation, due no doubt to the fact that the trees require to be of a good age before they give any appreciable return of rubber.

*Para* (*Hevea brasiliensis*, Muell.) is the kind which is the most valuable, and would no doubt prove to be a very profitable cultivation for the hot moist localities of the lower part of the District.

*Cotton*.—Good samples of the several varieties named below have been produced in the hot dry parts, and now that there is a local demand for an unlimited quantity, the cultivation will no doubt be largely extended. The following are the varieties grown :—

Sea island (*Gossypium barbadense*, L.).

Tinnevelly (*G. herbaceum*, L.).

Fiji, Peruvian, or Kidney (*G. barbadense*, var. *acuminatum*, Roxb.).

New Orleans cotton (*G. herbaceum*, var. *hirsutum*, L.).

*Croton* (*Croton tiglium*, L.) is to be met with in a few places, but no attention is paid to its cultivation for profit.

## (2) Grains.

The principal grains which grow everywhere, except the highest elevations, are :—

Úru-wi (paddy, rice—*Orizsa sativa*, L.) and many cultivated varieties.

Kurakkan (*Eleusine coracana*, Gaertn.).

Iringu, Indian corn (*Zea Mays*, L.).

Amu (*Paspalum scorbulatum*, L.).

Mineri, Indian millet (*Panicum miliam*, L., and *P. psilopodium*).

Karal-iringu (Guinea corn, *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers., var. *cernum*).

There are also grown the following :—

Tana-hal, millet (*Setaria italica*, Beauv.).

Kawulu (*Setaria glauca*, Beauv.).

Kumbu (Tamil), bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*, Pers.).

(3) *Pulses.*

The chief pulses grown are :—

- Mun-eta, green gram (*Phaseolus mungo*, L.).
- Mun-mé, black gram (*Phaseolus mungo*, var. *Max*, Roxb.).
- Ulundu (*Phaseolus mungo*, var. *radiatus*, L.).
- Kollu, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*, L.).
- Raça-tóra, dhal (India), pigeon pea (*Cajanus indicus*, Spreng.).
- Bónchi, haricot, or French bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*, L.).

The following are also grown to some extent :—

- Bóla-kaçala, pea (*Pisum sativum*, L.).
- Wal-awara (*Canavalia ensiformis*, D.C.).
- Mé-karal, curry bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*, L.).
- Dáradambala (*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, D.C.).

(4) *Fruit.*

A very large variety of fruits are grown. The most relied on are :—

- Penidodan, sweet orange (*Citrus aurantium*, L.).
- Jamanáran, mandarin orange (*C. aurantium*, var. *sinensis*, Willd.).
- Dehi, lime (*Citrus limonellus*, Hassk.).
- Annási, pineapple (*Ananas sativum*, Schult.).
- Amba, mango (*angifera indica*, L.).
- Keselgedi, kehel, plantain, banana (*Musa paradisiaca*, L.) and many cultivated forms.
- Kos, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, L.).

These are supplemented by :—

- Pepol, papaw (*Carica papaya*, L.).
- Mountain papaw (*Carica cundinamarcensis*, Hk. f.).
- Péra, guava (*Psidium guajava*, L.).
- Tree tomato (*Cyphomandra betacea*, Sendtn.).
- Delun, pomegranate (*Punica granatum*, L.).
- Loquat, Japanese medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*, Lindl.).
- Cochin goraka (*Garcinia xanthochymus*, Hk. f.).
- Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*, L.).
- Custard apple (*Anona squamosa*, L.).
- Bullock heart (*Anona reticulata*, L.).
- Cherimoya (*Anona cherimolia*, Mill.).
- Raça-del, breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*, L.).
- Granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*, L.).
- Passion-fruit or sweet-cup (*Passiflora edulis*, Sim.).
- Bael, or Bengal quince (*Egle marmelos*, Corr.).
- Caju, cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*, L.).
- Siyambalá, tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*, L.).
- Jambu, rose apple (*Eugenia jambos*, L.).
- Malay apple (*Eugenia malaccensis*, L.).
- Brazil cherry (*Eugenia brasiliensis*, Lam.).
- Avocards or Alligator pear (*Persea gratissima*, Gaertn.).

- Kámarangá (*Averrhoa carambola*, L.).  
 Bilimbi (*Averrhoa bilimbi*, L.).  
 Nelli (*Phyllanthus emblica*, L.).  
 Rañanárap, Pumelo (*Citrus decumana*, Willd.).  
 Lemon (*Citrus limonum*, Risso.).  
 Natarap, Citron (*Citrus medica*, L.).  
 Embul-dodan, Seville orange (*Citrus aurantium*, var. *vulgaris*, Risso.).  
 Mulberry, Indian (*Morus alba*, var. *indica*, L.).  
 Masan, Jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba*, Lam.).  
 Diwul, woodapple (*Feronia elephantium*, Corr.).  
 Lovi-lovi (*Flacourtia inermis*, Roxb.).  
 Uguressa (*Flacourtia Ramontchi*, L. Herit.).  
 Ket-embilla (*Aberia Gardneri*, Clos.).  
 Rata-kekuna, Java almond (*Canarium commune*, L.).  
 Cape gooseberry (*Physalis peruviana*, L.).  
 Pear (*Pyrus communis*, L.).  
 Plum (*Prunus domestica*, L.).  
 Cherry (*Cerasus vulgaris*, L.).  
 Peach (*Amygdalus persica*, L.).  
 Fig (*Ficus carica*, L.).  
 Grape vine (*Vitis venifera*, L.).  
 Apple (*Pyrus malus*, L.).  
 Strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*, Ehrh.).  
 Strawberry, Alpine (*Fragaria vesca*, L.).

#### (5) *Vegetables, Salads, and Herbs.*

These, both foreign and native, are grown well and extensively. Of the former large quantities are grown for the supply of the steamers which call at Colombo and for the low-country markets. But they are not grown to anything like the extent they should be. Grown systematically and in such quantity as to flow regularly into the markets, there would practically be no limit to the demand, provided the best varieties were grown, and arranged to follow one another in their seasons.

The following is a list of the foreign vegetables that are grown in the higher parts of the district :—Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, knol-khol, salsify, scorzonera, leeks, onions, shallots, peas, broad beans, French or kidney beans, vegetable marrow, cucumber, tomatoes, celery, lettuce, beet, cabbage, red cabbage, Savoy cabbage, kale, asparagus, spinach, globe artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, rhubarb, ullucus, stachys, Brussels sprouts, and capsicums.

*Salads.*—Lettuce, endive, dandelion, onions, mustard, cress, cucumber, tomato, tree tomato, celery, capsicums, beet, borage, sorrel, cho-cho, aracacha, and horse-radish.

*Herbs.*—Thyme, parsley, mint, sage, marjorum, rosemary, fennel, sorrel, savory, penny royal, leeks, onions, celery, borage, and basil.

*Low-country vegetables*, or what are generally only grown by the native people, are as follows :—

- Wattaká, pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*, L.).  
 Rata-labu, gourd (*Cucurbita maxima*, Duch.).  
 Patóla, snake-gourd (*Trichosanthes anguina*, L.).  
 Diya-labu, bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Ser.).  
 Veta-kola (*Luffa acutangula*, Roxb.).  
 Niyan-veťa-kola, loofah (W. Africa), (*Luffa ægyptiaca*, Mill.).  
 Alu-puhul, ash pumpkin (*Benincasa cerifera*, Cav.).  
 Kariwila (*Momordica charantia*, L.).  
 Rata-kekiri, cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*, L.).  
 Chocho, Chayote (*Sechium edule*, Sw.).  
 Bónchi, haricot or French bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*, L.).  
 Mé-karal, curry bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*, L.).  
 Mun-eta, green gram (*Phaseolus Mungo*, L.).  
 Wal-awara (*Canavalia ensiformis*, D.C.).  
 Dáradambala (*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, D.C.).  
 Rata-tóra, dhal, pigeon pea (*Cajanus indica*, Spreng.).  
 Bandakka (*Hibiscus esculentus*, L.).  
 Wambaťu, brinjal, egg plant (*Solanum Melongena*, L.).  
 Rata-baťu, tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*, Mill.).  
 Batała, sweet potato (*Ipomœa batatas*, Lam.).  
 Rata-miris, capsicum, chilly (*Capsicum annuum*, L.).  
 Genda-kola, purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*, L.).  
 Rata-lúnu, eschalot (*Allium ascalonicum*, L.).  
 Sudu-lúnu, garlic (*Allium sativum*, L.).  
 Niviti, wild spinach (Malabar nightshade) (*Basella alba*, L.).  
 Rata-ala, cocoe yam (*Alocasia indica*, Schott.).  
 Gahala (*Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott.).  
 Kiri-kondol, yam (*Dioscorea alata* L.).  
 Kukulala, yam (*Dioscorea aculeata*, L.).  
 Kaťu-kukulala, common yam (*Dioscorea sativa*, L.).  
 Manioca, cassava (*Manihot utilissima*, Pohl.).  
 Kos, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, L.).  
 Rata-del, breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa* L.).  
 Kehel, plantain, banana (*Musa paradisiaca*, L.).  
 Innala (*Plectranthus tuberosus*, Bl.).  
 Kottamalli, coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*, L.)  
 Murunga, horse-radish tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn.).

Many other kinds which grow wild are also eaten, of which I will only mention twelve :—

- Diyanilla (*Klugia Notoniana*, A. D.C.).  
 Kekatiya (*Aponogeton crispum*, Thumb.).  
 Wal-lúnu, wild onion (*Allium Hookeri*, Thw.).  
 Tampalá (*Nothosarua brachiata*, Wight.).  
 Kohila (*Lasia opinosa*, Thw.).  
 Alangá, moon-flower (*Ipomœa bona-nox*, var. *grandiflora*, Roxb.).  
 Kap-kuť (*Ipomœa aquatica*, Forsk.).  
 Aba, mustard (*Brassica juncea*, Hk.).  
 Kúra-tam-palá (*Amarantus polygonoides*, L.).  
 Miwanakola, edible fern (*Asplenium esculentum*, Presl.)  
 Hín-embul-embiliya (*Oxalis corniculata*, L.).  
 Mukuna-wenna (*Alternanthera triandra*, Lam.).

(6) *Medicinal Plants.*

Of these only a few are cultivated, such as cinchona, tobacco, betel, areca, citronella, and ginger, but there are a very great number of native plants and others growing in the District that are used medicinally. I will give a list of about fifty, including the above, with thier Siphalese, their common, and Latin names :—

- Quinine gaha, red bark cinchona (*Cinchona succirubra*, Wedd.).  
 Quinine gaha, yellow bark cinchona (*Cinchona calisaya*, Pav.).  
 Quinine gaha, brown bark cinchona (*Cinchona officinalis*, Hook.).  
 and other species, varieties, and forms.  
 Dunkala, tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*, L.), several varieties.  
 Bulat-wel, betel (*Piper betle*, L.).  
 Endaru, castor oil (*Ricinus communis*, L.).  
 Jaya-pála, croton oil (*Croton tiglium*, L.).  
 Siyambalá, tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*, L.).  
 Puwak, betel-nut palm (*Areca catechu*, L.).  
 Kohomba gaha, margosa-oil tree (*Azadirachta indica*, A. Juss.).  
 Inguru, ginger (*Zingiber officinale*, Rox.).  
 Cardamungu, cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*, Maton.).  
 Thrusthaválu, jalap (*Ipomœa purga*, Hayn.)  
 Coca, coca (*Erythroxylon coca*, L.).  
 Iramusu, Indian sarsaparilla (*Hemidesmus indicus*, Br.).  
 Olinda-wel, Indian liquorice (*Abrus precatorius*, L.)  
 Kaha, saffron, tumeric (*Curcuma longa*, L.).  
 Doda-kaha, or wal-kaha (*Cucurma aromatica*, Salisb.).  
 Murungá, horse-radish tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn.).  
 Hín-gotu-kola (*Hydrocotyle asiatica*, L.).  
 Wada-kaha (*Acorus calamus*, L.).  
 Ankenda (*Acronychia luurifolia*, Bl.).  
 Kidaran (*Amorphophallus campanulatus*, Bl.).  
 Hátá-wáriya (*Asparagus falcatus*, L.).  
 Aba, mustard (*Brassica juncea*, Hk. f.).  
 Butsarana, Indian shot (*Canna indica*, L.).  
 Hill ranawará (*Cassia tomentosa*, L.).  
 Diya-mitta (*Cissampelos Pareira*, L.).  
 Goda-máníl (*Crinum zeylanicum*, L.).  
 Kalánduru (*Cyperus rotundus*, L.).  
 Attana (*Datura fastuosa*, L.).  
 Pus-wel (*Entada scandens*, Benth.).  
 Kok-mota (*Eriocanlon quinquantalere*, L.).  
 Gas-kahambiliya (*Girardinia zeylanica*, Decne.).  
 Niyangala (*Gloriosa superba*, L.).  
 Hín-tala (*Ocimum canum*, Sims.).  
 Hín-embul-embiliya (*Oralis corniculata*, L.).  
 Ela-nitul (*Plumbago zeylanica*, L.).  
 Bewila (*Sida humilis*, Willd.).  
 Elatbaçu (*Solanum zanthocarpum*, Schrad.).  
 Aralu, gallnut (*Terminalia chebula*, Retz.).  
 Bulu (*Terminalia belerica*, Roxb.).  
 Rasa-kinda (*Tinospora cordifolia*, Miers.).  
 Kudu-miris (*Toddalia aculeata*, Pers.).  
 Nika (*Vitex negunda*, L.).

Wal-ingura, wild ginger (*Zingiber cylindricum*, Moon).  
 Nelli (*Phyllanthus emblica*, L.).  
 Diwul, wood apple (*Feronia elephantum*, Corr.).

## (7) Spices.

The following spices grow, either wild or cultivated, in the District, though none are cultivated to any great extent :—

Kurundu, cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Bl.).  
 Ensai, cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*, Maton).  
 Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*, Houtt.).  
 Gam-miris-wel, pepper (*Piper nigrum*, L.).  
 Aba, mustard (*Brassica juncea*, Hk. f.).  
 Inguru, ginger (*Zingiber officinale*, Rox.).  
 Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*, Andr.).  
 Kottamalli, coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*, L.).  
 Karapincha, curry leaf (*Murraya koenigii*, Spreng.).  
 Fennel (*Feniculum vulgare*, Gaertn.).

## (8) Fodder Plants and useful Grasses.

Rata-tana, Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*, L.).  
 Diya-tana-kola, Mauritius grass (*Panicum molle*, Sw.).  
 Amu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*, L.).  
 Rata-tana-kola (*Paspalum conjugatum*, Berg.).  
 Brown grass, prairie grass (*Bromus Schraderi*, Kuth.).  
 Cock's foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*, L.).  
 Perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*, L.).  
 Etórá (*Panicum repens*, L.).  
 Arugam-pillu (T) (*Cynodon dactylon*, Pers.).  
 Una, common bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*, Wendl.).  
 Creeping bamboo (*Arundinaria debilis*, Thw.).  
 Tana-hal (*Setaria italica*, Beauv.).  
 I'tana (*Heteropogon hirtus*, Pers.).  
 Et-undupiyali (*Desmodium polycerpon*, D.C.).  
 Tettala, gingelly oil cake, (*Sesamum indica*, D.C.).  
 Kapu, common cotton (oil cake and seeds) (*Gossypium herbaceum*, L.).  
 Rata-tóra, dhal, pigeon pea (*Cajanus indicus*, Spn.).  
 Prickly confrey (*Synphytum asperrimum*, L.).  
 Karal-iringu, Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*, var. *cernuum*).  
 Iringu (*Sorghum halepense*, Pers.).  
 Uk-gas, sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*, L.).  
 Oats (*Avena sativa*, W.).

and the following three grasses are much used for thatch :—

Mana (*Andropogon nardus*, L.).  
 Garnotia stricta, Brongu.  
 Iluk (*Imperata arundinacea*, Cyr.).

## (9) Flowers, Native Orchids, and Ferns.

The higher parts of this District can truly boast of producing for quality and variety—both foreign and native—the best and choicest flowers in the Island. The following fifty kinds will suffice to show the nature of the foreign ones.



that thrive well, though it would be an easy task to name twice this number :—

Roses, Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Gloxenias, Begonias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, Primulas, Azaleas, Liliums, Verbenas, Gladiolus, Violets, Pansies, Camellias, Balsams, Asters, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, Phlox, Mignonette, Lobelia, Stocks, Hollyhocks, India and China Pinks, Petunias, Marigolds, Dianthus, Nasturtions, Honeysuckle, Foxglove, Carnations, Dases, Dahlias, Antirrhinum, Poppies, Sweet Peas, Polyanthus, Passiflora, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Anemone, Candy tuft, Portulaca Gaillardias, Lavender, Zinnea, Broom, Heliotrope, and Hydrangia.

As with the foreign flowers, it would not be at all difficult to name twice fifty species of native flowering plants, but the number given below will illustrate the sort of floral vegetation which exists at the higher elevations of the District :—

- Wind flower (*Anemone rivularis*, Ham.).
- Crowfoot, buttercups (*Ranunculus sagittifolius*, Hk.).
- Berberry (*Berberis aristata*, D.C.).
- Violet (*Viola distans* & *V. serpens*, Wall.).
- Milkwort (*Polygala glaucoides*, L., var. *hirsutula*).
- Mouse-ear, chickweed (*Cerastium indicum*, W. & A.).
- Shrubby, St. John's wort (*Hypericum mysorense*, Hayne.).
- Kotikan-bevila (*Lida rhombifolia*, L.).
- Kapu-kinnessa (*Hibiscus angulosus*, Mast., and vars.).
- Gas-nidi-kumba (*Biophytum sensitivum*, D.C. & *B. proliferum*, Arn.).
- Kúdal-mal (*Impatiens bipartita*, Arn., and many other species.).
- Anjana-hiriya (*Crotalaria semperflorens*, Vent.).
- Parochetus communis*, Ham.
- Smithia Blanda*, Wall.
- Dumasia villosa*, DC.
- Et-tóra (*Atylosia Camollei*, W. & A.).
- Ranawará (hill) (*Cussia tomentosa*, L.).
- Lady's matle (*Alchemilla indica*, Gardn.).
- Akká-pána, "Tree of life" (*Bryophyllum calycinum*, Salisb.).
- Kandu-lessa, sun-dew (*Drosera peltata*, Sm.).
- Bowitiya (*Osbeckia rubicunda*, Arn.).
- Kendrickia Walkeri*, Hk. f.).
- Sonerila*, several species.
- Medinilla fuchsoides*, Gardn.
- Maha-hakambala (*Begonia malabarica*, Lam.).
- Hedyotis Lawsoniae*, W. & A.
- Knozia platycarpa*, Arn.
- Teasel (*Dipsacus Walkeri*, Arn.).
- Everlastings (*Anaphelis*), several species. These are the plants which at times make the patanas look frosted.
- Akmella*, toothache weed (*Spilanthes Acmella*, L.).
- Cosmos bipinnatus*, Cav.
- Gynura lycopersicifolia*, D.C.
- Ras-ni, wild tobacco (*Lobelia excelsa*, Lesch.).

Blue-bell (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*, D.C.).  
 Kapuru (*Gaultheria fragrantissima*, Wall.).  
 Mâ-ratmal (*Rhododendron arboreum*, Sm.).  
 Yellow jasmine (*Jasminum humile*, L.).  
 Ipecacuanha (*Asclepias curassavice*, L.).  
 Bindara (*Exacum zeylanicum*, Roxb.).  
 Bu-kattu-henda, Ceylon forget-me-not (*Cynoglossum furcatum*, Wall.).  
 Alangá, moon flower (*Ipomea Bona Nox*, L.).  
 Ela-batu (*Solanum Xanthocarpum*, Schrad.).  
*Pedicularis zeylanica*, Benth.  
*Eschynanthus zeylanicus*, Gardn.  
 Diyanilla (*Klugia Notoniana*, A. D.C.).  
*Thunbergia fragrans*, Roxb.  
 Nelu (*Strobilanthes viscosus*, T. And.), and many others.  
 Skull-cap (*Scutellaria oblonga*, Benth.).  
 Sudu-tumba (*Lencas marruboides*, Desf.).  
 Nyangala (*Gloriosa superba*, L.).  
 Monara-petan (*Dianella ensifolia*, Red.).

The most popular orchids in the District are :—

Lily of the valley orchid (*Eria bicolor*, Lindl.).  
 Primrose orchid (*Dendrobium aureum*, Lindl.).  
 Daffodil orchid (*Pachystoma speciosa*, Reeb.).  
 Snowdrop orchid (*Calogyne odorotissima*, Lindl.).  
 Foxglove orchid (*Phajus bicolor*, Lindl.).  
 Ground or Hyacinth orchid (*Satyrium nepalense*, D. Don).  
 Spiral orchid (*Spiranthes australis*, Lindl.).  
 Wana-rájá (*Enneactochilus setaceus*, Bl.).  
 Gurulu-rájá (var. *inornatus*, Hook.).  
 Insect orchid (*Liparis gregaria*, Lindl.).  
 Cirrhopetalum grandiflorum, Wight.  
 Calanthe veratrifolia, Br.  
 Microstylis Rheedii, Lindl.  
 Erides cylindricum, Lindl.

Besides these there are a great many more species, but not having showy flowers, perhaps I need only mention twelve more :—

Oberonia Wightiana, Lindl.  
 Liparis atropurpurea, Lindl.  
 Dendrobium nutans, Lindl.  
 Cirrhopetalum Elliæ, Reeb. f.  
 Eria braccata, Lindl.  
 Josephia lanceolata, Wight.  
 Arundina minor, Lindl.  
 Saccolabium tenerum, Lindl.  
 Saccolabium roseum, Lindl.  
 Habenaria spiralis, Wight.  
 Octarrhena parvula, Thw.  
 Dendrobium albidulum, Thw.

*Ferns*.—For variety of species, beauty of form, and luxuriance of growth, this is *par excellence* the region of the fern flora. Ferns of all dimensions, from tiny filmys, hardly

half an inch long, to gigantic trees nearly fifty feet high, with their palm-like heads rising above all surroundings, abound on every side, covering ground, banks, and trees.

Fifty-three of the most conspicuous are :—

- Gleichenia linearis*, *Clarke*. Kékilla, S.  
*Amphicosmia Walkerce*, *Moore*. The smooth tree-fern.  
*Alsophila crenita*, *Hk.* The wooly tree-fern.  
*Deunotœdtia scabra*, *Moore*.  
*Hymenophyllum Neesii*, *Hk.*  
*Trichomanes digitata*, *Sw.*  
*Humata pedata*, *J. Sm.*  
*Prosaptia Emersonii*, *Presl.*  
*Microlepia platyphylla*, *J. Sm.*  
*Stenoloma chinense*, *Bedd.*  
*Lindsæa cultrata*, *Sw.*  
*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, *L.*  
*Cheilanthes farinosa*, *Kaulf.*  
*Pellæa concolor*, *Bedd.*  
*Pteris cretica*, *L.*  
*P. quadriamita*  
*P. aquilina*, *L. Bracken.*  
*Litobrochia marginata*, *Bedd.*  
*Lomaria Patersoni*, *Spr.*  
*Blechnum orientale*, *L.*  
*Doodia dives*, *Kunze.*  
*Asplenium normale*, *Don.*  
*A. furcatum*, *Thunb.*  
*Diplazium esculentum*, *Sw.* Miwana-kola, edible fern.  
*Polysticum aculeatum*, *Roth.*  
*P. aculeatum*, var. *Anomalum*, *H. R. & A. M.*  
*P. aristatum*, *Presl.*  
*Lastrea calcarata*, *Bl.*  
*L. Beddomii*, *J. Sm.*  
*L. Filix-mas*, *Presl.*  
*Nephrodium Molle*, *Schott.*  
*Aspidium cicutarium*, *Sw.*  
*Nephrolepis cordifolia*, *Presl.*  
*Oleandra musæfolia*, *Kunze.*  
*Phegopteris distans*, *Don.*  
*Polypodium hirtellum*, *Bl.*  
*P. Zeylanicum*, *Mett.*  
*Niphobolus lanceolatus*, *L.*  
*Pleopeltis linearis*, *Thunb.*  
*P. guercifolia*, *L.*  
*Syngamme fraxinea*, *Bedd.*  
*Loxogramme involuta*, *Presl.*  
*Autrophyum plantagineum*, *Kaulf.*  
*Vittaria lineata*, *Sw.*  
*Drymoglossum heterophyllum*, *L.* Mas-wenna, S  
*Hemionitis arifolia*, *Burn.*  
*Elaphoglossum latifolia*, *J. Sm.*  
*Osmunda javanica*, *Bl.*  
*Gymnopteris spicata*, *Presl.*

*Lygodium scandens*, Sw. Maha-pamba, S.  
*Angiopteris evecta*, Hoffm.  
*Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.  
*Botrychium virginianum*, Sw.

The following club-mosses and selaquiellas are found growing freely in the District :—

*Psilotum nudum*, L. Et-hawari, S.  
*Lycopodium phlegmaria*, L. Maha-hedaya, S.  
*L. Hookeri*, Wall. Kudu-hedaya, S.  
*L. serratum*, Thunb.  
*L. zeylanicum*, Spreng.  
*L. elavatum*, L.  
*L. cernuum*, L. Wanassa, S.  
*L. carolinianum*, L.  
*Selaginella tenera*, Spreng.  
*S. caulescens*, Spreng.  
*S. latifolium*, Spreng.

(10) *Palms and Fibre Plants.*

Those growing well in the District are :—

Puwak, arecanut palm (*Areca catechu*, L.).  
Dotalu (*Loxococcus rupicola*, Wendl.).  
Katu-kitul (*Oncosperma fasciculatum*, Thw.).  
Kitul (*Caryota urens*, L.).  
Tala, talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*, L.).  
Pol, cocoanut palm (*Cocos nucifera*, L.).  
Má-wéwël (*Calamus rudendum*, Lour.).  
Tambutu-wël (*Calamus ovoiden*, Thw.).

Of the above-named palms three of them, the cocoanut, kitul, and tambutu-wël, yield first-class fibres. Below I give twenty-two names of other plants which yield fibre :—

Kehel, plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*, L.).  
Kapu, common cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*, L.).  
Annasi, pineapple (*Ananas sativum*, Schult.).  
Green aloe, (*Furcraea gigantea*, Vent.).  
American aloe (*Agave americana*, L.).  
Niyanda, " Bowstring hemp " (*Sansevieria zeylanica*, Willd.).  
Zozella (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*, L.).  
Bandakai, okhro (*Hibiscus esculentus*, L.).  
Bevila (*Sida humilis*, Willd.).  
Patta-epala (*Urena lobata*, L.).  
Gas-dul (*Debregeusia velutina*, Gand.).  
Ma-nosa, Nilgiri nettle (*Girardinia palmata*, Gand.).  
Maha-diya-dul (*Boehmeria malabarica*, Wedd.).  
Rheea or China grass (*Boehmeria nivea*, H. & A.).  
Wara (*Calotropis gigantea*, R. B.).  
New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*, L.).  
Pus-wël (*Entada scandens*, Benth.).  
Mat-kansha, common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, L.).  
Kenna, sun hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*, L.).  
Epala (*Triumfetta rhomboidea*, Jacq.).  
Mayila (*Banhinia racemosa*, Lam.).  
Attikka (*Ficus glomerata*, Willd.).

(11) *Plants yielding Oils, Gums and Resins,  
Dyes, and Tan.*

## Oils :—

- Pol, cocoanut (*Cocos nucifera*, L.).  
 Endaru, castor-oil (*Ricinus communis*, L.).  
 Tel-tala, gingelly (*Sesamum indica*, L.).  
 Aba, mustard (*Brassica juncea*, Hk. f.).  
 Jaya-pala, croton (*Croton tiglium*, L.).  
 Tel-kekuna, candle-nut (*Aleurites triloba*, Forst.).  
 Kohomba, margosa (*Melia Azadirachta*, Linn.).  
 Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*, Labill.).  
 Caju, cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*, L.).  
 Mi-tel (*Bassia longifolia*, L.).  
 Kina (*Calophyllum Walkeri*, Wight).  
 Domba (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*, L.).  
 Rata-endaru, physic nut (*Jatropha curcas*, L.).  
 Africa oil palm (*Elais guineensis*, Jacq.).  
 Tallow-tree (*Stillingia sebifera*, Willd.).  
 Kurundu, cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanica*, Bl.).  
 Dorana-tel (*Dipterocarpus glandulosus*, Thw.).

## Gums and resins :—

- Goraka (*Garcinia cambogia*, Desr.).  
 Caju, cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*, L.).  
 Black wattle (*Acacia decurrens*, Willd.).  
 Kekuna (*Cuararium zeylanicum*, Bl.).  
 Hik (*Odina Woodier*, Roxb.).  
 Hal (*Vateria acuminata*, Hayne).  
 Rata-del, breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus incisa*, L.).  
 Hora (*Dipterocarpus zeylanica*, Thw.).  
 Dun (*Doona zeylanica*, Wight).  
 Kiri-badulla, ink nut (*Semecarpus Anacardium*, L. f.).  
 Kohomba, margosa (*Azadirachta indica*, A. Juss.).  
 Kanda (*Macaranga tomentosa*, Wight).

## Dyes :—

- Kos, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, L.).  
 Kaha, anatto (*Bixa Orellana*, L.).  
 Bulu (*Terminalia bellerica*, Roxb.).  
 Aralu, myrobalans (*Terminalia chebula*, Roxb.).  
 Sappan (*Cesalpinia sappan*, L.).  
 Bó (*Ficus religiosa*, L.).  
 Kaha, tumeric (*Curcuma longa*, L.).  
 Shoe-flower (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L.).

## Tan :—

- Kekiri, catechu (*Areca catechu*, Willd.).  
 Ranawara (*Cassia auriculata*, L.).  
 Aralu, gallnut, myrobolan (*Terminalia chebula*, Roxb.).  
 Kumbuk (*Terminalia glabra*, W. & A.).  
 Timbiri (*Diospyros embryopteris*, Pers.).  
 Black wattle (*Acacia decurrens*, Willd.).  
 Delun, pomegranate (*Punica granatum*, L.).  
 Kahata, patana-oak (*Careya arborea*, Gaertn.).  
 Nelli (*Phyllanthus embilica*, L.).

(12) *Timber Trees.*

A large variety of timber trees are found growing in many parts of the District, and though some of those named below are not found in any great quantity, there is no reason why, with careful cultivation, their numbers should not be increased to a large extent to supply future demands.

To save time in writing the different uses for every tree, I will place them under three sections, as follows:—

## Section 1.—Ornamental and fancy woods, including furniture:—

- Kos, pila, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, L.). The fruit is also very much used for food.  
 Pol, cocoanut (*Cocos nucifera*, L.).  
 Siyambala, puli, tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*, L.).  
 Wal-sapu or wal-buruta, hill sapu (*Michelia nilagirica*, Zenk.).  
 Kitul, toddy-palm (*Caryota urens*, L.).  
 Petan, mountain ebony (*Bauhinia tomentosa*, L.).  
 Puwak, arecanut (*Areca catechu*, L.).  
 Suriya, puvarasu (*Thespesia populnea*, Corr.).  
 Buruta, mutirai, satinwood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*, D.C.).  
 Kaluwara, karunkali, ebony (*Diospyros ebenum*, Koen.).  
 Hulanhik, aglai or kulodi (*Chikrassia tabularis*, Juss.).

## Section 2.—General building purposes:—

- Sapu, senpakam, champac (*Michelia champaca*, L.).  
 Kina, of the hills (*Calophyllum Walkeri*, Wight).  
 Del, asanippila, wild breadfruit (*Artocarpus nobilis*, Thw.).  
 Domba, punna (*Calophyllum inophyllum*, L.).  
 Dambu (*Eugenia assimile*, Dulh.).  
 Bata-domba = kobo-mal (*Eugenia orpiculata*, Roxb.).  
 Duna (*Doona zeylanica*, Thw.).  
 Goda-para, pasu or punalai (*Dillenia retusa*, Thunb.).  
 Mi, iluppai (*Bassia longifolia*, L.).  
 Mimini-mara (*Pithecolobium subcoriaceum*, Thw.).  
 Galweralu (*Elaeocarpus subvillosus*, Arn.).  
 Kumbuk, marutu (*Terminalia glabra*, W. & A.).  
 Mihiriya (hill) (*Gordonia elliptica*, Gardn.).  
 Madatiya (*Adenanthera pavonina*, L.).  
 Karon-dambu (*Eugenia revoluta*, Wight).  
 Wal-kurunda (*Cinnamomum litseifolium*, Thw.).  
 Kankumbala = eta-kirilla (*Turpinia pomifera*, D.C.).  
 Welikaha (*Memecylon parvifolia*, L.).  
 Hora, suriamarum (*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*).  
 Hal, sal (*Vateria acuminata*, Heyne).  
 Milila, malaiamanaku (*Vitex altissima*, L. f.).  
 Dawata (*Carallia integerrima*, D.C.).  
 Madol (*Garcinia echinocarpa*, Thw.). Shingles chiefly.  
 Malu or gammalu, vengai (*Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxb.).

## Section 3.—Tea boxes, laths, &amp;c.:—

- Kekuna (*Canarium zeylanicum*, Bl.)  
 Badulla (*Semecarpus Gardneri*, Thw.)  
 Lunu-midella, malaivempu (*Melia dubia*, Cav.)  
 Daul-kurundu (*Litsea zeylanica*, Nees.)  
 Kohomba, vempu, margosa (*Azadirachta indica*, A. Jus.)  
 Etamba, ma, wild mango (*Mangifera zeylanica*, Hk. f.)  
 Amba, mango (*Mangifera indica*, L.)  
 Motta mally (*Meliosma Arnottiana*, Wight).  
 Mal-weralu (*Elæocarpus glandulifera*, Mast).  
 Malaboda, wild nutmeg (*Myristica laurifolia*, Hk. f.)  
 Ruk-attana, enipalai (*Alstonia scholaris*, Br.)  
 Bombu, elumpurukki (*Simplocos spicata*, Roxb.)  
 Kenda (*Macaranga tomentosa*, Wight).  
 Boralu (*Vaccinium Leschenaultii*, Wight). Charcoal chiefly.

The following foreign timber trees are also growing well in the higher parts of the District :—

- Acacia melanoxylon, *R. Br.* Blackwood.  
 A. decurrens, *Willd.* Black wattle and other species.  
 Grevillea robusta, *Cun.* Silky oak.  
 Cryptomeria japonica, *Don.* Japan cedar.  
 Cedrela toona, *Roxb.*, var serrulata. Red toona.  
 Eucalyptus globulus, *Cabill.* Blue gum.  
 E. marginata, *Sm.* Yarra or mahogany gum.  
 E. robusta, *Sm.* Swamp mahogany gum and other species.  
 Juniperus bermudiana, *L.* Pencil cedar.  
 Casuarina equisetifolia, *Forst.* She-oak.  
 Cupressus torulosa, *Don.* Himalayan cypress.  
 C. macrocarpa, *Harten.* Lambert's cypress, and many others.

*Hakgala Botanic Gardens.*

These gardens are situated at an elevation of 5,600 ft.,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Nuwara Eliya on the Badulla road, the entrance gates being exactly opposite to the  $53\frac{1}{4}$  milestone from Kandy. They form the principal and favourite resort of visitors and residents to Nuwara Eliya, being visited by about 1,200 persons annually.

The drive down from the plains is extremely beautiful, and the view from a vantage point in the gardens is one of the grandest in Ceylon, extending over the Uva amphitheatre to the Haputale, Namunukula, and Madulsima ranges.

Rising immediately behind the gardens is the grand Hakgala rock, which forms a splendid background to the picturesque situation of the gardens. The summit of this rock is 1,300 ft. above the body of the gardens.

The climate may be reckoned amongst the healthiest in the world, the average mean temperature being 63·0 Fahr. and the rainfall 87 inches.

There is an area of about 26 acres opened, but some of the experimental plots of cinchona and tea have long been abandoned. A carriage drive runs round the ornamental part of the garden. The total length of drives and paths is a little over  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

The number of species and varieties growing in the garden is over 2,500, representing 134 natural orders and 1,022 genera: the chief ones, of course, being plants from temperate countries. Among this number there are a very great variety of interesting and beautiful plants.

A larger stock of economic and ornamental plants are kept up in the nurseries, and distributed to applicants at a small cost.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 plants of ornamental trees and shrubs and general garden plants and annuals are used annually in the upkeep of the gardens to make them showy and attractive.

The fernery, which is one of the main features of the place, contains over 25,000 plants of ferns, begonias, and other shade-loving plants.

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## CHAPTER V.—ZOOLOGY.

Mammalia—Birds—Reptiles—Insects—Fishes.

### MAMMALIA.

*Carnivora*.—The leopard and panther are found in all the forests of the District. Jackals and dogs abound everywhere, and so do the mongoose or ichneumon, the civet-cat, and the palm-cat.

*Quadrumanæ*.—There are three kinds of monkeys in the District. The large black wandaroo (*Presbytes ursinus*) inhabits the forests and cliffs above 3,000 feet, and the gray wandaroo (*P. cephalopterus*) and the little red monkey, the rilawa (*Macacus pileatus*) the low-lying forests in the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga and the Uma-oya. The loris, or Ceylon sloth, is found in Gangapalata and at the foot of the Walapane hills.

*Pachydermata*.—There are very few elephants left in the hills—not more than three or four in the Pidurutalagala and Pundalu-oya forests, and about the same number in the forests between Nuwara Eliya and Totapala. There are one or two remaining in the long stretch of jungle dividing Kotmale and Uda Bulatgama. In the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga they are more plentiful—a large herd of thirty or forty inhabiting this neighbourhood at most seasons of the year. Pigs are numerous everywhere.



*Ruminantia*.—The axis or spotted deer is only found in the valleys of the Mahaweli-ganga and Uma-oya. The sambur or Ceylon elk, the barking deer or munt jac, called the Ceylon red deer from its colour, and the little míminná or mouse deer, are numerous in all parts from the highest to the lowest elevations. Buffaloes, black Ceylon cattle, and Coast or Indian cattle are plentiful in the villages and estates. Herds of wild buffaloes roam about the Elephant plains and in the valley of the Mahaweli-ganga. They are very numerous in the latter locality, more so for its size, than in any other part of the Island.

*Edentata*.—The pangolin (*Manis Pentadactyla*) is common about Maturata, Kandapola, and the Elephant plains, but being nocturnal in its habits, is not often seen.

*Rodentia*.—The large bandicoot or pig rat (*Mus bandicota*) is common; and so is the tree rat, the house rat, the mouse, and the coffee rat. Porcupines abound everywhere; and the several varieties of squirrels all find a place in the District.

*Cheiroptera*.—Except in the low-lying portions of the District, and in caves here and there, bats are not very numerous in the District.

#### BIRDS.

The following is a classified arrangement of all the birds to be found in the District:—

##### Order.—ACCIPITRES.

##### Family.—FALCONIDÆ.

##### Sub-family.—ACCIPITRINÆ.

*Circus æruginosus*, the Marsh Harrier : Walapane.

*Circus macrurus*, the Pale Harrier : distribution general.

*Astur badius*, the Indian Goshawk : distribution general.

*Accipiter virgatus*, the Jungle Sparrow Hawk : distribution general.

##### Sub-family.—AQUILINÆ.

*Lophotriorchis kieneri*, the Rufous-bellied Hawk Eagle : Kotmale.

*Neopus malayensis*, the Black Kite Eagle : distribution general.

*Spizaëtus Kelaarti*, the Ceylon Mountain Hawk Eagle : Maturata and Nuwara Eliya.

*Spizaëtus ceylonensis*, the Ceylon Hawk Eagle : distribution general.

*Spilornis spilogaster*, the Ceylon Serpent Eagle : planting districts.

*Elanus cœruleus*, the Black-shouldered Kite : distribution general.

*Pernis ptilonorhynchus*, the Indian Honey Buzzard : Dimbulla.

##### Sub-family.—FALCONINÆ.

*Cerchneis tinnunculus*, the Common Kestrel : distribution general.

*Sub-order.*—STRIGES.

*Family.*—BUBONIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—Buboninæ.

- Ketupa cylonensis*, the Brown Fish Owl : valley of Mahaweli-ganga.  
*Bubo nipalensis*, the Forest Eagle Owl : Kotmale.  
*Scops bakkamuna*, Forster's Scops Owl : below 3,000 feet.  
*Scops sunia*, the Rufous Scops Owl : Nuwara Eliya.  
*Scops minutus*, the Little Scops Owl : distribution general.  
*Ninox scutulata*, the Brown Hawk Owl : Kotmale.  
*Glaucidium castanonotum*, the Chestnut backed Owlet : Nuwara Eliya, Kandapola, and Walapane.

*Sub-family.*—SYRNINÆ.

- Syrnium indrani*, the Brown Wood-owl : distribution general.

*Order.*—PSITTACI.

*Family.*—PSITTACIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—Palæorninæ.

- Palæornis eupatrius*, the Alexandrine Parrakeet : distribution general.  
*Palæornis cyanocephalus*, the Blossom-headed Parrakeet : Walapane.  
*Palæornis calthropæ*, Layard's Parrakeet : distribution general.

*Family.*—TRICHOGLOSSIDÆ.

- Loriculus indicus*, the Ceylonese Lorikeet : Hakgala.

*Order.*—PICARIDÆ.

*Family.*—PICIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—PICINÆ.

- Chrysocolaptes stricklandi*, Layard's Woodpecker : distribution general.  
*Cecinus striolatus*, the Striated Green Woodpecker : Hanguranketa.  
*Chrysophlegma xanthoderus*, the Southern Yellow-naped Woodpecker : Nuwara Eliya.  
*Brachypternus ceylonus*, the Red Woodpecker : distribution general.

*Family.*—CAPITONIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—MEGALÆMINÆ.

- Megalæma zeylanica*, the Brown-headed Barbet : up to 4,000 feet.  
*Megalæma flavifrons*, the Yellow-fronted Barbet : distribution general.  
*Xantholæma rubricapilla*, the Little Ceylon Barbet : Hewaheta.  
*Xantholæma hæmacephala*, the Crimson-breasted Barbet : Maturata, Hewaheta, and Walapane.

*Family.*—CUCULIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—CUCULINÆ.

- Cuculus canorus*, the Common Cuckoo : Kotmale  
*Cuculus sonnerati*, the Sonnerat's Cuckoo : planting districts.  
*Hieroccyx varius*, the Common Hawk Cuckoo : distribution general.  
*Surniculus lugubris*, the Drongo Cuckoo : Hanguranketa.

*Sub-family.*—PHÆNICOPHAINÆ.

*Centropus rufipennis*, the Common Coucal or Jungle Crow.

*Family.*—TROGONIDÆ.

*Harpactes fasciatus*, the Ceylonese Trogon : distribution general.

*Family.*—BUCEROTIDÆ.

*Tockus gingalensis*, the Ceylonese Hornbill or Toncon : distribution general up to 4,000 feet.

*Family.*—UPUPIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—UPUPINÆ.

*Upupa nigripennis*, the South Indian Hoopoe : Elephant plains and Maturata.

*Family.*—ALCEDINIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—ALCEDININÆ.

*Alcedo bengalensis*, the Little Indian Kingfisher : distribution general.

*Sub-family.*—HALCYONINÆ.

*Pelargopsis gural*, the Indian Stork-billed Kingfisher : valley of Mahaweli-ganga.

*Halcyon smyrnensis*, the White-breasted Kingfisher : distribution general.

*Ceryx tridactyla*, the Indian Three-toed Kingfisher : valley of Mahaweli-ganga.

*Family.*—MEROPIDÆ.

*Merops philipensis*, the Blue-tailed Bee-eater : distribution general, except the Nuwara Eliya plains.

*Merops viridis*, the Green Bee-eater : Walapane.

*Merops swinhoii*, the Chestnut-headed Bee-eater : Maturata.

*Family.*—CYPSELIDÆ.

*Chætura gigantea*, the Brown-necked Spine-tail : distribution general.

*Cypselus melba*, the Alpine Swift : distribution general.

*Cypselus affinis*, the Indian Swift : distribution general.

*Cypselus batassiensis*, the Palm Swift : Walapane.

*Collocalia francica*, the Indian Swiftlet : distribution general.

*Dedrochelidon coronatus*, the Indian Crested Swift : distribution general.

*Family.*—CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—STEATORNINÆ.

*Batrachostomus moniliger*, the Ceylonese Frog-mouth : Ragala, Walapane.

*Sub-family.*—CAPRIMULGINÆ.

*Caprimulgus Kelaarti*, Kelaart's Night-Jar : Nuwara Eliya plains.

*Caprimulgus atripennis*, the Jungle Night-Jar : Walapane.

*Caprimulgus asiaticus*, the Common Indian Night-Jar : valley of Mahaweli-ganga.

*Order.*—PASSERES.

*Family.*—CORSIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—CORSIDÆ.

*Corone macrorhynca*, the Black Crow : distribution general.  
*Cissa ornata*, the Ceylonese Jay : Nuwara Eliya plateau.

*Family.*—ORIOOLIDÆ.

*Oriolus melanocephalus*, the Black-headed Oriole, or Mango Bird : distribution general, up to 3,000 feet.

*Family.*—CAMPOPHAGIDÆ.

*Graucalus macii*, the Large Indian Cuckoo Shrike : Hewaheta and Walapane valleys.

*Pericrocotus flammeus*, the Orange Minivet : distribution general.

*Pericrocotus peregrinus*, the Little Minivet : distribution general.

*Lalage Sykesii*, the Black-headed Cuckoo Shrike : distribution general.

*Family.*—PRIONOPIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—PRIONOPIDÆ.

*Hemipus Picatus*, the Little Pied Shrike : distribution general.

*Family.*—LANIDÆ.

*Lanius cristatus*, the Brown Shrike : distribution general.

*Family.*—DICRURIDÆ.

*Buchanga leucopygialis*, the Ceylonese White-bellied Drongo, or King Crow : Kotmale.

*Dissemurus lophorinus*, the Ceylonese Crested Drongo : Hewaheta.

*Family.*—MUSCICAPIDÆ.

*Culicicapa ceylonensis*, the Grey-headed Fly-catcher : distribution general.

*Rhipidura albifrontata*, the White-fronted Fantail : Walapane.

*Stoparola sordida*, the Ceylonese Blue Fly-catcher : distribution general.

*Siphia tickelliae*, the Blue Redbreast : up to 4,000 feet.

*Muscicapa hyperythra*, Nietner's Robin Fly-catcher : distribution general.

*Family.*—SAXICOLIDÆ.

*Pratincola bicolor*, the Hill Bushchat : on the hills above 3,500 feet.

*Copsychus saularis*, the Magpie Robin : up to 5,500 feet.

*Cittocincla macrura*, the Long-tailed Robin : up to 3,500 feet.

*Thamnobia fulicata*, the Black Robin : up to 5,000 feet.

*Family.*—TURDIDÆ.

*Larvivora brunnea*, the Indian Woodchat : distribution general.

*Turdus kinnisi*, the Ceylonese Blackbird : Nuwara Eliya plateau.

*Turdus spiloptera*, the Spotted Thrush : up to 4,000 feet.

*Turdus Wardi*, Ward's Pied Blackbird : in hills down to 2,800 feet.

*Oreocincla imbricata*, the Buff-breasted Thrush : in hills down to 3,000 feet.

*Myophoneus Blighi*, Bligh's Whistling Thrush : Hakgala.

*Family.*—BRACHYPODIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—PYCNONOTINÆ.

- Hypsipetes ganeesa*, the Black Bulbul : distribution general.  
*Criniger ictericus*, the Forest Bulbul : up to 3,500 feet.  
*Ixos luteolus*, the White Eye-browed Bulbul : up to 2,500 feet.  
*Rubigula melanictera*, the Black-headed Bulbul : up to 5,000 feet.  
*Kelaartia penicillata*, the Yellow-eared Bulbul : in hills down to 3,500 feet.  
*Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*, the Madras Bulbul : up to 3,500 feet.

*Sub-family.*—PHYLLORNITHINÆ.

- Phyllornis Jerdoni*, the Green Bulbul or Leafbird : up to 3,500 feet.  
*Phyllornis malabaricus*, the Malabar Green Bulbul : Nuwara Eliya.  
*Iora tiphia*, the Common Bush Bulbul : up to 2,500 feet.

*Family.*—TIMALUDE.

*Sub-family.*—TIMALIINÆ.

- Malacocercus striatus*, the Common Babbler or Dung Thrush : up to 4,500 feet.  
*Malacocercus rufescens*, the Rufous Babbler : distribution general.  
*Garrulax cinerifrons*, the Ashy-headed Babbler : distribution general.  
*Pomatorhinus melanurus*, the Ceylonese Scimitar Babbler : distribution general.  
*Dumetia albogularis*, the White-throated Wren Babbler : distribution general.  
*Alcippe nigrifrons*, the Ceylon Wren Babbler : distribution general.  
*Pellorneum fuscicapillum*, the Whistling Quaker Thrush : up to 5,500 feet.  
*Pyctorhis nasalis*, the Black-billed Babbler : up to 5,800 feet.  
*Elaphrornis Palliseri*, Palliser's Ant Thrush : above 5,000 feet.

*Sub-family.*—DRYMÆCINÆ.

- Orthotomus sutorius*, the Indian Tailor Bird : distribution general.  
*Prinia socialis*, the Ashy Wren Warbler : up to 5,500 feet.  
*Drymæca valida*, the Robust Wren Warbler : up to 3,000 feet.  
*Drymæca insularis*, the White-browed Wren Warbler : up to 5,000 feet.  
*Cisticola cursitans*, the Common Grass Warbler : distribution general.

*Family.*—SYLVIDÆ.

- Phylloscopus nitidus*, the Green Tree Warbler : distribution general.  
*Phylloscopus magnirostris*, the Large-billed Tree Warbler : distribution general.

*Family.*—PARIDÆ.

- Parus atriceps*, the Grey-backed Titmouse : distribution general.

*Family.*—CERTHIIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—SITTINÆ.

- Dendrophila frontalis*, the Indian Blue Nuthatch : distribution general.

*Family.*—CINNYRIDÆ.

*Sub-family.*—NECTARINIINÆ.

- Cinnyris Lotenius, Loten's Sun Bird : up to 3,000 feet.  
Cinnyris asiaticus, the Purple Sun Bird : distribution general.  
Cinnyris zeylonicus, the Ceylonese Sun Bird : distribution general.

*Family.*—DICEIDÆ.

- Dicaeum minimum, Tickell's Flower-pecker : distribution general.  
Pachyglossa vincens, Legge's Flower-pecker : Kotmale.  
Zosterops palpebrosa, the Common White Eye : up to 3,500 feet.  
Zosterops ceylonensis, the Ceylon White Eye : above 4,000 feet.

*Family.*—HIRUNDINIDÆ.

- Hirundo rustica, the Common Swallow : distribution general.  
Hirundo hypopythra, the Ceylon Swallow : distribution general.  
Hirundo javanica, the Bungalow Swallow : distribution general.

*Family.*—FRINGILLIDÆ.

- Passer domesticus, the Common House Sparrow : distribution general.

*Family.*—MOTACILLIDÆ.

- Motacilla Melanope, the Grey Wagtail : distribution general.  
Corydalla rufula, the Common Pipit or Indian Tit-lark : distribution general.

*Family.*—ALANDIDÆ.

- Alanda gulgula, the Indian Skylark : up to 5,200 feet.

*Family.*—PLOCEIDÆ.

- Munia Kelaarti, the Hill Munia or Nuwara Eliya Finch : above 2,000 feet.  
Munia punctulata, the Spotted Munia : up to 4,000 feet.  
Munia striata, the White-backed Munia : up to 2,500 feet.

*Family.*—STURNIDÆ.

- Acridotheres melanosternus, the Ceylonese Myna : up to 3,500 feet.  
Eulabes pitilgenys, the Ceylon Myna : distribution general.

*Family.*—PITTIDÆ.

- Pitta coronata, the Indian Pitta : distribution general.

*Order.*—COLUMBÆ.

*Family.*—COLUMBIDÆ.

- Palumbus Torringtoniæ, the Ceylon Wood Pigeon : above 3,000 feet.  
Turtur suratensis, the Spotted Dove : up to 3,000 feet.

*Family.*—GUORIDÆ.

- Chalcophaps indica, the Bronze-winged Dove : distribution general.

*Family.*—TRERONIDÆ.

- Osmotreron pompadoura, the Pompadour Green Pigeon : up to 2,000 feet.

Order.—GALLINÆ.

Family.—PHASIANIDÆ.

·*Gallus Lafayetti*, the Ceylon Jungle Fowl : distribution general.  
·*Galloperdrix Bicalcarata*, the Ceylon Spur Fowl : up to 4,500 feet.

Family.—TETRAONIDÆ.

·*Francolinus pictus*, the Painted Partridge : Uda Pussellawa.  
·*Coturnix chinensis*, the Chinese Quail : up to 3,500 feet.

Order.—GRALLÆ.

Family.—RALLIDÆ.

*Rallina euryzonoides*, Brown's Rail : distribution general.

Family.—SCOLOPACIDÆ.

*Scolopax rusticula*, the Woodcock : Nuwara Eliya plateau.  
*Gallinago stenura*, the Pin-tailed Snipe : distribution general.  
*Totanus glareola*, the Wood Sandpiper : distribution general.  
*Totanus ochropus*, the Green Sand-piper : Uda Pussellawa.  
*Tringoides hypoleucus*, the Common Sand Piper : distribution general.

Family.—CHARADRIIDÆ.

Sub-family.—CHARADRIINÆ.

*Squatarola helvetica*, the Grey Plover : distribution general.

Order.—PYGOPODES.

*Podiceps fluviatilis*, the Little Grebe : Nuwara Eliya.

Order.—HERODIONES.

Family.—ARDEIDÆ.

*Herodias garzetta*, the Little Egret : Nuwara Eliya.  
*Ardeirella cinnamomena*, the Chesnut Bittern : distribution general.

REPTILES.

The crocodile (*Croc. porosus*) is only found in the Mahaweli-ganga from the mouth of the Bilihul-oya to the boundary of the District at the Uma-oya ; and it is rare even here.

The iguana (*Monitor dracæna*) and the kabragoyá (*Hydrosaurus sabrator*) are common in the same locality ; and so is the land tortoise. There are several varieties of lizards ; and the rat-snake, the venomous cobra, the polongá, and karawalá are as numerous in the lower portions of the District as elsewhere in Ceylon. The python, or rock-snake, is not often seen, but it has been discovered at considerable elevations. There is a peculiar little snake, called the patana snake, on the Nuwara Eliya plateau, and a small viper of

the karawalá variety ; but the cobra and polongá are not found above 5,000 ft. Frogs are plentiful everywhere, and some very interesting varieties of the earth-worm have lately been discovered in and near Nuwara Eliya.

### INSECTS.

By H. C. P. ARMITAGE, Esq., Forester, Nuwara Eliya.

The difficulty of describing insects is always great, but it is infinitely greater when one has only a small space at command, and has to choose what species to describe.

The District itself ranges from 600 ft. or so, where the Uma-oya joins the Mahaweli-ganga 30 miles below Kandy, to 8,000 ft. odd, the height of Pedurutalagala, the highest mountain in Ceylon. This alone would account for a large number of different species, but within the District we also get the two different climates of Ceylon, the dry Uva climate with only the three months' north-east rain, and the damp Kandyan climate which gets both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

Everything therefore seems to combine to make the Nuwara Eliya District one of the finest hunting grounds for *poochies* to be found in the Island, as we get both the insects from the high country and the low, from the damp hot districts like Nawalapitiya to the dry hot parts like Walapane and Lower Uda Pussellawa.

The task of naming even a few of the many varieties found, therefore, in the District would be an enormous one, so I shall content myself with naming a few of the most beautiful, and of those that do harm to vegetation.

Amongst the butterflies (*Rhopalocera*) we have the following lovely examples : *Nectaria jasonia*, *Kallima philarchus*, *Parthenos cyaneus*, *Modwya calidasa*, *Cynthia asela*, *Papilio helenus*, and the groups of *Melanitis*, *Lethe*, and *Calysisme*, for those that are fond of sober hues ; and for those who prefer brighter and more gaudy colouring we have *Acidalia niphe*, *Nilasera amantes*, *Hebomoia glaucippe*, *Papilio teredon*, *P. hector*, *P. crino*, *P. parinda*, and *Ornithoptera darsius*, and a number of the family of blues, which are very well represented in this District.

The moths are represented by :—

1. *Acherontia achesis*, the Common Death's Head
2. *Daphnis nerii*, the Oleander or Cinchona Hawk Moth.
3. *Theretra nessus*, the Tam Hawk Moth.
4. *Protoparce orientalis*, the Convolvulus Hawk Moth.
5. *Isoples rafflesii*, the Yellow-bodied Elephant Hawk Moth.
6. *Syntomis artina*, the Five-spotted Grey Burnet Moth.



7. *Eumela Layardii*, the caterpillar of this moth spins a very curious house of sticks.
8. *Stauropus alternus*, the Lobster Moth.
9. *Actias selene*, the Lunar Moth, which has been recently taken as high as 6,200 ft.
10. *Attacus taprobanus*, the Large Atlas Moth.
11. *Eupterote ochripincta*, the Giant Yellow Ochre Moth.
12. *Trabala vishnu*.
13. *Maenas salamina*, the White-bordered Yellow Underwing.
14. *Rhytia hypermnestra*, the Green Yellow Underwing.
15. *Patul macrops*, the Large Brown-eyed Moth.
16. *Thyas honesta*, the Beautiful Crimson Underwing.
17. *Sympis rufibasis*, the Red-spotted Moth.
18. *Apona shevaroyensis*, the Giant-brown Ochre Moth.
19. *Ramudasa pavo*, the Peacock Moth.
20. *Messata vialis*.

Many of the smaller moths are most lovely, but it would need more space than I have at command to give a list of them.

The beetles are well represented, but unfortunately, as with most of the other classes of insects, they are not named. What entomologists want is that Government should name all the specimens in the Colombo Museum. This would be a great help, many specimens having been presented, but instead of being named, are simply arranged in glass cases without identification.

Mr. Lewis, I believe, took home a very large collection of beetles, and a standard work on Ceylon beetles might be easily got up with Government help from the collections made by him and Mr. A. P. Green.

Ceylon, like all tropical countries, has a large number of insect pests, and the Nuwara Eliya District has its share of them.

*Lecanium viride*, the green bug, has done a great deal of damage to the coffee in Dimbula, Uda Pussellawa, and Maturata. The first sign of an attack of this pest is a nasty sticky feeling on the leaves, and shortly after they begin to get black. The sticky feeling is the excrement of the bugs, and is commonly called honey dew, and the black fungus is a growth on the honey dew. The male of this insect has not yet been found in Ceylon.

*Lecanium nigrum* (the black bug) and *Lecanium coffea* (the brown bug) have done much harm, but not in the wholesale way in which the green bug has.

The loss from both of these has been more a loss of crop, as against the death of the tree very often from green bug.

The cockchafer family have done a large amount of harm in Dimbula. The larva of these beetles are grubs which feed on the roots of grass as a rule, but they often attack other plants. They thus attacked the roots of coffee and cinchona.

and as they increase in number very fast, the coffee suffered a great deal of damage. This pest has not, however, done much harm lately.

Borers, of which there are two common varieties, the white and the red, have done a great deal of harm, and in many cases, because their ravages have not been seen, the damage has been ascribed to other causes. The red borer as a rule only attacks the branches of coffee trees, but the white bores up the trunk of the tree.

The red borers have also done great damage to young trees of *Cedrela toona* in Uda Pussellawa. It eats the top of the stem and bores down a few inches, thus seriously checking the growth of the tree and spoiling it for timber purposes.

I also append a list of insects injurious to tea, taken from Mr. Green's book on "Insect Pests," a book which ought to have a place in the library of every tea planter:—

Eumenta Cramarii, the Faggot Worm.  
 Zeuzera Coffeæ, the Borer.  
 Aspidiotus Theæ, the Tea Barklouse.  
 Aspidiotus flavescens, the Yellow Barklouse.  
 Aspidiotus transparentis, the Transparent-scaled Barklouse.  
 Stauropus alternus, the Lobster Moth.  
 Tetranychus bioculatus, the Red Spider.  
 Typhlodromus carinatus, the Five-ribbed Tea Mite.  
 Acarus translucens, the Yellow Tea Mite.  
 Aphis, sp., the Tea Aphis.  
 Agromyza (?) s.p., the Leaf Miner.  
 Agrotis suffusa, the Black Grub.  
 Gracillaria, s.p., the Leaf Roller.  
 Parasa lepida, the Blue-striped Nettle Grub.  
 Helopeltis Antonii, the Mosquito Blight.  
 Lecanium Coffeæ, the Brown Bug.  
 Cacoceia, s.p., the Tea Tortrix.  
 Jermites, s.p., the White-ant.  
 Thripes, s.p.

I have now only to add the names of one or two other insects which have done a great deal of harm in miscellaneous ways: *Passalus interruptus*, a large black beetle, with ribbed elytra. This black beetle burrows in all its stages of development in trees, and has done great harm in boring fallen trees, which would otherwise have remained sound for many years.

The white-ant has done untold mischief by eating and devouring wood of all kinds. The damage done has been enormous, and is too well known to all dwellers in Ceylon to require any description. I will mention a remedy which is said to be a good one, but of which I have no personal knowledge of my own. White-ants are cannibals, and eat each other when dead. If a few are taken from one of their

burrows and crushed together with some arsenic and replaced, the other ants are said to eat them and get poisoned, and so by eating each other they are killed in large numbers, and it is even said that an entire colony can be destroyed in this way.

The large blue caterpillar bee has done a certain amount of harm to buildings, as it makes its house in any projecting rafter, &c., of a building and burrows large holes in the timber for this purpose.

The red cocoanut weevil has done some damage in other parts of the Island, but as there are not many parts of this District suitable for cocoanuts, the damage done has been comparatively little, though the weevil itself is common up to 4,000 ft.

The small grain weevil does great harm when allowed to get into any stored grain, such as Indian corn, paddy, &c. It feeds on the heart of these seeds, and entirely ruins them for any use as food. Putting the grain over a fire and heating it is the only remedy I know of for getting rid of this small but destructive pest.

The cinchona caterpillar, the larva of the *Daphnis Nerii*, or oleander hawk moth, has done great harm by eating the leaves of young cinchonas. They seem most partial to *succirubra*, and many a fine young clearing has been all but destroyed by these insects. They are large, and are therefore easily picked off and destroyed.

In conclusion, I need only mention the following insects which annoy the human race and some animals, namely, the mosquito, the patana ticks, fleas, horse flies, and lice. Hornets are abundant, and many coolies are stung by them as they often build in the coffee. I have destroyed seven or eight nests a year on one estate.

#### FISHES.

The streams, particularly at low elevations, abound with fish. In the Nuwara Eliya lake carp and trout have been acclimatised, and are flourishing. In the Barrack plains, lake carp, trout, and mahseer have been introduced; and in the Elk plains, Mipilimana plains, Sita Eliya plains, Dombagastalawa-oya, Buluhela-oya and elsewhere trout have found a home. Lower down, in the Kotmale river, the Mahaweliganga, the Uma-oya, the Bilihul-oya, and the Maha-oya, the principal fish are the lélu or kuraya or mahseer (*Barbus tor*), the lula (*Ophiocephalus striatus*), the walapottá (*Callichrous bimaculatus*), the walayá (*Wallago attá*), the panderuwá, the kanayá, the ándá, the magurá, the teliyá, the petiyá, the telipeddá, the welikillá, the kenissá, the penawalayá, the ratkadáyá, the ará, and the wellá.

## CHAPTER VI.—HISTORICAL.

**D**URING the time of the Kandyan kings Uda Hewaheta and Kotmale formed a portion of what was known as the Ratahata, and Walapane was a dissavony. After the cession of the Kandyan Provinces in 1815 these divisions were administered, under the Board of Commissioners at Kandy, by sub-agents of Government stationed at fortified posts in Maturata and Kotmale. Nuwara Eliya was not occupied until 1828, when it was converted into a military station and a sanatorium for the troops. In 1832 it was, like Maturata and Kotmale, made into a sub-agency; and in 1833 the three divisions were formed into one Revenue District with an Assistant Agent (with judicial duties) at the head of it, stationed at Nuwara Eliya, and responsible to the Agent of the Province at Kandy. His salary was £300; and it remained so until 1858, when it was raised to Rs. 4,500 as a post in the Fourth Class of the Civil Service. In 1875 it was increased to Rs. 6,000, and the appointment was placed in the Third Class; and in 1878 the salary was further increased to Rs. 7,200, at which it now remains.

Nuwara Eliya, which, before its discovery by Europeans in 1819, was only known to the villagers of Uva as a hunting ground for gems and iron ore, was occupied by the military until 1873, when the force was withdrawn. It still remains, however, the principal station and the headquarters of the revenue and judicial administration of the District.

## CHAPTER VII.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Revenue—Judicial, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Nuwara Eliya and Hatton Courts—Village Tribunals—Fiscal—Prison—Registry—Forest—Public Works—District Road Committee—Post and Telegraph—Ecclesiastical—Educational—Medical—Police—Railway—Government Gardens—Local Board.

## REVENUE.

**T**HE District of Nuwara Eliya is, for revenue purposes, a subdivision of the Central Province, and is administered, under the Government Agent of the Province, by an Assistant Government Agent, with headquarters at Nuwara Eliya, where he has a kachchéri and the following paid staff.

SITA ELIYA

Plains

Lava Oya

▲ The Gorge

Sudugala

ra Kanda

a Oya

To Middle Camp  
Elk? launs. etc.

PATTIPOLA

▲ Totapala

From the Agras

District Boundary

HORTON PLAIN No 1

Let



	Ra.
A head clerk on ... ..	1,300 per annum
An interpreter on ... ..	900 do.
An extra clerk on ... ..	600 do.
A native writer and assessment clerk on... ..	260 do.
Two peons at Rs. 150 each ... ..	300 do.

The Assistant Government Agent receives a salary of Rs. 7,200 per annum, and travelling allowances.

Each of the three divisions of the District—that is, Kotmalé, Uda Héwáheta, and Walapané—is administered by a native chief, called the Ratémahatmayá, who is paid a salary of Rs. 720 per annum and is allowed three messengers at Rs. 108 per annum each.

He has under his control a staff of—

- (1) *Korálas*, who are appointed to collect the grain tax revenue and supervise sets of villages grouped into what are called *kóralés*.
- (2) *Árachchies*, who are the high-caste headmen of the hamlets comprising the villages or wasams.
- (3) *Vidáné Durayás*, who are the headmen of the low-caste or Duraya villages.
- (4) *Vidane Aráchchis*, who are the headmen of the Bazaar villages of Dimbula, Nuwara Eliya, and Ragala.
- (5) *The Peace Officers* of Nánu-oya and Pattipola.
- (6) *Hulawáliyás*, or the headmen of the Rođiya or the lowest caste villages.

These lesser headmen receive no fixed salary from Government; but their lands are free of tax, and they receive small fees for the cattle vouchers, bail and cattle trespass reports, &c., issued by them; and where they are also entrusted with the collection of the road tax, they receive from the District Road Committee a commission on the amount they pay in. The Nánu-oya Peace Officer gets a monthly stipend as well from the same source. The *Kóralas* also receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the grain revenue they collect.

*Irrigation Headmen.*—Besides the above there are what are called the Irrigation Headmen, the *Ela Vidánés*, *Vel Muládéniyas* or *Ela Duráyas*. These officers, whose principal duties are the management and repair of the irrigation channels, are also utilised as sub-officers to the village headmen. In their former capacity they are under the control of the President of the Village Tribunal, and in the latter under that of the Ratémahatmayá.

They receive no salary, and, unlike the other headmen, their lands are not exempted from tax. It is their duty to

see that the fieldowners keep the channels in proper order, to distribute the water fairly, and to prosecute breaches of the irrigation rules.

The President of the Village Tribunal in each division has the supervision of all the irrigation works in it, and in addition to his other emoluments receives a travelling allowance of Rs. 600 for this purpose in Uda Héwáheta and Walapané, and of Rs. 200 in Kotmalé.

#### JUDICIAL—CIVIL.

For cases wherein the sum involved, or the value of the land in dispute, is above one hundred rupees, the District is within the jurisdiction of the District Court of Kandy. For minor civil cases it is divided between the two Courts of Requests of Nuwara Eliya and Hatton; and the annexed sketch shows their relative jurisdictions.

#### JUDICIAL—CRIMINAL.

The District is divided into the same two portions as for minor civil cases, the Assistant Government Agent, who is also Police Magistrate, administering one and being assisted by the Hatton Police Magistrate, who comes up once a month to Nuwara Eliya to hear civil and criminal cases as Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Nuwara Eliya, he himself presiding over the other.

Most of the Assistant Government Agent's Police Court work is done on circuit, for which he ordinarily holds court at Maturata in Uda Héwáheta, at Nildandahinna in Walapané, and at Maswela in Kotmalé.

The establishment charges of the Nuwara Eliya courts are as follows:—

	Rs.
A chief clerk on ... ..	1,200 per annum
A translator on ... ..	360 do.
Three messengers at Rs. 150 each ...	450 do.

Besides the fixed Magistrates there are two Unofficial Police Magistrates in the District, whose duties are to take the preliminary steps in connection with serious crimes committed in their jurisdiction, and eleven inquirers into deaths, whose duties are those of a coroner in the case of sudden or suspicious deaths. These officers do not receive a salary, but certain fees and travelling allowances when their services are called into requisition.

The annals of crime in the District call for no special comment, since, compared with other parts of the Island, the people are orderly and well-behaved, and serious crime is not common.



### VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Below the Police Court and Court of Requests there are Village Tribunals, or Gansabháwas, in each division, for the trial of petty civil and criminal cases, and to administer purely village affairs. These Gansabháwas have a set of rules, the breaches of which they are authorised to punish. They are presided over by a chief called the President of the Gansabháwa, and he is assisted in all his cases by assessors or councillors, who sit as a jury on questions of fact in judgment with himself. He is not bound by their decision, though he ordinarily follows it; and he himself determines what punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, his powers in this respect being limited to a fine of Rs. 20 or fourteen days' imprisonment in default.

The decisions of this tribunal are subject to appeal to the Assistant Government Agent of the District, and the Assistant Government Agent's to the Governor in Executive Council.

The civil jurisdiction of these courts is limited to cases wherein the sum involved or the value of the land in dispute is not above Rs. 20, or, with the consent of both parties, Rs. 100.

The paid establishment of the Village Tribunals in this District is as follows :—

	<i>Kotmalé.</i>	Rs.
A President, who is also <i>Batémahatmayá</i> , and receives a transport allowance per annum ...		200

#### *Uda Hévdhēta and Walapané.*

A President—			
Salary per annum ...	...	...	720
Transport allowance ...	...	...	600
Two clerks at Rs. 180 each per annum ...	...	...	360
One Messenger at Rs. 108 per annum ...	...	...	108
One do. at Rs. 60 ...	...	...	60

### FISCAL.

The decisions and processes of the courts are carried out by the Fiscal of the Central Province, who has a local Marshal and an office in Nuwara Eliya, with the following establishment :—

A Marshal—			Rs.
Salary per annum ...	...	...	360
Allowance ...	...	...	240
One translator per annum ...	...	...	350
Six process servers at Rs. 150 each per annum			900

## PRISON.

There is one prison for the District, situated in Nuwara Eliya, controlled by the Assistant Government Agent as Superintendent, with the following staff :—

	Rs.
One jailor on ... ..	900 per annum
Four fixed guards at Rs. 186 each ...	744 do.
Four additional guards at Rs. 180 each	720 do.
One matron on ... ..	180 do.

The prison will accommodate forty-two prisoners, who are employed in public grounds and works of utility in the town.

## REGISTRY.

The registration of marriages, births, and deaths is carried out by nine district registrars stationed as follows :—

Nuwara Eliya ... 1	Uḍa Héváheta— <i>contd.</i>
Kotmale :	Diyatilaka, Gangapalá-
Uḍapané ... 1	ta, and Gannéwé... 1
Pallépané ... 1	Walapané :
Dimbula ... 1	Uḍapaláta ... 1
Uḍa Héváheta :	Meḍapaláta ... 1
Kohoka and Maturata 1	Oyapaláta ... 1

They are all supervised by the Assistant Government Agent, who is for this purpose called the Assistant Provincial Registrar, and who is allowed a paid clerk on Rs. 800 per annum.

The Registrars themselves receive as emolument the following fees :—

	Rs.	c.
For each birth registered ... ..	0	25
Do. death do. ... ..	0	25
Do. marriage do. ... ..	2	50

## FOREST.

The forests of the District are worked as a department of the revenue under the Assistant Agent by a Forester, whose establishment, omitting coolies, is as follows :—

Forester—	Rs.
Salary ... ..	Rs. 3,000
Transport allowance ... ..	Rs. 900
	————— 3,900 per annum
One clerk and depôt-keeper, Nuwara	
Eliya ... ..	360 do.
One messenger ... ..	180 do.
One depôt-keeper and forest watcher,	
Nánu-oya ... ..	480 do.
One overseer, Kandapola ... ..	1 per diem
One fores watcher, Kotmalé ... ..	240 per annum

There are timber depôts at Nuwara Eliya and Nānu-oya whence timber is issued at paid rates as follows :—

1.—*Depôt Timber Rates.*

Shingles :	Rs. c.
To Government Departments	12 0 per 1,000
Others ...	... 15 0 ,,
<b>Sawn timber :</b>	
Other than sapu	... 15 0 per 100 sup.ft.
Sapu ...	... 17 50 per 100 sup.ft.
Above 4 inches thick	... — sold by cub. ft. ( <i>vide list below</i> )
Reepers ...	... 25 0 per 100 lineal ft.
<b>Posts :</b>	
Under 15 ft.	... 0 2 per ft.
Above 15 ft.	... 0 2½ ,,
<b>Rafters :</b>	
Under 15 ft.	... 0 1 ,,
Above 15 ft.	... 0 1½ ,,
Warichchis ...	... 7 50 per 1,000
<b>Firewood</b> ...	... 5 0 per cartload
To Government clerks	... 4 25 ,,
Railway ...	... — varies *
Murree Brewery Co.	... 1 0 per yard †
<b>Slabs</b> ...	... 7 50 per cartload
<b>Charcoal</b> ...	... 30 0 per ton
To Murree Brewery Co	... 23 0 ,,
Nelu sticks ...	... 5 0 per 1,000
Fence sticks ...	... 10 0 ,,

NOTE.—Rejected timber, &c., sold at two-thirds the above rates.

*List of Charges for Sawn Timber.*

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Wastage 25% Per cub.ft.	Wastage 40% Per cub.ft.	Wastage 60% Per cub.ft.
* Class A :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Halmilla ...	1 75	1 40	1 0
Sapu ...	1 75	1 40	1 0
Satinwood †	2 0	1 65	1 0
Milla ...	1 25	1 0	0 75
Na ...	1 50	1 25	1 0
Palai ...	1 12	0 87	0 75
Wewarana ...	1 12	0 87	0 75
Hill doon ...	1 12	0 87	0 75
Kina ...	1 12	0 87	0 75
Kumbuk ...	1 0	0 87	0 50
Miniriya ...	1 0	0 75	0 50
Liyan ...	1 0	0 75	0 50
Hulanhik ...	1 50	1 25	1 0

\* 1st class Re. 1.50, 2nd class Re. 1.30, 3rd class Re. 1.20, per yard.

† Delivered at the jungle edge.

‡ Flowered satin at special rates.

Class B :—	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Wastage 25% <sup>a</sup> Per cub.ft.	Wastage 40% <sup>b</sup> Per cub.ft.	Wastage 60% <sup>c</sup> Per cub.ft.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Low-country kina ...	0 87	0 75	0 40
Dawata ...	0 50	0 37	0 25
Kududawala ...	1 0	0 75	0 50
Hora ...	0 50	0 40	0 25
Del ...	0 75	0 62	0 50
Mango ...	0 75	0 62	0 50
Doon ...	0 75	0 62	0 50
Mendora ...	0 75	0 62	0 50
Kolang ...	0 75	0 62	0 50
Damba ...	0 75	0 50	0 40
Galweralu ...	0 75	0 50	0 30
Godakirilla ...	0 75	0 50	0 30
Madol ...	0 75	0 50	0 30
Pehimbia ...	0 75	0 50	0 30
Hal ...	0 60	0 50	0 30
Mi ...	0 60	0 50	0 30
Kon ...	0 60	0 40	0 30
Mara ...	0 60	0 40	0 30
Malaboda ...	0 60	0 40	0 30

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The majority of the principal roads and public works are under the supervision of a District Engineer, stationed at Nuwara Eliya, with the following staff :—

District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya—Rs. 6,000 per annum and travelling allowance.

Clerk on Rs. 720 per annum.

Orderly at 42 cents per day.

exclusive of the coolies, &c., employed on the roads.

The high road from Kandy to the Kurundu-oya and the construction and repair of the large irrigation works in the Uda Héwáhēta and Walapané Districts are under the control of the District Engineer of Kandy ; the road from Gampola to Ramboda is supervised by the District Engineer of Pussellāwa ; and the principal roads to the north of Craigie Lea by the District Engineer of Dikoya.

#### DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The minor roads are administered by a District Road Committee, consisting of the Assistant Government Agent and the District Engineer of Nuwara Eliya as official members, and three unofficial members representing the European, Burgher, and native communities respectively, and the following paid staff :—

	Rs.
One clerk on ...	1,200 per annum
One native writer on ...	240 do.
One peon on ...	180 do.

The minor roads through the villages are supervised by the Presidents of the Village Tribunals, who expend the

moneys required for their upkeep, are responsible for their proper maintenance, and are paid a fee for inspecting and reporting on them.

The votes for the minor roads through estates are for the most part expended by gentlemen of the planting community through whose estates the roads pass; the whole of the yearly vote for the Dimbula District, for instance, being paid over to the Dimbula Planters' Association for this purpose.

Village paths are kept up by communal labour, under the directions of the local Gansabhāwa.

The road collections are made by Division Officers, consisting as a rule of the Village Arachchies, Vidané Durayás, and Peace Officers; and they are paid a commission on what they collect, as follows :—

12 per cent. for collections at the single rate of Re. 1.50; and  
2½ per cent. for collections at the double rate of Rs. 3.

Besides this, the Peace Officer of Nānu-oya receives a salary of Rs. 30 a month in consequence of the difficulty he experiences in collecting the tax from the division in his charge.

#### POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

There are the following Post Offices and staff in the District :—

			Rs.
(1) Nuwara Eliya :—			
Postmaster at	...	...	1,200
One Assistant at	...	...	480
Two Assistants at	...	...	420
Messenger at	...	...	216
Office Cooly at	...	...	120
Three Postmen	...	Rs. 216, 204, 192, respectively	
(2) Agrapatana :—			
One Postmaster on	...	...	672
(3) Kandapola :—			
One Postmaster on	...	...	384
(4) Kotagala :—			
One Postmaster on	...	...	672
One Runner on	...	...	156
(5) Kotmale :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	672
(6) Lindula :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	672
Two Runners, each on	...	...	156
(7) Maturata :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	528
One Runner on	...	...	180
(8) Nānu-oya :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	1,368
One Assistant on	...	...	180

(9) Punda u-oya :—			Rs.
Postmaster on	...	...	528
One Runner on	...	...	180
(10) Ramboda :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	480
One Runner on	...	...	180
(11) Taláwakelé :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	1,560
One Runner on	...	...	156
One Extra Runner on	...	...	48
(12) Uda Pusselláwa :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	576
(13) Nildandahinna :—			
One Runner on	...	...	120
(14) Héwáheta :—			
Postmaster on	...	...	576
One Runner on	...	...	180
(15) Hanguranketa :—			
Receiving Officer	...	...	120

There are telegraph stations at Nuwara Eliya, Nānu-oya, and Taláwakelé.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

There are the following Government Vernacular Schools and staff in the District :—

		Rs.
Munwatta Mixed School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240
Assistant Mistress, with a salary of	...	120
Karandagolla Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240
Udagama Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240
Nildandahinna Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	270
Assistant, with a salary of	...	180
Rupahá Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240
Kalapitiya (Métagama) Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240
Morapé Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240
Niyangandora Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240
Wataddora Boys' School :—		
Master, with a salary of	...	240

#### MEDICAL.

There are hospitals at Nuwara Eliya, Uda Pusselláwa, and Lindula ; and outdoor dispensaries at Maturata, Nildandahinna, Dimbula, Ramboda, Agrapatana, and Kotmalé ; and their staff and accommodation is as follows :—

Name of Medical Institution.	Accommodation.	Staff and Salary.
Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya	59 beds ...	One medical officer in charge on Rs. 5000 per annum, and allowance Rs. 500; 1 dispenser on Rs. 480 per annum, free diet, and fuel allowance Rs. 240 per annum; 2 orderlies at Rs. 180 each; a matron at Rs. 168; latrine cooly and dhoby at Rs. 180 each; and one firewood cooly at Rs. 120—all dieted
District Hospital, Lindula...	38 beds ...	One medical officer in charge on Rs. 2,000 per annum; 1 medical assistant on Rs. 500; 1 dispenser on Rs. 600; 4 male attendants at Rs. 15 each, and 2 on Rs. 12-53 each; 1 female attendant at Rs. 7-50; and one care-taker of burial ground at Rs. 5 per month
District Hospital, Uḍa Puseḷḷāwa	18 beds ...	One medical officer on Rs. 2,000 per annum, and 1 dispenser on Rs. 600; 2 male attendants at Rs. 12-50 each; and 1 dhoby at Rs. 4 per month
Dispensary, Nildandāhinna	—	One medical officer, salary Rs. 720 and allowance Rs. 240; and 1 servant at Rs. 120 per annum
Dispensary, Kotmalé ...	—	One medical officer, salary Rs. 750, allowance Rs. 250; and one servant at Rs. 120 per annum
District Dispensary, Dimbula	—	One medical officer, salary Rs. 2,500, allowance Rs. 500; 1 dispenser on Rs. 500; and 1 servant at Rs. 150 per annum
District Dispensary, Maturata	—	One medical officer, salary Rs. 1,750, allowance Rs. 500; 1 dispenser, Rs. 600; and 1 servant at Rs. 150 per annum
District Dispensary, Ramboḍa	—	One medical officer, salary Rs. 1,500, allowance Rs. 500; 1 dispenser on Rs. 600; and 1 servant at Rs. 120 per annum
District Dispensary, Agrapatana	—	One medical officer, salary Rs. 720, allowance Rs. 368; 1 dispenser on Rs. 480; and 1 servant on Rs. 120 per annum

## POLICE.

Small bodies of police are stationed at Nuwara Eliya, Pundalu-oya, Lindula, Rágalla, Uða Pusselláwa, Dimbula, Súriyagahapatana, and Agrapatana, their strength and cost being as under :—

Name of Station.	Sanctioned Strength.		District or Town Pay for		Yearly Cost, as per Bills.	
	Sergeant.	Constables.	Sergeant.	Constables.		
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	10	1	6	Rs.	c.
Dimbula ...	1	6	1	6	2,618	76 <sup>o</sup>
Rágalla ...	1	4	1	6	2,088	0†
Súriyagahapatana	—	2				
Lindula ...	1	8	1	6	2,088	0‡
Pundalu-oya ...	1	3	1	3	1,140	0§
Agrapatana ...	1	2	1	2	888	0§

\* Four constables paid by General Revenue, remainder by local rate.

† Half paid by Government and half by the District.

‡ Half paid by Government and half by the District, and two constables by General Revenue.

§ Half paid by Government and half by the District.

## RAILWAY.

There are four railway stations in this District, namely, Kotágala, Taláwakelé, Waṭagoḍa, and Nánu-oya, and their fixed staff is as follows :—

	Kotágala.	Taláwakelé.	Waṭagoḍa.	Nánu-oya.
No. and salary of Guards...	—	—	—	5 at Rs. 2,110
No. and salary of Train Porters ...	—	—	—	1 at Rs. 210
No. and salary of Head Porters ...	—	2 at Rs. 480	—	2 at Rs. 480
No. and salary of Police-men ...	—	2 at Rs. 360	—	2 at Rs. 360
No. and salary of Pointsmen ...	2 at Rs. 360	2 at Rs. 360	3 at Rs. 540	4 at Rs. 720
No. and salary of Gatemen	1 at Rs. 180	2 at Rs. 360	—	—
No. and salary of Porters...	1 at Rs. 150	2 at Rs. 300	1 at Rs. 150	4 at Rs. 600
No. and salary of Coolies ...	2 at Rs. 300	—	2 at Rs. 300	1 at Rs 150

\* One a rifleman.



The Railway Extension staff is not given, as they are a temporary and not a fixed establishment in the District.

#### GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

There is a Government Botanical Garden at Hakgala, six miles from Nuwara Eliya, on the road to Badulla, under the charge of an European Superintendent and staff, as follows :—

	Rs.
One Superintendent on ...	4,000 per annum
One Clerk on ...	700 do.

Exclusive of coolies.

#### LOCAL BOARD.

Nuwara Eliya itself is for municipal purposes under the control of a Local Board, with the following staff :—

	Rs.
One Secretary and Inspector of Nuisances, salary per annum ...	1,440
One Peon, salary per annum ...	150

And a force of coolies for the usual services.

### CHAPTER VIII.—POPULATION, RACES, CASTES, LANGUAGES.

**T**HE total population of the District by the Census of 1891 is 109,620, being an increase on the Census of 1881 of 11·1 per cent. The population of the different divisions is by the same Census as follows :—

	In 1891.	Increase on 1881.	Decrease on 1881.
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,726	52·2%	—
Kotmalé ...	15,410	7%	—
Uda Héwáhēta ...	14,869	—	5·3%
Walapané ...	9,787	—	7·3%
Estates... ..	66,828	18·8%	—

The principal races in the District are :—

Europeans ...	954
Sinhalese ...	38,591
Tamils ...	66,250
Moors ...	1,973

And the different castes of the Sinhalese in each division are :—

Caste.	Occupation.	Where to be found.
<i>Uda Héwâhêta.</i>		
Goigama ...	Cultivators ...	In every village, except Mánákola, Mártuwala, Haraggama, Alawatugama, Liyanwela, Moragolla, Mirahampe, and Demodara
Nayandannó, Achári or	Gold and silver-smiths and blacksmiths	Chiefly in Liyanwela. Few are also to be found in Wellagiriya, Ampitigoda, Ukutulé, Munwatta, Dehipe, Hapupe, Ehelamalpé, Boragahamaditta, Alawatugama, Èkiriya, and Gala-uda
Baḍahēlayó ...	Potters ...	Dunukébedda, Èkiriya, and Munwatta
Hakuró or Wahumpurayó	Toddy-drawers, Pingo-carriers : ostensibly attendants of the Goigama caste	Èkiriya, Bulugahapitiya, and Kitulpé
Radaw ...	Washers ...	Wellagiriya, Nápotawala, Mádánwela, Èkiriya, Damunuméya, Hapuwela, Dehipe, Wadawala, Pussalamankaḍa, Gala-uda, and Uḍagama in Gangapaláta
Paduwó ...	Palanquin-bearers	Mánákola, Mártuwala, Alawatugama, and Liyanwela
Berawáyó ...	Tom-tom beaters <sup>o</sup> , Bali-dancers, <sup>o</sup> and Weavers of Cloth†	<sup>o</sup> Moragolla, Hiyadala, Haraggama, Mirahampé, Demodara, Wellagiriya, and a few at Attanakumbura. †Hiyadala in Kohoka
<i>Kotmalé.</i>		
Goigama, or Wel-lála	Generally culti-tors	Máswela, Morapé, Koṭagépitiya and Rannantaláwe
Potters ...	Makers of pots and pans	Niyangandara
Blacksmiths ...	Hardware manu-facturers	Navangama and Welimaḍa
Silversmiths ...	Makers of silver and gold orna-ments	Dehinatáwa, Pusulpitiya, Meḍḍé-goda, and Mávála
Hakuró, or Wahumpurayó	Tappers of kitul, pingo-bearers	Métagama and Kumbaloluwa

Caste.	Occupation.	Where to be found.
Durayó	Palanquin-bearers, toddy-drawers	Máwala, Kahátadena, Tammitiya, Kúrampitiya, Dówita, Kalapiñiya, Medagammēda, and Mētagama
Tom-tom Beaters	Attend ceremonies called Tovil Keruna, Baliērima, and Bali-ēmbima	Bóruwagama, Morape, Birawátaláwa, and Mētagama
Dhobies	Washermen and manufacturers of hats	Morapé, Tispané, Mētagama, Nugatoña, and Ambataláwa
Oliyó	Dancers	Ótaláwa
Paliyó	Washermen to Durayás and water-closet makers	Máwala
Rodiyó	Rope and whip and tom-tom makers	Kalugalapatana
<i>Walapané.</i>		
Goigama or Wel-lála	Generally cultivators	Ambañella, Tibbotugoda, Kumbalgomuwa, and Pannala
Smiths, or Áchári	Hardware manufacturers	Egoðakanda and Rúpahá
Wahumpurayó	Pingo-carriers	Rúpahá and Arukwatta
Tom-tom Beaters or Berawáyó	Attend ceremonies	Ambañella and Teripehe
Potters or Baðahelayó	Makers of pots and pans	Teripehe
Hunupaduwo, or Hunnó	Lime manufacturers	Tibbotugoda
Rodiyó	Scavenger and beggars	Tibbotugoda, Bañgolla, and Kurupanáwala

During the time of King Rájasinha, Walapané was set apart for the Getterus, a very low caste, from whom it was not customary to exact any taxes, for its inhospitality. The story goes that King Rájasinha, while travelling through Walapané to Badulla, inquired from some men of Walapané how far it was to Gala Nihe Idama, in Badulla. They told him it was quite near—to get rid of him and to avoid having to entertain him—although it was far away. The king went off; and when he found out the deception that

had been practised on him, he was so enraged that he degraded the people of Walapané to the level of *Getterus*.

The people of Walapané have always been a troublesome and turbulent lot. Generations of poverty and neglect have fostered habits of immorality and crime amongst them, that it is very difficult to eradicate; and they are noted for their disobedient, ungrateful, and disobliging disposition.

In face of such difficulties attempts to improve their condition are very disheartening, but are not altogether fruitless, as the improvement in their *morale* and circumstances during the last few years has shown.

The people of Kotmalé and Uda Héwáheta are of quite a different character. Though very poor in parts of the latter division, they are on the whole much more amenable and law-abiding, and are quite ready to take advantage of measures devised for their convenience and advancement.

#### LANGUAGES.

The languages principally spoken in the District are English, Sinhalese, Tamil, and Portuguese.

### CHAPTER IX.—TAXATION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

#### TAXATION.

**T**HE only direct taxes paid by the people of this District are the paddy tax, the road tax, the rural police tax, and the local assessments for police and Local Board purposes.

The *paddy tax* is levied on all lands grown with paddy except registered temple lands and redeemed lands, that is, lands redeemed between 1835 and 1840 by payment of ten years' tax in a lump sum. It amounts on the average to about Rs. 22,000.

The *road tax* is a tax of Re. 1.50 per head if paid before March 1 in each year, and Rs. 3 if paid on or after that date, in commutation of the liability of every male inhabitant between the ages of 18 and 55 to work for six days on the roads.

The only persons exempted are Buddhist priests, Government pioneers, and Tamil coolies employed in agricultural labour, of whom there are, of course, a large number in this District.

This tax yields on the average about Rs. 18,000 per annum.

The *rural police tax* is an acreage levy on all estates in part payment of the police quartered in each planting district. Government pay half the cost, and the estates the other half. The amount per acre in each district is as follows :—

	Rs.
Dimbula and Lindula ...	... ·0476
Uḍa Pussellāwa ...	... ·0847
Pundalu-oḃa ...	... ·1854

And the total sum collected is about Rs. 4,500 a year.

Occasionally a body of police is quartered on a disturbed district, and is paid for entirely by the inhabitants of that district. Pādiyapellella, in the Uḍa Hévāhēta, was an instance of this in 1890.

In Nuwara Eliya itself the police are almost entirely paid for by a levy of 5 per cent. on the annual rental of all property within Local Board limits ; and the Local Board is, amongst other sources, supported by a similar levy of a 2½ per cent. tax.

#### REVENUE.

The principal item of revenue in the Nuwara Eliya District is the arrack rent, which is sold for about Rs. 120,000 a year ; but this, with the toll rents, which give about Rs. 10,000 a year, is collected in the Kandy, and not in the Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri.

A considerable sum, about Rs. 2,500, is derived from the rents of Crown lands and permits to cultivate Crown chenas in the District ; and a yearly increasing revenue—Rs. 20,000 nearly in 1889 and about Rs. 42,000 in 1890—is brought in by the sale of timber, firewood, and other forest produce.

Licenses for the sale of liquor and fines in the Police Court give about Rs. 2,000 a year. The other items of revenue are as usual, and call for no special remark.

#### EXPENDITURE.

Apart from the expenditure on public works, irrigation, the railway, and the roads, salaries and establishment are of course the principal items of expenditure, and these have already been given in detail. Next comes the expenditure on felling and transporting timber and firewood, which, irrespective of salaries, came to Rs. 20,000 in 1890.

Revenue services cost about Rs. 2,645 per annum ; prison services about Rs. 5,370 ; pensions about Rs. 1,800 ; and transport charges about Rs. 3,000.

Relief works in Walapané and Uda Hévāhēta cost a considerable sum, *i.e.* Rs. 24,000 in 1889 and 1890 ; but as these were exceptional charges they need not be further explained.

CHAPTER X.—AGRICULTURE, CROPS, PRODUCTS,  
PRICES, LABOUR, PASTURE LANDS, AND  
CATTLE.

**I**N the different planting districts the most important product raised is tea, under which there are now about 50,000 acres in cultivation. There is scarcely any jungle land in the District within the reach of the south-west monsoon rains that will not grow this product profitably; and though the production per acre is not so large as it is in the low-country, what is lost in quantity is made up by its finer flavour. The cost of production varies with exchange and cost of freight. It is now from 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. laid down in the London market, and the average yield per acre on land in full bearing is from 300 lb. to 400 lb.

Next in importance come coffee and cinchona, of which there are about 25,000 acres in cultivation, but the time is not far distant when, from disease and other causes, the former will have practically ceased to exist. The coffee is mostly of the Arabica variety, though a small extent of Liberian coffee has been tried with success in the neighbourhood of Hanguranketa. Cardamoms (about 200 acres) are successfully grown in every planting division, except in Nuwara Eliya itself, but no great extent has been opened in this product, as the market for it is already overstocked. Rubber has been tried on a small scale in Uda Pusselláwa and Walapané, but it is not considered a paying product, and has been practically abandoned. Cacao grows fairly well on the estates about Hanguranketa and between it and the Kandy District, as also do cocoanuts, but there is only a small estate acreage planted with these products.

Of village products paddy is of course the principal, and next in importance are the chena products of kurakkan and Indian corn.

The average yield of paddy over the whole year, in fair years, is about 15-fold in Kotmalé, about 10-fold in Uda Héwáheta, and about 9-fold in Walapané, and the annual production in fair years of paddy is roughly as follows:—

	Acres under Cultivation.	Bushels.
Kotmale	... 2,036	... 80,500
Uda Héwáheta	... 3,458	... 120,000
Walapané	... 1,868	... 70,000

*Chenas.*—There are about 2,000 acres cleared every year in the District, the largest extent being in Walapané. Kurakkan

and Indian corn are the principal chena products, though a small quantity of hill paddy is grown every year in Kotmalé. The average yield of kurakkan and Indian corn in fair years is roughly as follows :—

	Kurakkan. Bushels.	Indian Corn. Bushels.
Kotmalé ...	1,500	20
Uda Héwáheta ...	6,000	50
Walapané ...	11,000	1,000

but chena products more than any other are liable to the vicissitude of the weather, and a very wet or a very dry season is generally followed by an almost complete failure of the crop. Besides kurakkan, hill paddy, and Indian corn, chenas are also grown with cucumber, kekiri, mustard, kollu, pumpkins, gingelly, dhal, meneri, beans, sweet potatoes, yams, &c.

*Gardens.*—In Kotmalé there is a considerable acreage of native gardens under cardamoms—in fact it is possible that in time this may become quite a native product. There are already signs of over production, and as natives are taking it up in every direction the cultivation may, like paddy, become an unremunerative one to all except villagers, who do not reckon the value of their own labour. The other ordinary native garden products are cocoanuts, jak, arecanuts, breadfruit, mangoes, pineapples, plantain, sugarcane, coffee, sweet potatoes, yams, manioc, brinjal, chillies, limes, oranges, saffron, betel vines, tomatoes, cabbages, kitul, pomegranate, ginger, pepper, arrowroot, tamarind, onions, chow-chow, &c.

Cotton and tobacco are beginning to be taken up actively in the three divisions. Parts of Walapané and of Gangapaláta, from their dry climate and good soil, are especially suited to the cultivation of tobacco, and there are thousands of acres of land available for this product. Cotton grows readily enough in these divisions, but is very subject to the attacks of insects, and does not bear so well as might be expected.

#### PRICES.

The market prices of the different products vary of course with the locality, but, excepting in Nuwara Eliya, where everything is exceptionally dear, the average prices are as follows :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Paddy, per bushel ...	1	0	Tobacco, per lb. ...	0	75
Other grain, do. ...	0	85	Cocoanuts, per 1,000 ...	50	0
Coffee do. ...	12	50	Cinchona, per unit of		
Cacao, per lb. ...	0	25	quinine ...	0	8
Cotton, do. ...	0	20	Cardamoms ...	0	75
Tea, do. ...	0	65			

## LABOUR.

The labour force on estates is mostly Tamil from the coast of India, although it is now and then recruited from the Sinhalese villagers who migrate for a time, and sometimes permanently from their villages to the tea districts and railway in search of employment. The rate of payment varies from 33 cents to 50 cents a day, the highest wages being paid in and near Nuwara Eliya.

## PASTURE.

There are extensive tracts of pasture land in Walapané and in the plains between Pedro and Totapola, but with few exceptions the grass is coarse and innutritious. An attempt has been made lately, and is being continued with success, to improve the pasturage by the introduction of the *Paspalum conjugatum* at the lower elevations, and the encouragement of the ettóra at the higher. Both are excellent fodder grasses, and are spreading rapidly.

## CATTLE.

Except in the poorer districts of Walapané and Uda Héwáheta, cattle are fairly plentiful—the latest census gives the following results :—

		Black Cattle.		Buffaloes.		Other Cattle.
<i>Uda Héwáheta</i> :—						
Villages	...	2,353	...	2,851	...	24
Estates	...	759	...	141	...	79
<i>Kotmalé</i> :—						
Villages	...	805	...	1,329	...	10
Estates	...	1,689	...	25	...	997
<i>Walapané</i> :—						
Villages	...	1,481	...	3,288	...	5
Estates	...	546	...	29	...	90
Total	...	<u>7,633</u>		<u>7,663</u>		<u>1,205</u>



## CHAPTER XI.—PADDY CULTIVATION.

Harvests and Yield—Cost of Production—Paddy Tax—Native Land Measurements.

## HARVESTS AND YIELD.

**T**HERE is only one crop, *i.e.*, the yala crop, in the year in Kotmalé, and as a rule only one kind of paddy, the má-wi, is sown. This takes from eight to ten months to ripen in this division, and the yield is in fair years about 15-fold. Cultivation begins about the middle of June, and the harvest is gathered in February, March, and April.

In Uda Héwáhęta and Walapané there are two crops, the maha (the long) and the yala (the short) crop. The cultivation for the maha begins for the most part in November and December, and the harvest is reaped in April, May, and June. In some cases where there is abundance of water the maha cultivation begins much later, sometimes as late as March, and the harvest is reaped in August and September. The paddy usually sown in Walapané is called “kalu kunda,” and “kiri kunda,” and in Uda Héwáhęta “kal kunda” and “tattuwel.” The return for this harvest in fair years in Uda Héwáhęta averages about 11, and in Walapané about 10-fold.

The cultivation for the yala begins in July, August, and sometimes September, and the harvest is reaped in December-January. The paddy grown for this crop in both divisions is called “hineti” or “bala-wi,” and the average return about 7-fold in Uda Héwáhęta and about 5-fold in Walapané. In Uda Héwáhęta on the average about one-third of the whole is cultivated for the yala crop, and in Walapané about one-fourth.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

The labour and cost involved in the production of paddy in the District are given below in three separate forms. These are from a paper by Mr. J. R. Goonewardene, an officer of Government and an owner of a considerable number of fields in this District, and may be relied on as correct:—

Estimated Cost of cultivating a Field of Two Pelas  
(equal to One Acre) with Paddy.

Particulars.	Rs.	c.
Average purchase amount of one acre of paddy field, say Rs. 200. Interest on this outlay at 9 per cent. per annum*	18	0
Cost of clearing “wanátha” and turning waters—two coolies at 31 cents	...	0 62

\* If the field is cultivated for yala also, one-third share of this item can fairly be struck off, charging one-third for yala.

Particulars.—*contd.*

	Rs.	c.
Cost of "binnegunhiya," first ploughing—one pair buffaloes, two days, at Re. 1 per day ...	2	0
Driver and two coolies, two days at 31 cents each per day...	1	56
"Binnegun niaraweda," turning the soil and repairing the dams—ten coolies at 31 cents each per day ...	3	10
"Madahiya," second ploughing—one pair buffaloes, 1½ day...	1	50
Driver and two coolies, 1½ day at 31 cents each per day ...	1	39½
Two bushels of seed paddy at Re. 1.50 per bushel ...	3	0
Repairing dams—finishing—two coolies at 31 cents ...	0	62
"Wepurunhiya," third ploughing—one pair buffaloes, one day	1	0
Driver and two "ketapélikarayo," one day at 31 cents each...	0	93
"Goygéma" and "wepirima," sowing, &c.—three coolies, ½ day	0	45
Fencing—two coolies at 31 cents each per day ...	0	62
"Waturabendima" and "rehima," turning water, &c. ...	2	0
Weeding and supplying eight coolies at 31 cents each per day	2	48
Driving away birds ...	0	75
Repairing—threshing-floor, one cooly ...	0	31
Reaping—five coolies at 31 cents per day ...	1	55
"Kolabendima," removing, &c.—four coolies at 31 cents ...	1	24
Hire of cattle for threshing...	1	0
Three coolies for threshing...	0	93
Drying and cleaning paddy—four coolies at 31 cents each ...	1	24
Transport of paddy to the granary ...	1	50
Grain tax ...	3	7
Total ...	50	95½

N.B.—The cost (including the value of land) of converting a forest land of one acre in extent into a paddy field, and to maintain it until it gives a crop of 30 bushels per annum, is about Rs. 150.

The above is one way of showing the cost of paddy cultivation, and there is no doubt that if a person wishes to speculate in the cultivation of paddy he must be prepared to meet this cost in its entirety. A field of two pélas or one acre in extent, which is cultivated at a cost of Rs. 50.95½, would give an average crop of 30 bushels of paddy, *i.e.* 15-fold. The average money value of the paddy, say at Re. 1 per bushel, amounts to Rs. 30. The average quantity of straw obtainable is 300 bundles, the net value of which is Re. 1.50, that is, at the rate of 50 cents per 100 bundles. This would give a total income of Rs. 31.50, which is (in my opinion) as fair an estimate of revenue as the estimate of the cost (as shown above). To the question "Does paddy pay?" many would say "It does not," as has been proved from the above figures, the loss being Rs. 19.45½. I think, however, the cost, as given by me, can be reduced at least by 10 per cent., if the area cultivated is a larger one, say 6, 8, or 10 amunams, but this does not alter the case materially.

If I would venture to give another account, which is framed upon facts. It is as follows :—

Actual Cost of cultivating a Field of Two Pélas (equal to One Acre) with Paddy by a Kandyan Villager who has a family as illustrated below.

A = Father	D = Second son	G = Third son
B = Mother	E = First daughter	H = Nephew
C = First son	F = Second daughter	I = Grandson

The field is an ancestral holding : no interest is therefore payable on any outlay.

Particulars.	Rs. c.
Cost of clearing "wanata" and turning water :—	
C and H attend to this work ; cost of feeding each twice	0 25
"Binnegunhiya," first ploughing—one pair buffaloes, two days :—	
Owns a pair of buffaloes ; no cost is therefore incurred...	—
D, G, and I, driver and two workmen, two days ; feeding four times	... 0 75
"Binnegun" and "niaraweda"—turning the soil and repairing dams :—	
Ten workmen : five go from home and five neighbours (the five neighbours are thus entitled to labour in return, this is so in every case where labour is contributed gratis) ; cost of feeding ten men, each twice	1 25
"Madahiya," second ploughing—one pair buffaloes, 1½ day :—	
Owns a pair of buffaloes ; no charge is therefore incurred	—
Diver and two workmen, 1½ day :—	
Home people go for this work ; feeding thrice	... 0 56
Two bushels of seed paddy :—	
During the last harvest three bushels were kept reserved for this purpose	... 1 87
Repairing dams, finishing stroke—two men :—	
Home people ; feeding twice	... 0 25
"Wepurumhiya," third ploughing—one pair buffaloes, one day :—	
Owns a pair of buffaloes ; no charge is therefore incurred	—
Driver and two "ketapegilikarayo," one day :—	
Home people ; feeding twice	... 0 37
"Goygema" and "wepirima," sowing, &c.,—three coolies :—	
Home people ; feeding once	... 0 18
Fencing—two men :—	
Home people ; feeding twice	... 0 25
"Waturabenmiwa" and "rekima," turning water :—	
A member of the family ; a few minutes' work daily	... —
Weeding and supplying E and F and six women, neighbours :—	
It is not possible for eight women to complete a work which eight coolies do, but as the women are well up to this particular work I would say ten women—feeding ten women twice	... 1 25

Particulars.— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. c.
Driving away birds :—		
A little fellow goes from home ; feeding him ten days at the rate of twice a day	... ..	0 62
Repairing threshing-floor :—		
One goes from home ; feeding twice	... ..	0 12
Reaping—ten women :—		
Home people and neighbours ; feeding twice	... ..	1 25
Kolabendima &c.—4 coolies :—		
Home people ; feeding twice	... ..	0 50
Cattle for threshing :—		
Owns cattle ; no charge	... ..	—
Three coolies for threshing :—		
Home people ; feeding thrice each	... ..	0 56
Drying and cleaning paddy, four coolies :—		
Home people ; feeding thrice each	... ..	0 75
Transport of paddy :—		
Members of the family do it ; feeding once, ten people	0 62	
		<u>11 40</u>
	Add Grain Tax ...	<u>3 7</u>
	Total ...	<u>14 47</u>

N. B.—During the hén season the villager grows vegetables, such as pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. He reserves a supply of these to be used during the paddy cultivating season. He has also his own paddy, betel, arecanuts, jaggery, &c., What he really pays for is salt and dry fish. In a case of this kind the cost of feeding does not amount to so much as I have noted above. But, taking all in all, I think the above is a fair estimate as far as a village cultivator is concerned.

The only addition which should be made to the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 14·47 is :—

Cost of buffaloes where the cultivator owns no cattle	... 4 50
Cost of seed paddy in case the cultivator has not reserved any—the difference between Rs. 3 and Re. 1·87	... 1 13
	<u>20 10</u>

I would not make any allowance for straw in this case, because the cultivator uses it generally to thatch his own house, granary, &c., and because he often gives straw gratis to his neighbour to thatch his house.

I think it would not be out of place to give another account relating to the cost (incurred by a landowner) of having a field of two pélas cultivated with paddy on andé share. It is as follows :—

**Expenses defrayed by a Landowner to have a Field of  
Two Pêlas (equal to One Acre) cultivated with  
Paddy on Andé Share.**

Particulars.	Rs. c.
Average purchase amount of one acre of paddy field, say	
Rs. 200. Interest on this outlay at 9 per cent. per annum	18 0
Half cost of cattle hire for first ploughing <sup>o</sup>	... 1 0
Half cost of seed paddy ...	... 1 50
Grain tax in full ...	... 3 7
Transport of paddy ...	... 0 75
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>24 32</b>

N. B.—In the case of a villager who has inherited the field from his ancestors no charge for interest can be made. The actual cost in his case would then be Rs. 24·32 minus Rs. 18 = Rs. 6·32.

The preceding account represents two cases : in one the cost amounts to Rs. 24·32, for which the owner gets 15 bushels of paddy, and in the other the cost comes to Rs. 6·32, and the income is 15 bushels of paddy.

#### PADDY TAX.

The paddy tax, which in theory though seldom in practice is supposed to be one-tenth of the produce, comes to about Rs. 2 per acre in Kotmalé, to about Rs. 3·60 in Uda Héwáheta, and to about Rs. 2·56 in Walapané.

The voluntary commutation system, by which the people and the Government come to a mutual agreement for a period of years (generally seven or ten years) at what rate per péla or bushel the tax of one-tenth in kind shall be commuted in money, is in force in Kotmalé and Walapané. The present rate is Re. 1 per péla in Kotmalé and 64 cents per péla in Walapané. The forced commutation system under the Grain Tax Ordinance, No. 11 of 1878, by which the Grain Commissioner fixes the rate, is in force in Uda Héwáheta, and this partly accounts for the higher rate of taxation in that division.

#### NATIVE LAND MEASUREMENT.

In low or wet land cultivation the average extent of the native péla, which is a measure of capacity, and also a measure of sowing extent, varies of course with the fertility of the soil, irrigation facilities, &c.; but, roughly speaking, two pélas go to the acre (that is, it takes two pélas of paddy to sow an acre of ground) in Kotmalé, three in Uda Héwáheta,

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• This is allowed only in some districts.

and four in Walapané. As a measure of capacity, like all native measures, the péla varies in different districts, but in Nuwara Eliya it may be taken as the equivalent of a bushel.

In high land or dry grain cultivation it is calculated that two kurunies of kurrakkan will sow an acre of fair land.

Both in wet and dry land cultivation ten kurunies go to the péla and four pélas to the amunam.

## CHAPTER XII.—IRRIGATION.

### Irrigation Rules—Sketches of Channels.



ALMOST the whole of the paddy lands in the District is irrigated by artificial channels. Of these there are no less than 1,323, distributed as follows:—

Kotmalé	...	...	258
Uda Héwáheta	...	...	647
Walapané	...	...	418

The most important irrigation works in the District are the Má-éla, irrigating about 600 acres; the Bódi-éla, which, when finished, will irrigate about 1,000 acres; and the Waduwa-éla, irrigating about 200 acres,—in Uda Héwáheta; the Mulahál-éla, irrigating about 100 acres, in Walapané; and the Uda Má-éla, irrigating about the same extent, in Kotmalé.

The irrigation works are all under the supervision of the Presidents of the Village Tribunals, and are administered in accordance with the following irrigation rules; breaches of these rules being tried and punished in the Village Tribunals:—

### RULES.

1. When the time of cultivation arrives, the Village Council shall, at least thirty days previously to its commencement, notify to all the proprietors or cultivators the date appointed by the Village Council for commencing the work of the éla, tank, or water-course, upon which the proprietors or cultivators shall be bound to assemble together on the day appointed, and for as many days as may be required to complete the portion of work allotted to each person in a proper manner.

2. All the proprietors or cultivators shall, in proportion to the extent of land owned or cultivated by each, contribute the quota of labour towards the usual and ordinary repair and clearance of élas and tanks by which their fields are irrigated, and they shall likewise repair and keep in good condition the dam of each éla.





























3. In the event of any accident occurring to any amuna the President of the Village Council, or any one appointed by him in pursuance of the 22nd clause of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, shall appoint a day, and notify at once to the proprietors and cultivators of fields dependent on it to attend and repair the same.

4. Upon the day so appointed the proprietors or cultivators shall attend the place with the necessary implements for its repair, and carry out the required repairs unanimously. No proprietor or cultivator shall leave such place of work before completing the quota of labour due by him, or earlier than others, except on good cause shown.

5. Any proprietor or cultivator neglecting to contribute his proper quota of labour to the repair or upkeep of the *ela*, tank, or amuna by which his land or lands are benefited shall be disallowed water, until such time that he completes his work according to the ancient customs, and the defaulter shall further be considered liable to the penalties provided for breach of rules.

6. All matters connected with thefts of water, obstruction of paths and water-courses, injury to banks, &c., neglect to contribute towards repair or alteration of boundary ridges, and everything connected with the cultivation and irrigation, save and except title to land, shall be decided by the Village Council.

7. No new dams or *elas* shall be made for the cultivation or irrigation of new lands, or for other purposes which may in any way affect the taking of water to existing fields.

8. The supply of water to each field shall be taken through its proper gap according to the ancient customs, or as stipulated by the Village Council.

No person shall, without the consent of all the proprietors or cultivators, alter or widen in any way the gaps, nor shall increase their number, but shall divert the water to the adjoining field after taking the required quantity of water to his own.

9. A *Vel-vidané* shall be appointed to each village or to each *yáya*, whose duty will be to inspect at least once in a week all the *elas*, water-courses, and tanks which are in his division, and shall distribute water. In the event of any accident to any of the *elas* or *amunas* that are in his charge, or a theft of water taking place, or any breach of the rules, he shall at once report the same to the Village Council.

10. The proprietors or cultivators shall commence at the proper time all the works before ploughing and sowing, and shall arrange amongst themselves either to sow with the same kind of paddy or with such kinds of paddy as will ripen at the same time ; but, however, it is probable that the

sowing of paddy in some fields will be delayed owing to some circumstance or other, in which case eight days' time, from the date of reaping the paddy of the first field in the yáya, shall be allowed to them ; and until the expiration of these eight days no proprietor or cultivator shall be allowed to thresh his corn ; but this rule does not prevent any proprietor or cultivator to remove the corn out of the limit of the yáya and thresh it.

11. No jungle or trees growing near and protecting a water-course or a spring shall, under any circumstance, be cleared or felled ; nor shall any one throw dirt, rubbish, or stones so as to obstruct the running of the water ; and no one shall plant any kind of trees on the bank of any ela or an amuna without first obtaining the consent of the Village Council to the same.

12. When the usual supply of water cannot be obtained from an ela or tank in consequence of any drought or other existing cause, the Village Council shall distribute the water of such ela or tank proportionately amongst the proprietors, or cultivators of the yáya, according to the extent of land cultivated by each.

13. No person shall alter or injure any limit, ridge, amuna, or bank maliciously or wilfully, or do any injury to a field, ela, or tank, nor block up any paths through which cattle are usually driven into fields for agricultural purposes.

14. The Vel-vidané shall fix, in proportion to the extent cultivated by each proprietor or cultivator of the yáya, the portion of the fence that should be put up by each person. Any dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which this work is divided shall be heard by the Village Council, on complaints being preferred against the improper division of the fence ; but the proprietor or cultivator cannot refrain, even if he excuse himself of the complaint preferred, from putting up the portion of the fence allotted to him. If any proprietor or cultivator fail to finish his portion of the fence within the time allowed, it shall be the duty of the Vel-vidané to have it completed instantly. If the Village Council determine that the portion of the fence allotted to the defaulter was a fair division, double the expenses incurred by the Vel-vidané for getting the portion of the fence in question put up will be recovered from the defaulter, and the surplus shall be awarded to the Vel-vidané for his use ; but if it be found out the work in question was an unfair division, the Vel-vidané shall bear all the expenses incurred by him for the said work.

After the corn has been threshed each man shall have for his use the portion of the fence put up by him. No person shall break any portion of the fence until the

expiration of such time allowed for the threshing of the corn by the Vel-vidáné, whose decision is to be considered final.

15. No person shall drive any cattle to any tract of paddy fields which is under cultivation, or tether within it any cattle, without the consent of all the proprietors or cultivators.

16. When the construction of watch-huts is found necessary, it shall be the duty of the Vel-vidáné to determine the number of watch-huts, the places on which, and the persons by whom they are to be constructed, and he shall direct such persons whom he thinks proper to watch in them.

17. In the event of the maturity of a portion of the crop consequent upon the sowing of bála-wi, or by some other cause, permission shall be obtained from the joint proprietors or cultivators to reap such corn; but they shall continue to render assistance towards the protection of the unreaped portion of the crop.

18. The tenants of fields belonging to Déwálas and Viháras, and all the other cultivators, shall act according to the above rules.

19. If the cultivators of other lands besides paddy fields require the benefit of the water of the élas and amunas originally constructed for the purpose of irrigating paddy lands, and in the event of any accident occurring to such an éla or amuna, the Village Council shall thereupon direct such owners and cultivators, in pursuance of the 3rd and 4th clauses, to contribute their quota of labour to repair it; and if any dispute be raised on the part of the owners of such lands as to whether they are liable to render such work, the matter shall then be referred to the Government Agent of the Province, or to his Assistant, for a decision.

20. All cattle trespass shall be inquired into by the Vel-vidáné of the yáya with the nearest Arachchi of the village and three disinterested persons; and the damage assessed by them shall at once be paid by the owner or keeper of the cattle to the person who has sustained the damage. In failure thereof the decision of the meeting (which should be in writing) shall be referred to the President of the Village Council; and if it be found by the Council to be reasonable, an order shall be sent to the defaulter for the purpose of recovering the double amount in accordance with the form marked letter A, referred to in the 25th clause of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance. And when the money is recovered the sufferer shall be paid the damage he sustained.

Sketch plans showing the position and length of the different irrigation channels in the District are annexed.

## CHAPTER XIII.—VILLAGE TRIBUNAL RULES.

**T**HE rules in force in this District are as follows :—

1. The construction, maintenance, and improvement of such works as are mentioned in clause 6 of the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871 shall be effected by those persons who are interested therein, and who live within such distance from the place where the work is to be done as the committee of the subdivision shall determine in each case.

2. The President and the committee of the subdivision shall frame a list for the subdivision of all such works, distinguishing at their discretion between (a) those in which the whole subdivision is interested and (b) those in which part or parts only of the subdivision are interested, and this list shall be settled, altered, or amended at their discretion ; and the decision of the committee as set forth in such list shall be final on the question as to whether the whole division or what part or parts of the subdivision is or are interested.

3. It shall be the duty of every headman to inform the committee whenever it is necessary to repair or construct any village work. On receiving such information, either from a headman or from any other person, the committee shall make such inquiry as it thinks necessary and, if it approves of the work, shall prepare a list setting out the nature of the work and the names of the villagers interested in it, and may make such subsequent alterations in the list as may be deemed expedient ; and the decision of the committee, as set forth in such list or amended list, shall be final on the question as to what villages are interested.

4. Every male inhabitant between the ages of eighteen and fifty of the subdivision shall be liable to contribute towards the works specified in the list (a). Every male inhabitant between the ages of eighteen and fifty of the part or parts of the subdivision interested shall be liable to contribute towards the works specified in the list (b). This rule shall not apply to priests of any religious body or to beggars.

5. The committee shall specify the extent of the work to be performed, the time when it shall be performed, and the number of days' labour that each person liable under the preceding rule shall contribute towards it. The headmen of the respective villages shall order out the labour in such manner as the committee shall direct.

6. For the foregoing purposes the committee of the subdivision shall cause general lists to be prepared of all able-bodied male residents between the ages of eighteen and fifty,

and shall order out labour by rotation. The general lists of the subdivision shall be framed from the village lists to be prepared by the village headmen under rule 7.

7. It shall be the duty of the village headman, immediately after January 1, to prepare a list of all persons resident within the limits of the village of which he is headman, who are liable to the performance of labour under these rules, and to forward the same to the President on or before February 1.

8. Such labour may be contributed either in person or by a money payment equivalent to the hire of one day's labour at the rate at which the defaulter is usually paid in his trade or calling, provided that such rate shall not exceed one rupee a day.

9. No person liable to contribute labour under these rules for any of the purposes mentioned herein shall fail to contribute such labour or to pay its commuted value when duly noticed by the headman of his village to attend and perform such labour or pay its commuted value.

10. All notices of meeting for the purpose of discussing the matter of executing a communal work, also notices of the time and place where such work is to be performed, are to be made by beat of tom-tom.

11. All village paths, dams, and irrigation works, bridges, édandas, ambalams, madams, spouts, wells, watering and bathing-places, fords and ferries, markets, places for slaughter of cattle, sheep, or swine, grounds for burial or burning of the dead, and other village properties, are to be in the charge of the village headman, who for neglect of duty in connection therewith shall be liable to a fine.

12. No person shall block up or cause any damage to a path, édanda, or other communal property without reasonable cause.

13. No person shall encroach on or obstruct any village path or road in ordinary use.

14. When any héna is cultivated through which a public path passes, it shall not be lawful to divert or in any way change such path, but proper stiles shall be placed by the cultivator across the path where necessary, and the path through the héna kept clean.

15. No person shall fell any trees reserved for the conservancy of springs, streams, rivers, or water-courses.

16. The proprietors of paddy lands shall see that all the public paths leading through their paddy fields are not less than three feet in breadth. No person shall cut any such path with the intention of narrowing or defacing it.

17. Dead bodies shall not be buried or burnt in any but the duly registered burial and burning grounds at present

existing, or in such grounds as may hereafter be assigned and registered by the committee for that purpose. Every village headman shall, within two months after these rules come into operation, furnish the committee with a list of the existing burying or burning grounds within his jurisdiction, stating the villages within which they are situated, and their boundaries and extent. The committee shall keep a register, in which all necessary particulars of the existing burying and burning grounds shall be entered, and shall in like manner cause to be entered in it the particulars of any such grounds as may hereafter be assigned by them for this purpose. The construction and upkeep of burying and burning grounds, and of the roads leading thereto, shall be carried out under the provisions of rules 1 to 10 inclusive. No dead body shall be buried at a less depth than six feet below the surface of the ground. The President of the Village Tribunal may, with the approval of the Government Agent, order any burying or burning ground to be closed ; and after notice, in the manner provided in rule 10, has been given of such order it shall not be lawful to bury or burn any dead body in such ground. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this rule shall be liable to a fine.

18. The owner of any well more than two feet deep shall, within three months from the date of the sanction hereof by Government, build a substantial wall of stone or chunam, three feet high, entirely round such well, or in default he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and the well shall be filled up by the Arachchi of the village with communal labour. In cases of public wells on common ground the Arachchi of the village will, subject to the approval of the Ratémahatmayá, assess and levy the contributions of labour due for the purposes above indicated.

19. At the request by petition of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children for the establishment of a school, a school may be established, which is to be built at the expense of all the villagers within six miles of the proposed school, provided always that a schoolmaster is provided without charge to the villagers. The repair and upkeep of the schoolhouse or room shall be provided for by labour given gratuitously by the parents or guardians of such children.

20. Wherever a school has already been or shall hereafter be established by Government on application made by not less than twenty-five parents or guardians of children, the construction and repair of the necessary schoolrooms shall be carried out under the provisions of the preceding rule. Provided that in cases of urgent repairs the Chairman of the Village Committee may exercise the powers vested under these rules in the committee.



21. The committee shall fix the limits of the District within which all parents or guardians shall be bound to send such of their children as are between seven and thirteen years of age to the school thus provided, for at least four days in each week for nine months in each year.

22. These rules shall not apply to children for whose education other provision to the satisfaction of the committee is made by the parents.

23. Any parent or other guardian who refuses or fails, without sufficient cause, to send his children, being between the ages of seven and thirteen, to the school within his division, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for each child for every month he or she so refuses or fails.

24. Any person who shall in any water in which the inhabitants of the subdivision have the right of fishing, kill fish by means of poison, dynamite, or any other means not in accordance with local customs, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

25. As the practice of fishing in the paddy fields causes injury to the dams, outlets, canals, embankments, fences, &c., and also to the crops, it shall not be lawful for any person, other than the proprietor or proprietors of such paddy fields, or their agents, to fish therein without the permission of such proprietors or their agents. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

26. No person shall open or block up a common canal, embankment, lake, tank, pond, or amuna for the purpose of catching fish, without first obtaining the permission of the irrigation headman, who is hereby authorised and requested to give or withhold permission, according as the proceeding is likely to be detrimental to cultivation or otherwise. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

27. No fish kraals shall be erected upon rivers, oyas, or channels without the permission of the President, who may either refuse, or, in giving permission, lay down the conditions upon which it is to be allowed. Any person so erecting a fish kraal, or in contravention of the conditions under which permission may be granted, shall be liable to a fine.

28. Any person who shall wilfully injure, or without license of the President of the Village Tribunal set fire to, any land set aside for the pasture of cattle or any other communal purpose, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.

29. The proprietors of cattle grazing in waste lands set apart by Government for the purpose of the pasturage of the cattle within the subdivision shall, if required by the committee, put up a fence or cut a ditch round such waste lands at their own expense, the liability being in proportion to the

number of animals above one year old belonging to such proprietors. Any cattle proprietor who neglects to contribute his quota of labour shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty-seven cents for each day's labour that he fails to contribute.

30. All regulations as to gateways, time of repairing fences, herding and enclosing cattle, &c., shall be arranged by the committee and published through the village headman. Any person infringing any one of these regulations shall be liable to a fine.

31. After the rules shall come into operation every owner of cattle shall give to the Gaṇ-ārachchi of his village a list of all his cattle, describing the brandmarks to each beast, within three months after notice given by the Raṭémahatmayá for that purpose. After that time every man shall register any cattle eighteen months old or upwards that he may acquire, within a fortnight of such acquisition, in the village headman's register, a copy of which the village headman shall be bound to forward to the President of the Council within three days of such registry.

32. At the expiration of the above three months all unregistered cattle shall be considered as straying and unowned, and be sold as such after fourteen days' notice; provided that on any claimant proving his right to any animal, the committee may allow the same to be restored on such conditions as to them shall seem fair.

33. Unbranded cattle, if apparently over the age of eighteen months, stray cattle, and cattle bearing altered or defaced or illegible brands, may be seized by any headman or cattle registrar, and shall, as soon as possible after seizure, be produced by him before the President or Chairman of the Village Committee, who shall inquire into any claims that may be made to such cattle; and if no claim is made within fourteen days, or if no claim so made is substantiated, may order the sale of them, and credit the proceeds, less reasonable expenses, to the communal fund; and shall issue the necessary vouchers as provided in rule 43 to the purchasers after causing the animals, if necessary, to be branded in his name. Provided that if any person shall, within six months of the sale, prove his title to the satisfaction of the President or Chairman of the Village Committee, it shall be competent to the President or the Chairman of the Village Committee to order payment to him of the proceeds of the sale, less the reasonable expenses above-mentioned.

34. Every head of cattle shall be branded by the owner as soon as such cattle shall be eighteen months old.

35. No cattle (except cattle of adjacent villages removed for agricultural purposes) shall be removed from one village

to another without a permit from the headman of the village from which such cattle shall be removed.

36. Any person found driving cattle in the dark hours, between sunset and sunrise, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself and them, shall be liable to a fine.

37. To prevent cattle trespass, landowners shall be bound to put up a fence or a ditch round their land, and cattle owners shall be bound to tie or pen their cattle at night, and to suspend a stick by day across the necks of animals which are addicted to straying.

38. Every proprietor of cattle or herdsman in the subdivision shall be bound to separate every sick head of cattle belonging to him from the common herd, and to put it into a secluded place to be determined by the Arachchi, and to disinfect such place by fire or otherwise as the Arachchi may direct. In case of any such head of cattle dying a natural death, the proprietor or herdsman shall bury, not less than six feet deep, the carcass without loss of time; and should the proprietor or herdsman be absent from the subdivision at the time such head of cattle died, or neglect to do so within twenty-four hours from its death, the Arachchi or village headman shall forthwith proceed to bury the carcass at the expense of the proprietor.

39. No cattle shall be removed from any village in the subdivision where there is cattle disease to or through any other village of the subdivision.

40. No person shall have in his possession beef for which he cannot satisfactorily account. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine, notwithstanding that no owner of lost or stolen cattle shall appear to prosecute or claim the same as his property. The burden of proof that meat charged to be beef is the meat of any other animal to be on the accused.

41. The owner of any head of cattle that may be stolen shall be bound forthwith to inform the village headman. The headman shall also be bound to report the circumstance with as little delay as possible to the Ratémahatmayá of the district. The headman shall also be bound to take every step to secure the thief and bring the offence to light.

42. All sales of cattle shall be on regular printed forms issued to the headman from the kachchéri.

43. Cattle shall not be sold or given away except upon a voucher in the form A annexed, to be filled up and issued by an Arachchi, the Chairman of the Village Committee, or President, or by any other person specially authorised by the Government Agent having jurisdiction over the village where the seller or donor resides. Before issuing a cattle

H

voucher it shall be the duty of the person issuing it to inspect the animal, and to satisfy himself of the title of the seller or donor. Any Arachchi or authorised person who is not satisfied as to the title shall send the animal to the Chairman of the Village Committee or President; and the Chairman or President shall, in all cases where there is reason to suspect the title of the seller or donor, deal with the animal under rule 33. The foil of the cattle voucher shall be delivered to the vendee or donee, and the counterfoil retained to be forwarded to the kachchéri.

44. No headman shall fill up columns 1 and 5 of the voucher incorrectly, or without inspecting the animal or examining the vouchers produced, or shall put in a wrong date in column 8, or shall fail to sign the voucher in column 11, without sufficient cause.

45. All cattle branded after the introduction of the rules shall be branded as follows :—On the right side the *gé* name and the name of the owner; on the left side a letter representing the division and a number indicating both village and koralé. Cattle once branded shall never be rebranded, nor have their brands in any way altered, added to, or defaced. If the old brands become illegible, they may be rebranded upon, with the permission of the President.

46. Whenever cattle are to be branded the owner shall apply to the village headman, who shall satisfy himself that the animal belongs to the person in whose name it is to be branded, and it shall then be branded in his presence. Cattle belonging to the headman or to any member of his household shall be branded by the headman of the next village.

47. The village headman shall keep a register in the form attached of all cattle branded by him, and shall furnish the President with a copy of it quarterly.

48. It shall be the duty of the vendor or donor to correctly inform the village headman of the particulars required to enable the headman to fill up columns 2, 4, and 6, and to sign his name under column 9; and any vendor or donor giving false information, or failing or neglecting to sign without sufficient cause, shall be guilty of a breach of this rule.

It shall be the duty of the vendee or donee to give the required information for insertion in columns 3 and 7, and to sign his name in column 10; and any vendee or donee giving false information, or refusing to give such information when required, or refusing or neglecting to sign without sufficient cause, shall be guilty of a breach of this rule.

49. Any person having in his possession an animal obtained from another person without a cattle voucher shall produce such animal, together with such proof of title as he

may be able to produce, before the President, who shall, on proof of title of the claimant, authorise the village headman to register the animal in such claimant's name.

50. It shall be competent to the President of the Village Committee to examine any head of cattle, wherever kept, and to inquire into the title of the alleged owner, and, if necessary, to deal with the animal under rule 33.

51. The following fees shall be paid to the headman by the owner of cattle :—

	Cents.
(1) For issuing a copy from register ...	25
(2) For writing a cattle voucher ...	50
(3) For writing a permit ...	25

52. Cattle seized for trespass and not claimed from the local headman within forty-eight hours shall be sent to the President or Chairman of the Village Council. If unclaimed within fourteen days, the President or Chairman shall sell the same by public auction after due notice, and issue a cattle voucher to the purchaser, and pay over the net proceeds to the fine fund.

53. No person shall have in his possession a cattle voucher or permit for removal (*vide* rule 57) without a head of cattle corresponding to it, or for which he cannot satisfactorily account.

54. Where cattle belong jointly to, or are acquired jointly by inheritance by, two or more persons, and it is proposed to divide them among co-owners, all the co-owners shall, in the case of each animal, execute a sale voucher in favour of the person to whose share the animal is to fall.

55. Every proprietor of cattle or herdsman who has a case of murrain or other contagious cattle disease amongst his cattle, shall report the same to the village headman or Vidáné-árachchi without delay, and such Vidáné-árachchi or headman shall see to the due observance of the rules, and shall report the same to the President or Chairman of the Village Committee.

56. No person shall cut the horns of any head of cattle without the permission of the President of the Village Tribunal.

57. When an animal held on a sale voucher or permit dies, or is missing for the space of one month, the holder of the sale voucher or permit shall at once return the voucher or permit to the kachchéri, or to the village headman, who shall forward it to the kachchéri. The like course shall be observed where an animal that has been removed under rule 35 is taken back to the village from which it was removed.

58. No cattle shall be tethered upon any cart road, or in such a manner as will allow them to stray on the road.

59. When any headman or cattle registrar resigns, or is removed from office, or dies, he or his heirs, as the case may be, shall deliver all his registers, books, and official documents to the Chairman, Raṭemahatmayá, or President, or any person authorised by them in writing to receive them.

60. The owners or occupiers of private lands shall mark the boundaries thereof by fences, ditches, or stones.

61. No person shall alter, deface, or wilfully injure any boundary without reasonable cause.

62. Any person who commits a nuisance upon a village path, or in any public place, or who befouls an ęla, well, or a spring of water, shall be liable to a fine.

63. Boutiques and market places, as well as the roads opposite to them, shall at all times be kept clean by the residents of such places.

64. No person affected with a contagious or infectious disease shall bathe at a public well, spring, or ferry within the subdivision, or wash clothes at such well, spring, or ferry.

65. No person shall be allowed to sell any rotten fish or any other articles unfit for human food.

66. No person shall put any dirt, rubbish, timber, mats, copperah, arecanut, or any other commodity on a public road.

67. No person shall keep any vehicle or allow children too young to take care of themselves on any public road, unless in charge of some competent person.

68. No person shall behave in a disorderly manner in or near any tavern or on any road or other public place.

69. No person shall be drunk in any public place.

70. No person shall disturb the public repose at night by making a noise, singing indecent songs, or by otherwise raising a disturbance.

71. No person shall beat tom-tom, or play on any musical instruments, or discharge firearms to the annoyance of the public between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., without the permission of the President.

72. The owner or occupier of any dwellings shall keep the compound thereof clear of weeds, rubbish, filth, and refuse, and shall not allow the same to be kept in a dirty or insanitary state.

73. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of any dwelling to keep his premises clean of all jungle and undergrowth, and properly drained for a distance of ten fathoms round his house, and to tie a fence round his residing garden.

74. It shall be the duty of the village headman to cause gardens to be cleared of filth and rubbish.

75. The villagers shall whitewash their houses either with makulu, lime, or any suitable substance, whenever they receive orders from the President of the Village Council so to do.

76. All tame pigs shall be kept in enclosures, and not allowed to roam about at large.

77. No person shall use abusive or indecent language for the purpose of annoying or provoking any person, or which may lead to a breach of the peace.

78. Pelting stones at houses, drawing caricatures and indecent figures, or writing insulting expressions on buildings or any conspicuous objects, or the doing of any other such act by which the individual is insulted or public decency outraged, is forbidden. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to a fine.

79. The tapper of a kitul flower shall replace by a new one, at intervals of six months, the scaling bamboo tied to a kitul tree. If any person shall fail to replace an old bamboo as required by this rule, he shall be liable to a fine.

80. It shall be the duty of the village headman to inspect such bamboos within his jurisdiction once a month, and to prosecute offenders under the preceding rule.

81. No person shall put up any spring-guns or bows, or dig any pitfalls, without the written permission of the village headman, who shall proclaim that such permission has been given by beat of tom-tom.

82. Gambling and cock-fighting are prohibited. Any person found gambling or cock-fighting, or abetting it by his presence, or allowing the use of his house or land for any such purpose, shall be liable to a fine and to a further fine not exceeding five rupees for each day the breach of this rule is continued after notice from the village headman to discontinue it.

83. No person shall race carts on any public road.

84. No person shall furiously or carelessly drive a hackery or any other vehicle on a public thoroughfare.

85. No person shall, without reasonable cause, drive on any road at night without a light.

86. Not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of cases.

87. No councillor shall absent himself after receiving notice to be present at any sitting of the court, or shall depart from the court without leave being asked and granted.

88. No committee member shall absent himself without reasonable cause from any meeting of the committee after being noticed.

89. The President may at any time convene a meeting, but the committee shall meet regularly once every quarter, on a day to be appointed by the President. The President of the Village Tribunal shall be the Chairman of the committee, and nine members in addition to the President shall form a quorum.

90. If upon due complaint the President is satisfied that any tree or portion of a tree is likely to fall upon any house or other building, or is in a condition dangerous to the occupants of any house, the President shall give due notice in writing to the owner of such tree to cut it down within such time as the President may allow. In case such owner shall neglect or delay to obey such order within the time given, the President shall cause the work to be done, and the expenses incurred shall be recovered from the owner of the tree. If the President think proper, he may direct that the party complaining shall make a certain amount of compensation to the owner of the tree, as well as bear a portion of the expenses of removal.

91. The President may in like manner direct the removal of any tree dangerous to the safety of passengers along any public road or street, or likely to cause damage to any boundary, public road, or field.

92. If any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon be deemed by the President to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, he shall immediately, if it appears to be necessary, cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of the passengers ; and shall cause notices in writing to be given to the owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require ; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the President shall cause all or so much of such house, building wall, or thing, as he shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured ; and all expenses so incurred by the President shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises.

93. The Vel-muládéniya shall order, before the cultivation season commences in the range, the proprietors of paddy lands to commence the work for the repair of dams, water-courses, and for the construction of fences ; and such proprietors shall, without delay, proceed to perform the several works aforesaid.

94. The Vel-muládéniya shall see to the just and equitable distribution of water to the different fields.

95. No person shall furtively lead water into his field by cutting or piercing the dam above.

96. No person shall cut the bank of an amuna or channel under any pretence whatever.



97. Limitary dams separating one man's field from the field of another shall not be cleared, renewed, or repaired, except in presence of both parties.

98. The work of fencing the range of fields shall be carried on simultaneously on notice given by the Vel-mulá-déniya by the joint labour of all the proprietors in proportion to the extent each person holds or cultivates, and shall be completed within six days after notice as aforesaid has been given. The fences so put up shall be repaired and kept in good order by the very persons by whom they have been put up, and also they shall not be removed except on permission from the Vel-muládéniya after the harvest

99. Irrigation channels and wéllas shall be cleared and maintained by the joint labour of all the proprietors of the fields irrigated, in proportion to the extent of land owned by each.

100. No owner of a paddy field situated in a range shall drive in cattle to his land after reaping, until all the fields in the range are reaped and the crop removed.

101. No person shall asweddumise a new land in a range of fields without the consent of the owners of the old fields in that range.

102. No Vel-muládéniya shall neglect to perform any duty imposed upon him by any of the foregoing rules.

103. The field-owners shall keep all the paths and élawéli through their fields not less than two feet in width.

104. When there are two amunu across the same oya within a quarter of a mile of each other, the upper amuna shall not be dammed with clay, and the owners thereof shall, in the dry season, allow a sufficient quantity of water to flow from it to the lower amuna.

105. No person shall destroy or deface any written notification issued by the President.

106. No person shall be allowed to keep an isolated boutique near any secluded path, or in or bordering any jungle.

107. No stranger shall be permitted to settle in or near any village without the permission of the President.

108. When a range of hén is cleared, no person shall set fire to it until the time of firing has been settled by a majority of cultivators. Any person infringing this rule shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine.

109. When a range of hén is cleared, every cultivator shall be bound to fence such portions of the range as is proportionate to the extent cultivated by him.

110. No person, not being a labourer employed on any plantation within the meaning of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1885, shall pluck, sell, or buy green coffee, or green arecanuts, or green cardamoms, without a permit from the chief headman of the District.

111. A place for slaughtering cattle shall be established in each village, situated as near as possible to the village headman's residence, and slaughtering in any other than such established place shall be unlawful. Any person intending to have a head of cattle slaughtered shall give previous notice thereof to the village headman, and shall cause the animal to be brought to the slaughter-house, where it shall be exposed for three days before it is slaughtered. Before permitting any head of cattle to be slaughtered the headman shall inspect it, and make proper inquiry into the title of the alleged owner or person producing it to be slaughtered, and shall call for the production of any vouchers or other documents he may hold. If there be any irregularity in the vouchers, or any other reason to suspect the title to the animal, the headman shall refuse to slaughter, and shall forward the animal to the President of the Village Tribunal or Chairman of the Village Committee to be dealt with under rule 33; and the President or Chairman, if the title is satisfactorily proved, shall issue a permit to slaughter the animal. No cattle shall be slaughtered between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. On the day after slaughtering the headman shall report the same to the committee or cattle registrar, if any be appointed, giving a particular description of the animal slaughtered—*i.e.*, the age, sex, colour, brands, and the description of the animal, and the name of the owner; and shall also forward the vouchers and other documents, if any, produced before him, and such particulars shall be duly registered by the committee or registrar of cattle. In the event of any cattle being accidentally killed, the circumstances shall be immediately reported to the village headman, who, on being satisfied from inquiry of the fact, and of the alleged owner's title, shall allow the owner to sell the carcass, if suitable for food, or dispose of it otherwise as he pleases.

In case the village headman shall be absent from his village the headman of any adjoining village shall be competent, on application, to do what is required under this rule.

112. It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter sheep, goats, or swine without information previously given to the village headman, nor shall such animal be slaughtered during the night. Should the headman be absent, it shall be competent for the headman of any adjoining village to grant a permit to do so.

113. No person shall loiter in any thoroughfare or public place within the subdivision, or walk about after 9 P.M. without a light, or without being able to show sufficient cause for so doing.

114. The headman of the wasama in which any game is killed on Crown land shall be entitled to the portion called "kanakada."

115. No holder of a license under "The Licensing Ordinance, 1873," or any keeper of a tavern, shall sell or allow any person to sell to females any description of spirits, including intoxicating liquor, as well as the produce of the cocoanut or other description of palm or sugarcane.

116. All headmen shall see that the foregoing rules are duly observed by the inhabitants, and report breaches for the orders of the President.

117. No person shall obstruct or resist any headman or authorised person in the discharge of his duties, and no headman or authorised person shall be guilty of any negligence or malicious or vexatious conduct under any of the foregoing rules.

118. All rules enacted previous to September 1, 1889, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the Ordinance 26 of 1871, are cancelled, provided that such cancellation shall not affect—

- (a) the past operation of such rules ;
  - (b) any right, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder ;
  - (c) any punishment or penalty incurred in respect of any breach of the said rules ;
  - (d) any investigation or legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, obligation, liability penalty, or punishment ; and every such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if the above rules had not been published.
-

No. ——— A.—CATTLE VOUCHER. (See rule 43.)

*(In foil and counterfoil.)\**

———— District

————

Issued to ——— on the ——— day of ———, 18

1. Description of animal :—  
    1 Colour, 2 Age, 3 Kind, 4 Sex, 5 Peculiarity, 6 Brandmarks ...
2. The name and residence of the seller or donor ... ..
3. The name and residence of the person receiving ... ..
4. Whether the animal was born in the fold of the seller or donor ; if not, how acquired ?
5. Description of previous vouchers, if any ...
6. The village where the animal was kept before the transfer ... ..
7. The place to which it is to be removed ...
8. The date of this voucher, and the place where it is executed ... ..
9. Signature of the seller or donor ...
10. Signature of the person receiving ...
11. Signature and name of attesting headman...
12. Names and signatures of the two witnesses

N.B.—No subsequent sale of the animal referred to herein shall be the subject of endorsement of the certificate, but such sale must be on a fresh certificate, to the counterfoil of which all former certificates must be attached.

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\* Original to be delivered to the purchaser ; duplicate to be given to the Police Court.

**B.—PERMIT for Removal of Cattle for Agricultural, Tending, or Grazing Purposes.**

[ *Obverse.* ]

No.

*Issued to ——— on the ——— day of ———, 18*

1. Description of animal :—  
1 Colour, 2 Age, 3 Kind, 4 Sex, 5 Peculiarity, 6 Brandmarks
2. Name and residence of driver ...
3. Name and residence of owner ...
4. Owner's title (briefly) ...
5. The village from which the animal is being taken ...
6. The village to which the animal is being taken ...
7. Purpose for which the animal is being removed ...
8. Date and place of issue ...
9. Signature of owner ...
10. Signature of driver ...
11. Signature of headman ...

This permit will only be of force as an authority for removal for a space of one week from date of granting.

[ *Reverse.* ]

**VOUCHER given by the Village Headman or Arachchi of the Périwa for removal of Cattle for the purpose of tending.**

[When cattle are given for the purpose of tending, this side of the voucher should be written and completely filled up ; if not, it should be left blank.]

I, ———, do hereby give over on this day the animal referred to in this voucher to ——— for ———, subject to the following conditions :—

This cattle voucher should be kept with the person receiving the cattle, and it should be returned to the owner when the animal referred to in the voucher is returned. When the animal is to be returned to the owner, the arachchi of the division in which the person who tends resides should authorise the removal of the animal on this voucher itself, as hereinunder prescribed.

I, ———, of ——— péruwa, do hereby certify that I have authorised ——— to remove and deliver over to the owner the animal undertaken by him to tend, together with its offspring, bearing the following brandmarks :—

C.—REGISTER of Cattle Branded by the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Paláta in \_\_\_\_\_ Kóralé.

Year and Month.	Date.	Village.	Name of Owner.	Description of Animal, viz.: 1, Kind; 2, Sex; 3, Colour; and how acquired (if on Certificate give number).	Age.		(a) New Brands now put on. (b) Old ones, if any existing.	Description of Dam, viz., 1, Colour; 2, Age; 3, Brands.	The Dam how acquired (if on Certificate, give number).	Remarks.
					Years.	Months.				
							Right.			
							Left.			

## CHAPTER XIV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

**T**HE staple food of the estate and bazaar population is imported rice and curry stuffs, and they have sufficient for their needs.

The same thing cannot, however, be said of all the village population.

Rice is, of course, their staple food, when they can get it : and in Kotmalé, when their own crops are insufficient for their needs, they are able, for the most part, to supplement it with imported rice obtained in exchange for their garden produce, such as cardamoms, vegetables, &c. But in Uda Héwáheta and Walapané they have seldom such extraneous resources ; and the people have therefore to depend in a great measure on their chena products, *i.e.*, kurakkan, Indian corn, &c. ; and these are very precarious.

When they fail, the able-bodied have no other resource but to leave their villages in search of employment on estates, the railway, &c., leaving the women and children behind them to subsist as best as they can.

The production of rice in Kotmalé may be estimated, in fair years, at 40,250 bushels ; and taking the village population at 11,000, the people have, say, three bushels per head for the year.\* In Uda Héwáheta the production is about 60,000 bushels ; that is, for a population of 15,000, say 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  bushels per head.\* In Walapané it is about 35,000 bushels ; that is, amongst a population of 8,400, say 3 bushels per head.\* The chena products may be roughly estimated, in fair years, at, say, 2,000 bushels in Kotmalé, that is, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  bushel per head ; at 6,000 bushels in Uda Héwáheta, that is,  $\frac{2}{3}$  bushel per head ; and at 12,000 bushels in Walapané, that is, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel per head—giving a total of rice, kurakkan, &c., per head in Kotmalé of, say, 3 $\frac{1}{3}$  bushels ; Uda Héwáheta of 2 $\frac{1}{3}$  bushels ; and Walapané of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

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\* Excluding seed paddy and the Government tax.

## CHAPTER XV.—MANUFACTURES.

## Tea—The Brewery, &amp;c.

**N**O artistic work of any sort is produced in the District; nor until the people have advanced very considerably is it likely that any will be. There are a few daubs, called pictures, in some of the temples, but they are of no importance or merit.

The principal article manufactured is, of course, tea; and this has now reached a high standard of excellence: the production in 1890 being about 10,000,000 lb.

Beer is made in Nuwara Eliya by the Murree Brewery Company, and its quality may be gauged by the fact that in 1887 175,587 gallons were exported from the Island for consumption in Burmah and India; 214,942 gallons in 1888; and 139,043 in 1889.

Of minor articles, tea-baskets are made on some estates in Dimbula and Uda Pusselláwa; ploughs and other agricultural and household implements, mats, bags, baskets, and different kinds of oil are made in every village; pottery in villages where the Potter (Badahela or Panditayó) caste live; rough native jewellery in villages where the Goldsmith (Nawan-dannó) caste is found; lime by the Hunno or Lime caste; and tom-toms, whips, and ropes in the Rodiya kuppáyams or hamlets.

## CHAPTER XVI.—EDUCATION.

**T**HERE are the following:—I. Government, II. Aided, and III. Unaided and Pansala Schools in the District:—

## I.—Government Schools:—

Munwatta Mixed School.  
 Karandagolla Boys' School.  
 Wégama Boys' School.  
 Nildandahinna Boys' School.  
 Rupaha Boys' School.  
 Kalapitiya (Metagama) Boys' School.  
 Morapé Boys' School  
 Niyangandora Boys' School.  
 Wataddora Boys' School.



II. Grant-in-Aid Schools :—

(a) Under the Church Missionary Society :—

Hanguranketa Boys' School.  
Hanguranketa Girls' School.  
Gonagama Mixed School.  
Maturata Mixed School.  
Wellagiriya Mixed School.  
Kumbalgamuwa Mixed School.  
Kotmalé Girls' School.  
Abbotsford Tamil Boys' School.  
Kotagala do.  
Lindula do.  
Middleton do.  
Alnwick do.  
Ragala do.

(b) Private :—

Nánu-oya Tamil Boys' School.

(c) Diocesan :—

Nuwara Eliya Boys' School.  
Nuwara Eliya Girls' School.

III.—Unaided and Pansala Schools :—

(a) Unaided Schools :—

*Nuwara Eliya.*

Girls' High School.  
Roman Catholic Boys'.  
An English Girls' School.

*Kotmalé.*

(a) Under the Church Missionary Society :—

St. George's, Dimbula.

(b) Pansala Schools at :—

Yaturugehuliyadda Pansala, Maswela  
Tellabbe Pansala, Mawela.  
Peragahayata Pansala, Mawela.  
Olipitiya Pansala, Morape.  
Kadadora Pansala, Kadadora.  
Tispané Pansala, Tispané.  
Wataddora Pansala, Wataddora.  
Pusulpitiya Viháré, Pusulpitiya.  
Daladakaranduwe Viháré, Malhewa.  
Puwakmalpidugoda, Panangammana.  
Niyangandora.  
Bokotuwe Pansala, Kumbaloluwa.  
Madakumbura Pansala.  
Kadadorapitiya Pansala.  
Pattihele Viháré, Udagama.  
Dimbula Viháré, Mētagama.

(c) Mohammedan Schools at :—

Ramboda  
Pundalu-oya

Hapugastaláwa  
Polwatura

*Uda Héwábeṭa.*

## (a) Pansala Schools at :—

Wattarantenna, Ampitigoda.  
 Udupitiya Pansala, Wellagiriya.  
 Diddeniya Pansala, Idampitiya.  
 Madanwela.  
 Arattana.  
 Unantenna.  
 Uda Bówala.  
 Wégama.  
 Munwatta.  
 Landupita.  
 Ganémankada Pansala, Udagama (in Gannéwe).  
 Galketiya Pansala, Udagama (in Gannéwe).  
 Ranpatge Pansala, Bowala.  
 Halyalawasge, Ekiriya.  
 Kadadora Pansala, Nápotawela.  
 Darandakumburégedara, Ukutule.

## (b) Mohammedan School at Padiyapellella.

*Walapané.*(a) Under the Church Missionary Society :—  
Pagalawatta School (St. Margaret's).

## (b) Pansala Schools at :—

Bogaha-elle Viháré, Kumbalgomuwa.  
 Watarakgoda Viháré, Batagolla.  
 Wékumbura Viháré, Teripehe.  
 Kalaganwatta Viháré, Kalaganwatta.  
 Nildandahinna Viháré, Nildandahinna.  
 Ilukkumbura Viháré, Udagama.  
 Karanpitiya Viháré, Amban-ella.  
 Ketawelahinna Viháré, Rupaha.  
 Watagoda Viháré, Kurupanawela.  
 Karawillande Viháré, Mipanawa.

The number of children attending school is greatly on the increase in all parts of the District, showing that the people appreciate the benefits of education, and that they gladly avail themselves of the opportunities given to them in this respect.

At Nildandahinna in Walapané, at Karandagolla and Munwatta in Uda Héwábeṭa, and at Kalapitiya in Kotmalé, the numbers attending school in 1886 and 1890 were as follows :—

	1886.	1890.	Increase. Per Cent.
Nildandahinna ...	70	187	167
Karandagolla ...	82	159	94
Munwatta ...	44	76	73
Kalapitiya ...	71	104	46

## CHAPTER XVII.—LAND TENURES.

**T**HE land tenures in the Nuwara Eliya District are, for the most part, of a very simple nature. Most of the land in private hands is held in fee simple by purchase from the Crown. The remainder is either paravéni or ancestral land, that is, land held in families for generations past, or temple lands that have been gifted to temples by the king or private individuals.

In the planting districts, lands are either cultivated by or for the owners of the properties, or are leased out by them to others.

In the villages, most of the people cultivate their own lands, and those that do not generally let them out to others to cultivate for what is called the *andé* share. This is a share of the produce which the cultivator gives the land-owner at harvest time, and varies, according to the situation and fertility of the land, from one-fourth to one-half.

A small proportion of the lands in each division, temple lands generally, are held on what is called service tenure, that is, on condition of the holder performing certain services for the landlord or temple. These services can be commuted for a fixed money payment; but commutation is rarely resorted to, and as a rule the services themselves are very perfunctorily rendered.

They are interesting, however, as showing the practice before the cession of the Kandyan Provinces, when nearly all lands were held in this manner. A *resumé* of those in this District is therefore annexed:—

(1) To give two tom-tom beaters yearly for the Perahera and a third for fifteen days in every forty-five; (2) to watch the temple and beat the morning drum for periods varying from one month and fifteen days to four and a half months in the year; (3) to watch and sweep the kitchen, where the food for offerings is cooked, for four turns of fifteen days each, and while watching to fetch water, remove the ashes from the hearth, keep up the fire, grind saffron and chillies, and fetch plantain leaves (the watcher receiving a bowl of boiled rice and a measure of uncooked rice); (4) four men to appear before and present to the incumbent a Kandyan handkerchief, forty leaves of betel, and vegetables; (5) to give so many pingo-loads of food, &c., at the four festivals, namely (a) the New Year, (b) "First Fruits" or bringing in the harvest, (c) the Perahera or the procession, and (d) the burning of lights; (6) to cultivate, collect, and remove the

half-share of certain fields of the temple or vihâré; (7) to pound so much paddy into rice every year; (8) to clear the roads and approaches to, and sweep and couding the enclosures or compounds of the temples, &c., and generally to keep in repair and order, &c., the monasteries, the preaching houses and granaries, the house where the services of the horns, chanks, tom-toms, &c., are performed, the storerooms, kitchen, the houses of the images, and portions of the inner verandah or passages of the temple, and the bathing-house; (9) to attend the four festivals or some of them; (10) to accompany the incumbent or the village headmen on journeys in connection with temple or Government duties and carry their baggage or betel bag (the tenant, here, feeds himself one journey a year, and is fed for additional ones); (11) to blow the horn or the bugle or chank at the early morning, *i.e.*, at the time of the morning offerings, at mid-day, and at evening, for two months, and the rest of the year at the four quarter days, and at some or all of the four festivals; (12) to work within the temple every fourth year and measure out and collect the paddy obtained as follows: to prevent destruction by flies of crop when in blossom a man performs a service of chanks, arecanut flowers, &c., concluding with an invocation over the fields, which thus, it is believed, arrests the damage; at the time of the harvest a portion of the crop is collected by this man as an offering to the gods, but which eventually goes to himself; (13) to generally perform the temple services, or for fifteen days of the Perahera to recite an invocation at the time of the offerings; (14) to be in attendance at the ceremony of hoisting the *cassia fistula*, or "July Tree" (*i.e.*, the pole reared up in the month of July to announce the beginning of the Perahera); (15) to carry flags, canopies, ornamental talipots, and the paraphernalia of the processions; (16) to attend the devil-dancers (just after the Perahera), and at the festival of lights to light the lamps; (17) to work five days in the temple field, on its élas, &c., and generally to superintend such field services; (18) to carry at the time of the procession the palanquins (containing relics, &c.); (19) to put up arches; (20) to supply flowers on the last day of the Perahera; (21) to carry the tassels used to fan the relics of the gods in procession; (22) during certain intervals to supply five baskets of vegetables or eighteen sorts of vegetables, two pumpkins, one bunch of ripe plantains, two cocoanuts, requisites for decorations (*e.g.*, arecanut trees, flowers, &c.), and four or two shillings for oil, together with forty leaves of betel; (23) to supply for the field works four or twelve yoke of buffaloes, or, in some cases, eight yoke for the first ploughing, two for the second, and five for the threshing; (24) to give

pingo-loads of food (rice and curries and sweetmeats, &c.) to the incumbent or officer visiting the land held on service : (25) to supply daily five vegetable curries uncooked, and yearly nine chatties to boil rice in and twelve chatties for the festivals as presents ; (26) to make mamoties and plough-shaves (iron and charcoal being supplied free) and present an arecanut-cutter to the incumbent, and generally to do blacksmith's work for seven days in the year, and when necessary (27) to give a kitchen knife and cocoanut-scraper for the services of the Perahera ; (28) to superintend felling, preparing, and removing of timber for temple works, and so on.

Some tenants hold the office of kapurala, and when so appointed they must be present on the fifteen days of the Perahera, on the last day of which they feed the people employed at the temple, and they must be present also on the seven successive days of the devil-dancing and at the other three festivals. When not so engaged they give yearly supplies in kind to the temple, such as paddy, oil, &c., and generally superintend the field and kitchen works.

Lands are held by dhobies on condition of performing all the washing of clothes for dress, decorations, &c., of the temple, and supplying rags for torches, to light and hold which others in their turn do service as tenants on such occasions, as the bringing in of the first fruits or of the gods after a procession ; they also supply clothes for the temple cook, the devil-dancers, and the elephant, when on duty.

Some do service as soothsayers or astrologers, their duty being to foretell lucky hours for the festivals, and to chant, sing, recite, &c., when usual.

A few do menial service for their land, while others make and give caps to the temple assistant, make the daily rice offerings, present vessels and lamps, and cover the table of offerings with flowers, &c.

Some do field work for the master-silversmith for five days in the year (at harvest time), and give him one-tenth of the produce of their lands, as the service of the temple land held by them.

In some cases females do service, that is, they assist at the festival of the bathing of the gods, singing a chant, and walking from the temple to the shed where the elephant is dressed.

Service tenure lands can be sold, leased, transferred, &c., but the lessee, transferee, &c., is always liable for the service, and if not rendered the landlord can recover the commuted value thereof by law.

## CHAPTER XVIII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railway—Roads—Paths—Sketches of Roads and Village Paths.

**A** PART from the railway, which traverses the tea district of Dimbula, and is now being extended to Haputalé, the means of communication between the different portions of the District are extensive, and more or less complete. The difficult nature of the country prohibits the construction of cart roads in many places, but where these are wanting their place is supplied by excellent bridle paths.

## CART ROADS.

*Kandy-Badulla, through Nuwara Eliya.*

Coming from Kandy through Gampola and Pusselláwa enters the Nuwara Eliya District boundary about the 24th mile, to Ramboda, 9 miles (33 miles from Kandy), ascends the Kondagalla Hill, Ramboda Pass, and reaches Nuwara Eliya, 47 miles from Kandy—passes through the Nuwara Eliya town on way to Badulla past Hakgala, 6 miles from Nuwara Eliya, and Gorandihela, 9 miles from Nuwara Eliya.

Thirty-two miles within Nuwara Eliya District.

*Kandy-Maturata, Walapané.*

Coming from Kandy through Kundesale by Gonawatta ferry enters the Nuwara Eliya District at the Maha-oya bridge, 14 miles from Kandy, on to Hanguranketa, 17 miles from Kandy; Rikiligaskada, 20 miles; Padiapēlella, 26 miles; Munwatta, 31 miles; Kurundu-oya terminus, 37½ miles from Kandy. Twenty-three and a half miles within Nuwara Eliya District.

*Náwalapitiya, Dimbula, and Nuwara Eliya.*

Coming from Náwalapitiya enters the Nuwara Eliya District above Kadiyanlena, 9 miles, through Dimbula gap, 13 miles; Craigie Lea, 19 miles; St. Clair, 22 miles; Lindula, 26 miles, Lorne estate, 32 miles; Nānu-oya railway station, 36 miles; Nuwara Eliya, 42 miles; where it meets the Kandy-Badulla road.

Thirty-three miles in Nuwara Eliya District.

*Lindula to the Agras.*

Begins at Lindula, thence to Tillicoultry, 1 mile; Caledonia, gap, 2 miles; Agras, 3 miles; Diagama, 6 miles.

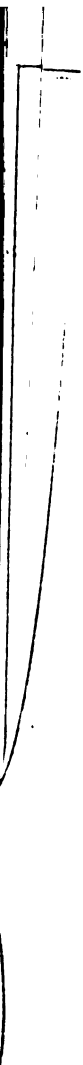




































*Ramboda-Pundaluoya-Watagoda Road.*

Begins at Tawalantenna near the 29th milepost on the Kandy-Badulla road, to Pundalu-oya, 5 miles, and thence to Watagoda railway station, 16.75 miles.

*Nuwara Eliya-Kandapola-Uda Pusselláwa Road.*

Begins at Kandy-Badulla road below Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya, to Kandapola, 6½ miles ; Ragalla, 13 miles ; and Uda Pusselláwa, 22 miles.

*Walaha Road.*

From Tillicoultry bridge to Eildon Hall estate, 1 mile and 1,607 yards.

*Kotagala to Dikoya Road.*

From the Náwalapitiya-Dimbula road near Forest Creek past the Kotagala railway station to Dikoya, 6 miles.

*Railway Gorge.*

From Caledonia gap to the Railway gorge, 3 miles.

*Holyrood Road*

From Holyrood estate to Talawakele, 3 furlongs.

*Uda Pusselláwa-Dimbula Junction Road.*

Begins at Hewa Eliya, a little below the second milepost, on the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pusselláwa road, through the Nuwara Eliya plains by the lake, and joins the Kandy-Badulla road between the 48th and 49th mileposts, 1 mile.

*The Lake and Moon Plains Road.*

Begins at Scandal Corner in Nuwara Eliya, near the entrance to the Grand Hotel, through the plains by the northern side of the lake, through the Moon Plains to the Barrack Plains, where it meets the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pusselláwa road near the Hewa Eliya lake, 5 miles.

*Tyspane Road.*

Begins at Kataboola estate on the Nuwara Eliya-Dimbula road, a little past the 8th milepost from Náwalapitiya through Yellebendi-oya, Hennewelle, and Oonagal-oya to Tyspane estate.

## BRIDLE ROADS.

*Kandapola-Maturata-Padiapelella.*

Begins at the 6th mile on the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa road. Passes through Alpha, Tullebodde, and the Park estates, thence through about 5 miles of jungle, thence through Gonapatiya, Keenagolla, and Alakollawewa estates to Maturata Fort, thence through villages to the 26th mile on the Kandy-Walapané cart road at Padiapelella. Total distance 12 miles.

*Maturata to Ragalla.*

Begins at Kandapola-Maturata road about half mile above Maturata, through estates Seaton, Donachi, Marigold, and Charley Valley, thence through two miles of forest to Mahakudugala and Glendevon estates, and thence to Ragalla bazaars. Total distance 10 miles.

*Gonapatiya to Mandaran Nuwara.*

Begins at Gonapatiya estate and passes through Goodwood and Mandaran Nuwara estates, where it joins the Ellamulla to Padiapelella road—5 miles.

*Ellamulla to Padiapelella.*

Begins at the old Ellamulla store, thence passes through Manakola and Idampitiya villages to Padiapelella bazaar—10 miles.

*Padiapelella-Leangwela-Munwatta Road.*

Begins at Padiapelella on the cart road from Kandy, passes through Ambagaspitiya village to Leangwela, thence to Munwatta, where it again meets the cart road from Kandy—7 miles.

*Munwatta to Rikiligaskada.*

Begins on the cart road from Kandy to Walapané at Munwatta, 31st milepost, crosses the Bilihuloya river and passes through Pallewella and Makuruppa villages, meeting the Kandy-Walapané cart road at the 20th mile—3½ miles; a short cut, saving about 7½ miles of cart road.

*Dehipe to Amunumulla.*

Begins at Dehipe on the Kandy-Walapané cart road at 24th mile, through patana and scrubs to Amunumulla estate—3 miles.

*Rahatungoda to Naranhena.*

Begins at Rahatungoda, passes through Hope, Dara-oya, Gonavy, and Lookandura estates to Naranhena, where it meets the Kandy-Deltota cart road—8 miles.



*Rikiligaskada-Ekiriya to Udagama.*

Begins on the Kandy-Walapané cart road near 24th mile, passes through Peramadulla-Ekiriya to Udagama—5 miles.

*Hanguranketa round Diyatalawa Hill to Makuruppa.*

Begins at the Hanguranketa estate cattle shed between 16th and 17th miles on the Kandy-Walapané cart road, passes through the villages Malulla, Udawatta, Galanda, Illagolla, Makuruppa, and rejoins the cart road at Rikiligaskada—10 miles.

*Maturata to Mandaran Nuwara.*

Begins at Attanakumbura village on the Kandapola-Maturata road, and passes through villages Wellegiria-Metibembia to Mandaran Nuwara—6 miles.

*Maturata-Waduawella.*

Begins at Maturata a little below the Maturata Fort on the Maturata-Padiapelella road to the Waduawella bridge, and thence on to the Ellamulla-Padiapelella road—2 miles.

*Maturata to Wilkada.*

Begins at Idampitiya below Gallella, thence through Gallella and forest to the top of the hill, and thence through abandoned and cultivated estates to the Nuwara Eliya-Ramboda cart road, which it joins above the Rangboda store—10 miles.

*Hanguranketa to Unantenna.*

Begins near 16th mile on the Kandy-Walapané cart road and passes through scrub and patana to the Unantenna village—4 miles.

*Hanguranketa to the Maha-oya.*

Begins near the 16th mile on the Kandy-Walapané cart road, which it meets close to the Maha-oya bridge—1 mile ; saving about 2 miles of cart road.

*Pallewela to Lamasuriyagama.*

Begins at Pallewela on the Munwatta-Rikiligaskada road through jungle on to Lamasuriyagama—4 miles.

*Pannala to Happawara.*

Begins on cross cut from Walapané cart road to Lower Badulla road, thence through chenas to the Bilihul-oya, which it crosses, and thence by Lamasuriyagama to Happawara.

*The Lower Badulla Road.*

Begins at 9th mile, Kandy-Walapané road, passess through Milapitiya, crosses Maha-oya, and passes through Gonagama on to Bilihul-oya, which it crosses, thence to the Kurundu-oya, which it crosses, and on to the Uma-oya and Badulla. Distance in Nuwara Eliya District, 28 miles.

*Lamasuriyagama to Lower Badulla Road.*

Begins at Lamasuriyagama and passes through chenas and forests to Lower Badulla road at Endiribedda—4 miles.

*Boralessa to Mahamaluwa.*

Starts from the school at Boralessa, passes through Damu-numeya village, thence to Mahamaluwa—distance of road, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.

*Kurundu-oya to Nildandahinna.*

Begins at Kurundu-oya bridge at end of the Kandy-Walapané cart road, through Watumulla abandoned estate, crosses Kovil-oya and Yakkatu-oya, Egodakanda, Rambuke, Tibbotugoda, and Kurampitiya villages, to the Nildandahinna bazaar—6 miles.

*Nildandahinna to Udamadura Upper Road.*

Through the Dodangolla forest and patanas to Udamadura—4 miles.

*Nildandahinna to Udamadura Lower Road.*

Begins right of hill close to Nildandahinna, thence through Hegama and Ambanella villages to Udamadura—5 miles.

*Nildandahinna to Udamadura Third Road.*

Begins left to hill Nildandahinna through Kalaganwatta and Teripeha to Udamadura—6 miles.

*Ambanella to Bolagandawela.*

Begins on the Nildandahinna-Madulla road and passes through Ambanella and Yatimadura chenas to Bolagandawela—6 miles.

*Nildandahinna to Suriagahapatana.*

Begins at Nildandahinna, passes through Rasingolla, Dehigolla, Karandagolla, and Rupaka villages over bridge over Halgran-oya, thence through Ilukpatana and Maliadda to Suriagahapatana, where it meets the short cut from Delmar across the valley to Uda Pussellawa, both on the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa cart road—8 miles.

*Nildandahinna to Brookside on the Uda Pusselláwa Road.*

Begins at Nildandahinna through the Elephant Plains, Glendevon, and Dukenfield estates to the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pusselláwa cart road between the 10th and 11th mileposts—7 miles.

*Magalla to Fort Mac Donald.*

Begins at Ragalla estate, and thence through Kadawata estate to Fort Mac Donald—4 miles in Nuwara Eliya District.

*Kurundu-oya to the Lower Badulla Road.*

Begins near the 34th mile on the Kandy-Walapané cart road through Panatale and Pannala villages, thence through forest to the Lower Badulla road close to the mouth of the Kurundu-oya—6 miles.

*Nildandahinna to Madulla.*

Begins at Nildandahinna through Hegama, Tunhitiyawa to the Madulla-oya, and Madulla and beyond to Badulla—4 miles.

*Kandapola to Brookside.*

Begins at Kandapola, 6½ milepost, Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pusselláwa road, through Concordia, St. John's and Brookside estates, meets the same cart road at the 10½ milepost—3 miles.

*Kurundu-oya, Maha Uva, Harasbedda.*

Begins at Kurundu-oya bridge, Kandy-Walapané cart road through Watumulla and Maha Uva estates to the Elephant Plains, meets the Nildandahinna and Brookside road at Harasbedda—4 miles.

*Kandapola Patanas to Uduhawara.*

Begins at about 5th milepost on the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pusselláwa cart road through patanas and forest to Uduhawara in Uva. Rideable as far as the patanas above Uduhawara. Distance in Nuwara Eliya District, 4 miles.

*Teripeha to Lower Badulla Road.*

A steep road to Arukwatta, and thence through forest to the Lower Badulla road—7 miles. Not rideable.

*St. Margaret's to Rappahanock.*

Begins at the terminus of the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pusselláwa road through St. Margaret's estate to Rappahanock—1 mile.

*Delmar short cut.*

Begins at the end of the Uda Pusselláwa cart road above Suriyagahapatana, through Suriyagahapatana to the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pusselláwa cart road, about the 16½ milepost on Delmar estate—1½ mile.

*Suriyagahapatana to Carey's Gap.*

Begins at Suriyagahapatana through Delmar and Amherst to the ridge over Fort MacDonal, and thence to Fort Macdonald—distance in Nuwara Eliya District, 3 miles.

*Blackpool to Haputalé.*

Begins at the Blackpool bridge, about 1½ mile from Nuwara Eliya through the Elk Plains, the Mipilamane Plains, Middlecamp to Pattipola, and thence through the valley to the Haputalé gap—distance in Nuwara Eliya District, 11 miles.

*Nuwara Eliya to Pidurutalágala.*

Begins at Alfred Cottage in Nuwara Eliya, past Keena Cottage through forest to the summit of Pidurutalágala. (8,269 feet), highest peak in Ceylon—3½ miles.

*Nuwara Eliya to Pundalu-oya.*

Begins at Bambarakele in Nuwara Eliya between the 46th and 47th miles on the Kandy-Badulla cart road, through Oliphant estate and forest to Dunsinane estate, and thence to the Pundalu-oya bazaar—12 miles.

*Medakumbura to Pusselláwa.*

Begins at the Medakumbura estate store three miles from Watagoda station, through Medakumbura village across Halveltota ferry, thence through Metagama and Kalpitiya villages, Pure Hill estate, Hedunuwawa, Medagoda, across Nainkelinatota ferry, then through Depagoda Mawela to Rothschild estate, whence it joins the Kandy-Badulla cart road at Pusselláwa—12 miles.

*Watagoda to Náwalapitiya.*

Begins at Watagoda estate, through Yoxford and Medakumbura estates over Medakumbura estate bridge, over Kotmalé-ganga on through Beramane, Udagama, Metagama, where it joins the last-mentioned road and turns off from it above the Nainkelinatota ferry, thence it passes through Pusulpitiya, Nawangama, Wataddora, Kurampitiya, Harangala, Hapugastalawa, thence through Goorook-oya estate, where it joins the estate cart road to Náwalapitiya—18 miles.

*Dipagoda to Hapugastalawa.*

Starts from Dipagoda on road from Medakumbura to Pusselláwa through Mawela, Maswella, Morape, Kadadora, thence by a ford to Kotmalé-ganga on to Harangalla and Hapugastaláwa, where it meets the Watagoda-Nawalapitiya road—distance 8 miles.

*Helboda to Mawella*

Begins at 28th milepost on the Kandy-Ramboda road to the road from Watagoda to Pusselláwa, which it joins at Rothschild estate—distance 2 miles.

*Kumbaloluwa to Ramboda.*

From the 8th milepost on Ramboda-Pundalu-oya road to the 34½ milepost on the Ramboda-Nuwara Eliya road through Choisy, Rockside, and Rangboda estates—5 miles.

*Ramboda to Pusulpitiya.*

Begins between 32nd and 33rd miles, Kandy-Nuwara Eliya cart road, through Ramboda village to Pundalu-oya cart road, thence at Sangilipalam it turns off through Ambatalawa across Kosgolla ferry (Kotmalé-ganga), thence to Hedunuwawa and Pusulpitiya—5 miles.

*Road to Horton Plains Resthouse.*

Starts from the end of Government cart road in the Agra-patanas at the 40th milepost from Nawalapitiya and runs through Diyagama opened land and forest until it reaches the Agra-oya, which is the Diyagama boundary; it then zig-zags up to the top of the ridge and goes through jungle and patanas as far as the Horton Plains resthouse.

Distance through Diyagama opened land	...	2½	miles
Do. do. forest land	...	2	"
Do. Government forest and patana...	...	4	"
		<hr/>	
Length of road	...	8½	"

*Nánuoya-Taláwakele Road.*

Leaves the Government cart road near the Nánu-oya railway station on Inverness estate, and crosses the Nánu-oya river into a corner of Aadnevon, goes on through Glassaugh, Radella, Wangie-oya, Galkandawatta, Louisa, Scalpa, and Rathnilukele, to the Taláwakele-Holyrood bridge—altogether a distance of 11 miles.

*Stonycliff-Kudaoya Road.*

Starts a short distance on the Cragie Lea side of the 16th milepost on the Dimbula-Kotmalé Government cart road, goes through Dimbula, Stonycliff, Harrington, Mayfield, and Chalmers estates, then through Government reserve till it reaches the Dimbula-Hatton cart road at the 24th milepost—altogether a distance of 4 miles.

There are three large streams on this road over which bridges of 30 and 40 feet span are necessary, viz.:—

The Stonycliff stream, the Wangie-oya, and the Kuda-oya.

*Yuillefield-Wootton Road.*

Enters the Dimbula District from Dikoya at the Poolbank-Yuillefield boundary,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  mile from Hatton railway station, goes through Yuillefield crossing the railway on that estate, then through Chrystler's Farm, Drayton, and Wootton to the Dimbula-Hatton cart road, near the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  milestone.

Distance through Yuillefield	...	...	$\frac{7}{8}$ mile
Do. Chrystler's Farm	...	...	$1\frac{3}{8}$ "
Do. Drayton	...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$ "
Do. Wootton	...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$ "
Length of Road			... $2\frac{1}{2}$ "

*Fordyce Gap Road.*

Leaves the Government Agrapatana cart road at the 34th milepost, goes through Balmoral, Glenlyon, Clydesdale, Thornfield, Wishford, and Albion; from that estate it enters Fordyce, which is in the Dikoya District.

Distance (approximate) through Balmoral	...	...	1 mile
Do. do. Glenlyon	...	...	100 yds.
Do. do. Clydesdale	...	...	350 "
Do. do. Thornfield	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile
Do. do. Wishford	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Do. do. Albion	...	...	1 "
Length of Road			... $3\frac{1}{4}$ "

*Mount Vernon Road.*

Leaves the Government cart road at about  $17\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Náwalapitiya, goes through Mount Vernon, Dimbula, Bogahawatta, into Dimbula again for a short distance, to cart road about  $15\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Náwalapitiya. Length of road,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile.

*Queenwood Gap Road.*

Leaves the Government cart road at the Eildon Hall estate store and runs through Eildon Hall, Oddington, Melton, and Queenwood as far as the Dikoya District boundary. Length of road,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

*Waltrim-Langdale Road.*

Leaves the Government cart road at the Waltrim ford near the 29th milepost, goes through Waltrim, Llan Thomas, crosses the Mattekelle patanas and runs through Cairness, Dambagastalawa, and Langdale to a point on the Lorne extension road between the 30th and 31st miles. Length of road,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

*Lindula-Mattekelle Road.*

Leaves the Lorne extension cart road on Lindula estate between the 26th and 27th mileposts, going through that estate into Mattekelle and joining the Waltrim-Langdale road on the Mattekelle patanas. Length of road,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile.

*Maria-Avoca Road.*

Leaves the Gorge cart road between the 32nd and 33rd miles and goes through Maria, Avoca, and Dambagastalawa, joining the Lorne extension road between the 33rd and 34th miles. Length of road, 2 miles.

*Bopatalawa Road.*

Leaves the Agrapatana cart road at  $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles on Sutton estate and passes through Sutton, Waverley, and Holmwood, then through Government jungle and patana to Jacob's ladder, which is the boundary of the District. Length of road,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

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The funds for the upkeep of principal roads are provided partly from the road commutation collections and partly from the general revenue; the cost of the grant-in-aid roads is met half by Government and half by an acreage assessment on the estates benefited by them; and the minor roads are kept up entirely from the road commutation collections at the disposal of the District Road Committee.

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## CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Kandyan, Hindu, and Mohammedan Religious and other Ceremonies—*Aṅkeliya*.

## KANDYAN RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

**T**HE religious ceremonies of the Kandyans begin with that of the new year, *Aivurudu Mangaliya*. This commences at a lucky hour, fixed by the astrologers, on the 11th day of April. During the short interval that precedes it, while the old year is passing away, no food is eaten save that which has been prepared before that interval; and the people do not wash, work, spend money, or give alms. At the lucky hour (the *nekata*) a gun is fired, and the new year begins. The customary daily ceremonies are then observed, but with more show than usual. The tom-toms are more vigorously beaten, the tenants of the temples and the priests put on their best clothes, and the services are more sumptuously performed.

The offerings are much better than usual, and more neatly and extravagantly prepared. If the lucky hour is in the morning, rice and curry and sweetmeats are offered; if the lucky hour falls in the evening, drinkables are presented. Besides these, it is usual for the wealthy to offer robes, pans, cloth, and other articles of value to the priesthood. At the beginning of the year all Buddhists wash and confine themselves to certain victuals prescribed by the astrologers. All work is abandoned for a certain specified time; and after the usual religious rites have been performed the people engage in games of various descriptions. These they break off and resume at stated periods. During the intervals they pray or have the scriptures read to them by their priests, or visit their friends, according as their fancy or opportunity dictates. The priests confine themselves for the most part to their religious duties, or they keep away from the busy world and meditate, it being considered that the new year is a peculiarly fitting time for the exercise of this duty.

2. The next in importance is the *Perahera Mangaliya*, the great processional festival of the Kandyans. This festival is celebrated at Hanguranketa, and begins at a lucky hour on the first day after the new moon in the month of *Esalu* (July-August). A jak tree, the stem of which is three spans in circumference, is selected beforehand for each of the two *déwalas*, Maha *Déwalé* and the Pathini *Déwalé*; and the spot where it stands is decorated and perfumed



with sandalwood, frankincense, and resin, and a lighted lamp with nine wicks is placed at the foot of the tree. At the lucky hour a procession of elephants, tom-tom beaters, and dancers proceeds to the spot; the tree is cut down by one of the tenants (the Wattóururála) with an axe, and it is trimmed and its end is pointed by another with an adze. It is then carried away in procession and placed in a small hole in a square of slab rock buried in the ground or raised on a platform in the small room at the back of the déwalé. It is then covered with a white cloth. During the five following days the procession is augmented by as many elephants, attendants, dancers, tom-tom beaters, and flags as possible; and it makes the circuit of the temple at stated periods. The procession of the two temples are then joined by one from the Hanguranketa Potmáligáwa, and together they march round the main streets of Hanguranketa at fixed hours during the five days next ensuing. On the sixth day, and for five days more, two palanquins, one for each déwalé, are added to the procession, containing the arms and dresses of the gods; and on the last day the bowl of water (presently to be explained) of the previous year and the poles cut down on the first day of the ceremony. On the night of the fifteenth and last day the Perahera is enlarged to the fullest limits which the means of the temples will permit, and at a fixed hour after its usual round it starts for Maha-oya below Hanguranketa, about one and a half mile from Potmáligáwa. The procession from Máligáwa, however, stops at a place called Medapitiya Viháré, and there awaits the return of the others. The ford is reached towards dawn, and here the procession waits until the lucky hour (generally about 5 A.M.) approaches. A few minutes before its arrival the chiefs of the two temples, accompanied by a band of attendants, walk down in Indian file under a canopy of linen and over cloths spread on the ground to the waterside. Then, at a given signal (*i. e.*, at the advent of the lucky hour), the two jak poles are thrown into the river by the men on the brink, while each of the two chiefs, with an ornamental silver sword, cuts a circle in the water; at the same time one attendant takes up a bowl of water from the circle, and another throws away last year's supply. Then the procession goes back to Hanguranketa; the bowls of water are placed reverently in the two déwálas, to remain there until the following year; and the Perahera is at an end.

3. The *Wás Mangaliya*.—On the day after the full moon in July the elders of the village visit their village priest, or any other priest they may have selected, and ask him to stay with and minister to them for three months. They promise to give him a place of residence, to feed him, and

render him any service he may require during that period. The request is complied with, and a procession is organised to conduct him to the place prepared. Here he remains for the stated period. He cannot leave except under certain ceremonies; and at no time can he be absent for more than seven days. On a fixed day in October, determined on beforehand by the elders of the village and communicated to the priest, he is requested to invite a certain number of his brotherhood to the last ceremony. The number varies according to the means and generosity of the villagers. On the day named these priests assemble, and are sumptuously fed in the morning by the villagers. After the meal is over a sheet of white cloth, twenty cubits in length, is presented to the priests, who thereupon divide it into fifteen rectangular pieces, and these they join together again into the shape of a priest's robe—a large rectangle five cubits long and four and a-half cubits broad; the object of this division and re-joining being to destroy the value of the cloth, and to carry out the rule that no priest may wear a robe of one piece. It is then taken by the dhoby of the village under a canopy to a neighbouring stream and publicly washed, tom-toms and trumpets being sounded in the meanwhile. When washed it is brought back to the hall where the priests are assembled, and placed in a small vessel containing the proper yellow dye. After it has remained in this a sufficient time, it is taken out and presented by the chief elder of the village as a common offering to the priesthood. The chief of the assembled priests thereupon puts the question, "Who here requires a robe?" to which all but the *Wās* priest reply, "We have robes already." Then another priest says: "They have kept the *Wās* priest so long here; let us give it to him." This is agreed to, and two other priests at once rise and chant the refrain, "A robe has been presented to the priesthood, and we have agreed to present it to [naming the *Wās* priest.]" One of them accordingly takes the robe, hands it round to each priest in turn, so that all may touch it, and then gives it to the *Wās* priest. He puts it on, wet as it is, over his shoulder, makes a mark in a corner, repeats a stanza of *Baṇa* (the sacred scriptures), presses it over his other robes, and then hangs it up to dry in view of all. He is obliged to carry this robe, either on his body or in a bundle, for three months before it can be washed; and he always looks upon it with a certain degree of pride. A second robe is, however, usually presented afterwards to him: the first being considered as an offering to the priesthood in general, the second as a present to the individual priest.

4. Next in order is the *Keṭi Mangaliya*, so called because on this day the full moon and the *Keṭi Neḱata* (the lucky hour) come together. It takes place on the full-moon day

immediately after the termination of the previous—*i.e.*, the *Wás* festival. On this day all the temples are brilliantly illuminated. This is done by means of small oil lamps placed close together all round the buildings.

It is customary also at this festival to make offerings of fans, robes, begging bowls, clothes, &c., to the recent *Wás* priests.

5. *Nānumura Mangaliya*—the ceremony of purification. This is performed ~~every~~ Wednesday morning in every temple erected by the Kandyan kings, as follows:—Some lime juice is made before the daily rice is offered, and is mixed with cuscus, sandal, and other fragrant herbs and bark. The officiating priest takes a looking-glass, and, holding it in front of the shrine, anoints the reflected image with the preparation. A vessel is held under to catch the liquor as it drops, to prevent it from falling to the ground.

The liquor is then thrown away, and the daily offerings are made.

6. The reading of *Bana*, or the sacred scriptures. This is done for the most part on the *póya* days of the month—*i.e.*, the four phases of the moon. The officiating priest, being seated on an elevated seat made for the purpose, recites passages from the Buddhist scriptures, generally from some portion of *Pitaka*,\* and then explains the meaning to his audience. For this service he is lodged and fed during the time of his ministry, and is afterwards presented with robes, white cloths, handkerchiefs, &c., and sometimes money.

7. *Pirit*, a ceremony to ward off evil. This is generally performed on the occasion of some epidemic, or in the case of serious illness. A large hall, called *Bana Maduwa*, is prepared and decorated, and as many priests as possible are invited to take part in it, the number never being less than thirty. The floor of the hall is covered with mats, over which white cloths are spread. Cushions are placed all round for the priests, two for each, one to sit upon and the other to lean against. A low platform is erected in the middle, on which a table is placed, with two chairs on one side. This table is covered with a cloth, and the *Pirit*-book is put upon it. A relic in the usual bell-shaped casket, called a *karanduwa*, is placed on a second table close by, and a bowl of water, taken from a newly-dug well in the vicinity, is put on a bench beside it. A piece of string is attached to the *karanduwa* and to the *Pirit*-book, and is then carried up to a ring in the ceiling and thence to the ground.

It is of sufficient length to be held by all the priests when they are assembled, and sitting round the room; and during

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\* The records of the teachings of Buddha are contained in the Three *Pitakas*—*i.e.*, the *Sútra*, *Vinaya*, and *Abhidharma Pitaka*.

the ceremony they all hold it. On the appointed day the priests are brought in procession to the hall ; their feet are washed at the entrance, and they are escorted to their places along stretched-out cloths. The place is consecrated, and the deity is invoked, while the hall is perfumed with incense and tom-toms are beaten. An elder of the village then steps forward and requests the priests assembled to open the Pirit, and to continue it for seven days. The priests assent, and thereupon dedicate the hall to that purpose. They then return for the night to the place prepared for them. At day-break next morning they re-assemble, and begin the Pirit. This is done by two of their number seating themselves at the table, and reciting the opening service of the Pirit-book ; the other priests in the meantime holding their fans in front of them, and the string above described over their knees. When the invocation and one Sūtra\* have been read, the two seat themselves by the others, and all joining in chorus recite three particular Sūtras : the Mangala (of festivals), the Ratana (of the means of warding off disease), and the Karaniyametta (of the methods whereby dangers may be avoided and prosperity obtained by gods and men). When these are ended two other priests come forward, seat themselves at the table, and go on with the next Sūtra, while the others all retire. Every two hours the readers are relieved ; and three times a day all re-assemble, and repeat in chorus the three Sūtras before mentioned. There is no break in the continuity, as this would mar the whole effect ; and the reading continues for seven days. On the sixth night the last seven Sūtras in the book are read over and over again, either by twos or fours ; if the latter, two more chairs are brought in and placed at the table opposite the first two. On the morning of the seventh day, after the early meal, one of the priests reads the Vihāré Asne, the list of the names of the ancient temples in Ceylon and elsewhere ; and then the assembled priests, with the exception of those who are reading the Pirit—for the reading still goes on—compose the Déwālé Patraya. This is a letter written on an ola, and addressed to the presiding deity of a neighbouring temple. It sets out the name of the déwālé, and invokes the deity to attend the Pirit with the other gods. This is taken in procession to the temple—or, if there is no déwālé in the neighbourhood, to a bó-tree, where a god is supposed to reside, and carried by a villager, dressed to represent an angel, in many-coloured cloths and a Kandyan hat. The priests, except those who are reading, accompany the procession if desired. A portion of the water from the

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\* The Sūtras are a collection of the counsels of Buddha, and form a portion of the Three Piṭakas.

bowl in the hall is taken too ; and this is sprinkled over any sick persons that may be met with along the way. On arrival at the *déwálé* the letter is presented, and is hung upon the wall. The procession returns ; and the " angel " reports at the door of the hall that he has presented the letter, and that the gods have come. One of the priests blesses the gods, and the *Mangala Sútra* is read over once, after which the *Atánátiya Sútra* is read over and over again by fours till dawn. The ceremony is then at an end ; and the priests are conducted back to their residence.

8. *Gódána Mangaliya*, the ceremony performed for the very aged, or those who are about to die. The relations of the dying man are assembled, and offerings of different kinds are collected. These consist sometimes of cattle, sometimes of furniture, such as the bed of the sick man, sometimes of his implements of agriculture or of his trade, but more often they are merely cloths, robes, fans, &c.

The priest of the neighbouring *pansala* (residence of the priesthood) and any others that may be selected are summoned and entertained ; and the offerings are made to them. They read a portion of the scriptures suitable to the occasion, and bless the sick man ; after which, escorted by the assembled company, they depart with their presents.

9. *Mataka Dána*, the ceremony of conferring merit on the dead. On the seventh day after death the priest of the neighbouring *pansala* is invited back, and is entertained as before. *Bana* is read till midnight, when he retires. In the morning, after the early meal, a cloth is presented to him, and he is escorted by the friends and relations of the deceased to a prepared spot near the house. Here the plate and cup that had been used by the dead man are deposited ; and cake and rice are put into the plate and water is poured into the cup. A light is set up by their side, and incense is burnt, while the priest invokes the deceased in the following words : " Take this rice, water, cake, light and fragrance, and release thyself from the condition of an evil spirit." At the same time he takes the cup of water and pours it on the ground. The plate and cup are washed ; and the priest carries them off to his residence. The object of the ceremony is to confer merit on the departed, in whatever condition he may have been re-born.

10. *Awa Mangaliya*. A day is fixed a month, forty-five days, or three months after the *Gódána*, of which due notice is given. A number of priests are invited, through the priest of the neighbouring *pansala*, the number varying with the means of the family ; and rice, cakes, fruit, &c., are collected. The priests are brought in procession to the house, where they read the scriptures for several hours. After this robes,

begging-bowls, cups, handkerchiefs, &c., are presented to them; and a common offering, consisting of a load of vegetables, cakes, an adze, a mamoty, an axe, an arecanut-cutter, a chunam-box, and (if the deceased was an old man), a betel-pounder, is placed before them. A cloth, not less than 16 cubits in length, and held at one end by the relations of the deceased, is then tied to the load, a priest holding it meanwhile near the other end. Another priest takes his seat close by, and, holding his fan in front of him, recites the following words, the people repeating them after him:—"These offerings, which have been procured by just means by us and the dead man, we offer to you, the descendants of the great Buddha, in order that we may obtain merit in the name of the deceased." The cloth is then rolled up and placed on the offering, and the eldest priest intones the stanza: "As the rain from the sky falls on hills and mountains, rolls down the valleys, and thence to the rivers, which carry the waters to the ocean; so may the merits of this great act descend on the dead man." Upon this the remainder chime in with the prayer: "If there be anything you wish to obtain by these offerings may you be blest with it as with the full moon." Bana is then read for about an hour; and after it a priest closes the ceremony with the words: "By these virtuous acts may you all obtain prosperity here and in the next world, and obtain Nirwána at last."

### HINDU RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS.

There are but few intelligent Hindus in the Nuwara Eliya District; and their mode of worship is very little known; but some of them attend the services held daily at Kadirésen Koyil at Ramboda, where a Vikraha (image of Kadirésen Kandasámi, god of war) is kept and worshipped.

The greater number of Hindus in this district are composed of estate and road coolies, who are generally very ignorant, and of low caste; and the festivals observed by them are as follows:—

1. *Kadirésen Púsayi*.—This generally takes place in Hindu July at the time the Kataragama festivals are held, and is conducted wholly with the charitable object of almsgiving. A tom-tom beater is sent round the place to call in all the poor; and then a very large quantity of rice, curries, &c., are cooked and distributed amongst them. This is more a work of piety than festivity, in which both ignorant as well as intelligent Hindus join.

2. *Máriammál Púsayi*.—This is a great festival amongst the coolies, and generally takes place every year about the beginning or middle of Hindu April.

They first select a spot near their lines, and make a temporary temple with jungle sticks and green leaves, which almost resembles a pandal. They then purify the place by putting cowdung and burning perfumes. A *karahám*, which literally means "a vessel," is then placed in this temple, and is supposed to represent the goddess *Máriammál*. This *karahám* is generally made by filling up a brass chembu (pot) with water, and placing over it a cocoanut, flowers, *margosa*, and mango leaves, till it almost takes the shape of a cone. The *pújas* (services), which continue for three days, are conducted by a *púsári* (priest) amid the beating of tom-toms and *udukus* and the blowing of bugles; and on the last day, *pongal* (which literally means "boiling") is made, and offerings of rice so boiled and all kinds of fruits, betel, arecanuts, young cocoanuts, goats, sandal, lavender, and *kunkumum* (a scented flower), and burning of camphor and other perfumes take place. When this is over, a man dressed up in cloth dyed with saffron, resembling the garment of a Buddhist priest, places the *karahám* on his head, and with a cane, generally mounted with silver, in his hand goes on dancing round the lines followed by a crowd of people with tom-toms, bugles, and *chemakalams* (bells); after which they all go to a river, where they leave the *karahám* on the water and return to their lines.

3. *Madura-víran and Muniandi Púsayis*.—These festivals resemble each other in their rites and ceremonies, and are held in any part of the year just as the coolies like. Offerings are made of rice, flesh, fish, curries, all kinds of fruits, arrack, goats, fowls, opium, *bhang*, cigars, betel, arecanuts, sandal, and various other things to the gods *Muniandi* and *Madura-víran*, who are considered by the intelligent Hindus to be heroic men of low-caste. For instance, *Madura-víran* means a hero of *Madura*.

These ceremonies are not strictly in accordance with Hinduism, as such things as fish and flesh-eating, slaughtering and drinking, which takes place in these festivals, come under the five *great sins*, called by the Hindus *Panchamá-patháham*.

4. *Thepapelí*.—This is a festival held in commemoration of the death of a giant who was a tyrant and terror in India. It takes place in Hindu October. The people take an oil bath in the morning, put on new clothes, eat and enjoy themselves. Those of the lower class drink and dance about throughout the day.

5. *Thai-pongal*.—*Pongal*, as above-mentioned, literally means "boiling"; and because this *pongal* takes place on the first day of Hindu January, it is called *Thai-pongal*. This is more strictly a sacred observance, and is called

**Súriya Namaskáram**, which means "worship of the sun," and is considered by the intelligent Hindus as a thanksgiving to God for creating the sun. Early in the morning on the first of the Hindu January the houses and premises are purified by putting cowdung and burning perfumes, &c. A new oven is made in which to cook on this day, and rice is boiled in water and cow milk in a new pot. When the rice is thus cooked, it is placed on a plantain leaf and offered with curds, ghee, fruits, young cocoanuts, betel, arecanuts, and burning of camphor and other perfumes. This is the day the sun turns in the ecliptic from Thedjanayana (south) to Uharayana (north), and it corresponds with the Western winter solstice.

Almost all the Hindu festivals take place on astronomical days, and are fixed according to Súriya Siddhanta (Book of Astronomy), the date having been fixed, it is said, by learned men as far back as 6000 B.C.

#### MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

1. *Asura*.—The festival called A'sura falls in the month of Moharram. On the new moon day of this month a flag is hoisted in the mosque to declare that alms are to be distributed in the names of Hassen and Hussen, the famous grandchildren of Mohammed who fell in battle. Flags also are hoisted in the houses of those who have made a vow on this occasion.

During this month the Mohammedans fast ten days from the first day of the month, and give alms in their houses; and they eat cooked rice mixed with saffron.

This is done to commemorate the fact that those who went to the war with Hassen and Hussen ate their food mixed with blood.

2. *Mohayadin Kauthiri*.—On the new moon day of the month Rabbel Awwal (October) a flag is hoisted in the mosque in the name of Mohayadin, one of the oldest prophets. The festival is celebrated in the mosque as well as in the houses of the resident Mohammedans; for which purpose a pandal or booth is put up in front of the houses and decorated with various sorts of flowers, fruits, &c. The people, who assemble for the purpose on invitation, commence with prayer, and during the interval of prayer rosewater is sprinkled on them, together with sandal mixed with incense and other perfumes; and money wrapped in pieces of paper and sweetmeats are distributed amongst them. When the prayer is over, rice prepared with ghee and several sorts of curries are served to them and to the poor and beggars.

3. *Nómbu*.—This festival is celebrated in the month of Ramlan (May-June), a sacred month for Mohammedans.



During the whole of this month the Mohammedans, both males and females, fast. They commence fasting at 3 A.M., and from that hour until 6 P.M., they are not allowed to eat or drink anything, or even to swallow their saliva.

On the 27th of this month, a great day with them, those who can afford it give alms and make presents of clothes, moneys, &c., to the poor and beggars; and after the thirty days of fasting they enjoy a holiday, called the Nómbu Perunal, on which day they attend the mosque, entertain each other, and pay visits to their relatives and friends.

4. *The Dal Hadjie (July-August).*—This month is so called because it is considered a highly sacred month among the Mohammedans.

In it all Mohammedans, excepting those who are unable through poverty, affliction, or necessity to make the journey, are obliged, in obedience to one of the ten commandments of the Mohammedan religion, to be present at Mecca for the festival celebrated in the great mosque there.

On the tenth day of this month the Mohammedans attend the mosque in new clothes; and after prayer they pay visits to their relatives and friends, and celebrate it as a holiday, giving presents of money, clothes, rice, &c., to the poor and beggars.

#### CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH PADDY CULTIVATION IN THE DISTRICT.

When the time for cultivation arrives the ploughs and other implements of husbandry are made at a lucky hour (nekata) ascertained from the Nekattá (astrologer), and yokes are placed on the necks of ploughing buffaloes, also at a good nekata; after which such animals may be used in agriculture at any time that year.

The seed paddy is soaked in water at an auspicious hour named by the Ne-kattá, and left to germinate; and on the day of sowing, the sower plants a branch or twig of a juicy or milky tree on the ridge (niyara) of the field, in the belief that the harvest will be a thriving and successful one.

When the corn is in blossom, the cultivator fixes two or three branches of the daluk tree on the ridges of the field, the object of this being to avert the evil eye or the evil mouth.

The Ne-kattá is again consulted when the corn is ripe; and the reaping commences at a lucky moment. Before the first sheaf of corn is put on the threshing-floor, a conch-shell is placed (also at a nekata) in the centre of the threshing-floor

with a piece of metal, chiefly iron; round this conch a plaited wreath of talabó and hiressa is laid, and ashes are scattered round it. This ceremony the cultivators call arakpura-wanawá; and the Arak-bellá (conch-shell) is not removed until all the sheaves are threshed. The custom of Arakpura-wanawá is observed to prevent the gods and devils from abstracting the corn while being threshed; for there is a universal belief among the villagers that the devil is afraid of iron and such-like metals. This may be the reason why, when Kandyan females go into the jungle to gather firewood or on any other business, they generally carry an iron areca-nut-cutter in their waist cloth.

After all the corn is threshed, the paddy is collected into a heap in the shape of a cone, against which a rambuk tree with its leaves is placed, and two or three circles are made by scattering ashes on the paddy. This heap of corn is not again disturbed until the paddy is removed for winnowing.

Another nekata is required to put the corn into the granary; and it is not taken out of it on Sundays, Tuesdays, or Fridays, which are considered unlucky days.

Before removing the paddy from the threshing-floor some of it is set apart for meritorious purposes; and the rice pounded of this paddy is called alut-sá.

Words terminating with the letter  $\omega$  (ne), and all expressions denoting nothingness or emptiness, are studiously avoided at the threshing-floor: even the very tools and implements have different names from those ordinarily used; and the language used sounds strange to one unacquainted with it. The following are some words and phrases in use at the threshing-floor:—

The paddy or corn is called "Baruwan."

Come here, "meháta bapan."

Go out, "pitata bapan."

Eating rice, "pubbaru kotá banawá."

Buffaloes used in threshing, "Ambarayó" or "Bolgediyó."

A mamoty, "Kotannáwa."

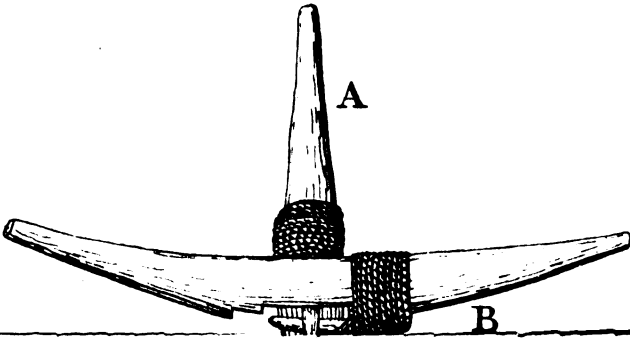
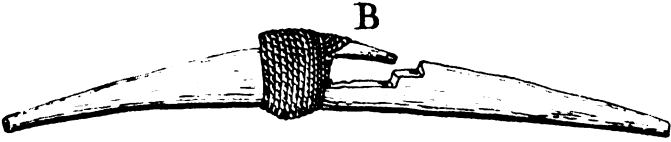
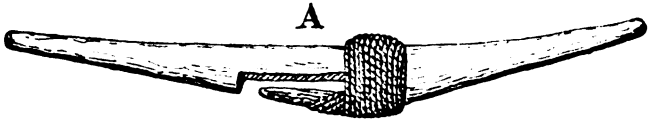
A sweeper, "Mánatta."

Measuring paddy, "Yállanawá."

Putting paddy into bags, "Puranná karanawá."

When the corn is attacked by flies the Kattáñdiyá's (devil-charmer's) assistance is first sought, who repeats some charms over a handful of sand, burning resin at the same time, and scatters the sand here and there over the field. If this be of no avail the Kapurála is sent for, and





he invokes the gods either to destroy or drive away the flies; after which he marks out the field by hanging the flower of the areca palm on a string or creeper round the field.

No grass or other weed is then cut in the field; for by doing so it is believed that the incantations of the Kapurála will have no efficacy with the gods.

The Kapurála is paid for his trouble with the midday meal and a chew of betel.

When the corn is taken out of the heap for winnowing or measuring, the cultivator performs an act of worship to the corn by bowing before it with his hands closed before touching it.

#### AṆ-KELIYA.

This national game is still played occasionally in parts of the district; and a description of it is therefore annexed:—

The *aṇ-keliya*, as its name implies, is a game (*keliya*) played with horns (*aṇ*). It is also called *aṇ-edima*, "horn pulling," and *aṇ-keli-pūjāva*, "the offering of the horn game." It was, and is for the most part still, a purely religious game, sacred to the goddess Pattini, and is usually performed on the occasion of some epidemic ascribed to her interference. Though seldom witnessed now, it was formerly the one great national game of the Sinhalese, and was performed in many places on a scale of great magnificence, and in the presence of thousands of spectators.

I have been unable to trace out the true origin of the game, though its mythological one, as believed in another district, is as follows:—The goddess Pattini was out one day with her husband Pálaṅga, gathering *sapu*\* flowers. To enable them to reach the flowers, they had long hooked sticks, and while they were stretching out together their two sticks caught in each other in the tree, and they could not extricate them. While they were considering what they should do, the three sons of Mahá Vishṇu came by, and on being appealed to by the goddess, they good-naturedly took hold of the ends of the two sticks, and with "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," broke the crook of the husband's stick, and so liberated them both. The goddess was so pleased with the performance that she suggested a game after the model of what she had just seen. So the game of *aṇ-keliya* was inaugurated, and whenever it is necessary to appease the goddess, the game of which she is said to be so

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\* *Michelia champaca*.

fond, is performed to propitiate her and to rid the country of the particular scourge which she is considered in her anger to have brought upon it.

The game is played as follows :—A flat piece of ground (*an-pittiya*) having been selected, the trunk of a large tree (*an-gaha*) is planted in the centre (unless there is a large enough tree growing there already), and strong coils of jungle creepers called *perehe* are loosely wound round its base. About four or five yards in front of this tree an oblong hole is dug, 6 or 7 ft. long by 3 or 3½ ft. broad, and from 4 to 5 ft. deep. The exact distance from the tree depends on the description of horns to be used in the game. The sides of this hole are lined with cocoanut stumps, and inside it is erected upside down a log of a cocoanut tree, about 24 ft. long, with the roots shaved so as to leave a heavy top. The post is called the *henakanda* or the *waligaha*. The hole at its base is large enough to allow of the post having a considerable amount of "play" backwards and forwards, and the heavy top is to add to the leverage and the strain, as will be described hereafter, on the horns. As in the case of the *an-gaha*, strong bands of creepers are coiled loosely round the base, a short distance above the level of the ground, and two long and strong ropes or jungle creepers are tied to the top; these ropes are called *waliwel*, and are intended to be held by the persons taking part in the game, about fifteen yards off. On opposite sides of the *an-gaha* two sheds are put up to keep the horns, with a platform erected in each.

In some places deer horns are used. The brown antler is shortened to about 2 inches, and the branch to about 6 inches, and at the end of the latter a strong piece of wood is tied cross-wise. Two of these of equal size are a pair, and are fitted against each other in the game. Horns such as these are, however, only used when the game is played on a small scale, and more for amusement than as a religious ceremony, or where the root horns are not procurable. There is not so much detail in this description of the game, and certainly nothing like the enthusiasm in it that *an-keliya* proper calls forth. In *an-keliya* proper many kinds of roots are in use, the most important being those of the *andara*\*, *petant*†, and *ettériya*‡ trees. The greatest care is taken in selecting and preparing these, for the slightest flaw or split in the horn would seal its fate in the game. The *Yatipila*, or "underside," horns must be curved, though not to such a sharp angle as

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\* *Dichrostachys cinerea*.

† *Bauhinia tomentosa*.

‡ *Murraya exotica*.

a deer horn, while the *Udupila*, or "upper-side," horns are nearly straight. When required for use they are tied to the centre of long and stout pieces of wood prepared for the purpose, the length and girth of which depend on the size of the horns, though a horn 6 inches in girth would require a support of 7 or 8 feet long, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot round. These supports are called *aṅ-móla*, and the process of tying on the horn is always performed by an expert, and is one which requires the greatest care. The thicker end of the horn is tied to the *aṅ-móla* with ropes made out of the *belipatta*\* tree, and the ropes must be arranged so as not to let the horn slip during the tug, for no re-arrangement is afterwards allowed. The position, too, in which the horns are tied to the *aṅ-mól* is of paramount importance, for, as the whole strain is to fall on the horn, the position and manner in which it is attached to its support must necessarily add to or decrease its power of bearing the strain. The *aṅ-mól* are cut away a little so as to allow the opposing horn and *aṅ-mól* to fit closely to each other in the contest.†

The only other requisites are two coils of rope containing a specified number of coils, with a stick attached in such a way as to admit of its twisting the coils tightly when necessary. These are called the *wáram*, and their size and strength depend on those of the horns.

When all is ready the *aṅ-mól* and the *wáram* are carried in a procession to the *aṅ-pitiya*, the captain (*wattáḍiyá*) of each side bearing the *aṅ-mól*. At the *aṅ-pitiya* they are put on the platform in the sheds (*aṅ-maḍu*) prepared for them, where they are sprinkled with scented water, and some resin is burnt under them. They are then taken to the *aṅ-gaha*, and the horns are carefully measured against each other. They must be as nearly as possible of the same size, or the game will be postponed until two of equal size are produced. The Kapurála, or minister of Pattini, is then called in, and he invokes the aid of the goddess. During the invocation the captains take the horns round the *aṅ-gaha* followed by the Kapurála and the tom-tom beaters. When it is over, the *Udupila* horn is taken back to the shed, and the coil of ropes belonging to the *Yaṭipila* horn is arranged by an expert over and under the *Yaṭipila* horn, in such a manner as is best calculated to support it, the loose ends of the coil being held in the meantime in the *Yaṭipila* adherents, who sit round in a ring and pull, press in, or twist the coils as directed by the expert. The coils belonging to

\* *Hibiscus tiliaceus*.

† See Plate: A B are *Udupila* and *Yaṭipila* wooden "horns"; C C *maḍu*, attached to sticks (*riṭi*); D E elk "horns."

the *Yatipila* having been arranged, the *Udupila* expert steps forward and arranges his coil over the ropes already laid in the manner he thinks will assist his horn and increase the strain on the other, the loose ends of the coil being held and manipulated as before by the *Udupila* men. When he has finished, the *Udupila* horn is brought up and artfully adjusted through the coils of the ropes on to the other, and directly this is done, the two sides stand up, the ropes are pulled and twisted tightly into their places, and the ends of the coils are pulled by each party in different directions with the object, if possible, of breaking one of the horns. If in about half an hour of this tugging neither of the horns has given way, the coils round the *Yatipila* are tied round those of the creepers at the base of the *an-gaha*, and similarly the *Udupila warama* to those round the *henakanda*. Both parties then lay hold indiscriminately of the ropes tied to the *henakanda*, and singing a refrain in praise of their own particular horn the while, pull with long jerks or swings, until one of the horns breaks off or is cracked. While the tug continues, the *an-mól* are carefully held in their places by one or more (according to their size) of each party.\* The leverage afforded by the length of the post, its heavy top, and the "play" it has at the base, puts an enormous strain on the horns, and as a rule they break soon enough, but occasionally they last for days, and are sometimes not broken after all.

A few words on the meaning of the words *Udupila* and *Yatipila*, and what the names imply. The *Yatipila* is the horn whose point is fixed vertically, so as to curve upwards from below and from under the *Udupila*, which is placed horizontally over and across the middle of the curve of the *Yatipila*, and at right angles to it. The two parties represented by the horns belong to either side by descent, and not by selection or choice, it being considered that every Sinhalese family belongs from ancient time to one or the other side. It sometimes happens that members of the same family belong to different sides, but this is very rare, and indeed, to prevent its possibility, it is said that inter-marriages between families of different sides were forbidden in times past. It is rarer still to find any person who has voluntarily abandoned one side for the other, and when this is done it is owing to very bitter family quarrels. Thus every Sinhalese who attends at an *an-keliya* has a close interest in the game, and knows his place in the field.

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\* When the *an-mól* are very large, sometimes as many as ten or twelve persons are required to hold each.



To return. Directly a horn cracks or is broken, it is extricated from its ropes and its *an-móla*, and a rush is made for the broken pieces (*todu*); the *an-móla* is left against the *an-gaha*, and the captain of the losing side having satisfied himself that the winning horn is intact, admits that he has lost. As soon as the admission is made, a rope is tied between the *an-gaha* and the *henakanda*, and the losing party are made to stand on one side of it, while the winners, one or two of whom carry the pieces of the broken horn, dance round them, hoot at them, revile them, and make themselves as disagreeable as they can without actually assaulting them. In some places indecent expressions and contemptuous reference to absent persons are forbidden; but, as a rule, there is little or no restraint on the language that may be, and is, used.

The losers are bound to submit in silence; but occasionally some one of them is stung beyond endurance by the taunts of his opponents, and retorts, and then there is a general fight. Should one of the winners in the whirl of the dance, or carried away by his feelings, touch one of the losing side, if he is not at once handed over to be soundly thrashed by them a quarrel ensues, and a free-fight is the result. These quarrels, though they seldom happen, have frequently very serious results, but, strange to say, legal proceedings are very rarely if ever instituted for the actual assault. It seems to be considered an offence *contra bonos mores*, or an insult to the goddess, to bring a case for anything that has occurred during an *an-keliya*, so that whatever accidents may happen there the courts hear little of them.

When the winners are tired of dancing round and insulting their opponents, the latter are set at liberty and the winning horn is taken in procession to a *déwálé*, or some other place specially prepared for its reception, where it remains until the following day, and is then brought back to the *an-pitiya*. The losers of the day before come prepared with another horn, which may be as much as one-fourth larger than its adversary, and the game is proceeded with as before, the previous losers being, however, as a preliminary, subjected to a repetition of yesterday's insults. If the old horn breaks, its adherents are repaid their unpleasantness of the day before with interest; but, if it is again victorious, the losers are insulted as before; so the game proceeds until it is found impossible to break a horn within a certain pre-arranged time, or until the *Udupila* wins twice, or the *Yatipila* three times successively, when the game is brought to a close.\*

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\* It is believed that Pattini is better pleased when the *Udupila* horn (which represents her husband's stick in the *sapu* tree) is broken.

The horns that have been victorious on several occasions are prized very highly by their possessors, and the names given to them are often very curious. I annex a few :—

*Pandakuná* = “the rotten tailed” : the larger end of this horn is particularly rotten. *Benarája* = “the hollow king :” the horn has a hollow in its thicker end. *Kalissa* = “the prawn” : this horn once slipped out of its *aṅ-móla* during the tug. *Ginipelikoṭa* = “the short firebrand” : it was accidentally found with some partly burnt firewood. *Gorok-gaspáluwa* = “the destroyer of the *goraka* trees” : this horn was once used, and was victorious when the *aṅ-gahá* was a *goraka* tree, and came down during the struggle.

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**PART II.**  
—  
**GAZETTEER.**



## PART II.

## GAZETTEER.



ANNEXED is a short description of the circumstances of each village (wasama) in the district, in the following order:—

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KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udapane Korale and a part of the Yatipaluta of Udakinda.*)

*Nuwara Eliya Wasama.*

Subdivisions.	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,201	646
Bambarakele ...	133	116
Hewa Eliya ...	351	212
Maragastota ...	33	35
Sita Eliya ...	21	19
Hakgala ...	32	20
Gorandihela ...	27	27
Estates ...	1,900	1,283
Population by Census of 1891 ...	3,698	2,358
Total persons 6,066.		
Pay road tax ...	...	139
Pay poll tax ...	...	800

*Estates.*—Bambarakele, Blackpool, Bund Land, Christie's Land (forest), Court Lodge, Dovedale, Elephant Nook, Excelsior, Fairy Land, Hewa Eliya and Annesley, Hazelwood, Hethersett, Kandapola, Kenmare, Katumana, Lover's Leap, Mt. Lebanon, Maragastota or Baker's Farm, Monkswood, Mount Pleasant, Naseby, Oliphant, Park and Tommagong, Pedro, Portswood and Tullybody, Summer Hill, The Scrubs, Underbank, Westward Ho, Yalta, and Alpha (included in Kenmare).

*Crown Lands.*—The Pidurutalagala range of forest and patana, and the following ranges of forest and patana: the Kikilimana, the Kandapola, Buluhela and Sita, the Barrack plains and Moon plains, the Hakgala and the Nānu-oya; and the following lands in Nuwara Eliya itself: Gallwey's lands and adjacent forest, the Queen's Cottage lands, the Military reserve lands, and the lands adjoining the Government offices and the bungalows of Public Officers.

A great deal of what was Crown land has been handed over to the Local Board, and is used for pasturage purposes by the inhabitants of the town, on payment of a fee to the Board. The most important of these lands are the following:—Moon plains, Racecourse plain, land encircling lake, land between Badulla road and river from Scandal corner to the bridge over the Nānu-oya at New Bazaar, Slaughterhouse hill, and the Old Cemetery hill.

*Bazaars, &c.*—There are two large bazaars in Nuwara Eliya itself, the Old and the New Bazaars; and smaller ones at Bambarakele, Hewa Eliya, Maragastota, Sita Eliya, and Gorandihela.

There are two Diocesan schools (a boys' and a girls' school), a high school for girls, a girls' English school, and a Roman Catholic school for boys.

There is an arrack tavern at Bambarakele, and the following licensed liquor places in the town :—

An hotel at the "Grand Hotel;" an hotel at Messrs. Paul, Soris & Co.; two retail (glass) liquor shops at Messrs. Paul, Soris & Co. (one in the New and the other in the Old Bazaar); a retail (glass) liquorshop at Messrs. McLaren & Co. in the Old Bazaar; a beer shop in the New Bazaar; and a (glass) liquor license at the Hill Club.

*Roads.*—The most important are the cart road to Uda Pussellawa, to Ramboda and Gampola, to Badulla, to Nanuoya; the cart road round the Moon plains and Nuwara Lake plain; and the New Bazaar cart road.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A Protestant church near the Kachchéri and Government offices, a native Protestant church and a Roman Catholic church in the Old Bazaar.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) European; (2) Burgher; (3) Kandyan Sinhalese (Vellala); (4) Moors; (5) Tamils; (6) Low-country Sinhalese (Vellala, Karawa, and Haliya); (7) Bengalis; (8) Kaffir descendants.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, cinchona, vegetables.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, beer.

*Memoranda.*—Nuwara Eliya is the sanatorium of Ceylon, and lies between 6,200 and 6,600 ft. above sea level. It was first occupied as a military station in 1828; but the military were withdrawn in 1873, and since that time it has been entirely under the control of the civil authorities.

It is the principal station of the district, where the Assistant Government Agent, the District Engineer, and the Government officers have their offices, their headquarters, and residences.

The Kachchéri, Police Court, District Road Committee, and Fiscal's offices are all situated here; and there is a Hospital, a Prison, a Post and Telegraph Office, a Police Station, and a Public Works Department workshop.

The Governor has a residence here called Queen's Cottage, which he occupies as a rule during the season—that is, from January to June—when the climate of the low-country becomes oppressive. The General Commanding the Forces has similarly a bungalow; and there is a Government house that officers of Government can rent at Rs. 75 a month for three months at a time.

There are many other bungalows in private hands that are either occupied by their proprietors or rented out at moderate rents to residents and visitors.



There is one large hotel, the Grand Hotel, and an excellent Club.

The local affairs of the station are managed by a Local Board consisting of six Members : The Assistant Government Agent, the District Engineer, and the Medical Officer of the station are the Official Members ; the three Unofficial Members are elected by the taxpayers. A copy of its by-laws is annexed.

The Hakgala Gardens are situated six miles out of the town on the road to Badulla. They have already been described (see page 51, part I.). The way to them runs through the beautiful Sita Eliya gorge, where, so the legend runs, the King Ravana confined the Princess Sita, and whence she made her escape through an underground passage through the rock. Close to this passage (a small fissure in the rock now forming the bed of a stream, and through which the stream now runs) there is a small Hindu temple, built a few years ago, and of no note.

#### BY-LAWS OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NUWARA ELIYA.

##### I.—*Establishment.*

1. The following offices are hereby created :—

- |        |                              |
|--------|------------------------------|
| (i.)   | The office of Secretary.     |
| (ii.)  | Do. Superintendent of Works. |
| (iii.) | Do. Inspector of Nuisances.  |
| (iv.)  | Do. Scavenger.               |
| (v.)   | Do. Messenger.               |
| (v.)   | Do. Watcher.                 |

##### II.—*Conduct of Business.*

2. The Board shall ordinarily meet at the Local Board room at 2 o'clock P.M. on the second Monday in each month : provided that the Chairman of the Local Board or any two members of the Board may call a special meeting at any time.

3. Three members shall form a quorum.

4. Any member desirous of making a motion shall give notice of such his intention, either at some previous sitting of the Board or by notice in writing to the Secretary, by delivering him a copy thereof at least two days before the day on which he intends to make such motion.

5. The Secretary shall thereupon enter the same upon the order of the next day of meeting.

III.—*Orders and Records of Proceedings.*

6. The Secretary shall keep an Order Book, in which shall be entered the subjects to be brought under discussion at each meeting, and shall, one day at least before each sitting, serve on each member a copy thereof.

7. He shall also keep the following books :—

- (i.) A Minute Book, in which shall be recorded the proceedings of each meeting.
- (ii.) A Journal, in which he shall cause all minutes of proceedings, acts, and orders of the Board, when confirmed, to be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Chairman and one of the members.
- (iii.) A Complaint Book, in which shall be entered all complaints made by the inhabitants of any matter cognisable by the Board, and which book shall be accessible to the public during office hours.

IV.—*Finances.*

8. All accounts of the Board shall be kept by the Secretary as required by "The Local Board of Health and Improvement Ordinance, 1876." The Secretary shall also keep a Cash Book, Ledger, and an Order Book for payments and receipts.

9. All moneys of the Board shall be deposited with the Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya.

10. All payments shall be made by orders drawn on the said Assistant Government Agent, and signed by the Treasurer of the Board. Such payments shall be on vouchers, in duplicate.

V.—*Duties of Superintendent of Works.*

11. To plan, estimate for, and have constructed under his personal supervision all public works undertaken by the Board.

VI.—*Duties of the Inspector of Nuisances.*

12. This officer is authorised by the Local Board to exercise each and every of the powers conferred by the 3rd section of "The Nuisances Ordinance, 1862," upon any person authorised by the Board of Health in that behalf, and each and every of the powers conferred by the 56th section of "The Local Board of Health and Improvement Ordinance, 1876," upon any officer appointed by the Board in that behalf, and shall be subject to, and carry out the orders of, the Local Board throughout its limits. The further special duties and powers of the said Inspector of Nuisances shall be as follows :—

13. To inquire and ascertain what private or public tenements, streets, lanes, streams, water-courses, wells, ditches, drains, sewers, gutters, privies, and other such-like receptacles are so foul or otherwise in such a state as to be a nuisance or prejudicial to health ; and whether any houses or places contain any persons or animals suffering from any reputedly contagious or infectious disease, or any bodies of persons or animals who have died of the same ; and to enter any premises for the above purposes, whether private or public. Provided, however, that if the owner or occupier or person in charge thereof shall refuse admission to any such Inspector, he shall not enter the same except on the written authority of two Members of the Board ; and thereafter the said Inspector may enter into the same with necessary assistants and workmen, as frequently as he may deem necessary, until any nuisance therein shall have been abated, or any works deemed necessary or directed under the authority of the Board shall have been completed.

14. To make inspection of all markets, boutiques, shops, slaughter-houses, and places used for the sale of any kind of food, and to examine the articles therein ; and if in any case on such examination any such thing shall be found to be putrid, diseased, or otherwise unfit for the food of man, forthwith to convey the same to the Chairman of the Board, or to any Member of the Board, who shall direct the institution of legal proceedings or otherwise as shall seem to him fit.

15. To enter into any shop, store, market, boutique, or other places kept for the purpose of any merchandise or trade, and seize any false weights and measures, and to bring the offenders to justice.

16. To report, whenever he may become cognizant thereof, all offences against "The Local Board of Health and Improvement Ordinance, 1876," or any by-laws made in pursuance thereof, or against "The Cemeteries Ordinance, 1862," "The Nuisances Ordinance, 1862," the Ordinance No. 14 of 1859, intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Butchers, and the private killing of Cattle, and to provide for the establishment of Public Slaughter-houses," or the Ordinance No. 12 of 1873, intituled "An Ordinance for the prevention of Accidents by Gunpowder," and all nuisances requiring to be abated, and all matters respecting the state of the public health, or calculated to affect it, which may come to his knowledge, and ought to be brought to the notice of the Board.

17. To serve or cause to be served all notices issued by or by the authority of the Board, and to report forthwith the service of the same, and whether or not the same have been complied with.

18. To prosecute on behalf of the Board, on the order or with the sanction in each case of the Chairman, all offences committed contrary to the aforesaid Ordinances or by-laws, or any of them, and to report the results of such prosecutions.

19. To pay over and account for to the Treasurer all sums which may be received by the said Inspector, by or through or consequent on the execution of his duties.

20. To carry into effect the orders of the Board as to abating nuisances, or for effecting any structural works, demolitions, or alterations, and to certify to the Police Court the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Board in so doing.

#### VII.—*Performance of Labour on Thoroughfares.*

21. Every male inhabitant between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years residing within the limits of the Local Board, save such as are exempted by "The Road Ordinance, 1861," shall be liable to perform six consecutive days' labour in each year upon the thoroughfares within the limits of the Local Board, or on works necessary for the formation, repair, or improvement thereof, or in the collection and preparation of materials required for any such purpose.

22. It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the Local Board, upon proof to his satisfaction that any person resident within the limits of the Local Board town, and liable to the performance of labour, is, either from disease or bodily or mental infirmity, incapable of performing the same, to exempt such person from the performance thereof, either for life or for such period as he may think fit.

23. No person liable to perform labour shall be required to attend for the performance thereof on a Sunday, nor except during the customary hours of labour, nor on any thoroughfare beyond the limits of the Local Board town.

24. The Chairman of the Local Board shall give notice to persons liable to perform labour, who shall not have elected to commute the same, to attend and perform labour at such time and place, and in such rotation, as the Chairman of the Local Board may appoint. Such notice shall be given by publication by beat of tom-tom within the limits of the Board a reasonable time before the day appointed for such attendance, or by affixing copies thereof at convenient places within the said limits, or, if the Chairman of the Local Board shall so order, by serving the same on each person liable to perform such labour.

25. If any person liable to perform labour, and who has not elected to commute the same, shall, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on him), fail to attend at the appointed time and place, he shall be liable to

a fine not exceeding five rupees ; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to remain in attendance during the customary hours of labour, or to perform a reasonable amount of work, or shall be guilty of drunkenness, idleness, wilful neglect or disobedience of the orders of the officer in charge of the works, or of not taking due care of the tools and implements entrusted to him, or of any other misconduct in the performance of labour required of him, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

26. The officer in charge of the work shall give to the persons who have duly attended, and have properly performed the labour required of them for the year in which they have been so employed, a certificate in the form E hereunto annexed ; and any officer who shall wilfully neglect or delay to grant such certificate to any person justly entitled thereto shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

27. If any person shall give any such certificate to any other person in order that such last-mentioned person may make use of the same as proof of his having performed the labour due by him, or for any other fraudulent purpose, both the person giving and the person making use of the same for such purpose shall be liable each to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

#### VIII.—*Commutation of Labour.*

28. From and after January 1, 1888, it shall be lawful for any person within the limits of the Local Board to commute the labour due by him as aforesaid for any year by a money payment not exceeding two rupees and fifty cents for each year.

29. The amount due by any person as commutation for labour shall be payable on or before March 1 in each year to the *ex-officio* Chairman, or to any person authorised by him in writing to receive the same ; and a receipt for such payment shall be given signed by the *ex-officio* Chairman.

30. Any person liable to perform labour, who on March 1 of each year shall have failed to commute the same by a money payment as prescribed in the two preceding subsections, shall be presumed, *ipso facto*, to have elected not to commute labour, and shall be liable to be called out for the performance of labour in terms of rule 1.

31. The sums so recovered shall be paid over to the *ex-officio* Chairman, and shall be brought into account by him as money recovered for and in respect of commutation money.

32. It shall be lawful for any person who has not elected to commute to cause the labour due by him to be performed by a substitute, to be approved of by the Superintendent of

Works or by the officer in charge of the work on which he is to be employed ; and the provisions of these by-laws applicable to persons liable to perform labour shall be deemed applicable to their substitutes.

33. If any person shall claim to be exempted from the performance of labour on the ground that his age is less than eighteen years or more than fifty-five years, or if at any time complaint shall be made that any person has been unduly exempted therefrom upon the like plea, it shall be lawful for the Chairman, or in his absence any member of the Board, to make such inquiry as he shall deem necessary, and to determine any such questions ; and the decision of the Local Board thereupon shall be final.

#### IX.—*Slaughter House.*

34. No licensed butcher shall slaughter any cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs but at the place appointed by the Local Board, or at any public slaughter-house.

35. No licensed butcher shall slaughter any cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs, unless he shall have previously exposed the same to public view in some convenient spot appointed by the Local Board, for a period of not less than twenty-four hours.

36. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of the Local Board to seize or cause to be seized all unhealthy and diseased animals so exposed, and to have the same destroyed or otherwise disposed of upon the authority in writing of two members of the Board.

37. Every licensed butcher shall, on the first Monday in every month, register in the office of the Local Board a true and accurate report (as nearly as possible) of the age, sex, colour, marks, and description of all cattle slaughtered by him in the preceding month, and the names and places of abode of the persons from whom the same were purchased or obtained, which said report shall be in the form G.

38. It shall not be lawful for any person who is not a licensed butcher within the Local Board town to slaughter any cattle, unless he shall have obtained a special license (form H hereto annexed) from the Local Board, by paying a fee of one rupee ; and any person obtaining such special license shall not slaughter except at the place named in such license or under any conditions therein set forth. Such license shall be signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by any member of the Board.

39. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale within the Local Board town the flesh of any cattle, sheep, goat, or swine slaughtered outside the Local Board

town, without the same having been previously inspected and passed as fit for human food at one or other of the public slaughter-houses by an officer appointed thereto by the Local Board.

X.—*Tax on Dogs.*

40. Every owner of a dog kept within the limits of the Local Board shall pay a tax of one rupee per annum for it, provided that no person shall be liable to pay more than five rupees per annum as dog tax, however many dogs he may keep. Such tax shall be paid on or before March 31 in each year.

XI.—*Seizure of Cattle.*

41. It shall be lawful for any person employed under the Local Board, or for any person thereto authorised by the Chairman of the Board or by any member thereof, to seize any ox, horse, sheep, goat, or other animal which he may find straying on any street or thoroughfare within the limits of the Local Board, or cause the same to be seized.

42. Every such animal seized by him as aforesaid shall be forthwith delivered into the custody of the police in charge of the police station at Nuwara Eliya, who shall report such seizure to the Secretary of the Board. And the Secretary shall make an entry according to the form I, hereto annexed, in a book kept for that purpose.

43. No such animal seized as aforesaid shall be delivered to the owner thereof unless upon payment to the Board, for the benefit of the town, of a sum of one rupee for each animal so seized.

44. If no person shall claim such animal or pay such dues as aforesaid within ten days after the animal shall have been so seized, it shall be lawful for the Board to cause such animal to be sold by public auction, and after payment to the Board of one rupee for each head, and the expenses incurred for the keep and maintenance of such animal, at the rate of twenty-five cents per animal per day, the remainder of the produce of such sale, if any, shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of sale, unless previously claimed by the owner of the animals sold, be paid to the Treasurer of the Board for the benefit thereof.

XII.—*Scavenging.*

45. Every market, shop, stall, godown, or other place used for the sale of butchers' meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, or other articles of consumption shall be daily swept, washed, or otherwise kept clean.

46. When public scavenging carts with warning bells are established by the authority of the Local Board (presumptive evidence of which shall be their carrying warning bells), every person in the occupation of any house or tenement situated along the route which such carts shall take, or within one hundred yards of any part thereof, or in any lanes or places which the persons attending such carts shall regularly visit, shall daily, before 8 o'clock of each morning, cause all dust, ashes, and refuse to be removed from out of such premises, and placed in sufficient convenient baskets or boxes on the street, road, or public way in front of, or near to, such premises—or if such premises are within one hundred yards of the already existing public receptacles, in such public receptacles—or if such premises are far off the immediate route of such carts or persons attending the same, or more than one hundred yards from the public receptacles, then at such points as shall be directed by the Inspector of Nuisances, in such manner that the same may be conveniently lifted and emptied into the carts.

47. No servant or inmate of any tenement shall place such baskets or boxes more than two feet from the side drain or curb-stone of any street or thoroughfare, or in such manner as to interrupt or endanger the traffic thereon, and no such baskets shall be suffered to remain in such street or thoroughfare for more than one hour after the same have been emptied by the public scavengers.

48. All householders or occupiers of houses shall daily, before 8 A.M., sweep or otherwise cleanse the space before their houses in any street or road or thoroughfare, and shall also cleanse the drains provided for carrying off surface water, either by flushing them or by some other effectual means.

### XIII.—*Public Safety.*

49. The owner or occupier of any property within the limits of the Local Board who shall, upon reasonable notice in writing being duly served upon him by the Board, requiring him to alter, repair, or keep clean any drain running through the property owned or occupied by him, or to construct any new drain, or do or execute any work or thing which he may be lawfully required to do under the authority of the Board, fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or attend to such notice, shall be guilty of an offence.

50. It shall be lawful for the Board, in any case or at any time in which the public health shall appear to the Board to render it necessary so to do, to require the owner or occupier of any house, out-house, or enclosure, or any part thereof, within the limits of the Board, by notice in writing,



forthwith to limewash, cleanse, or disinfect the same, or to cause the same to be properly limewashed, cleansed, or disinfected in such a manner as the Board shall direct. And any person failing to attend to such notice shall be guilty of an offence. And it shall be lawful for the Board to have the work done, and the expenses thereby incurred, if not paid by the owner or occupier, or some person in his behalf, shall, when notified to the Board by the proper officer of the Board, and proved to be reasonable, be recovered as an ordinary fine imposed by the court.

51. No person shall, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Board, build, renew, or cause to be renewed any roof or any portion thereof constructed of thatch, leaves, straw, or grass, within a distance of half a mile of the bridge on the line of the main road over the Talagalu-oya, within the limits of the Nuwara Eliya Local Board.

52. It shall be lawful for the Local Board to cause any roof so built or renewed contrary to the provisions of this by-law to be taken down at the expense of the owner, and to sell the materials thereof, if necessary, to defray such expense, if within ten days after written notice to him to take down the same he shall fail or neglect to do so.

#### XIV.—*Obstruction by Carts.*

53. All persons who shall convey in any cart or hackery any dirt, rubbish, bricks, cabook, granite, chunam, or other materials in so careless or insecure a manner as shall lead to any annoyance or the obstruction of any road, street, or thoroughfare within the limits of the Local Board, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

#### XV.—*Fishing.*

54. No person shall fish in the Nuwara Eliya or Barrack plains lakes, or in any streams flowing into them, unless he shall have obtained a license from the Chairman of the Board for that purpose in the form K in the schedule hereto annexed.

55. Licenses to fish shall be as follows:—For the fishing seasons, Rs. 50, and Re. 1 per diem for every day the licensee fishes; for a day Rs. 7·50 for outsiders and Rs. 2·50 for Nuwara Eliya taxpayers.

Provided that original subscribers to the Trout Experiment Fund shall be given life certificates (such certificates to entitle the holder to a license to fish during the season on payment of Re. 1 per diem) on making up their subscription to Rs. 50 before June 30, 1888.

56. All licenses shall terminate on December 31 in each year.

57. No other fishing than with the fly shall be allowed in the Nuwara Eliya lake and streams feeding it.

58. No other fishing than fly-fishing and trolling shall be allowed in the Barrack plains lake and the streams that feed it.

59. No fishing shall be allowed between the hours of 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.

60. No fish shall be taken away under half pound in weight; all fish caught under that weight to be immediately returned to the water.

61. No license to fish transferable.

62. Any infringement of the conditions of a license shall, *ipso facto*, involve the cancellation of the license, besides rendering the offender liable to be punished under clause 75 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1876.

#### XVI.—*Washermen.*

63. No washerman, dhoby, or person carrying on the trade of washerman or dhoby shall wash clothes or any linen in any place within the limits of the Local Board other than the place or places set apart by the Board for that purpose.

#### XVII.—*Waste Lands.*

64. No horse, cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs shall be tethered or grazed upon any waste or public land within the limits of the Local Board without a license for that purpose in form L in the schedule hereto annexed.

65. Such license shall be issued by the Chairman of the Local Board on payment of the following fees :—

For every horse, cattle, buffalo, or goat ...	37½c. per month
	up to five head
Above 5 to 10 head ...	25c. per head
Above 10 head ...	2¼c. per head
Calves and sheep half the above rates.	

66. It shall be lawful for the Board, twice in each year or oftener if necessary, to publish an order directing the seizure within a certain period not exceeding ten days, to be named in such order, of all dogs not being led or carried which shall be found in any thoroughfare or public place within the limits of the Board.

Dogs so seized shall be detained in the dog pound for a period of forty-eight hours, subject to redemption by the owner on payment of one rupee.

Dogs not so redeemed shall be destroyed or sold at the end of the said forty-eight hours. The Board shall make arrangements for the supply of food and water to the dogs while detained in the dog pound.

67 It shall not be lawful for any person to expose for sale within the limits of the Local Board the flesh of any animal with the membrane which covers the fat inflated by human breath or any other means.

68 It shall not be lawful for any person to bury or cause to be buried any corpse within the limits of the Local Board, save in some duly proclaimed cemeteries.

69 Persons holding permits to graze cattle on Local Board lands shall be allowed to cut bedding grass from such lands, free of charge ; all others shall pay a fee of fifty cents a month for the privilege.

No person not having a permit to graze or paying such fee as aforesaid shall cut bedding grass on Local Board lands.

#### KOTMALE DIVISION.

(*Udapane Korale and part of the Ulapalata of Udakinda.*)

*Dimbula Wasama.*

Subdivisions.	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Dimbula	816	354
Lindula	609	287
Agrapatana	239	76
Kotagala	71	21
Estates	20,223	12,123
Population by Census of 1891	21,958	12,861

Total persons 34,819.

Pay road tax ... .. 724

*Paddy Cultivation.*—None.

*Estates.*—In Dimbula : Argyll (abandoned), Belton, Bromley, Devon, Kotagallakelle, Mount Vernon, Springfield, Stony Cliff and Springkell, Tasmania (abandoned), Wattedogde, Wighton, Yoxford, and Bulugahatenna.

In Lindula : Agra, Agrakanda, Albion, Ardlaw, Bambra-kelly and Queenwood, Bearwell, Belgravia, Bismarck and Bonair, Caledonia, Conon, Combewood, Lower and Upper Cranley, Diyanillakelle, Eildon Hall, Elgin and Kellyhill, East and West Fassifern, Ferham, Galkandewatta, Glenomera, Great Western and Scalpa and Louisa, Henfold, East and West Holyrood, Katookella, Kowlahena, Lamiliere, Lindula and Llan-Thomas, Lippakelle, Logie, Macduff, Maria, Mattakelle and Cairness, Mousa Ella, Medwyn (abandoned),

Melton, Middleton, Nanu-oya, Newton, Ouvahkelle, Palmerston, Rahanwatte, Ratnillakelle, Ritnagiria, St. Andrews, St. Clair, St. Coombs, Somerset, Stirling, Talawakele, Tallankande, Tangakellie and Cymru, Tillicoultry, Troup, Vellekelle, Wallaha, Waltrim, Wangie-oya, Oddington, and The Dell.

In Agrapatana : Agraouvah, Aldourie, Ardallie, Balmoral, Braemore, Clydesdale, Hauteville, Helbeck and Cruachan, Diyagama Group, Elbedda, Fankerton, Freshwater, Galatea (abandoned), Glasgow, Gleneagles, Glenlyon, Holbrook, Holmwood, Iona, Lands End (abandoned), Mornington, Morville (in Diyagama Group), Mossend, Nithsdale, Portmore, Powy's Land, Preston, St. George and Woodlake, St. Margarets, St. Regulus, Sandringham, Stair, Sutton, Thornfield, Torrington, Waverley, Wishford, and Yarravale.

In Kotagala : Bogahawatta, Chalmers, Chrystler's Farm, Craigie Lea and Forest Creek The Cwm, Derryclare, Dimbula and Niagara and Union, Drayton and Kotagal-oya, Faithlie, Harrington, Kelliewatta, Kotagala, Kuda-oya and Harrington and Lonmay, Lochiel and Cameron's Land, Mayfield and Pittenween, Rosita, Taprobane, Wellington, Wootton and Charing Cross, Ythanside, and Yuilefield.

*Chena Lands, &c.*—None.

*Crown Lands.*—Great Western range. Forest, above Agrapatana and Kotagala at Bopatalawa, and along Elbedda range. Total extent about 20,000 acres.

*Estate Cattle :—*

	Black Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Other Cattle.
Males ...	275	4	320
Females ...	600	—	335
Calves ...	450	—	190
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>845</b>
Carting ...	130	4	86
Tavalam ...	—	—	4
Milking ...	425	—	190
Manuring, &c. ...	770	—	565
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>845</b>

*Bazaars, &c.*—In Dimbula : bazaars at Talawakele, Rosita, Wootton, Devon, and Craigie Lea ; and three boutiques at Niagara, three at the Dimbula Gap, and three at Watagoda.

In Lindula : bazaars at Tillicoultry, Belgravia, and Logie ; and two boutiques at Somerset, two at Avoca, and four at Scalpa (Great Western).

In Agradatana : bazaars at Diyagama and Holbrook ; and three boutiques at Glenlyon, two at Maria, three at Kowlahena, and two at Caledonia.

In Kotagala : boutiques at Drayton.

Toll stations : at Dimbula Gap, Talatupatana, and Dimbula.

Schools: three Anglo-vernacular schools opened by planters at Kotagala, Lindula, and Middleton (Talawakele), and another at St. George (Dimbula).

There are three arrack taverns at Agradatana, Lindula, and Talawakele ; four glass-licensed beer taverns at Lindula, Kotagala, and Tillicoultry (two); and three liquorshops at Talawakele, Lindula, and Holbrook (Agradatana).

There are also in the district a dharma line at Kelewatta (Dimbula), an hospital at Lindula, and two Government dispensaries at Dimbula and Agradatana.

*Roads.*—High roads from (1) Nawalapitiya to Agradatana ; (2) from Lindula to the end of the Agradatana road ; (3) the Dimbula-Dikoya junction road ; (4) Dimbula road, Nawalapitiya to Tispane ; (5) from Belgravia (Lindula) to Nuwara Eliya ; (6) from Dimbula to Watagoda ; (7) from Watagoda to Pundalu-oya ; (8) Railway Gorge road between Caledonia Gap and Railway Gorge ; (9) road from Tispane to estates (Lindula) ; (10) Tispane road ; (11) Wallaha road between Tillicoultry and Eildon Hall ; (12) road from Dimbula to Hatton ; (13) Uda Pusselawa-Dimbula junction road ; and minor roads from (14) Madakumbura to Nanu-oya ; (15) Agradatana cart road to Horton plains ; (16) Nanu-oya to Talawakele ; (17) Stony Cliff to Kuda-oya ; (18) Yuilefield to Wootton ; (19) Agradatana cart road to Fordyce and (20) Bopatalawa ; (21) Nawalapitiya cart road to Mount Vernon ; (22) Eildon Hall cart road to Queenwood ; (23) Waltrim to Langdale ; (24) Lindula to Mattakelle ; (25) Avoca to Maria.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A Roman Catholic church at Bearwell, and Protestant churches at Kotagala and Lindula.

Mosques at Lindula, Talawakele, and Devon. A vihare at Agradatana called Malasunge, a place where flowers are offered to images. There are small Hindu temples on most estates.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Europeans ; (2) Burghers ; (3) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Durayo, and Wahumpurayo) ; (4) Moors ; (5) Tamils ; (6) Low-country Sinhalese ; (*i.e.*, Vellala, Karawo, Haliyo, Dhobies, Smiths, and Carpenters) ; (7) Afghans ; (8) Malays ; and (9) Parsees.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, vegetables, plantain, and fruits.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, carts, jewellery.

*Memoranda.*—Dimbula is a rich planting district with a railway running through it, and stations at Kotagala, Talawakele, and Watagoda.

KOTMALE DIVISION.

(*Udappue Korale and a portion of the Udapalata of Udakinda.*)

*Nanu-oya Wasuma.*

Subdivisions.	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Nanu-oya ... ..	485	214
Ambawela ... ..	166	47
Pattipola ... ..	229	38
Middle Camp ... ..	592	321
Railway Gorge ... ..	717	332
Estates ... ..	2,492	1,676
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	4,681	2,682

Total persons 7,309.

Pay road tax ... .. 2,000

*Paddy Cultivation.*—None. There is an irrigation channel, Aliwila-ela at Pattipola, that supplies water to fields in Uva.

*Estates.*—Aadneven, Abbotsford, Avoca and Begelly, Calsay and Penmynydd, Carlabeck, Clarendon, Dessford and Lorne, Easdale, Edinburgh and Inverness, Glassaugh, Langdale and Loxa, Maha Ellia, Pallaradella, Radella, Udaradella, all at Nanu-oya.

*Chena Lands, &c.*—None.

*Crown Lands.*—Extensive forest lands at Pattipola, Nanu-oya, Rajapatana, Middle Camp, Blackpool, and Totapola. Extent, about 20,000 acres.

*Cattle.*—Black cattle 302 ; Coast cattle 38 ; total head 340.

*Bazaars, &c.*—The Inverness bazaars, consisting of fifty-seven boutiques on the road to Nuwara Eliya, and six boutiques at Pattipola.

A Church Missionary Society's school at Abbotsford and a private school room on Inverness, a Post and Telegraph Office, and the present terminus of the railway, all at Nanu-oya.

There are two liquorshops at Nanu-oya, one a retail the other a bottle license ; also one hotel and three forwarding

agencies, namely, Mr. G. W. White's, Mr. T. H. Moorhouse's, and Messrs. Mel Mendis & Co.'s. Pattipola has a shop for the sale of beer in bottle.

*Roads.*—(1) Cart road passing through Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya from Nawalapitiya; (2) bridlepaths from Lindula to Nanu-oya through estates; (3) from Nanu-oya to Great Western and (4) Haputale; (5) and from Blackpool to Horton Plains, where it forms the junction to the (6) railway service road from Nanu-oya *viâ* Abbotsford, Rajapatana, Penmynydd, and Dambagastalawa to Pattipola and Haputale.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Europeans; (2) Burghers; (3) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Durayo, and Pannayo); (4) Moors; (5) Tamils; (6) Low-country Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Karawo, Haliyo, Dhobies, and Smiths); (7) Malays; (8) Bengalis.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, plantain, fruit, and vegetables.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, carts, jewellery, tea baskets.

*Memoranda.*—Nanu-oya is the present terminus of the railway. The name is derived from *Nana* (bathing), and *oya* (stream). It is said that during the sovereignty of King Rawana, the Princess Sita had a bathing-place here.

Pattipola is the centre of the operations for the extension of the railway from Nanu-oya to Haputale.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udupane Korale.*)

*Ramboda Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Ramboda	150	73
Malhewa	85	80
Ambahela	11	8
Palagolla	20	7
Gerandi-ela	10	6
Labugolla	20	11
Kuda-oya	9	4
Kondagala	11	7
Estates	1,284	844
Population by Census of 1891	1,600	1,040

Total persons 2,640.

Pay road tax ... .. 148

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Punaoya-ela and Gerandioyenena-ela ...	24	0	0
Dewaturuoyenena-ela and Rambodaoyenena-ela ...	8	3	0
Mahawatagoda-ela ...	11	1	0
Gallenamankada-ela ...	4	0	0
Daladakaranduwe-ela ...	3	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ...	1	0	0
Bombugahamaditte-ela ...	8	0	0
Pattiyekumbure-ela ...	1	0	0
Ambahela-ela ...	3	0	0
Total ...	64	0	0

**RAMBODA.**

*Estates.*—Abbecraig, Batanakelle, Broomhill, Camnethan, Kuda-oya, Palagolla, Rushbrook, Vallambrosa, all abandoned; Condagalla, Frotoft and Tymwar, Kinnaber, Labookellie, Rambodde, Rangbodde, Bluefield and Lillieland, Wavendon and Poojagodde, and Weddemulle.

*Chena Lands*, 20 acres; *Garden Lands*, about 60 acres are cultivated, and 70 abandoned and sometimes chenaed. Total extent, 150 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Oyapatana of 60 acres, mostly patana land interspersed with trees along the streams; Warakawalatenna, about 20 acres, mostly patana; Ramboda of 7 acres, mana grass and low jungle; Abinahinna of 6 acres, patana; Tiyambarabokkehena, 2 acres, jungle; and a large extent of forest above Ramboda called Piyagodakele, Welkada, and Labugollakele, about 10,000 acres. Total extent, 10,095 acres (about).

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 41; buffaloes 52; total head 93.

*Bazaars.*—There is a bazaar at Gerandi-ela along the high road to Nuwara Eliya, and another at Ramboda, another at Palagolla and Labugolla. There is a liquorshop at Ramboda (bottle license) and an arrack tavern, a resthouse, and a toll station. A pansala school at Daladakaranduwa. Vihare, and a Mohammedan school at Ramboda village.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Gampola to Nuwara Eliya; (2) a minor road from Pusulpitiya to Ramboda; (3) a minor road from Ramboda to Welkada; (4) short cut from Ramboda



to Kondagala ; (5) village paths from Ambatalawa to Malhewa ; (6) village paths from Malhewa to Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road ; (7) village path from Ramboda to the minor road ; (8) village path from Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road to Pundalu-oya ; (9) a minor road from Ramboda to Maturata.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A Protestant church and a mosque at Ramboda, also Daladakaranduwe Vihare, built by natives during the Sinhalese dynasty. There is a legend in connection with this temple, which runs thus :—That during an insurrection at Kandy the tooth-relic disappeared, and was found here on a rock called Daladakaranduwegala. Some flowers were found strewn over a field in the neighbourhood (Malhewa), which led the natives to find out the tooth-relic ; here they built the vihare. The tooth-relic is then said to have disappeared from the vihare and to have returned to Kandy after the insurrection. The vihare was partly burnt down three years ago. Malhewa Kovila, situated in a rock cave in Ramboda estate, dedicated to Dolaha dewiyo (or the twelve gods)—called Waliyaku dewiyo, Weḍiyaku dewiyo, Kohomba dewiyo, Wiramunda dewiyo, Wanniyebandara dewiyo, Alut dewiyo, Menikbandara dewiyo, Dewatabandara dewiyo, Mangara dewiyo, Kumara dewiyo, Irugalbandara dewiyo—is said to be a place where diseases of cattle and man are cured by means of charms (kemmara). This cave temple contains the weapons of the twelve gods, and has an idol in the form of a serpent.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala) ; (2) Moors ; (3) Tamils ; and (4) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, vegetables, kurakkan, yams, plantains, areca, kitul, and jak.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yoke, ropes, mats, rush boxes, fans called etulpat, and boxes on stands for holding plates, village oils, and castor oil.

*Memoranda.*—The name Ramboda is said to have been derived from a gold plate (ran-ṭeṭiya) rumoured to have been buried in a field called Ranbadagedarakumbura. In certain places in this village grains of gold are said to have been found. At times rumbling noises are heard close by the bungalow of Rambodde estate : the natives attribute this to the noise of a vessel of the gods called Púnáwa, a vessel with twelve funnels or spouts with seven rims or tiers.

There is some magnificent scenery and several striking waterfalls in this village.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udapane Korale*)*Otalawa Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Otalawa ... ..	31	35
Ambatalawa ... ..	47	60
Gankewala ... ..	16	13
Handapangama ... ..	33	25
Sangilipalama ... ..	40	19
Kosgolla ... ..	14	15
Estates ... ..	243	158
Population by Census of 1891 ...	424	325

Total persons 749.

Pay road tax ... .. 87

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Pannaloya-ela ... ..	14	3	0
Ambahelaelle-ela and Ambatalawa-ela ...	8	1	0
Labuwaelle-ela and Rambodaoya-ela ...	27	0	0
Guguruoya-ela ... ..	7	3	0
Henagaelle-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Hapugastenne-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Dehilande-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Attanapitiye-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Gallenamotawe-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Kovilhinne-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Otalawela-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Gankewale-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Badulpe-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Helpele-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Total ... ..	111	0	0

*Estates.*—Choisey (Rolleston and Rockside included).*Chena Lands*, about 15 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 13 acres, mostly planted with cardamoms. Total extent, 28 acres.*Crown Lands.*—Katawelahinne, about 6 acres ; Migahawela, 30 acres, both patana ; Hora-elle, about 50 acres, forest and patana. Total extent, 86 acres (about).*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 5 ; buffaloes 39 ; total head 44.*Bazaars, &c.*—About six bazaars at Sangilipalama, where there is a toll station, and Kosgolla ferry on the Ramboda-Pusulpitiya minor road.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Tavalantenna to Pundalu-oya ; (2) minor road from Ramboda to Pusulpitiya ; (3) village path from Dipagoda to Sangilipalama ; (4) village path from Ambaheli-oya to Sangilipalama ; (5) village path from Kosgolle ferry to Namultota ; (6) village path from Sangilipalama to Ramboda minor road ; (7) village path from Otalawa to Panangamma ; (8) village path from Sangilipalama to Panangamma ; (9) village path from the Ramboda dispensary to Pundalu-oya cart road.

*Churches and Temples, &c.*—Elwatta Vihare built by villagers about fifty years ago and is now abandoned. It has one amunam of high land and three pelas of paddy fields.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Dhobies, Blacksmiths, Oliyo); (2) Moors ; (3) Tamils ; (4) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, vegetables, kurakkan, yams, plantains, areca.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, mammoties, ploughs, mats, baskets.

*Memoranda.*—This village was once called Digamahannu-wara, and was the residence of King Gaja Bahu, who is said to have opened the present Pannal-oya for irrigation purposes.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udupane Korale.*)

*Niyangandora Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Niyangandora ...	90	79
Uda Gammedda ...	45	46
Palle Gammedda ...	49	45
Population by Census of 1891	184	170
Total persons	354	
Pay road tax ...	...	100

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udapihille-ela ...	14	1	0
Alakolawewa-ela and Pallekande-ela ...	21	0	0
Iddamalwewekande-ela ...	8	0	0
Dawulahenekande-ela ...	4	0	0
Kirindewewe-ela ...	1	0	0
Warakagahapele-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	50	1	0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 50 acres; *Garden Land*, 20 acres, mostly planted with cardamoms. Total extent, about 70 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Mawatagahayatahena, 2 acres, a small jungle, and some small pieces of land bought in by Government on a writ to recover a toll rent, about 5 acres in all. Total extent, about 7 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 5; buffaloes 24; total head 29.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Some boutiques on the high road in Uda Gammedda, a Government Dispensary, a Public Works Department bungalow, and a Government Vernacular Boys' school, and a pansala school at Niyangandora.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Tawalantenna to Pundaluya; (2) village paths from Medatenna to Maduloyawatta; (3) village paths from Paluwatta to Wakahena; (4) village paths from Palle Gammedda to high road.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Niyangandora Vihare and Pattini Dewale. Niyangandora Vihare, an old temple, built by the villagers, has one amunam of paddy and a garden. It has one priest and is not in good order. Pattini Dewale, an old temple, has 2 amunams of paddy and 3 acres of high land; a kapurala in charge and is not in good order. There is an annual alms distribution in honour of the goddess and a devil dance.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala Dhobies, and Durayo); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, vegetables, areca, kurakkan, yam.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, mats, and baskets.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udapane Korale.*)

*Kumbaloluwa Wasama.*

	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hamlets :—		
Kumbaloluwa ...	125	105
Kirindewela ...	69	60
Egodawela ...	36	29
Medakanda ...	33	29
Estates ...	256	191
Population by Census of 1891 ...	519	414
Total persons 933.		
Pay road tax ...	...	131

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Maha-ela	...	20	0	0
Kirindewela-ela	...	16	2	0
Kuruwenikote-ela	...	2	0	0
Egodawe-ela	...	6	0	0
Medakaude-ela	...	4	0	0
Kerahapuwele-ela	...	3	0	5
Palle-ela	...	10	0	0
Wewaliyadde-ela	...	1	0	0
Total		62	2	5

*Estates.*—Eton, North Pundalu-oya, Kahapatana, Pallarakelle, and Meddatenna. Kahapatana is abandoned.

*Chena Lands*, none; the *Garden Lands*, about 50 acres, are mostly abandoned, but are sometimes chenaëd.

*Crown Lands.*—A patana below Eton of about 7 acres (Gonagahakande patana) and a large extent of forest above North Pundalu-oya (Wangiketiya). Total extent about 500 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 36; buffaloes 27; total head 73.

*Bazaars, &c.*—There is a bazaar along the high road to Pundalu-oya, with a liquorshop (bottle license) and an arrack tavern. A pansala school at Bokotuwe Vihare, and a Mohammedan school at Pundalu-oya.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Tavalantenna to Pundalu-oya; (2) village path from Udahinna to Perawetiya; (3) village path from high road to Naverigolla; (4) village path from Gurubindinahinna to Galhedihela; (5) village path from high road to Bogahamulla.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A Roman Catholic church at Medakanda, and a vihare called Bokotuwe Vihare at Kumbaloluwa, built by the villagers on the top of a threshing-floor called Mahaduvula, about seventy years ago. It contains two images of Buddha—(1) *Ot pilima*, sitting, and (2) *Hiti pilima*, standing—just completed and set up by the villagers (May 10, 1890), and some *Suwisi wiwarana* pictures on the walls. The vihare has an amunam of paddy and about 3 kuruni of high land, and is in

charge of two priests. The vihare has stone walls, and is in good order.

*Caves.*—There is one on Kahapatana estate, where an image of Buddha in pure gold was found in 1875. It was removed to the Maswela Vihare, where it is now. People are afraid to excavate any more as they say the cave is guarded by a cobra. There is another cave on North Pundalu-oya estate, called Bisowaruhitapu Galena, said to have been the hiding-place of some queens (Bisowaru) who came from Uva, and another called Bada (belly) Beri (swollen) Galena in Kumbaloluwa, where offerings are made to a devil called Wediyaka, who is supposed to affect pregnant women.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (Durayo); and (2) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cardamom, yam, plantain, vegetables, kurakkan, cinchona, and estate products.

*Manufactures.*—Tea; mats from the pan kola tree, the Wetigeya tree, Hewan tree, and the Galeha tree; ploughs; and baskets.

*Memoranda.*—Kumbaloluwa is a Duraya village of the Pannadurayo peoples whose duty it was to give jaggery, hamba hal (*i.e.*, unbroken rice), saffron, ginger, betel, honey, and polu-mas (*i.e.*, a portion of game killed) to the king's palace. The low-country Sinhalese in the village live mostly in the bazaars.

#### KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udapane Korale.*)

##### *Panangammana Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Panangammana ...	110	81
Deluntalamada ...	66	56
Tavalantenna ...	25	24
Karagastalawa ...	60	38
Helleoda ...	25	17
Katukitula ...	16	12
Estates ...	1,026	779
Population by Census of 1891 ...	1,322	1,007
Total persons 2,329.		
Pay road tax ...	...	110

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Neluwemankada-ela	...	4	3	0
Nugadeniye-ela	...	2	1	0
Paluwatuwele-ela	...	5	0	0
Ellepitawatte-ela	...	3	0	0
Hakkraele-ela	...	4	0	0
Tepuwaka-ela	...	2	0	0
Ratte-ela Uda-ela	...	4	3	0
Ratte-ela Palle-ela	...	7	2	0
Kandekumburawe-ela	...	5	2	0
Rilaelle-ela	...	12	0	0
Pattiarawe-ela	...	0	2	0
Pitapele-ela	...	9	1	0
Hunugalwewa	...	2	0	0
Puwakmalpidugoda-ela	...	6	0	0
Horagannakumbure-ela	...	3	0	0
Hatlahe-ela	...	4	0	0
Uda-ela ...	...	6	0	0
Palle-ela	...	8	0	0
Pahalawe-ela	...	5	0	0
Kotakitul-ela	...	4	0	0
Galpote-ela	...	3	0	0
Oyattawe-ela	...	2	0	0
Hapugahamulaliyadde-ela	...	4	0	0
Udapattiarawe-ela	...	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

*Estates*.—Balapokuna (abandoned), Delta, Glenloch, Helbodde, Karagastalawa, Tavalantenne, and Whyddon.

*Chena Lands*, 15 acres; *Garden Lands*, about 40 acres cultivated and about 30 acres abandoned and sometimes chenaed. Total extent about 85 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Illukumbura, 3 acres patana land; Kesella, 3 acres jungle and patana; Ketiganahinna, 25 acres; Puwakmalpidugodahinna, 4 acres; Nugadeniya, 25 acres; Diknagulehinna, 12 acres; Wewahinna, 50 acres. Total extent, about 122 acres.

*Village Cattle*:—Black cattle 71; buffaloes 48; other cattle 9; total head 128.

*Bazaars, &c.*—There is a bazaar at Karagastalawa on the high road to Kandy, another at Katukitula and Helboda on the Kandy road, and an arrack tavern at Karagastalawa. A pansala school at Puwakmalpidugoda Vihare.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Tavalantenna to Pundalu-oya; (2) high road from Nuwara Eliya to Gampola; (3) minor road from Karagastalawa to the Mahaweli-ganga; (4) minor road from Karagastalawa to Gankewala; (5) minor road from Ketiganahinna to the Mahaweli-ganga; (6) minor road from Katukitula to Deluntalamada.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—There is a Roman Catholic church at Tavalantenna, built by Dona Christina Perera Hamine about thirty years ago; a vihare at Panangammana called Puwakmalpidugoda, on account of the height of the site of the vihare, built by Munasingedara Kira about fifty years ago, and contains five brass images; and a Hindu temple built about fifty years ago, containing an image in honour of Katira, a Hindu god.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Durayo and Smiths); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils; and (4) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, cinchona, cardamoms, vegetables, kurakkan, plantains, areca, kitul, and jak.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, mats and boxes, carpentry, jewellery, village oils, and ghee.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udapane Korale.*)

*Madakumbura Wasama.*

	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hamlets :—		
Madakumbura ...	244	242
Kadadorapitiya ...	105	91
Halpola ...	52	66
Gabella ...	4	3
Pundalu-oya ...	120	58
Karagahapatanayalatenna ...	22	19
Dunukedeniya ...	27	31
Estates ...	2,639	1,889
Population by Census of 1891...	3213	2,399

Total persons 5,612.

Pay road tax ... 302



*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Nilakannehege-ela and Ugulwetiye-ela ...	52	0	0
Kunukandure-ela and Halpola-ela ...	3	2	0
Kahatabulleoya-ela and Kerawalamane-ela	5	0	0
Kaluoya-ela ...	24	0	0
Uda Ma-ela ...	20	0	0
Elawele-ela ...	8	0	0
Dumbarige-ela ...	5	0	0
Udaliyadde-ela ...	15	0	0
Henaliyadde-ela ...	6	0	0
Gabbele-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	140	2	0

*Estates.*—Wavahena, Harrow, Kaipogalle, Sheen, Fernlands, South Pundalu-oya, Dunsinane, Meddekumbura, and Kaloo-oya (included in Harrow).

*Chena Lands*, about 15 acres; *Garden Lands*, 20 acres, mostly cultivated with cardamoms. Total extent about 35 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Rukatanahinna, patana and forest, about 20 acres; Bogahawela, patana and forest, about 25 acres; Kadadorapitiya, patana, about 20 acres; and a large extent of forest above Dunsinane, Kaipogalla, Meddekumbura, &c., estates. Total extent about 2,500 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 136; buffaloes 85; total head 221.

*Bazaars, &c.*—At Pundalu-oya, where there is a Police Station and Post Office and rice store and a fairly large bazaar. A pansala school in the village, and another at Kadadorapitiya.

*Roads.*—(1) Cart road from Watagoda to Pundalu-oya; (2) minor road from Madakumbura to Pussellawa; (3) village path from Kirindikettiya to Guruweliyadda; (4) village path from Darandakumbura to Ambagahawatta; (5) village path from Pundalu-oya to Nuwara Eliya; (6) village path from Pundalu-oya to Wewahinna; (7) village path from Pundalu-oya to Madakumbura.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Kadadorapitiya Vihare, Madakumbura Vihare, Kalugahulle Kovila (with two acres of land belonging to it), and a mosque at Pundalu-oya.

Kadadorapitiya Vihare, built by villagers about fifteen years ago has two small fields, about 15 lahas, and a garden; not in good condition. Madakumbura Vihare, an old temple, built by villagers, has a garden of an acre in extent, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  amunam of paddy; in fair order.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Nawandanno, Durayo, Radaw); (2) Tamils; (3) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, vegetables, kurakkan, and yam.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, mamoties, axes, head-covers (boga, to keep off rain), ploughs, mats.

*Memoranda.*—It is said that a Kandyan king took his residence at a place called Maligapelessa in this village. Some of his subjects not liking him sought to kill him by stratagem. Now there was a lake in which the king used to bathe: in this they planted some sharp-pointed stakes, so that when the king got down to the water he might be injured by coming in contact with them; but on coming to his bath the king observed a fly seated in an unusual place on the water, and being curious to know on what the fly was sitting made a close inspection, and found the stakes in the bottom of the lake, and so the subjects suffered, and not the king.

There is an old abandoned tank, Galoruwewewa, on Meddekumbura estate.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udapane Korale.*)

*Udagama Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Udagama ...	99	82
Uda Gammedda ...	—	—
Palle Gammedda ...	76	63
Rawanagoda ...	122	101
Wijepahukanda ...	49	59
Estates ...	66	45
Population by Census of 1891...	412	350

Total persons 762.

Pay road tax ...	...	192
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**Paddy Cultivation :—**

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Makandure-ela and Batewatte-ela ...	12	0	0
Gunamatawewa-ela ...	10	0	0
Elamaldeniye-ela ...	7	0	0
Kowilagawa-ela and Makandure-ela ...	49	1	0
Udaha Makandure-ela and Makandure-ela ...	74	0	0
Pallewele-ela and Amunekadulle-ela ...	12	0	0
Delwalawatte-ela ...	3	0	0
Katamedagolle-ela ...	10	0	0
Dambegolle-ela ...	4	0	0
Kabellagete-ela ...	1	0	0
Kottanambe-ela ...	3	0	0
Tinapatgahaelle-ela ...	1	0	0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

*Estates.*—Part of Meddekumbura estate and Dombagas-talawa.

*Chena Lands*, 10 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 60 acres, planted with coffee, cardamoms, plantains, and jak. Total extent about 70 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Baramana, about 200 acres patana and forest.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 137 ; buffaloes 140 ; total head 277.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Three bazaars on the road from Pine Hill to Baramana, and two in Palle Gammedda ; and a pansala school at Pattihela Vihare.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Pine Hill to Baramana ; (2) village path from Pattihela to Makandura ; (3) village path from Harakwadiya to Makandura ; (4) village path from Udawattegedara to minor road ; (5) village path from Harakwadiyaliyadda to minor road.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Pattihela Vihare, an old temple built by villagers, has two amunams of paddy fields and a garden.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Sinhalese (Kandyan) ; and (2) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, vegetables, areca, kurakkan, and yam.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, mats, baskets, and ploughs.

*Memoranda.*—At Beramana, in the village, there is a stone block, on the top of which is another block very much resembling a tom-tom, and hence the name Bera-mana. It is said to have a treasure buried under it.

Ravanagoda is a hamlet where King Ravana is said to have lived for some time.

*Tanks.*—There are two lakes called Enduratelwewa and Suriyawewa, both in ruins. Close to Suriyawewa there is a rock inscription not easily decipherable.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Udapane Korale.*)  
*Metagama Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Metagama	26	27
Uda Gammedda	32	21
Palle Gammedda	70	77
Koshinna	24	23
Katarandena	4	3
Hinnarangolla	32	23
Estates	77	61
Population by Census of 1891	265	235
	Total persons 500.	
Pay road tax	...	88

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Maldeniya-ela	...	6	0 0
Amunekadulla-ela	...	5	0 0
Pallewele-ela	...	10	0 0
Makandure-ela	...	8	0 0
Hatlahe-ela	...	4	0 0
Welaha-ela	...	2	0 0
Weniare-ela	...	5	0 0
Gedarakumbura-ela	...	1	0 0
Pitimetiye-ela	...	1	0 0
Aramanakumbure-ela	...	2	0 0
Total...	44	0	0

*Estates.*—Pine Hill.

*Chena Lands*, 25 acres; *Garden Lands*, 30 acres, planted with coffee, cardamom, plantain, and jak.

*Crown Lands.*—Dummalagastalawa, of about 300 acres of forest and patana land.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 17; buffaloes 58; total head 75.

*Bazaars, &c.*—There are three bazaars in Palle Gammedda on the minor road from Pussellawa to Madakumbura, and two in the village; and an ambalama built by villagers; and Kalapitiya Boys' school, and a pansala school at Dimbula Vihare.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Pussellawa to Madakumbura; (2) minor road from Pine Hill to Baramana; (3) village path from minor road to Makandure-ela; (4) village path from Dambagahaliyadda to Mahawela; (5) village path from Pattiarewatta to Dimbula Vihare.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Dimbula Kovila of Lamabandara, the kapurala of which performs ceremonies during the time of cattle disease.

*Dimbula Vihare.*—This is supposed to have been built in the time of King Buwaneka Bahu, because a Rahatunnanse came here and rested himself under a dimbul tree. The vihare has 8 acres of high land and 16 acres of paddy fields. It has an officiating priest, but is in bad order.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Velalla, Dhobies, Potters, Tom-tom Beaters, and Durayo); (2) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, coffee, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, and areca.

*Manufactures.*—Pots and pans, ploughs, mats and baskets.

*Memoranda.*—The name Metagama is derived from *meta* "recent," and *gama* "village." The village was formerly called Dimbula.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepane Korale.*)

*Kalapitiya Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Kalapitiya ...	28	35
Nugetota ...	10	10
Koholdeniya ...	14	14
Pokunuwatta ...	8	7
Uda Gammedda ...	44	38
Palle Gammedda ...	26	25
Tambilegama or Marakkalagama ...	33	30
Hedunuwawa ...	7	8
Meddegoda Rategammedda ...	48	58
Muwankeliwela ...	—	—
Paladora-ela ...	9	5
Population by Census of 1891 ...	227	230
Total persons 457.		
Pay road tax ...		95

**Paddy Cultivation :—**

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.	
		A.	P. K.
Elapihille-ela	...	14	0 0
Alawatugoda ela	...	11	0 0
Godakumburuwele-ela and Ulgala-ela	...	25	0 0
Ulpatayakumbure-ela	...	8	1 0
Tunkandure-ela	...	7	1 0
Wewepate-ela	...	1	1 0
Pihillenena-ela	...	10	1 0
Talawe-ela	...	6	0 0
Tambilawelate-ela	...	6	0 0
Haliyale-ela	...	8	0 0
Nugotote-ela	...	10	0 0
Moramankada-ela	...	3	0 0
Pokunuwatte-ela	...	2	0 0
Diyabidi-ela	...	3	0 0
Maligawatte-ela	...	1	0 0
Medagedarakumbure-ela	...	1	1 0
Asweddume-ela	...	3	0 0
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>1 0</b>

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 10 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres cultivated, and about 25 acres abandoned and occasionally chenaed. Total extent about 85 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Wetalawa, about 200 acres, patana and forest ; Katutenna, about 3 acres, patana land ; Dummalagastalawa, about 500 acres, forest and patana ; Maligatenna, 20 acres, forest and patana. Total extent about 723 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 42 ; buffaloes 61 ; total head 103.

*Bazaars, &c.*—There are nine boutiques at Kalapitiya on the minor road to Dimbula ; two ambalams, one at Kalapitiya and the other at Meddegoda ; there is also a Registrar's office at Meddegoda.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Nayinkelinatota to Dimbula ; (2) minor road from Hedunuwawa to Ramboda ; (3) village path from Nayinkelinatota to Pusulpitiya ; (4) village path from Udagammedda to Pallegammedda called Kirawana-ketapara ; (5) village path from Maldeniya to Tembiliyagama.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—There is a mosque, built about eight years ago, close to the minor road from Nayinkelinatota to Dimbula.

There is a dewale, called Pattini Dewale, built about the time of the Kandyan kings, and it is dedicated to the

goddess Pattini-amma. This goddess is resorted to for scaring away the flies that devastate fields. The dewale contains the weapons of the goddess.

There is a kovila at Meddegoda, built by one Ranhami a year or two ago, containing the weapons of the Dolaha Dewiyo, who are said to cure cattle disease when invoked.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i. e.*, Vellala, Durayo, Dhobies, Silversmiths, Blacksmiths); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils; and (4) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cinchona, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, areca, jak, kitul, and cocoanut.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, fans, yoke, mats, rush boxes, spoons, jewellery, mamoties, knives, &c., and village oils.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepane Korale.*)

*Maswela Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Palle Gammedda ...	59	38
Uda Gammedda ...	59	50
Maswela ...	26	32
Population by Census of 1891 ...	144	120

Total persons 564.

Pay road tax ...	61
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*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ambagahapihills and Meda Ma-ela ...	43	2	0
Nagahapihills and Uda Ma-ela ...	34	3	0
Total ...	78	1	0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, about 3 acres; *Garden Lands*, 12 acres. Total extent about 15 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—None.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 57; buffaloes 77; other cattle 1; total head 135.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique at Maswela and another at Tammetiya, both by village path from Morape to Tammetiya; and a Church Missionary Girls' school at Kotmale and a pansala school at Yaturugehuliyadda Vihare.

*Roads.*—(1) Village path from Tammitiya to Morape ; (2) village paths from Galella to Hatuapitiya and from Morape to Kirawanagoda.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—There is a vihare called Yaturugehuliyadda Vihare. It is so named from a winner thrown on the threshing-floor by King Dutugemmunu, who owned Yaturugehuliyadda. The vihare was built by Welegedara-walawwe Aramudale Kankanam Nilame about fifty years ago, and contains five images—three of metal and two of wood. A very large bó tree grows by the vihare. There is a priest in charge.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Durayo, Silversmiths, and Vellala) ; and (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, cardamom, vegetables, plantain, jak, kitul, areca, cocoanut, yam, kurakkan.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yoke, bags, rush boxes, mats, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Maswela has the same meaning as Mawela, that is, the field sown during the maha season. King Dutugemmunu is said to have owned a range of fields called Rayitalaw: these were subsequently resumed by the Crown and sold.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepane Korale.*)

		Population.	
		Males.	Females.
<i>Mawela Wasama.</i>			
Hamlets :—			
Mawela	...	125	96
Tammitiya	...	39	32
Kahatadena	...	36	33
Kiriwanagoda	...	23	21
Nekatigammedda	...	35	31
Panagammedda	...	20	18
Population by Census of 1891	...	278	231
Total persons 509.			
Pay road tax	...	...	99

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ranamunepihilla and Uda Ma-ela	...	26	2 0
Meda Ma-ela	...	35	3 0
Banagale-ela and Koskabale-ela	...	25	2 0
Hiyatota-ela	...	16	0 0
Mulamune-ela	...	20	1 0
Nuge-ela	...	3	0 0
Total	...	127	0 0



*Estates.*—A part of Rothschild.

*Chena Lands*, about 50 acres; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres. Total extent about 150 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Kawudubohinna of 100 acres (75 acres patana, the rest jungle) and Galawatta of 8 acres. Total extent about 108 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 100; buffaloes 47; total head 147.

*Bazaars, &c.*—There are three boutiques, one on the village path from Tammitiya to Pussellawa, another on that from Pussellawa to Nawalapitiya, and the third in Mawela. An ambalam at Mawela. Two pansala schools at Tellabbe Pansala and Peragahayata Pansala.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Pussellawa to Nayinkelinatota; (2) village path from Pussellawa to Tammitiya; (3) village path from Gemburu-oya to Ketakala-ela; (4) village path from Kudupola to Nayinkelinatota; (5) village path from Millagahamula to Mawela; (6) village path from Ranawana to Hipalge; (7) village path from Nayinkelinatota to Bodanaela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—There are two pansalas called Tellabbe Pansala and Peragahayata Pansala, one built during the Kandyan dynasty and the other sixty years ago by the inhabitants of the village. The former has about 2 amunams of paddy land given to it by King Walagam Bahu.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.* Vellala, Durayo, and Dhobies); (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, coffee, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, jak, kitul, areca, and cocoanut.

*Manufacture.*—Yoke and ploughs, rush boxes, village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Caves: Hunubathalbeme Gallena, said to be the resort of Henakande Bisobandara, the consort of Dewatabandara, who is said to have built Alutnuwara.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepane Korale.*)

		Population.	
<i>Nawangama Wasama.</i>		Males.	Females.
Hamlets :—			
Nawangama	... ..	98	102
Pusulpitiya	... ..	47	43
Dehintalawa	... ..	32	22
Konsingammedda	... ..	29	38
Wiharegama	... ..	23	33
Population by Census of 1891	... ..	229	228
	Total persons	457.	
Pay road tax	... ..		106

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Nawangama-ela	...	...	15	0 0
Uhane-ela	...	...	1	2 0
Total ...			16	2 0

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, about 50 acres ; *Garden Lands*, about 60 acres planted and about 20 acres abandoned and sometimes chenaëd.

*Crown Lands*.—None.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 11 ; buffaloes 61 ; total head 72.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Five boutiques on the Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya road ; and a pansala school at Pusulpitiya.

*Roads*.—(1) Minor road from Pussellawa to Nawalapitiya ; (2) village path from Nawangama to Labugahamula ; (3) village path from Dawita to Nawantota ; (4) village path from Hattiriyahena to Nayinkelinatota ; (5) village path from Nawantota to Kiriwanagoda.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Pusulpitiya Vihare, built about the time of Kirti Sri Raja Sinha. There is a cave here said to be the dwelling-place of a Rahat from Malwar (in India). The vihare contains about twenty-five images, made of gold, silver, brass, and wood, and is in charge of a priest. It has 55 amunams of land, of which 45 are paddy land.

*Races and Castes*.—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.* Vellala, Durayo, Silversmiths and Goldsmiths, and Dhobies) ; (2) Moors.

*Agriculture*.—Paddy, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, kitul, areca, cocoanut, mango.

*Manufactures*.—Ploughs, mamoties, axes, knives, locks and keys, jewellery (*i.e.*, bangles, todu or earrings, &c.), guns, arecanut-cutters, sickles, adzes, ornamental boxes.

*Memoranda*.—Nawangama is so called from the Nawandanno, smith caste, who form the majority of its inhabitants.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepene Korale.*)*Wataddora Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Wataddora ...	162	151
Welandagoda ...	59	46
Polwaturegammedda ...	48	32
Kurampitiya ...	80	55
Borawagama or Berawatalawa ...	25	25
Dowita ...	35	24
Kalugalapatana ...	10	15
Welagamatenna...	17	22
Estates ...	77	56
Population by Census of 1891 ...	513	426

Total persons 939.

Pay road tax ... 158

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Managamwetiye-ela ...	44	0	0
Pihille-ela ...	20	3	0
Dowita-ela ...	18	0	0
Karagahapatane-ela ...	14	0	0
Tunpele-ela ...	2	0	0
Tibbotuliyadde-ela ...	3	0	0
Asweddume-ela ...	5	0	0
Galbowe-ela ...	1	2	0
Ruppeliyadde-ela ...	5	0	0
Kinagahakele-ela ...	5	0	0
Pitadepelle-ela ...	5	0	0
Wakkumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Dodangahaliyadde-ela ...	5	0	0
Nayi-ela ...	4	0	0
Udamakumbure-ela ...	3	0	0
Wepitiye-ela ...	1	2	0
Narangaha-ela ...	6	0	0
Total ...	144	3	0

*Estates.—Doombagastenna.**Chena Lands*, 25 acres ; *Garden Lands*, about 100 acres cultivated. Total extent about 125 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Dummalagastalawa, 250 acres, mostly patana and forest ; and Katugolla, 25 acres, patana and forest. Total extent about 275 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 31 ; buffaloes 100 ; total head 131.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques at Kurampitiya, one on the minor road from Pussellawa to Nawalapitiya and the other in the centre of Kurampitiya itself ; boutiques at Wataddora on the same minor road, and two in the village itself ; and a boutique at Boruwagama close to the minor road from Gonakele to Nawangama ; and a Boys' school and a pansala school at Wataddora.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Pussellawa to Nawalapitiya ; (2) village path from Gonakele to Nawangama ; (3) village path from Gonakele to Kettunugoda ; (4) village paths from Morapetota ferry to Wagala ; (5) from Dahansondayaliyadda to Tiyambarahena ; (6) and from Baldunpitiya to Tiyambarahena.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A dewale at Dowita called Kehelgamuwe Dewale, dedicated to Kehelgomudewiya. It has a kapurala in charge, and contains the weapons of the god. It is said that a wooden boat was caused to be removed to the neighbourhood of this temple from Atabage, by the power of this god, at a desire expressed by the kapurala, and it is seen there to this day. This dewale is said to have existed for the last one hundred years.

A vihare, called Wataddora Vihare, is in course of construction by the villagers on land bought by subscription.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Durayo,—the hamlet of Kurampitiya is altogether a village of the Durayo,—Silversmiths, Tom-tom Beaters, and Rodiyas) ; (2) Moors ; (3) Tamils ; (4) Low-country Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala and Karawo).

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, areca, kitul, jak, cocoanut.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, ropes, mats, rush boxes, fans (atulpat), boxes and stands for holding plates, village oils, and ghee.

*Memoranda.*—The village Wataddora (*wata* round, *dora*, door) is said to contain a buried treasure, to which there is a communication by a round door. This village is considered important on account of its dewale.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepane Korale.*)*Tispane Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Tispane ... ..	39	27
Udagammedda ... ..	155	149
Medagammedda ... ..	45	40
Aluwela ... ..	69	64
Kodikarigammedda ... ..	47	28
Estates ... ..	521	383
Population by Census of 1891	876	691
Total persons 1,567.		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	133

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Enagane-ela ... ..	41	0	0
Amunawe-ela ... ..	35	0	0
Miambe-ela ... ..	13	2	0
Horagalaye-ela ... ..	3	2	0
Agale-ela ... ..	30	0	0
Gane-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Mankandapele ... ..	8	0	0
Kahatagahakumbure-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Pitarawe-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Kowilawatte-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Ritawakumbure-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Rotugame-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Batamure-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Hidillepata-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Talawe-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Katukitulgahamula-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Bunnekge-ela ... ..	10	0	0
Total ... ..	172	0	0

*Estates.*—Tispane, Bridge End, Dambogolla, Illagolla, and Queensbury.

*Chena Lands*, 30 acres; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres. Total extent about 80 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Harakwediya 25 acres and Atabedihinna 25 acres. Total extent about 50 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 19; buffaloes 162; total head 181.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Five boutiques, one by the village path from Morapetota to Makandure-ela; and an ambalama at Galawataliyadda. A pansala school at Tispane.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road across Tispane to Nawalapitiya ;  
 (2) village path from Metihakka to Kodikaragedewata ;  
 (3) village path from Morapetota to Makandure-ela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—There is a kowila called Kumara-deyianne Kowila, built about twenty-five years ago. Kumara-dewiya is a god said to have come from India, and to cure diseases when invoked. The dewale contains the weapons of this god ; it has a kapurala in charge. There are also a vihare and a pansala called Tispane Vihare, built about twenty-five years ago. It has three images of clay, and contains some painting called Suwisi wiwarana, showing the four-and-twenty births of Buddha. The vihare has about two amunams of paddy land.

There is a cave in which Buddha is said to have lived.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (Vellala) ;  
 (2) Moors ; and (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, potato, plantain, kitul, areca, cocoanut, and mango.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, rakes, and boga.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepane Korale.*)

*Harangala Wasama.*

Hamlets: —	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Lappanagama ...	4	3
Harangala ...	115	95
Estates ...	215	165
Population by Census of 1891 ...	334	263

Total persons 597.

Pay road tax ... .. 43

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Nidanketiye-ela ...	2	0	0
Wijakone-ela ...	11	0	0
Kahamanewe-ela ...	1	2	0
Galedande-ela ...	3	1	0
Galkotuwele-ela ...	5	0	0
Helkumbure-ela ...	0	3	0
Kodituwakkarayawe-ela ...	12	0	0
Total ...	35	2	0

*Estates.*—Harangalla and Oonoogaloysa.

*Chena Lands*, 10 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 60 acres, of which 4 acres of abandoned land are chenaed. Total extent about 70 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Ratmalpitiya, 18 acres ; Galudapatana, 20 acres ; Etambehena, 15 acres ; Yalugalhena, 12 acres ; Madiyamullepatana, 20 acres—all mostly patana. Total extent about 85 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 4 ; buffaloes 33 ; total head 37.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two ambalams on the path from Makandure-ela to Galudamulla.

*Roads.*—Village paths from Makandure-ela to Galudamulla, and from Rambodagewatta to Hurigolla.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (Vellala.)

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, jak, kitul, cocoanut.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yoke, boga, mats, rush boxes, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Harangala (derived from *haraha* across, and *gala* rock) is said to contain a hidden treasure. There is a rock in the village on which is inscribed a lamp, the ground on which it stands is called Latpana, meaning the lamp lit by the recipient of the treasure.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepene Korale.*)

*Hapugastalawa Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hapugastalawa ...	91	66
Polwatura ...	31	27
Doruwadaniya ...	15	15
Medagahawatura ...	9	4
Estates ...	1,375	1,115
Population by Census of 1891 ...	1,521	1,227

Total persons 2,748.

Pay road tax ... .. 55

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ihalaelemeda-ela ...	5	0	0
Hatarakoralye-ela ...	1	2	0
Yahalakumbure-ela ...	2	2	0
Kahatapitiyakumbure-ela ...	1	2	0
Mahakumbure-ela ...	4	1	0
Gorakaoye-ela ...	1	0	0
Udabittarapele-ela ...	3	3	0
Egodaha-ela ...	2	0	0
Mediliye-ela ...	1	1	0
Asweddume-ela ...	1	1	0
Galpotte-ela ...	4	0	0
Delgahamule-ela ...	0	2	0
Moragahamule-ela ...	3	2	0
Gedarakumbure-ela ...	0	3	0
Polwature-ela ...	4	0	0
Panwatte-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	38	3	0

*Estates.*—Goorook-oya, Donside, Ravenscraig, Halgala and Debekka, Hennewelle, Kolapatana (abandoned), Acrawatta, Gingiran-oya, Hunukotuwa, Kataboola, comprising Brafferton and Koorowaka, Tellisgalla, and Yellabendi.

*Chena Lands*, 14 acres; *Garden Lands*, 15 acres cultivated, about 10 acres abandoned and sometimes chenaed. Total extent about 39 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Hurihelapatana, 140 acres, mostly patana, the rest forest; Aswewapatana, 60 acres, patana; Wattambara, 180 acres, patana and forest; Warakagahamadapatana, 40 acres, patana and jungle; Wewelhenapatana, 20 acres, patana land. Total extent about 440 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 9; buffaloes 29; total head 38.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques on the minor road from Pussellawa to Nawalapitiya; an ambalama, and two Moham-medan schools.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Pussellawa to Nawalapitiya; (2) village paths from (a) Batagal-oya to the high road to Nawalapitiya, (b) Kalundamada to Mahawatta, (c) the Nawalapitiya high road to Hapugastalawa, (d) Polwatura to Goraka-oya and to Mallande.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A mosque built about fifteen years ago, and a kovil built by a Chetty some four years ago.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyian Sinhalese (Vellala); (2) Moors; and (3) Tamils.



*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, cinchona, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, areca, kitul, and jak.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, ropes, yoke, village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Hapugastalawa and Polwatura have been purely Moorish villages since the time of the Kandyan kings.

*Tanks.*—Kalundemadawewa, irrigates 15 amunu.

KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepane Korale.*)

*Kadadora Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Kadadora ...	109	77
Udagammedda ...	39	36
Pallegammedda ...	87	67
Nugawela ...	4	2
Welimada ...	16	15
Estates ...	260	198
Population by Census of 1891 ...	515	395

Total persons 910.

Pay road tax ... 118

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udagabbelawe-ela ...	19	0	7
Yatigabbelawe-ela ...	30	0	1
Doragalwela-ela ...	3	0	0
Panderuoye-ela ...	3	2	0
Kadadorawe-ela ...	16	0	0
Ruppekumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Udadeniya-ela ...	3	0	0
Harakpiyakumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Pellellapattara-ela ...	1	0	0
Kakkatadeniye-ela ...	0	2	0
Galbode-ela ...	3	0	0
Udagalelle-ela ...	0	3	0
Pawulagalelle-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	85	3	8

**Estates.—Doragalla and Nugawela.**

*Chena Lands*, about 10 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres. of which 8 acres are abandoned and sometimes chenaëd, Total extent about 118 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Wanduruhinna, 10 acres ; Nattaronpota, 4 acres ; Horahinna, 12 acres ; Tantirigamuwa, 10 acres ; Dabarahena, 100 acres ; Tepulandeniya, 20 acres ; Galgodahinna, 15 acres ; Kalawalketiya, 20 acres. Total extent about 191 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 9 ; buffaloes 94 ; total head 103.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Three boutiques, two on the minor road from Morape to Tispane, and the other in Iddamalgedarawatta, and a pansala school in the village.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Morape to Nawalapitiya ; (2) village path from Nugawela to Nugemula ; (3) rural path from Dehidukadulla to Doragalkanda, an ancient road.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Kadadora Vihare, built forty-five years ago, contains six images ; a priest in charge. Also a dewale called Wiramunda Dewale, which is now in ruins. (Wiramunda is a god who is invoked for the removal of evil spirits.)

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Silversmiths, and Wahumpurayo) ; (2) Moors.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, coffee, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, jak, kitul, areca, tea, cinchona, and cocoanut.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, bags, ploughs, etulpat (fans), rush boxes, mats, knives, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Kadadora is said to contain a hidden treasure.

**KOTMALE DIVISION. (*Pallepans Korule.*)*****Morape Wasama.***

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Morape ...	147	134
Kotagepitiya ...	129	123
Maippola ..	8	7
Rannantalawa ...	55	65
Boruwagama ...	41	32
Neliwatta ...	9	8
Estates ...	131	108
Population by Census of 1891 ...	520	477
Total persons 997.		
Pay road tax ...	...	168

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Pokunuwatuwele-ela ... ..	25	0	0
Kahatapitiwele-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Ulwitawele-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Ganekumburuwele-ela ... ..	9	0	0
Nagahapihille-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Jawarawele-ela ... ..	4	0	7
Pihille-ela ... ..	20	1	0
Makandure-ela ... ..	7	2	0
Kinagaha-ela ... ..	2	1	0
Bambaragete-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Gedaraliyadde-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Hatlahe-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Nayi-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Katubullekumbure-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Uskosgaha-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Walliille-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Maswelayekumbure-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Etampitiwele ... ..	2	0	0
Modarakumbure-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Kowilagawa-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Maippola-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Hataraliyadde-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Tunpele-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Ambagasdeniye-ela ... ..	10	0	0
Ilukwatte-ela ... ..	8	0	0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

*Estates.*—Dewatagas and Monaragalla.

*Chena Lands*, about 60 acres; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres; *Abandoned Lands* 150 acres, sometimes chenaed. Total extent about 265 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Rankiriyagala, 10 acres (4 acres jungle, 6 patana).

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 65; buffaloes 182; total head 247.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Five boutiques along the village path from Dipagoda to Nawalapitiya, and a Government school in the village for boys and a pansala school at Olipitiye Pansala.

*Roads.*—Village paths from Kunukandure-ela to Rambukpat-ela, from Boruwagama to Nagahapihilla, from Maippola to Gallillahela, and from Kotagepitiya to Morapetota.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—There is a dewale at Morape named Kataragam Dewale, in honour of Kataragama dewiya. The dewale is said to have existed in the time of the Kandyan dynasty. King Dutugemmunu made a gift of two fields

called Rayitalawa to it; the Berakaraya and the Dawulkaraya of the dewale hold this land for service. The dewale is said to contain a weapon of the god, to which 970 gems are attached. It also has a vessel called Piritkendiya (used for holding sacred water) and a golden sword used for cutting water after a procession held annually; this water is preserved throughout the year, and at the next water-cutting ceremony it is emptied into the year at Nayinkelinatota and a fresh Kendiya is filled. The procession continues for fifteen days, and ends with the water-cutting ceremony.

There is also a dewale adjoining this called Palle Dewale, containing gold and silver staves of the god; it has 50 amunu of high land and 55 amunu of mud land.

There are also a vihare and a pansala in the village.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Dhobies, Silversmiths, and Tom-tom Beaters), and Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, coffee, cardamom, vegetables, kurakkan, yam, plantain, jak, kitul, areca, and cocoanut.

*Manufactures.*—Village oils, ploughs, rush boxes, mats, and knives.

*Memoranda.*—There is a legend in connection with the village of Morape (*mora* a fruit tree, *pe* laying an offering to the gods). Once upon a time some men from Kobbewala went a-hunting. In the course of the chase a deer was shot with an arrow by one of the party. The arrow pierced the deer and embedded itself in a kubuk tree beyond, but when the hunters came to the tree and tried to extract the arrow they failed. Thinking this was an act of one of the gods they erected a platform, and offered a branch of the *mora* tree on it, when the arrow was easily drawn out. Since then the village was called Morape; and a temple was built near the tree and named Morape Dewale.

King Dutugemmanu is said to have lived at Kotagepitiya when an exile.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Uda Gampaha Korale*)

*Wellagiriya Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Wellagiriya ... ..	220	182
Metibembiya ... ..	170	175
Estates ... ..	314	217
Population by Census of 1891 ...	704	574
Total persons 1,278		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	203

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udawela-ela ... ..	27	0	0
Madawela Daranda-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Madaweladeweni-ela ... ..	15	0	0
Wahalawe-ela ... ..	40	0	0
Borahinne-ela and Diyanillamaditte-ela ... ..	18	0	0
Hawarioya-ela ... ..	55	0	0
Mulle-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Galketapele-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Tabalarawe-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Hinatiewe-ela ... ..	15	0	0
Diyamolliye-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Wellagiriyeaturu-ela ... ..	19	0	0
Kinabedde-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Ma-ela ... ..	40	0	0
Labuhenwale-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Meda-ela ... ..	20	0	0
Daranda-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Liyanghamula-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Batkanakandure-ela ... ..	1	1	0
Total ... ..	300	0	0

*Estates*.—Mandaranuwara (abandoned), Goodwood, Gonapattiya, and Marguerita.

*Chena Lands*, about 100 acres; *Garden Lands*, about 50 acres in cultivation and about 200 acres abandoned and sometimes chenaed. Total extent about 350 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Alawakabedda, about 150 acres (25 acres forest, the rest patana); Nugadandehinna, 50 acres, forest and patana; Wewatenna, 400 acres, forest and patana; Palwaditenna and Talagolla, about 5,000 acres. Total extent about 5,600 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 107; buffaloes 149; total head 256.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Five boutiques, three along the road to Mandaranuwara and the others in Wellagiriya village; two ambalams at Metibembiya and Wellagiriya; and a Church Missionary Society's school in the village, and a school in Udupitiya pansala.

*Roads*.—Minor roads from (1) Maturata to Mandaranuwara and (2) to Gonapattiya, and (3) Wellagiriya to Padiyapellella road; (4) village paths from Wellagiriya to Manakola, and (5) Mandaranuwara to Kodigaha.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Udupiha Vihare with a dagoba about 5 ft. in height, contains three images in ruins; a priest in charge; has about 2 pelas of paddy. Metibembiya Dewale,

built in honour of Dewatabandara dewiya, containing weapons. And Wellagiriya dewale, also containing weapons.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Gold and Silversmiths, Blacksmiths, Tom-tom Beaters, and Dhobies); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, coffee, cinchona, vegetables, kurakkan, plantain, areca, jak, kitul, and cocoanut.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, mats, hardware, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Uda Gampaha Korale.*)

*Ketayapatana Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Ketayapatana ...	166	150
Ampitigoda ...	56	92
Dunukebedda ...	75	80
Attanakumbura...	124	129
Wewatenna (lower part)	18	17
Estates ...	97	73
Population by Census of 1891 ...	536	541
Total persons 1,077		
Pay road tax ...	...	212

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udaha-ela ...	12	0	0
Palle-ela ...	9	0	0
Ampitioya Uda-ela ...	10	0	0
Ampitioya Palle-ela ...	8	0	0
Teminimulle Daranda-ela ...	8	0	0
Pitahapaula-ela ...	3	2	0
Kinagolle-ela ...	69	0	0
Ambatenne-ela ...	54	0	0
Deniyakumbure-ela ...	15	0	0
Ulmolliya-ela ...	25	0	0
Ampitioya-ela ...	1	1	5
Diyamane-ela ...	5	0	0
Kehelwattenne-ela ...	0	2	5
Ratambake-ela ...	18	0	0
Atalahakone-ela ...	1	0	0
Kalundarapalle-ela ...	12	0	0
Meda-ela (Ketayapatana)	10	0	0
Amunukare-ela ...	35	0	0
Attanakumbure-ela ...	25	0	0
Meda-ela (Attanakumbure)	40	0	0
Bomellagoda-ela ...	3	0	0
Total ...	364	2	0

*Estates.*—Allacollawewa Group, Kunagolle, and Diya-bubule.

*Chena Lands*, 10 acres; *Garden Lands*, about 40 acres. Total extent about 50 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Mahawewapatana, 150 acres, patana, and Unagahakola, 40 acres, patana. Total extent about 190 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 82; buffaloes 141; total head 223.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Five boutiques at Wewatenna on the road to Nuwara Eliya, and an ambalama at Ampitigoda put up by Government, and a pansala school at Wattarantenna.

*Roads.*—Minor roads from (1) Attanagolla to Wellagiriya, and (2) to Nuwara Eliya; village paths from (3) Ketayapatana to the Nuwara Eliya road, and (4) Ampitigoda to Dunukebedda; and (5) minor road from Ketayapatana to Halgaranawa.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) A vihare at Ampitigoda called Wattarantenna Vihare, with an officiating priest, built by Kaswattemankada Unnanse, in good condition; has six amunu of mud land and an acre of high land; also three images in a sitting posture (ahara mini sangala), two in a standing posture (hiti pilima), and four other clay images. (2) There is also a dagoba, 18 ft. high, built by one Otenne Ukkurala, in which are supposed to be gold and silver images and bone relics of Buddha. (3) A dewale at Attanakumbura called Pattini Dewale, has an amunam of mud land, and contains a *halamba* of Pattini and some weapons. King Mahawsada is said to have ordered this dewale to be built and to have sent a rod of iron to the village in token of his authority therefor.

*Caves.*—There is a cave, Nittiyal Gallena, used as a dewale.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Blacksmiths, and Potters); (2) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, kurakkan, yam, vegetables, plantain, jak, kitul, and areca.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, mats and boxes (rush), ploughs, yokes, spades, katties, mamoties.

*Memoranda.*—The Maturata fort is partly in this wasama.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Uda Gampaha Korale.*)*Idampitiya Korale.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Idampitiya ... ..	205	187
Manakola ... ..	109	95
Padiyapelella (Upper) ... ..	72	51
Martuwela ... ..	121	91
Estates ... ..	1,004	734
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	1,511	1,158
Total persons 2,669		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	103

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ratninde-ela (Manakola) ... ..	40	0	0
Duporuwe-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Udatenne-ela ... ..	8	0	0
Hunuketakandure-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Degalhinne-ela or Medapitioya-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Udagabella-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Banagale-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Suwandelpota-ela ... ..	10	0	0
Suwandelpotadeweni-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Kukkumbure-ela ... ..	19	0	0
Puranahene-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Manakole-ela ... ..	18	0	0
Ukgahabokke-ela ... ..	9	0	0
Godagediye-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Meda-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Galgoda-welapata-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Nugayaye-ela ... ..	3	3	6
Waduwwala-ela ... ..	8	0	0
Walalwela-ela ... ..	9	3	0
Ambalamakumbure-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Aswedumawela-ela ... ..	10	0	0
Gedarakumbure-ela ... ..	9	0	0
Nugakandure-ela ... ..	20	0	0
Bodi-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Total ... ..	217	1	6

*Estates.*—Eastland, Kabragalla, Gallella and Kobonella, Gallahende (forest land), Rookwood, including Yakabenda-kele and Neugra Candura, Elamulla (abandoned), Tampopata (abandoned), Wellekelle.

*Chena Lands*, 100 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres. Total extent about 150 acres.



*Crown Lands.*—Barawagamboda, 15 acres low jungle; Pussalapatana, 50 acres, low jungle and patana; Ambalamekumbure-ella, 30 acres, low jungle and patana; Holikapalla, 4 acres, forest and patana; Kobonilkele, 400 acres; Kondagalakele, 3,000 acres; Tammetiya, 8,000 acres; and Monarabibila-ella, 4,000 acres—all forest; Nugayayepatana, 60 acres; Medapatana, 40 acres; Galpotupitapatana, 12 acres; Okandagala, 6 acres, stony ground; Dehiattapata, 1 acre; Gonankepugalapatana, 35 acres; Tambalagolla Galkanda, 12 acres; Godigamuwapatana, 20 acres; Polgehutennepatana 20 acres; Etoluwegalakele, 10 acres, forest and patana; Digolhinnepatana, 4 acres, forest and patana; and Galanagawapatana, 4 acres. Total extent about 15,611 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 25; buffaloes 90; total head 115.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Three boutiques at Idampitiya, two at Manakola, all on the road from Idampitiya to Mandaranuwara, and one in Marttuwela; and Diddeniya pansala school in the village.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Idampitiya to Mandaranuwara; and village paths from (2) Padiyapellella through Galella to Ramboda (Kotmale), (3) Manakola to Kabaragala, (4) Marttuwela to Idampitiya, (5) Idampitiya to Yatiwella, (6) Manakola to Wellagiriya, and (7) Idampitiya to Marttuwela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Morapaye Vihare, in existence from the time of the Kandyan kings, said to have had a golden image, believed to have come itself from Meddadese or Malwardese (in India), and to have possessed such power that when a priest attempted to repair the head of the image, his own head became leprous and withered away. Whether this vihare is the historical vihare is doubtful, for it owns only an acre of high land and 1½ amunu of paddy, which are held by a priest located in the pansala hard by.

There are two dewala, Nikaketiye Dewale and Galapita Kowila or Okandagala Dewale, believed to have been built and organised by the villagers as propitiatory dedications to gods on occasions of pestilence; they are both rock caves. No lands whatever are attached to these dewala, and no particular attention is paid to them, except when some one has to fulfil a vow.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, and Durayas or Wahumpurayo); and (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, cinchona, paddy, kurakkan, areca, jak, kitul, cocoanut, sweet potatoes, and vegetables.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, mats, baskets, boxes, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Idampitiya village takes its name from *idama*, meaning “lodgings,” and refers to the accommodation provided for the reception of the king’s *suite*. A fort is said to have existed on the borders of this *wasama* where the present Padiyapellella bazaars stand, also known as Maligatenna or Holikotte. It is marked by a mound of earth on the right of the road to Kandy, where the road from Maturata joins it.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Palle Gampaha Korale.*)  
*Ukutule Wasama.*

Hamlets:—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Ukutule ... ..	118	99
Maturata ... ..	21	14
Padiyapellella or Maligatenna (lower part) ... ..	135	54
Wetagepota ... ..	177	173
Alakolawewa ... ..	12	12
Yatiwella ... ..	39	33
Uduwella ... ..	56	60
Wewatenna (upper part) Estates ... ..	29	24
	904	615
Population by Census of 1891 ...	1,491	1,084
Total persons 2,575		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	242

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Galahitiyawe-ela ... ..	10	0	0
Bopitiwele-ela ... ..	11	0	0
Waduwwala-ela ... ..	9	2	5
Kadawata-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Kadawatadeweni-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Kurundu-oya-ela ... ..	217	1	2
Ginihapuwale-ela ... ..	13	0	0
Kudammagalapitiya-ela Palle-ela ... ..	8	0	0
Mahapihille-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Mahapihille-ela ... ..	25	0	0
Ankelipitiye-ela ... ..	8	0	0
Banagale-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Uduwelle-ela ... ..	16	0	0
Demodara-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Meda-ela ... ..	19	0	0
Oyarawe-ela ... ..	13	0	0
Marabedde-ela ... ..	16	0	0
Kalaulle-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Demodara Palle-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Demodara Uda-ela II. ... ..	8	0	0
Demodara Palle-ela II. ... ..	20	0	0
Total ... ..	422	3	7

*Estates.*—Seton and Ascot, Donachie, Marygold, Charley Valley Group, Bramley, Lauriston, Mahacoodagalla, Maturata, Gonakele, and Wewatenne.

*Chena Lands*, 20 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres ; *Uncultivated Lands*, 20 acres. Total extent about 140 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Palleambatennapatana, about 15 acres ; Renehinnepatana, 30 acres ; and Marabeddekela, 20 acres ; and Mahawangiketiya, 20,000 acres. Total extent about 20,065 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 96 ; buffaloes 82 ; other cattle 14 ; total head 192.

*Bazaars, &c.*—About twenty-five boutiques on the roads to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya ; a Church Missionary Society's school at Maturata ; and a pansala school at Darandakumburegedara.

There is a court-house and a Magistrate's bungalow at Maturata, where court is held both by the Police Magistrate and the President of the Village Tribunal ; also a Post Office.

There is a large bazaar with an arrack tavern, a rice store, and a bottle-licensed liquorshop at Padiyapellella.

*Roads.*—High road from Kandy ; minor roads from Padiyapellella to Nuwara Eliya and from Wewatenna to Halgaranawa ; and village paths from Wetagepota to Ukutule, and from Ankelipitiya to Napotawela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A mosque and Hindu temple at Padiyapellella.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Blacksmiths, Potters, Tom-tom Beaters, and Durayas) ; (2) Moors ; (3) Tamils ; and (4) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, kurakkan, plantain, yam, jak kitul, areca, cocoanut, and cinchona.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, jewellery, pots and pans, katties and mamoties, mats, boxes, beds, and chairs.

*Memoranda.*—Maturata was once a fort, built by the English troops, and was the administrative centre of the district.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Palle Gampaha Korale.*)  
*Napotawela Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Napotawela ... ..	135	134
Wetekgama ... ..	61	60
Landupita ... ..	86	74
Ambagaspitiya ... ..	43	55
Estates ... ..	156	117
Population by Census of 1891 ...	481	440
Total persons 921		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	142

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Hiriyalwela-ela ... ..	9	1	5
Dehiatte-ela ... ..	16	3	5
Ratambakapitiya-ela ... ..	17	3	0
Kohotawe-ela ... ..	3	3	5
Wetekgama Bulatwatta-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Wetekgama-ela ... ..	17	0	0
Niliyambe-ela ... ..	4	2	0
Kahatadande-ela ... ..	9	0	0
Diyaulpota-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Gorakamaditte-ela ... ..	6	2	0
Gorakamadittedeweni-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Galaboda-ela ... ..	16	0	0
Kurunduoyadeweni-ela ... ..	141	3	2
Dimbulgawa-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Wambotuhena-ela ... ..	3	3	0
Narangasmulle-ela ... ..	3	3	0
Pitiye-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Karawilagolle-ela ... ..	5	3	0
Nayabunne-ela ... ..	3	1	0
Bogahamulakumbure-ela ... ..	3	3	0
Kanamulle-ela ... ..	0	3	5
Kinagaspitiye-ela ... ..	2	1	0
Tembiligalakumbure-ela ... ..	8	3	0
Hene-ela ... ..	6	1	0
Galagahatenne-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Dambaruppe-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Mada-ela ... ..	4	2	0
Waduwwala-ela ... ..	35	0	0
Udamunwela-ela ... ..	16	0	0
Ukutuloya-ela I. ... ..	30	0	0
Batgala-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Ukutuloya-ela II. ... ..	10	0	0
Total ... ..	412	2	2

*Estates.*—Greymont and Alma.

*Chena Lands*, 250 acres; *Garden Lands*, about 100 acres, 10 acres abandoned, but occasionally chenaöd. Total extent about 350 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Galaboda, 30 acres, jungle; Galakodapatana, 20 acres, patana; Morapatana, 30 acres, patana; and Dibbedda, 8 acres, patana. Total extent about 88 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 76; buffaloes 180; other cattle 2; total head 258.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Three boutiques at Kahatadanda, and a pansala school at Landupita and another at Kadadora Vihare.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Kandy to Kurundu-oya; (2) minor road from Kahatadanda to Liyanwela; village paths from (3) Napotawela to Alma estate, (4) Napotawela to Kurundu-oya and (5) to Maturata, (6) Landupita to Wetekgama and (7) to Ambagaspitiya, and (8) Wetekgama to Kohoka.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Kadadora Vihare, built during the Kandyan dynasty, has a reclining image of Buddha, 18 cubits long, two others of clay, and one of stone; the vihare has 7 amunu of mud land and 10 acres high land.

Landupita Vihare has one image of clay and a dagoba, and owns half an acre of high land and about a pela of mud land.

There are two dewala, one at Ambagaspitiya, and the other at Morapatana, containing weapons.

There is a large cave under the high road called Makul Gallena, containing nitre and magnesite, the latter used for the white paint in temples and for images of Buddha.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Dhobies, Tom-tom Beaters, and Durayo); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, paddy, cardamom, coffee, vegetables, kurakkan, areca, breadfruit, jak, cocoanut, kitul, plantain, mi-trees

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs and yokes, rush mats and boxes, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Palle Gampaha Korale.*)

*Munwatta Wasama.* Population.

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Munwatta ... ..	116	117
Unagolla ... ..	117	102
Andawala ... ..	79	69
Ilukpelessa ... ..	27	38
Liyanwela ... ..	136	137
Estates ... ..	112	59
Population by Census of 1891 ...	587	522
Total persons 1,109		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	238

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udasweddume-ela ...	6	0	0
Munwatte Maha-ela ...	22	0	0
Otenne-ela ...	6	0	0
Pallehumbagahatenne-ela ...	1	0	3
Uda-ela ...	4	0	2
Meda-ela ...	8	0	2
Palle-ela ...	18	0	0
Werellamana-ela ...	11	0	0
Udabittarapele-ela ...	2	0	0
Kinagahaello-ela ...	2	3	0
Kinagahawatte-ela ...	6	0	0
Udamedille-ela ...	9	0	0
Metiwalamulle-ela ...	9	0	0
Otenne-ela ...	5	0	0
Egodakumbure-ela ...	4	0	0
Medakumbure-ela ...	2	3	0
Ulputa-ela ...	4	0	0
Palleaswedduma-ela ...	7	0	0
Egoda-aswedduma-ela ...	1	0	0
Kandekumbure-ela ...	5	0	0
Pambaketiyewewa ...	3	1	5
Kitulgolle-ela ...	1	3	0
Dewalegawa-ela ...	6	0	0
Uda-ela II. ...	6	0	0
Deweni-ela ...	8	0	0
Bogahamulle-ela ...	5	0	0
Dehiattawale-ela ...	5	0	0
Agawata-ela ...	0	2	0
Galamulle-ela ...	3	3	0
Gorokgahamulle-ela ...	2	0	0
Tenne-ela ...	2	2	0
Welanghamula-ela ...	1	2	0
Amunewala-ela ...	2	0	0
Kowilagawa-ela ...	5	2	0
Kalukelle-ela ...	8	0	0
Yakmedille-ela ...	3	0	0
Kalukelle-ela II. ...	6	0	0
Konegahamulle-ela ...	6	0	0
Andawela-ela ...	9	0	0
Ilukpelesse Meda-ela ...	20	0	0
Andawe Meda-ela ...	6	0	0
Dehiattawale Palle-ela ...	2	0	0
Unagolle Palle-ela ...	10	0	0
Maha-ela ...	9	0	0
Kudaoya-ela ...	8	0	0
Kudaoyaudaha-ela ...	6	0	0
Humbagahatenne-ela ...	2	0	0
Otenneamunamulle-ela ...	9	0	0
Kirindemankada-ela ...	1	2	0

*Paddy Cultivation, contd. :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	R.	K.
Waduawala-ela ...	20	0	0
Rankira-ela ...	4	0	0
Gedarakumbure-ela ...	4	0	0
Mahakumbure-ela ...	6	0	0
Yakmedille-ela II. ...	4	0	0
Egoda-aswedduma-ela II. ...	5	0	0
Total ...	335	0	2

*Estates.*—Liyanwelle (abandoned) and Kurundu-oya, including Rillamulla and Woodcote.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres cultivated, and about 100 acres abandoned and occasionally chenaed. Total extent about 350 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Waralketiya, about 50 acres, low jungle; Pambaketiyamukalana, 15 acres, forest; Manhinnepatana, 25 acres, patana; Medapatana, 100 acres, grass and patana; Nayamerutalawa, 50 acres; Kandekumburepatana, 200 acres; Watapatana, 100 acres all grass and patana land.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 70; buffaloes 200; total head 270.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques on the Munwatta road; and an ambalama on the road from Andawela to Kahatadanda; and a Public Works Department bungalow at Munwatta; also a Government school and a pansala school.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Kandy to Kurundu-oya; (2) Minor roads from Rikillagasgoda to Andawela, and (3) from Andawela to Liyanwela; and village paths (4) from Ilukpelessa to Liyanwela, (5) Andawela to Liyanwela, (6) Unagolla to Meddehinna, (7) Munwatta to Ambagaspitiya, (8) Bilihul-oya to Munwatta, and (9) Rambukpotawala to Unagolla.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Munwatta Vihare. Its existence from very ancient times is questionable, from the fact of its name being omitted from the list of viharas in the *Nam potu*; has only 3 amunu of paddy land; the priest is said to possess a copper *sannasa* for one of the fields.

There are four dewala, all dedicated to Dewatabandara dewiya—one at Munwatta, one at Andawela known as Galpitaulu Kowila, and two others are caves in Liyanwela known as Kitulgolleawuda Gallena and Kevili Gallena; these all contain weapons of the gods. The last-mentioned is

believed to have been originally designed and excavated by giants for a Buddhist vihare (Kevili Gallena from *kevili* "sweet-meats," which the people brought there in great abundance). By some mishap the progress of the vihare was abandoned, and the empty cave was utilised for a dewala. None of these dewala own lands, except the spot on which they stand.

There are annual festivities celebrated by dancing of Gam-madu, "invoking health and prosperity," mostly at harvest time.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tom-tom beaters, Smiths, Durayas, Dhobies, Potters, and Poliyo, washers to Tom-tom Beaters); (2) Moors; and (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, cinchona, cardamom, paddy, kurakkan, cocoanut, areca, kitul, plantain, breadfruit, and vegetables.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, mamoties, &c., and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—The name Munwatta is derived from a rich pulse or grain (mun) said to have been grown here as a staple article of food. Until a recent date the whole of Munwatta was owned by the Hanguranketa Maha Dewale; there are still four muttettu fields owned by the dewala in Munwatta, and one at Andawela.

Unazolla is altogether a Nindagama of the Maha Dewale of Hanguranketa, and is held in paraveni, the holders or tenants rendering services for their lands.

Andawela is from *Ran-anda*, a golden eel, the subject of the following legend:—Once on a time, by the growth of a pus-wela (giant-bean creeper) across the Ma-oya at Pussalamankada, about six miles from Andawela as the crow flies, the flow of water was impeded, and a large tract of country was flooded. The destruction of this creeper was a matter of the utmost importance, and taxed the wisdom of the wisest. A man called Pedda succeeded at last in cutting it, but he took 3½ lunar months in the feat, for he made himself a swing, and with axe in hand swung backwards and forwards on the creeper only giving one single cut at a time. The water subsided with the destruction of the creeper, when a golden eel was discovered on the top of a rock that had been submerged. In the nick of time the eel realised its danger and split its way through the rock to the Bilihul-oya, as far as Dikkomba, two miles below, where the water threw it on to a sandbank, and it died. Now there was a



Brahmin in the neighbourhood versed in the sciences; and having ascertained that to eat the head of the eel was to acquire the kingdom, he cut off the head, and having placed it in the cooking pot went to wash himself before the meal. Paramatta, a tom-tom beater, happened to come to the precincts of the Brahmin's abode to dispose of a cloth woven by himself; and as it is considered improper to withhold a dainty from any one of a low caste should he come to a high caste house, the Brahmin's wife, not knowing the consequences (for the husband had taken care to conceal his secret from her), gave Paramatta some of the eel's head, when lo! virtue descended on him. With bow and arrow in hand he wandered away to the king's very presence, where he stood, having first drawn a circle, *ana-ira*, round him,—the effect of which was to render him secure from all bodily danger while in the circle. He would not move till he was heard by the king, from whom, amidst the jeers of all present, he asked the crown. In the midst of the merriment of the court the king agreed to abdicate the throne for such length of time as it would take an arrow shot into the air to descend. He thought no doubt he would enjoy a laugh at the expense of a mad man, and so Paramatta was crowned King of all Ceylon! To the great bewilderment of the king the arrow was shot into the air, but did not descend; Vishnu held it from falling for the space of seven years, after which the kingdom reverted to its proper owner.

The founding or colonisation of several villages and townships in the valley below Andawela is accredited to Paramatta; Happawara being one of them, where traces of buildings and perhaps of a temple are to be found.

UDA HEWANETA DIVISION. (*Kohoku Korale*.)

*Dehipe Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Dehipe ... ..	152	134
Galuke ... ..	67	64
Elgama ... ..	117	114
Welapahala ... ..	67	65
Hiyadala ... ..	40	34
Estates ... ..	166	135
Population by Census of 1891 ...	609	546
Total persons 1,155.		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	203

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Irrigation Works.		7	1	0
Morawilake-ela	...	5	2	0
Medagiriye-ela	...	3	2	0
Ritigahaelle-ela	...	3	0	0
Bolagedara-asweddume-ela	...	0	2	0
Galkotuwe-ela	...	3	2	0
Udapinunwale-ela	...	1	2	0
Pallepinunwale-ela	...	2	3	0
Kumbukgahamule-ela	...	0	3	0
Bathewatte-ela	...	4	0	3
Dehipe-ela	...	5	0	0
Hunnanarawe-ela	...	16	0	0
Attanakade-ela	...	3	0	0
Attanakadedeweni-ela	...	0	1	2
Ellegedare-ela	...	2	2	0
Nalagame-ela	...	9	0	0
Nalagamadeweni-ela	...	0	2	0
Kudugalatenne-ela	...	9	0	0
Uda-amune-ela	...	4	0	0
Palle-ela ...	...	3	0	0
Kitulaluke-ela	...	4	0	0
Puwakgaha-arawe-ela	...	1	2	0
Kumbalarawe-ela	...	1	0	5
Udaweleralagekumbure-ela	...	0	2	5
Udaweleralagekumburedeweni-ela	...	3	0	0
Anguruelle-ela	...	1	2	0
Berakaraye-ela	...	0	2	5
Palleangana-ela	...	29	0	0
Maha-ela ...	...	4	0	4
Hapugasarawe-ela	...	7	0	0
Antaduwwawe-ela	...	3	0	0
Welegedarakumbure-ela ...	...	173	0	0
Dehigollewewa and Panwewa	...	12	0	0
Galukamune-ela	...	7	3	0
Kehelgaspe-ela	...	1	1	5
Naranatte-ela	...	5	0	0
Bodande-ela	...	3	2	0
Doluwala-ela	...	4	2	0
Mahakumbure-ela	...	3	0	0
Tenne-ela ...	...	4	0	0
Yalagan-ela	...	10	0	0
Darande-ela	...	8	0	0
Dehipe-darande-ela	...	4	0	0
Gelane-ela	...	5	0	0
Bogahaelle-ela	...	...	...	...
Total ...		381	0	9

*Estates.*—Amunamulla with Katukele, Ledger Land.

*Chena Lands*, 150 acres; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres. Total extent about 250 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Barawagabbela, 5 acres, patana; Hittaragahatenna, 5 acres. Total extent about 100 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 163; buffaloes 133; total head 296.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Ten boutiques on the Padiyapelella high road.

*Roads*.—(1) High road from Padiyapelella to Karandagolla; (2) minor road from Elgama to Rahatungoda estate; village paths from (3) Elgama to Pallewela, (4) Dehipe to Welapahala, and (5) to Gannewe.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A vihare called Kinagahawela Vihare, in good order, with two priests in charge. There are four large images and twenty small ones, also a small dagoba built by Chandrajoti Unnanse; the vihare has 2 amunu of mud land and  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre high land; it has also a bodage, 30 cubits high and 30 in circumference, containing images, gold and silver vessels, and bone relics. A dewale called Galuke Dewale, built in honour of Dolaha dewiyo, containing the weapons of the twelve gods in a rock cave.

*Races and Castes*.—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Smiths, Dhobies, Tom-tom Beaters); (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture*.—Tea, cinchona, paddy, kurakkan, jak, coconut, areca, kitul, plantain, coffee, and sweet potatoes.

*Manufactures*.—Tea, katties, mamoties, sickles, gold and silverware, yokes, ploughs, rush boxes, mats, arecanut-cutters, cocoanut-scrappers, pestles and mortars, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Kohoka Korale*.)

*Wadawala Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Wadawala ... ..	72	85
Ratninda ... ..	46	27
Hapupe ... ..	2	4
Badalagama ... ..	33	35
Alawattigama ... ..	34	35
Population by Census of 1891 ...	187	186
Total persons 373		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	50

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Medapata-ela ...	3	3	0
Wellalkade-ela ...	24	1	0
Maladurawe-ela ...	3	3	0
Pitameye-ela ...	12	0	0
Dambahitiyawe-ela ...	5	0	0
Dambalawatta-ela ...	12	0	0
Arawe-ela ...	3	0	0
Narankotuwe-ela ...	0	1	5
Welapitatenne-ela ...	1	0	0
Memeye-ela ...	15	0	0
Hittaliyadde-ela ...	15	0	0
Ratninde-ela ...	15	0	0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, about 1,000 acres; *Garden Lands*, about 100 acres. Total extent 1,100 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Galpottahena, 2 acres; Asweddumpitiyehena, 1 acre; Ambahelahena, 2 acres; Ambagahamulahena, 2 acres; Mahakumburalangahena,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; Godaliyaddehena,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; Diyabubulahena, 2 acres—all jungle. Total extent about 12 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Buffaloes 99; black cattle 126; total head 225.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Six boutiques on the high road to Karandagolla, and a Government vernacular school at Wadawala called Karandagolla Boys' school.

*Roads*.—(1) High road from Tumpalahapuwa to Dehipe; (2) village path from Karandagolla to Pallewela; (3) minor road from Wadawala to Dehipe.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—There is a vihare in ruins called Bomaluwa, in Wadawala.

*Races and Castes*.—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tom-tom Beaters, Dhobies, and Blacksmiths); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture*.—Paddy, kurakkan, vegetables, plantain, jak, kital, arecanut, cocoanut, yam.

*Manufactures*.—Yokes and ploughs, cutlery, and rush boxes and mats.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Kohoka Korale.*)*Wilwala Wasama.*

Hamlets:—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Wilwala ... ..	87	92
Ehelamalpe ... ..	48	55
Godagama ... ..	55	47
Korahagoda ... ..	4	6
Population by Census of 1891 ...	194	200
Total persons 394		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	57

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ganebedde-wewa ... ..	16	0	0
Uda-arawe-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Obada-arawe-ela ... ..	12	3	0
Pihille-ela ... ..	3	1	0
Miwake-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Dodanamune-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Pundaluarawe-ela ... ..	3	2	0
Egoda-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Nayimalewatte-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Ulmolliye-ela ... ..	2	1	0
Daranda-ela ... ..	1	1	0
Palletumpolahapuwe-ela ...	3	0	0
Manelaluwe-ela ... ..	6	1	0
Ma-ela ... ..	158	2	1
Dodangaakumbure-ela ... ..	9	0	0
Pihillarawe-ela ... ..	4	3	0
Ratninde-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Dambalawatte-ela ... ..	6	1	0
Kosruppe-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Godagan-ela ... ..	23	0	0
Total ... ..	289	1	1

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 50 acres; *Garden Lands*, 10 acres. Total extent about 60 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—None.

*Buzuars, &c.*—Six boutiques on the road to Karandagolla.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Pandu to Kurundu-oya; (2) minor roads from Konkada to Kapugahapattiya, (3) and to Wilwala, (4) Wilwala to Delhage, (5) and to Wadawala, (6) and from Ehelamalpe to Kotalumada; and (7) village path from Ehelamalpe to Welamppe.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A vihare at Wilwala, has two priests, and owns an acre of high land and six amunu of mud land; also three large and about thirty or forty smaller images of clay. A dewale at Wilwala called Wilwala Dewale, containing weapons; a kapurala performs the dewale ceremonies. Both the above are rock caves, and there is a rock inscription in the vihare.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyian Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Dhobies, Tom-tom Beaters, and Smiths).

*Agriculture.*—Cocoanut, jak, kitul, areca, sweet potatoes, and plantain.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Kohoka Korale.*)

*Denike Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Denike ... ..	69	59
Welampe ... ..	21	27
Udalumada ... ..	121	138
Population by Census of 1891 ...	211	224
Total persons 435		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	121

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udaweulmollyya-ela ... ..	14	0	0
Gedarakumbure-ela ... ..	2	1	5
Udakumbure-ela ... ..	1	1	0
Udawe-ela ... ..	0	2	9
Walliwele-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Yatale-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Palle Walliwele-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Humutarawe-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Eldora-ela ... ..	1	1	0
Udakumbure-ela ... ..	1	1	5
Pallearawe-ela ... ..	3	2	0
Kahatadeniyemollyya-ela ...	11	0	0
Kahatadeniyewatta-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Pallekahatadeniye-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Asuraddana-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Madugahauhane-ela ... ..	0	1	0
Gorakagahauhane-ela ... ..	1	2	0

*Paddy Cultivation.—contd.*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Angodawe-le-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Angodaweledeweni-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Elamal-ela ... ..	16	0	0
Poruwatte-ela ... ..	4	3	0
Walalamulle-ela ... ..	12	1	0
Meda-ela ... ..	11	2	0
Yatale-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Urumediya-ela ... ..	3	3	0
Metiwelakumbure-ela ... ..	2	2	0
Kannoruge-ela ... ..	2	1	0
Memeye-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Hittaraliyadde-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Elle-ela ... ..	0	3	5
Panwatte-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Dedunamune-ela ... ..	12	0	0
Peti-arawe-ela ... ..	1	2	0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>146</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 20 acres; *Garden Lands*, 10 acres. Total extent about 30 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Kahatadeniya 1 acre and Udawela 1½ acre, both forest; Bussakatinna, 1½ acre, low jungle. Total extent about 4 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 61; buffaloes 75; total head 136.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads.*—Cart road from Rikillagasgoda to Rahatungoda and Padiyapellella; roads from Poramadulla to Denike and Ehelamalpe; and a minor road from Poramadulla to Udalumada.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A dewala at Udalumada, containing weapons of the Doloha dewiyo, now in ruins, and a bana-house (maduwa) at Welampagoda built by the villagers.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, Hakuro, and Potters).

*Agriculture.*—Jak, paddy, kurakkan, areca, kitul, betel, yam, plaintain, and coffee.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Kohoka Korale.*)*Bogamuwa Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Bogamuwa ... ..	55	65
Makuruppe ... ..	68	75
Dimbulkumbura ... ..	34	33
Moragolla (part) ... ..	41	45
Population by Census of 1891	198	218
Total persons 416		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	90

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Bogomuwa-ela ... ..	1	3	5
Palleha-ela ... ..	3	1	2
Elenuda-ela ... ..	2	3	7
Daskale-ela ... ..	6	2	0
Kumbukgahamula-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Hapugahawatte-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Diyamaruwe-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Kitulgastenne-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Darandakumbura-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Palkadediyamaruwe-ela ... ..	2	2	0
Amunewale-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Batulande-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Amunumulle-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Kobbeketiye-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Indikadawale-ela ... ..	3	1	8
Galpotte-ela ... ..	0	1	0
Indikadawalekandure-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Ulpota-ela ... ..	0	0	8
Dehilande-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Delungahamula-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Kapukotuwe-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Gedaragawa-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Pihilemulle-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Arawe-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Medapitiye-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Elandarawe-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Moragolleasweddume-ela ... ..	1	1	0
Kandureliyadde-ela ... ..	2	2	0
Amune-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Pitaba-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Moraketiyee-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Total ... ..	75	2	0



*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 30 acres. Total extent about 230 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Dangewatta, 3 acres ; Welangahamulahena,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acre ; Galaha I.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre ; Moragollewaralketiya,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres ; Buluwagawahena, 2 acres ; Galaha II.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre— all jungle.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 54 ; buffaloes 86 ; total head 140.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Four boutiques at Makuruppe and Bogomuwa.

*Roads.*—Minor roads from (1) Makuruppe to Moragolla, (2) Getukulagahamula to Dimbulkumbura, and (3) from Dimbulkumbura to Moragolla ; (4) village path from Kahamadittagoda to Makuruppe.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A dewale at Panangomuwa in charge of a kapurala, and containing weapons.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Dhobies, and Tom-tom Beaters) ; (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, plantain, jak, cocoanut, coffee, and yam.

*Manufactures.*—Yokes, ploughs, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Kohoka Korale.*)

*Pallewela Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Pallewela ...	56	49
Pallemakuruppe ...	30	43
Ankendagolla ...	12	14
Kumbukwela ...	18	15
Population by Census of 1891 ...	116	121
Total persons 237.		
Pay road tax ...	...	54

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Kumbukwele-ela ...	1	0	0
Kumbukweladeweni-ela ...	1	0	5
Kumbukweletunweni-ela ...	1	0	5
Kumbukwelehataraweni-ela ...	0	2	0
Diyaherume-ela ...	9	1	9
Rambukpota-ela ...	1	1	0
Handapolahapuwe-ela ...	4	1	0
Guruaswedduma-ela ...	1	0	0
Ankendagolla-ela ...	2	2	0
Pattapola-ela ...	1	1	5
Udapattapola-ela ...	8	2	0
Hiritota-ela ...	19	2	0
Koraliya-aswedduma-ela ...	0	1	5
Otenne-ela ...	2	0	0
Dambularawe-ela ...	2	2	0
Kudugalatenne-ela ...	0	3	0
Palle-ela ...	2	1	0
Makuruppe-ela ...	10	0	0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 150 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 6 acres. Total extent about 156 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Kumbukwelayayehena, 2 acres ; Ratmetiyehena and Alakolaellehena, 1 acre, all jungle ; and Milalagasdowehena, 2 acres, also jungle.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 32 ; buffaloes 77 ; total head 109.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique at Pallewela.

*Roads.*—Minor roads from (1) Rikillagasgoda to Munwatta, (2) from Kannoruge to Bogomuwa ; and village paths from (1) Pallewela to Bodimalkada, (2) Wadawala to Pallewela, (3) Kumbukwela to Pallewela, and (4) Pallewela to Makuruppe.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala and Tom-tom Beaters).

*Agriculture.*—Cocoanut, jak, kitul, areca, paddy, and kurakkan.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—This village is called Pallewela, as it is surrounded by hills. There is a spring at Kumbukwela used as a bathing-place by the villagers.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Diyatilaka Korale.*)  
*Udagama Wasama.*

Hamlets:—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Udagama ... ..	50	42
Rikillagasgoda ... ..	74	39
Walalawela ... ..	37	48
Dodankumbura ... ..	53	56
Walugama ... ..	14	12
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	228	197
Total persons 425		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	87

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ma-ela ... ..	22	0	0
Ampitigahakandure-ela ... ..	1	0	5
Galkadulleulpata ... ..	1	1	2
Kandekumbure-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Ambagahapihilleulpata ... ..	0	2	0
Amumukalankandure-ela ... ..	4	1	0
Gorakadande-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Kirimmetiyeulpata ... ..	1	1	3
Godaketiye-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Pinliyaddeamune-ela ... ..	2	2	0
Ulpatakandura ... ..	3	0	0
Ilukkotuwe-ela ... ..	2	2	5
Liyangahamullamaditte-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Pepolgastenne-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Angekandure-ela ... ..	2	1	5
Udaoyakandure-ela ... ..	1	0	1
Banagalearawe-ela ... ..	4	2	9
Ratmetiye-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Polgasyatiarawe-ela ... ..	3	2	0
Galketaneoye-ela ... ..	7	2	4
Tiriwanagewataulpota ... ..	0	1	0
Algewatteulpota ... ..	0	0	8
Madugaha-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Mahakumbure-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Selajjakumbure-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Udawalugame-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Udagan-ela ... ..	20	0	0
Ilukkelewe-ela ... ..	8	0	0
Godamudune-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Total ... ..	115	3	2

*Estates.*—Rikillagasgoda, abandoned.

*Chena Lands*, 20 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 25 acres. Total extent about 45 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Dolugalapatana, 25 acres ; Tumbatpatana, 30 acres ; and Kinagaspatana, 8 acres—all mana and jungle. Total extent about 63 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 76 ; buffaloes 107 ; total head 183.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Twelve boutiques on the Kandy road, and a Village Tribunal court-house and a toll station at Rikillagasgoda.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Walawatta to Rikillagasgoda ; (2) minor road from Pallepitiya to Walalawela ; and three village paths from (3) Dodankumbura to Rikillagasgoda, (4) from Walalawela to Rikillagasgoda, and (5) from Udagama to Dodankumbura.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Dimbulgahapitiya Vihare, a cave-temple, in good condition ; has a priest ; no lands ; contains two or three small images ; there is a pansala attached with an acre of high land.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala and Dhobies) ; (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Jak, areca, plantain, cocoanut, kitul, paddy, kurakkan, yam, tea, and coffee.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs and yokes, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—There is an inscription on a slab of rock on the summit of Diyatalawa, the Hanguranketa peak, and an extensive cave in this neighbourhood said to extend to the distance of about a mile.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Diyatiluka Korale.*)

*Madanwala Wasama.*

	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
<b>Hamlets :—</b>		
Madanwala ... ..	55	65
Kottala ... ..	40	33
Kosruppe ... ..	51	47
Population by Census of 1891 ...	146	145
<b>Total persons 291</b>		
Pay road tax ... ..		62

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Kottale-ela ...	...	3	0 0
Kottalaoyeuda-ela ...	...	1	0 0
Kottalaoyedeweni-ela ...	...	3	2 0
Kottalaoyehataraweni-ela ...	...	4	0 0
Elamalwewa ...	...	2	0 0
Pihillatuduwe-ela ...	...	1	0 0
Galketaneoye-ela ...	...	6	2 0
Panukade-ela ...	...	2	2 0
Degolliyaddeulpata ...	...	1	3 0
Madanwale-ela ...	...	10	0 0
Pussalakandura ...	...	3	0 0
Batgale-ela ...	...	4	0 0
Kiralakandure-ela ...	...	2	0 0
Total ...	...	44	1 0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 50 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 150 acres. Total extent about 200 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Dolugalapatana, 50 acres, patana.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 36 ; buffaloes 17 ; total head 53.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Twelve boutiques on the high road to Hanguranketa, and a pansala school at Madanwala.

*Roads.*—High road from Boralessa to Pansalakandura, and to the late Mr. De Soysa's Hanguranketa estates ; and three minor roads from Madanwala to Koruppe, and from Boralessa and Batgala to Kottala.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Two vihare at Madanwala, both in good condition, containing a large image and two smaller ones ; own a pela of mud land and 4 acres of high land. One of these vihara is a small rock cave, existing from the time of the Kandyan kings, and has a pansala attached to it.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala and Dhobies) ; (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Cocoanut, areca, kitul, plantain, jak, kurakkan, paddy, kapu, and yam.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs and yokes, mats and boxes, jagery, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Kosruppewewa tank irrigates 2 amunu of paddy lands.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Diyatilaka Korale*.)*Damunumeya Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Damunumeya...	131	114
Alawatugama...	36	40
Haraggama ...	22	17
Uda Maluwa or Widiya	84	48
Population by Census of 1891 ...	273	219
Total persons 492		
Pay road tax ...	...	125

*Paddy Cultivation.*—*Vide* “Hanguranketa.”

*Estates.*—*Vide* “Hanguranketa.”

*Chena Lands*, 100 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 75 acres. Total extent about 175 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Dolugalapatana, 100 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 110 ; buffaloes 60 ; total head 170.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Hanguranketa to Boralessa ; (2) minor road from Hanguranketa to Polgahapitiya ; and village paths (3) from Hanguranketa to Madanwela, (4) to Ekiriya, (5) from Damunumeya to Boralessa, and (6) Ambaliyadda to Polgahapitiya.

*Bazaars, &c.*—*Vide* “Hanguranketa.”

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) A Church Missionary Society's church at Hanguranketa, built about four years ago.

(2) A large and important vihare called Potgul Maligawa at Hanguranketa, containing a large library of bana books, built about thirty-eight years ago, and lately added to ; a number of images and a dagoba, in which a large number of books, images, and relics of great value have recently been deposited ; owns 4 amunu of mud land and some 8 acres of high land. To the Damunumeya Pansala there are two amunu of mud land and 4 acres high land attached.

(3) Dewala : (a) Maha Dewale is the most important of the kind in the district ; it possesses rich and extensive field lands at Munwatta, Unagolla, Nalagama, Diyaheruma, Udawatta, Unantenna, in Uda Hewaheta ; Ulapane, in Uda Bulatgama ; and several villages in Four Korales. A large concourse of people flock in from different parts of the district at its

annual festivities, and the Nindagama tenants perform services detailed elsewhere.\* (b) The Pattini Dewale owns 6 amunu of paddy land and some 20 acres of high land. (c) There is also a kowila used for devil worship and the worship of the minor gods, who are supposed to have the power to dispel sickness or insure prosperity.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Durayo, Tom-tom Beaters, and Smiths); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils; (4) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Coffee (the Hanguranketa group of estates was at one time one of the finest coffee properties in the Island, now mostly abandoned or being replanted with tea, cotton, &c.), paddy, kurakkan, cocoanut, areca, kitul, bread-fruit.

*Manufactures.*—Agricultural implements, mats, bags, baskets, rough jewellery, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—There are supposed to be large deposits of treasure in and near Hanguranketa. In 1885 a discovery was made close by, at Rekitipe, in the Hapuwala wasama. This discovery is memorable, as having given rise to the enactment No. 17 of 1887, "An Ordinance relating to Treasure Trove." A large quantity of jewellery, consisting of gold chains, beads, bracelets, ear ornaments, rings, coins, &c., was found by Migonpattigedara Appu and his cousin Ranhami while digging in the jungle for yams. The energy and sagacity displayed by the late Eriagama Ratemahatmaya secured some of the property. These articles were unquestionably of great value in their intrinsic worth as well as in antiquity. The ignorant or dishonest finders shamefully mutilated most of them, and disposed of a large portion before the authorities got information of the find.

The Supreme Court held that treasure trove does not become the property of the Crown until after inquest found, and accordingly the finder who has converted treasure trove to his own use, before inquest found, cannot be convicted of theft of Crown property. In a second charge their Lordships held that the Regulation 15 of 1823, which applied to the maritime provinces only, had not been extended to the Kandyan Provinces by any of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1852, and that consequently the conviction could not be sustained.†

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\* Vide Chapter XIX., Part I.

† Supreme Court Circular, Vol. VIII., pp. 51 and 102.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Diyatilaka Korale.*)*Hanguranketa Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hanguranketa ...	40	53
Uda-Hanguranketa ...	51	75
Pussalamankada ...	78	78
Estates ...	118	86
Population by Census of 1891 ...	287	292
Total persons	579	
Pay road tax ...		71

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Balihale-ela ...	1	0	0
Wadalewale-ela ...	16	1	0
Agalakumburewela-ela ...	1	0	5
Asweddume-ela ...	0	1	6
Berumullapataha-ela ...	0	2	0
Ma-ela ...	13	2	0
Naranmeye-ela ...	4	3	6
Udawattewele-ela ...	7	1	6
Gedarakumbure-ela ...	4	2	2
Gorandiyagoda-ela ...	4	2	2
Wellelota-arawe-ela ...	1	1	8
Karadampapele-ela ...	3	0	0
Welabokke-ela ...	0	2	0
Kanawile-ela ...	0	2	2
Diyakada-amune-ela ...	0	3	0
Harakgama-ela ...	5	1	5
Polanwale-ela ...	0	3	9
Nilawaturawale-ela ...	4	2	6
Liyanoluwe-ela ...	2	0	0
Medakumburuwale-ela ...	5	3	0
Heragepibillagawa-ela ...	2	2	0
Halyale-ela ...	0	3	0
Gannile-ela ...	2	0	0
Nibulliyadde-ela ...	1	2	0
Total ...	85	3	7

*Estates.*—The Hanguranketa group (including Galauda, Wewatenna, and Wilpasse). It is doubtful if these are not in Damunumeya wasama.



*Chena Lands*, 150 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 10 acres. Total extent about 160 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Moragolla Indigollapatana, 80 acres ; Horadoluwa, 7 acres, stony soil ; Udagammanahena,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre, low jungle ; Halyalehena, 1 acre, low jungle. Total extent about 90 acres.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Six boutiques at Ma-oya on the Kandy road, and about eleven others in the village ; three cattle sheds on the Kandy road ; and the Church Missionary Society's schools for boys and girls and the resthouse in Hanguranketa, although spoken of as within this village, are actually in the Damunumeya wasama.

*Roads*.—High road from Kandy to Padiyapelella ; four minor roads from Hanguranketa to Ma-oya, Nilawatura, Harakgama, and Medapitiya ; and a village path from Pusalamankada to Walalawela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) Walwandura Kowila, now in a dilapidated condition, is of some note, in that it is said to have been built in the reign of Raja Sinha the divine. This monarch had an ape that had strayed away but was recaptured here, it having resorted to a Gammaduwa, *i.e.*, an invocation of the gods. The temple is dedicated to Dolaha Dewiyo ; no lands attached to it.

*Races and Castes*.—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala and Dhobies) ; and (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture*.—Coffee (for which Hanguranketa was renowned is now almost a thing of the past), paddy, kurakkan, cocoanut, kitul, jak, areca, breadfruit, mango, vegetables.

*Manufactures*.—Ploughs, yokes, mamoties, baskets, &c., and village oils.

*Memoranda*.—A local legend. Originally a field is said to have been cultivated for a priest. The crop not ripening in due time it led to the examination of the standing crop, when the ears in bud were found to contain pearls in place of paddy, hence the name Hanguranketa. It is said to have been the ancient metropolis of the Island in successive reigns, and was in its zenith in the time of Prakrama Bahu and Raja Sinha. Ruins are scattered all over the place. The pearl story is perhaps suggestive of the mine of wealth derived in recent times by the De Soyzas from their estates here.

*Note*.—See “ Damunumeya.”

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Diyatilaka Korale.*)*Hapuwala Wasama.*

		Population.	
		Males.	Females.
Hamlets :—			
Hapuwala	...	65	66
Medapitiya	...	49	43
Hindirigama	...	11	18
Ambaliyadda	...	63	54
Estates	...	2	—
Population by Census of 1891		190	181
Total persons		371	
Pay road tax	...		87

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Uduwe-ela	...	8	2	0
Dikliyadde-ela	...	2	2	0
Palbokke-ela	...	5	3	0
Attanameye-ela	...	4	2	0
Eldore-ela	...	5	2	0
Medawe-ela	...	5	0	0
Doramulle-ela	...	2	2	0
Ambankokke-ela	...	4	0	0
Kahape-ela	...	4	0	0
Radawe-ela	...	4	2	0
Arattana-ela	...	3	2	0
Tittapajjala-ela	...	1	0	5
Polgaha rawe-ela	...	0	2	0
Mitalgaha rawe-ela	...	0	3	0
Yatihalgama-ela	...	3	0	0
Lewe-ela	...	2	2	0
Maha-asweddume-ela	...	1	2	0
Yatale-ela	...	0	3	0
Maha-asweddume-ela II	...	2	2	0
Hinatimulle-ela	...	2	2	0
Pallearawe-ela	...	2	0	0
Mediliye-ela	...	2	3	0
Mankadeasweddume-ela	...	1	0	0
Medapitiyewewa	...	1	0	0
Kurunegodawewa	...	1	3	5
Gorandiyagode-ela	...	1	1	0
Polwatte-ela	...	1	2	0
Medapitiye-ela	...	2	0	0
Ambaliyadde-ela	...	1	3	0
Alawe-ela	...	10	0	0
Malane-ela	...	1	0	0
Madawalaweledema-ela	...	4	0	0
Total	...	95	2	0

*Estates.*—Gallahakelle (abandoned) and Llandast.

*Chena Lands*, about 300 acres; *Garden Lands*, 25 acres.  
Total extent about 325 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Dolugalapatana, 200 acres, mana.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 103; buffaloes 64; total head 167.

*Bazaars, &c.*—An ambalama in Ambaliyadda, and a pansala school at Arattana Vihare.

*Roads.*—A minor road from Bebilarawa to Bulatkiragaha; and three village paths from Polgahapitiya to Nikkattala, Migastenna to Dalukketiyekanda, and from Dampola to Ambaliyadda.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Arattana Vihare at Medapitiya, in good condition, containing a large clay image in the sitting posture (ot-pilima) and ten or twelve smaller ones; has 10 acres high land and 8 amunu of mud land.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Velalla, Smiths, Dhobies, and Tom-tom Beaters).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, plantain, jak, cocoanut, areca, kitul, and yam.

*Manufactures.*—Pots and pans, yokes and ploughs, rush boxes and mats, knives, mamoties, axes, and village oil.

*Memoranda.*—Medapitiyewewa and Nikattalawewa tanks.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Diyatilaka Korale.*)

*Unantenna Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Unantenna ...	94	85
Rekitipe ...	35	41
Pallegammedda ...	54	57
Population by Census of 1891 ...	183	183
	Total persons 366	
Pay road tax ...	...	71

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.			Extent under Cultivation.		
			A.	P.	K.
Uda ela	...	...	25	0	0
Palle-ela	...	...	19	0	5
Pahalawe-ela	...	...	12	0	0
Nagutaelle-ela	...	...	1	3	5
Hiwita-arawe-ela	...	...	0	3	0
Malhatgode-ela	...	...	4	1	5
Unantennearawe-ela	...	...	7	2	0
Oya'rawe-ela	...	...	1	0	0
Pallewele-ela	...	...	1	0	0
Patingalle-ela	...	...	1	1	0
Darandakumbure-ela	...	...	2	0	5
Rekitipe-ela	...	...	10	0	0
Gedarewele-ela	...	...	12	0	0
Welliyadde-ela	...	...	6	0	0
Narankandure-ela	...	...	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>			...	108	0 0

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 100 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 15 acres. Total extent about 115 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Narankandura 5 acres, Biri-ella 10 acres, both jungle ; and Karatapitana, 8 acres, mana. Total extent about 23 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 70 ; buffaloes 50 ; total head 120.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques in Unantenna ; also a pansala school.

*Roads*.—A minor road from Bulatkeragahamula to Biri-ella and another from Rekitipe to Narankandura ; and three village paths from Pinagala to Rekitipe, Unantenna to pansala, and from Pahalagama to Unantenna.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A vihare in Unantenna, built by the villagers about thirty years ago, is in good order, and contains two large clay images and several smaller ones ; has an amunam of mud land and half an acre of high land.

*Races and Castes*.—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Dhobies, Tom-tom Beaters, Smiths) ; (2) Tamils ; and (3) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture*.—Paddy, kurakkan, vegetables, plantain, areca, breadfruit, jak, coconut, kitul.

*Manufactures*.—Ploughs, yokes, mamoties, &c., mats and boxes, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Narankandurewewa tank irrigates about 8 amunu of mud land.

There is a cave at Biriella in the neighbourhood of the minor road from Biriella to Kitulpe.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Gangapalata Korale.*)

*Illagolla Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Illagolla ... ..	33	18
Unapandureyaya, or Moragolla (part) ... ..	14	11
Happawara ... ..	27	25
Rammalakandura ... ..	38	36
Population by Census of 1891...	112	90
	Total persons 202.	
Pay road tax ... ..	...	30

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ketankandura-ela ... ..	9	1	5
Egodakumbura-ela ... ..	1	2	5
Awugahakapalle-ela ... ..	3	2	0
Wibimmala-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Bambaragahapele-ela ... ..	1	1	0
Ketankandure-ela II. ... ..	2	0	0
Wewaliyadde-ela ... ..	2	2	0
Pahalawe-ela ... ..	3	2	5
Maswele-ela ... ..	7	3	5
Agalakumbure-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Panane-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Rammalakandure-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Galketiye-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Moraketiye-ela ... ..	1	1	0
Illagolle-ela ... ..	9	0	0
Egoda-asweddume-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Pitahakumbure-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Wewagawakumbure-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Ohuruppe-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Asweddume-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Happawarawe-ela ... ..	9	0	0
Godamaditte-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Rammalakandure-ela II ... ..	3	0	0
Napolekumbure-ela ... ..	2	2	0
Dematagahakumbure-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Dematagahakumbure-ela II. ... ..	1	0	0

*Paddy Cultivation—continued.*

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Dematagahakumbure-ela III.	...	0	2	0
Napolekumbure-ela II.	...	1	0	0
Viharekumbure-ela ...	...	0	3	0
Wangalagawakumbure-ela	...	1	2	0
Ganadulekumbure ela ...	...	2	0	0
Kitulhitiyawekumbure-ela	...	3	3	0
Unapanduraye-ela ...	...	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 500 acres; *Garden Lands*, 40 acres. Total extent about 540 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Nahadandupatana, 50 acres, mana and patana; Galalatennapatana, 20 acres, patana and jungle. Total extent about 70 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 4; buffaloes 60; total head 64.

*Bazaars, &c.*—An ambalama in Moragolla.

*Roads.*—A minor road from Galauda to Bogomuwa; and five village paths from Illagolla to Happawara and Moragolla, from Moragolla and Andawela to Lamasuriyagama, and from Katupattala to Happawara.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Illagolla Vihare, abandoned; and Bambaragala Dewale, built by the Arachchi of Illagolla about ten years ago, containing weapons of Dewatabandara dewiyo.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala and Tom-tom Beaters).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, cocoanut, plantain, areca, kitul.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—There is a rock cave, Olagamuwe Gallena.

Hapatgamawewa tank in Happawara irrigates 2 amunu of mud land.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Gangapalata Korale.*)*Lamasuriyagama Wasama.*

		Males.	Females.
Population	...	105	59
Total persons 164.			
Pay road tax	...	...	50

*Paddy Cultivation.*—A large extent is being asweddu-mised.

	Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Happawara-ela	...	10	0	0
Bodi-ela	...	200	0	0
Total		210	0	0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, about 270 acres; *Garden Lands*, a small area.

*Crown Lands*, about 500 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—None.

*Bazaars.*—None.

*Roads.*—Village path from Munwatta to Lamasuriyagama; and three bridle paths from Munwatta to Pannala and to Rikillagasgoda, and from Lamasuriyagama to the Lower Badulla road.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, and Blacksmiths).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, maize, fodder grass, cocoanut, plantain and fruit trees, and pineapple.

*Manufactures.*—None.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Gangapalata Korale.*)*Galanda Wasama.*

## Population.

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Galanda	99	92
Uda Galanda	51	51
Udawatta	102	103
Population by Census of 1891	252	246
Total persons 498.		
Pay road tax	...	105

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Katupattale-ela ...	18	0	0
Asweddume-ela ...	4	0	0
Uda-asweddume-ela ...	2	0	0
Olagame-ela ...	1	2	0
Jambughayahatakumbure-ela ...	0	3	0
Hembiliye-ela ...	2	0	0
Madawale-ela ...	4	0	0
Puwakgahayahatakumbure-ela ...	3	2	0
Halyale-ela ...	1	1	0
Pupalawe-ela ...	2	0	0
Mahahinne-ela ...	0	2	0
Matalamada-ela ...	3	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ...	1	0	0
Kalugale-ela ...	1	2	0
Ilukkumbure-ela ...	1	1	0
Dewadiarawe-ela ...	1	0	5
Rambukpote-ela ...	16	0	0
Diyabubule-ela ...	9	3	0
Uyanwatte-ela ...	6	0	0
Amunukare-ela ...	4	0	0
Arawe-ela ...	0	1	6
Egodawe-ela ...	5	0	0
Gamawe-ela ...	6	0	0
Ellewatte-ela ...	1	3	0
Mullekumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Elenudakumbure-ela ...	1	1	0
Wilpassewewe-ela ...	2	0	0
Galahitiyawe-ela ...	0	3	0
Hiddekumbure-ela ...	1	2	0
Totapala-ela ...	0	2	0
Welankade-ela ...	6	0	0
Wewaranagahayahatakumbure-ela ...	0	3	0
Ambatennewewe-ela ...	1	0	0
Walasbedde-ela ...	1	2	0
Total ...	113	2	1

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 500 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 150 acres. Total extent about 650 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Wawulugala, 100 acres, jungle ; Gantote-kiwula, 50 acres, jungle ; Ratalagolla, 10 acres, jungle ; Ganegoda, 10 acres, jungle ; Nugaruppepatana, 100 acres, mana ; Maduetapatana, 120 acres, mana ; Ittawe-epatana, 50 acres ; Eraminiyamadittepatana, 60 acres, mana ; Kalatuwawapatana, 20 acres, mana ; Dumbeddepatana, 100 acres, mana ; Dumkolahena, 30 acres, jungle ; Galbokkepatana, 20 acres, mana ; Galpotuketiya, 200 acres, mana ; Muwankelitalawa, 10 acres, jungle ; Hekotawewepatana,



200 acres, mana and jungle ; Ilukwewa, 150 acres, jungle and mana ; Nidanherumulla, 100 acres, patana and jungle ; Gonawegalapatana, 30 acres, patana and jungle ; Kirindepatana, 8 acres ; and Kowitennepatana, 20 acres, mana and jungle. Total extent about 1,300 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 67 ; buffaloes 90 ; total head 157.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads.*—Two minor roads from Hanguranketa to Makuruppe and from Malulla to Illagolla ; and four village paths from Dimbulakumbura to Wendaruwa, from Galauda to Hilpenkandura and Happawara, and from Beliatta to Hilpenkandura.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A dewale at Katuwattewela in honour of Dewatabandara Dewiyō. There is annually a ceremony performed called Paneli netuma, a devil dance, accompanied by lights. The kapurāla calls on the god to enter into him and then commences to turn his head round and round with the hair dishevelled until the spirit enters him, when he prophesies to his votaries. This dewale was built ten years ago, and contains the weapons of the god.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tom-tom Beaters, Dhobies, and Smiths) (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, tea, coffee, cinchona, plantain, jak, cocoanut, areca, kitul, breadfruit.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, katties, mamoties, silverware, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—There is a rock cave called Kaballelena Gallena.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Gangapalata Korale.*)

*Malulla Wasama.*

Hamlets :	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Malulla ... ..	40	47
Hakurutale ... ..	25	26
Hilpenkandura ... ..	47	45
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	112	118
Total persons 230.		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	55

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.	
	A.	P. K.
Diyabubule-ela ...	7	0 0
Talkotuwe-ela ...	7	0 0
Talgahapele ...	6	1 0
Kohombagame-ela ...	2	0 0
Malulle-ela ...	3	2 0
Kulatungedara-ela ...	1	0 0
Hakurutale-ela ...	5	0 0
Gangahakumbure-ela ...	1	2 0
Hilpenkandure-ela ...	1	0 0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1 0</b>

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 600 acres; *Garden Lands* 50 acres. Total extent about 650 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Galpotuketiya 40 acres, and Hedagala 100 acres, both jungle. Total extent about 140 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 49; buffaloes 57; total head 106.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads*.—Three village paths from Malulla to Hakurutale, Hanguranketa, and Hilpenkandura.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes*.—Kandyan Sinhalese (Vellala).

*Agriculture*.—Paddy, kurakkan, kitul, cocoanut, jak, and plantain.

*Manufactures*.—Yokes, ploughs, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Gangapalata Korale*.)*Udagama Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Udagama ...	75	85
Merahempe ...	12	17
Boragahamaditte ...	19	22
<b>Population by Census of 1891 ...</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Total persons 230.</b>		
Pay road tax ...		47

*Channels* :—

Udawela-ela	...	...	4	amunams
Ratninda-ela	...	...	3	do.
Mekeliya-ela	...	...	5	pelas
Nugaliyadda-ela	...	...	9	amunams
Hinguruwelketiya-ela	...	...	5	pelas
Mirahampe-ela	...	...	2	amunams
Tunpe-ela	...	...	5	pelas

*Chenas*, 400 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 15 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Ibbanwelahena, 5 acres, jungle ; Katuakulahena, 25 acres, jungle.

*Cattle*.—Buffaloes 16 ; black cattle 25. Total head 41.

*Bazaars, &c.*—One boutique at Boragahamaditte, a Church Missionary Society's school and an ambalam at Udagama.

*Roads*.—(1) Minor road from Hanguranketa to Lower Badulla road ; (2) village path from Udagama to Hakurutale ; (3) village path from Udagama to Hanguranketa ; (4) village path from Karalliyadda to Hakurutale.

*Churches and Temples*.—Vihare named Udagama Vihare, built fifteen years ago. It owns 3 acres high land and 2 pelas mud land. It has two images of clay.

*Races and Castes*.—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Dhobies, Tom-tom Beaters, and Blacksmiths) ; (2) Moormen.

*Agriculture*.—Paddy, kurakkan, plantain, cocoanut, kitul, areca, jak.

*Manufactures*.—Mats and boxes of rushes, village oils, yokes and ploughs.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Gangapalata Korale*.)*Karalliyadda Wasama*.

	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
<b>Hamlets</b> :—		
Karalliyadda	53	42
Marsingammeda or Maliyadda	30	32
Pallegammeda	59	59
Population by Census of 1891	142	133
<b>Total persons</b> 275.		
Pay road tax	...	63

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Totapale-egoda-ela ...	6	0	0
Totapale-megoda-ela ...	8	0	0
Dikliyadde-ela ...	2	0	0
Agalammulle-ela ...	2	0	0
Madawale-ela ...	5	0	0
Karalliyadde ...	5	0	0
Marake-ele ...	3	0	0
Tunpe-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	33	0	0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 500 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres. Total extent about 550 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Pallepatana, 50 acres ; Keliyawelhena, 150 acres, mana and jungle.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 108 ; buffaloes 20 ; total head 128.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique in Pallegammeda, and a Church Missionary Society's school at Gonagama (for boys and girls).

*Roads.*—A minor road from Hanguranketa to Lower Badulla road ; two village paths from Karalliyadda to Idamelanda, and another to Hakurutale.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (Vellala).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, plantain, cocoanut, areca, jak, and kitul.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Gangapalata Korale.*)*Idamelanda Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Idamelanda ...	54	55
Adikarigammeda ...	55	64
Hapugaha-arawa ...	9	8
Hingurukaduwa... ..	13	16
Gonagampitiya ...	38	29
Population by Census of 1891 ...	169	172
Total persons 341.		
Pay road tax ...	...	46

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Dehigaspitiye-ela ...	12	0	0
Parape-ela ...	3	0	0
Tambalaketiyē-ela ...	3	0	0
Hunukotuwe-ela ...	1	0	0
Idamelande-ela ...	0	2	0
Hapugaha-arawe-ela ...	1	0	0
Bogahagawa-ela ...	0	2	0
Galpottēkumbure-ela II. ...	1	0	0
Galpottēkumbure-ela I. ...	1	0	0
Meda-asweddume-ela ...	0	2	0
Adikarigedara-ela ...	0	3	0
Gonagampitiya-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	26	1	0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres, occasionally chenaed; *Garden Lands*, 5 acres. Total extent about 205 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Ambawela, 300 acres, jungle and forest; and Dunhela, 200 acres, forest. Total extent about 500 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 110; buffaloes 45; total head 155.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads.*—High road from Urambe to Badulla, and two village paths from Karalliyadda to Ma-oya and to Gona-gampitiya.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (Vellala).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, plantain, cocoanut, jak, kitul, and areca.

*Manufactures.*—Yokes and ploughs, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Ganneve Korale*.)*Bambaragama Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Bambaragama ...	97	88
Halyala ...	15	19
Kotika-ambe ...	30	28
Wetastenna ...	28	13

		Population.	
		Males.	Females.
Yakadagoda	...	19	32
Delpatkada	...	33	16
Estates	...	468	387
Population by Census of 1891	...	690	583

Total persons 1,273.

Pay road tax	...	...	102
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*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Uda-ela	...	10	3 0
Moragolle-ela	...	18	2 0
Arawe-ela	...	5	2 5
Harambeoyapitiye-ela	...	4	1 0
Haraswele-ela	...	4	1 0
Galgoda-ela	...	6	2 0
Daraoya-ela	...	11	2 8
Kotika-ambe-ela	...	4	2 0
Tennearawela-ela	...	3	0 0
Halyale-ela	...	3	2 5
Delpatkade-ela	...	4	0 0
Gorak'kandure-ela	...	12	0 0
Pussala-ela	...	9	0 0
Udarawe-ela	...	3	0 0
Huriwele-ela	...	4	0 0
Narangaspele-ela	...	2	0 0
Udakumbure-ela	...	4	0 0
Total	...	110	2 8

*Estates*.—Hope.

*Chena Lands*, 50 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 20 acres. Total extent about 70 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Dewalepatana, 50 acres ; Galgodapatana, 30 acres ; Warakalawitiyepatana, 25 acres ; Penangalapatana, 25 acres—all mana grass ; and Muloyakele forest, about 2,000 acres. Total extent about 2,130 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 44 ; buffaloes 92 ; total head 136.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique at Dara-oya.

*Roads*.—Minor road from Bambaragala to Gannewe ; and village paths from Bambaragama to Bowala, Udagama, Wegama, Agappala, and Elle-ela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A dewale called Wetagawa Kowila, in charge of a kapurala, containing weapons.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese, such as Vellala, Durayo, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Hannali (tailors), and Dhobies.

*Agriculture.*—Cocoanut, jak, areca, mango, lime, kitul, paddy, kurakkan, yam, vegetables, cotton, breadfruit, tamarind, plantain, coffee, cinchona, tea.

*Manufactures.*—Cloths, tom-toms, yokes, ploughs, mats and boxes, mortars and pestles.

*Memoranda.*—There are two lakes, Handawalapitiyawewa and Warakalawitiyewewa, irrigating about 2 amunu, and a cave at Gallenatenna and another at Galkanda.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Ganneve Korale.*)

*Wegama Wasama.*

		Population.	
		Males.	Females.
<b>Hamlets :—</b>			
Wegama	... ..	215	172
Karamidula	... ..	3	3
Bulugahapitiya	... ..	13	15
Elamalwewa	... ..	17	11
Estates	... ..	340	325
Population by Census of 1891		588	526
Total persons 1,114.			
Pay road tax	... ..	...	101

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Pussala-ela	... ..	9	2	0
Gane-ela	... ..	14	3	0
Yatihalgama-ela	... ..	14	0	0
Pattiarawe-ela	... ..	24	3	0
Enasalarawe-ela	... ..	0	3	1
Asuraldeniye-ela	... ..	1	0	6
Kitularawe-ela	... ..	16	3	0
Galagoda-ela	... ..	1	1	0
Meda-ela	... ..	6	0	0
Nawale-ela	... ..	4	0	0
Karamidule-ela	... ..	5	2	0
Pudagoda-ela	... ..	1	2	0
Hondarijjatenne-ela	... ..	1	0	0
Total		100	3	7

*Estates.*—Rahatungoda, Mukel-oya, Columbia, Mul-oya (including Rose, Shanrock, and Thistle).

*Chena Lands*, 10 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 20 acres. Total extent about 30 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Dibbeddepatana 200 acres, Dimbulgahamada 400 acres, Dibbedda 300 acres—all grass. Total extent about 900 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 102 ; buffaloes 154 ; total head 256.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Four boutiques at Welihinna, and Wegama ; and a Boys' Government school at Wegama ; also a pansala school.

*Roads.*—(1) High road from Elamalwewa to Rahatungoda ; (2) minor roads from Elamalwewa to Wegama and (3) from Wegama to Yakadagoda ; and (4) village path from Rahatungoda to Dara-oya.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Wegama Vihare, not in good order, containing two clay images and some paintings (suvisi wiwarana) ; it has 9 amunu of mud land, and high land about 5 acres.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Wahumpurayo, and Dhobies) ; (2) Moors ; (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, paddy, kurakkan, plantain, jak, areca, kitul, and cocoanut.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, yokes, ploughs, mats and boxes, mortars and pestles.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Ganneve Korale.*)

*Ekiriya Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Ekiriya ... ..	199	228
Hapugasdeniya ... ..	30	14
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	229	242
Total persons 471.		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	115



*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.			Extent under Cultivation.		
			A.	P.	K.
Ambetota-ela	...	...	11	2	2
Kandekumbure-ela	...	...	4	3	0
Govind'arawe-ela	...	...	12	3	0
Hiranelle-ela	...	...	11	0	2
Wanduragale-ela	...	...	8	0	0
Lunuwatte-ela	...	...	4	0	0
Patagepitiye-ela	...	...	13	1	0
Narankandure-ela	...	...	5	3	0
Dehiattaramulle-ela	...	...	2	0	8
Kalyale-ela	...	...	4	3	0
Etambille-ela	...	...	8	0	6
Tennekumbure-ela	...	...	7	0	0
Elambure-ela	...	...	2	0	0
Dehiattamulle-ela	...	...	2	0	0
Darandakumbure-ela	...	...	1	1	0
Udaliyaddeke-ela	...	...	2	0	0
Elapate-ela	...	...	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>101</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres. Total extent about 250 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Milalabedda, 25 acres ; Wewalamaditta, 8 acres ; Adadambegahahena, 5 acres ; and Rataperagollehena, 4 acres, all jungle ; Gurukandurehena, 5 acres, mana grass ; Pambaketiya, 3 acres, jungle ; Medagodapatana, 60 acres, mana and jungle ; Talawa, 100 acres, mana, jungle, and forest ; Gurukandurepatana, 10 acres, mana, jungle, and patana ; Hinnapitapatana, 10 acres, mana, jungle, and grass. Total extent about 222 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 120 ; buffaloes 144 ; total head 264.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques at Ekiriya, and a pansala school at Halyalawasge.

*Roads*.—(1) High road from Rahatungoda to Rikillagasgoda, (2) minor road from Ekiriya to Bowala ; and six village paths from Ekiriya to Agappala, Makempe, Hanguranketa, Bowala, Nikatalawa, and Hapuwela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A kowila named Galihe Kowila, containing weapons and stands of the god Kohomba Dewiyo in a cave, and a dagoba at Ekiriya, 30 ft. high and 60 ft. round.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Wahumpurayo, Dhobies, Smiths, Potters, and Tom-tom Beaters); (2) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Cocoanut, jak, kitul, areca, pomegranate, orange, pine, tea, coffee, kapu, plantain, paddy, kurakkan, vegetables, chillies, breadfruit, mango.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, gold and silver ornaments, pots and pans, mats and boxes, mortars and pestles, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Ganneve Korale.*)

*Makempe Wasamu.*

Hamlets:—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Makempe ... ..	63	71
Agappala ... ..	29	34
Population by Census of 1891 ...	92	105
Total persons 197.		
Pay road tax ... ..		40

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Agappala-ela or Hiranella-ela ...	32	0	0
Jambughawatte-ela ... ..	1	3	5
Madakumbure-ela ... ..	3	3	5
Hapukotuwe-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Gedaragawa-ela ... ..	2	1	5
Totapala-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Panugoruwe-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Hapulande-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Paddarawe-ela ... ..	9	1	5
Pallepihille-ela ... ..	4	1	0
Madame-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Asweddume-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Aturandewe-ela ... ..	14	1	6
Galawatapele-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Galawatapedeweni-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Asweddume-ela II. ... ..	1	1	0
Asweddumedeweni-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Hiranelleudaela ... ..	20	0	0
Atupola-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Dorakoda-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Weddurugoda ... ..	8	0	0
Total ... ..	117	3	6

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 20 acres; *Garden Lands*, 15 acres. Total extent about 35 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Menderepitiyapatana, 50 acres, mana grass and forest; Hinnepitapatana 6 acres, and Ambalantennepatana 20 acres, both mana and forest. Total extent about 76 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 9; buffaloes 56; other cattle 8; total head 73.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique on the road to Wegama.

*Roads.*—Minor road from Makempe to Poramadala; and village paths from Makempe to Wegama, Bambaragama, Ekiriya, and Pidurugoda, and from Agappala to Bowala.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Durayas), (2) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Coffee, plantain, jak, cocoanut, areca, kitul, and kurakkan.

*Manufactures.*—Mamoties, ploughs, yokes, rush boxes and mats, arecanut-cutters, cocoanut-scrapers, katties, mortars and pestles.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Ganneve Korale.*)

*Bowala Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Bowala ... ..	111	85
Uda Bowala ... ..	26	42
Kitulpe ... ..	150	142
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	287	269

Total persons 556.

Pay road tax ... ..	...	121
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*Paddy Cultivation*:—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Dambaghamaditte-ela...	3	2	0
Uda Bowala-ela ...	2	3	2
Viharegawa-ela ...	2	3	0
Polgaha-arawe-ela ...	5	0	8
Bowale-ela ...	13	2	0
Herugoda-ela ...	5	2	0
Bomadarawe-ela ...	18	0	0
Hunukotuelle-ela ...	2	2	2
Pihilitude-ela ...	1	2	0
Dunukarawe-ela ...	6	3	0
Uda-ela ...	19	3	0
Palle-ela ...	11	2	0
Pillewe-ela ...	6	3	5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres.  
Total extent about 300 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Gallenamulla 30 acres and Pinangare 100 acres, both jungle and mana. Total extent about 130 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 80; buffaloes 123; total head 203.

*Bazaars, &c.*—There are five boutiques and two ambalams, and a pansala school at Uda Bowala and another at Ranpatge Vihare.

*Roads*.—Two minor roads from Bowala to Udagama and Hanguranketa; and four village paths from Bowala to Bambaragama, Uda Bowala, and Mapanawatura, and from Kitulpe to Agappala.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) Bowala Vihare, a cave temple, said to have been built by the queen of Walagam Bahu, containing an image of clay, and a dagoba, 12 ft. in height and 60 ft. in circumference; a priest in charge; has 3 amunu of mud land and half an acre high land. (2) Ranpatge Vihare, built by the villagers, in good order, with a priest in charge; contains three large images of clay, and has 5 lahas mud and half an acre high land.

*Races and Castes*.—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Wahumpurayo, Tom-tom Beaters, Smiths, Potters, and Dhobies); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils; and (4) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, cocoanut, areca, coffee, jak, betel, plantain, kitul, cotton, and breadfruit.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, mamoties, pots and pans, cloths, and village oils.

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION. (*Ganneve Korule.*)

*Udagama Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Udagama ... ..	91	106
Medagama ... ..	95	83
Malanwatta ... ..	83	68
Mapanawatura ... ..	16	17
Estates ... ..	185	122
Population by Census of 1891 ...	470	396
Total persons 866.		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	106

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Mapanawatura ... ..	23	1	5
Ganwemankada-ela ... ..	8	3	0
Tenneliyadde-ela ... ..	13	1	5
Medagama-ela or Boraluwe-ela ... ..	70	3	0
Udagama-ela ... ..	12	2	5
Amunuwale-ela ... ..	65	0	0
Meda-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Palle-ela ... ..	2	0	0
Total ... ..	198	3	5

*Estates.*—Gonavy.

*Chena Lands*, 60 acres; *Garden Lands*, 20 acres. Total extent about 80 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Gedarayiyawa, 80 acres, patana and jungle; Dambagolla-ella, 30 acres; Kalawititenna, 30 acres; and Batulla, 25 acres, all mana. Total extent about 165 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 26; buffaloes 90; total head 116.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique in the village, and pansala schools at Ganemankada Vihare and Galketiye Vihare.

*Roads.*—A minor road from Udagama to Bowala and five village paths from Udagama to Medagama, Bambaragama, Uda Bowala, and Pata Hewaheta, and a second path to Bambaragama.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) Ganimankada Vihare in Medagama, built by the queen of King Prakrama Bahu, a cave temple, containing a large image of clay; has three priests, but is not in good order; owns 4 amunu of mud land and 2 acres of high land. (2) Galketiye Vihare, in Udagama, has 2 pela mud land and  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre high land; a dagoba, 14 ft. high and 50 ft. round at the base, with a priest in charge, is in good order. (3) Ulukowila, containing weapons of Alutnuwara Dewatawa, has a bana-maduwa, now used as a school by Government.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Durayas, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters); (2) Tamils; and (3) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, cocoanut, areca, jak, kitul, breadfruit, yam, plantain, cotton.

*Manufactures.*—Mamoties, yokes, ploughs, mortars, pestles, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Oyapalata Korale.*)

*Tibbotugoda Wasama.* Population.

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Tibbotugoda ... ..	20	15
Uruherupola ... ..	24	27
Arapitiya ... ..	50	46
Kolon-ella ... ..	40	35
Khelwatta ... ..	21	19
Dadamitiyawa ... ..	67	71
Werellegama ... ..	35	32
Rambukegama ... ..	116	113
Population by Census of 1891 ...	373	358
Total persons 731.		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	173
<i>Paddy Cultivation :—</i>		
Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.
		A. P. K.
Werelle-ella ... ..	...	50 0 0
Gamewe-ella and Yalarawe-ella ...	...	40 0 0
Diyagedume-ella and Uruherupole-ella I. and II. ... ..	...	18 0 0
Arapitiye-ella, Kandagolle-ella I. and II., and Kolonelle-ella I. and II. ...	...	76 0 0
Hin-ella ... ..	...	2 0 0
Puke-ella ... ..	...	6 0 0
Dadamitiyawe-ella ... ..	...	12 0 0
Radawe-ella ... ..	...	2 0 0
Khelwatte-ella ... ..	...	4 0 0
Udakumbure-ella ... ..	...	7 0 0
Total ... ..	...	217 0 0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 800 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres. Total extent about 850 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Habaragalapatana, 262 acres, jungle ; Dam-bagahamadekele, 30 acres, forest ; and Kendagahamidekele, 25 acres, jungle. Total extent about 317 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 25 ; buffaloes 193 ; total head 218.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads.*—Two minor roads from Nildandahinna to Ketakandura and Kalaganwatta, and two village paths from Arampitiya to Ketakandura and from Nildandahinna to Kolon-ella.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Gubokka-arawe Pansala, a priest in charge. Kinagastalawe Dewale, containing weapons, a cave temple.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Hunno, Rodiyo, Tom-tom Beaters, Smiths, and Dhobies).

*Agriculture.*—Jak, cocoanut, areca, kitul, mango, bread-fruit, plantain, yam.

*Manufactures.*—Hardware, mats and baskets, ploughs and yokes, ropes and whips.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Oyapalata Korale.*)

*Ketakandura Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Ketakandura ... ..	87	103
Bulugollegama ... ..	42	55
Pottalinda ... ..	9	7
Egodakanda ... ..	41	40
Estates ... ..	254	178
Population by Census of 1891 ...	433	383

Total persons 816.

Pay road tax ... .. 103

R 2

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Egodakande-ela, Galahitiyawe-ela, and bohitiyawe-ela ...	25	0	0
Kovillande-ela, Somiyakumbure-ela, Polgaha-arawe-ela I. and II., and Hilbatarawe-ela ...	20	0	0
Kottalbadde-ela I. and II., and Galketikumbure-ela ...	10	0	0
Nilwatte-ela, Narangaha-arawe-ela, and Nattaranwelmulle-ela ...	28	0	0
Maha-ela, Meda-arawe-ela I. and II., and Kolonelle-ela ...	40	0	0
Mahagan-ela, Pottalliyadde-ela, and Diggala-kumbure-ela ...	19	0	0
Wadu-ela ...	8	0	0
Kowil-ela ...	9	0	0
Diyanille-ela ...	5	0	0
Gurunnehe-ela ...	5	0	0
Galmulle-ela ...	6	0	0
Unagolle-ela ...	6	0	0
Dunukearawe-ela ...	8	0	0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Estates.*—Maha Uva and Alutnuwara (abandoned).

*Chena Lands*, about 100 acres; *Garden Lands* 30 acres. Total extent about 130 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Aspokunepatana 20 acres, Kowiloyegahahena 2 acres, and Dodamitiyawelanda 4 acres—all mana.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 121; buffaloes 137; total head 258

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques at Egodakande on the road from Kurundu-oya to Nildandahinna.

*Roads.*—Minor road from Kurundu-oya to Nildandahinna; bridle road from Kurundu-oya to Nildandahinna *via* Maha, Uva; and five village paths from Wattumulla to Tibbotugoda from Egodakanda to Ketakandura, from Ketakandura to Manilmalla and Bogune, and from Pottalinda to Batagolla.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) A Cooly Mission church on Maha Uva estate, built by the Tamils, assisted by the late John Whitefoord, in 1889; (2) Kinawetimulle Dewale, containing weapons of Kirti-bandara Dewiya and Kohomba Dewiya; and (3) Hunuketa Dewale, a cave temple, also containing weapons.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, Blacksmiths, and Dhobies); and (2) Tamils.



*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, cinchona, cardamom, cocoanut, jak, areca, kitul, plantain.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, ploughs, yokes, axes, knives, hardware, silver and goldware, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Oyapalata Korale.*)

*Batagolla Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Batagolla ... ..	43	39
Bogune ... ..	6	4
Manilwela ... ..	64	62
Amunumulla ... ..	17	20
Watumulla ... ..	39	50
Kandegama or Millapitiya ... ..	42	40
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	211	215
Total persons 426.		
Pay road tax ... ..	...	87

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Millapitiye-ela and Watarakgoda-ela ... ..	45	0	0
Manilwele-ela, Amunumulle-ela, and Batagolle-ela ... ..	50	0	0
Bogune-ela I. and II., and Koswatte-ela I. and II. ... ..	8	0	0
Elenpallehene-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Gedarakumbure-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Mulatawale-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Napolekandure-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Total ... ..	119	0	0

*Estates.*—Maha Uva (a part only) and Watumulla, abandoned.

*Chena Lands*, about 100 acres, occasionally cultivated ; *Garden Lands*, about 25 acres. Total extent about 125 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Polangitiyaweyaya 20 acres, Mulatawalelandeyaya 12 acres, both jungle ; and Bramley patana 100 acres. Total extent about 132 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 49 ; buffaloes 119 ; total head, 158.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A pansala school at Wataregoda Vihare.

*Roads.*—Two minor roads from Kurundu-oya to Mahauva and Nildandahinna ; and six village paths from Watumulla

to Bogune and Ketakandura, from Manilwela to Ketakandura and Watarekgoda, Batagolla to Medapalata, and from Bogune to Lewellagolla.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Watareggoda Vihare, containing seven images of clay with a dagoba in ruins; two priests officiate; has 28 amunu of mud land and 30 acres high land; Watarekgoda Pansala is attached to this vihare. (2) A cave temple called Kinawetimulle Dewale, now in ruins.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyian Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, and Rodiyas); (2) Moors; (3) Low-country Sinhalese.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, cinchona, cardamom, paddy, Indian corn, kurakkan, tobacco, plantain, jak, cocoanut, kitul, and vegetables.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, rush boxes and mats, ploughs, yokes, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—There are two caves called Nawatagawa Gallena and Dadamiwahende Gallena at Watumulla.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Oyapalata Korale.*)

*Kumbalgomuwa Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Kumbalgomuwa ...	142	117
Deliwala ...	126	135
Tennehenwala ...	56	59
Gurugala-ella ...	22	22
Population by Census of 1891 ...	346	333
Total persons 679.		
Pay road tax ...	...	144

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Mulahal-ela ...	98	0	0
Gurugalaelle-ela I. and II., and Uruelle-ela	16	0	0
Madumane-ela, Yakmedille-ela, and Ramaliyadde-ela ...	8	0	0
Panatale-ela and Wewa Kelewewe-ela ...	20	0	0
Elenuda-ela ...	8	0	0
Aaweddume-ela ...	4	0	0
Medakumbure-ela ...	7	0	0
Walakumbure-ela ...	5	0	0
Deliwale-ela I. ...	5	0	0
Deliwale-ela II. ...	5	0	0
Banketiye-ela ...	3	0	0

*Paddy Cultivation—contd:—*

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.			
		A.	P.	K.	
Karanpitiye-ela I.	...	...	2	0	0
Karanpitiye-ela II.	...	...	4	0	0
Hetadawatte-ela	...	...	4	0	0
Batalawatte-ela	...	...	6	0	0
Tennehenwale-ela	...	...	12	0	0
Iriyagolle-ela	...	...	1	0	0
Narangaskandure-ela	...	...	1	2	0
Riti-ela ...	...	...	1	2	0
Bogahakumbure-ela	...	...	2	0	0
Batatotekandure-ela	...	...	0	2	0
Total ...			213	2	0

*Estates.*—Mulahalkele, Richmond, and Kadashamadde, all abandoned.

*Chena Lands*, 800 acres; *Garden Lands*, 10 acres. Total extent about 810 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Uruella, 50 acres; Masnawatta, 10 acres; Makulewelekele, 20 acres; Kalabuhuwawekele, 40 acres; Yalagoda, 10 acres; Liyanwala, 40 acres; Madumedille, 50 acres; Narangaskandura, 15 acres; Kumbalgamuwe-patana, 1,000 acres; Madumanepatana, 5 acres; and Welipatana, 8 acres—all mana. Total extent about 1,250 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 92; buffaloes 202; total head 294.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Five boutiques on the high road from Kurundu-oya, an ambalama at Gurugala-ella, and a Mission school at Kumbalgamuwa and a pansala school at Bogaha-ella Vihare.

*Roads.*—High road from Kandy to Kurundu-oya; and two village paths from Gurugala-ella to Batagalla, and from Kumbalgamuwa to Pannala.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A bana-house at Kumbalgamuwa.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, Dhobies, and Smiths).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, jak, cocoanut, areca, Indian corn, breadfruit, plaintain, and vegetables.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, hardware, mats and boxes, bags, village oils, bricks and tiles.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Oyapalata Korale.*)*Pannala Wasama.*

Hamlets:—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Pannala ...	195	184
Panatala ...	45	40
Wewakele ...	41	32
Pussalakandura...	3	2
Andawala ...	29	25
Maduweltenna ...	—	—
Population by Census of 1891 ...	313	283

Total persons 596.

Pay road tax ... .. 151

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Andawele and Maduweltenne-ela ...	28	0	0
Kosgahawele-ela and Otalawe-ela ...	7	0	0
Epitawele-ela and Kittembure-ela, Boralesse-ela and Atu Rendewe-ela I. and II., Arambe-ela I. and II., and Siyambalakumbure-ela ...	34	0	0
Mahagamakumbure-ela, Karamadakumbure-ela, and Meddekumbure-ela ...	24	0	0
Udakumbure-ela, Ketane-ela, Dippitiye-ela, Wewelakumbure-ela, and Karandagahapele-ela ...	24	0	0
Danagamuwa-ela, Pussalakandure-ela, Galakada-ela, and Palugedara-ela ...	15	0	0
Mulahal-ela ...	70	0	0
Wewakele-ela ...	3	0	0
Alutgedarakumbure-ela ...	1	1	0
Kovillande-ela ...	3	0	0
Galmulle-ela ...	1	1	0
Mahakumbure-ela ...	12	0	0
Galketiye-ela ...	1	0	0
Koralekumbure-ela ...	1	2	0
Kudugale-ela ...	4	0	0
Galgode-ela ...	2	0	0
Pallewele-ela ...	2	2	0
Egoda-asweddume-ela ...	1	0	0
Dampale-ela ...	1	2	0
Niliwattakumbure-ela ...	4	0	0
Ambagahalande-ela ...	1	0	0
Mullekumbure-ela ...	3	2	0
Udaketane-ela ...	4	2	0

*Paddy Cultivation—contd :—*

Irrigation Works.		Extent under Cultivation.		
		A.	P.	K.
Attalekumbure-ela	...	1	2	0
Nindapitiye-ela	...	1	2	0
Meda'rawe-ela	...	0	1	0
Siyambalakumburé-ela II.	...	1	3	0
Radigekumbure-ela	...	1	2	0
Batagale-ela	...	3	0	0
Malapatakandure-ela	...	2	0	0
Amunewe-ela	...	1	0	0
Total		261	2	0

*Estates.*—Walapane and Dunugalla, both abandoned.

*Chena Lands.*—300 acres; *Garden Lands*, 12 acres. Total extent about 312 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Welanhinna, 50 acres; Galbokkeyaya, 100 acres; Dehigala, 200 acres; Ankendaketiyyaya, 50 acres; Serupitiyyaya, 150 acres; Galgodayaya, 300 acres; Pannaloyeyaya, 25 acres; Otalagodayaya, 50 acres; Kadakolambeyaya, 25 acres; Moragamuweyaya, 30 acres; Urumadeyaya, 25 acres; Pehigirawalekele, 100 acres; Dewagammanakele, 400 acres; Elakepuwadugeyaya, 30 acres; Murungagoda, 25 acres; Deliwalatenna, 25 acres; Angurumaladuwekele, 20 acres—all low jungle, except the last three, which are forests.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 113; buffaloes 285; total head 398.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique at Pannala.

*Roads.*—High road from Munwatta to Kumbalagamuwa and Lower Badulla road; three minor roads from Wewakele to the Lower Badulla road and Danagamuwa, and from Andawala to Lamasuriyagama; and three village paths from Pannala to Pussalakandura, to Kumbalagamuwa, and to Andawala Gap.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) Kowilwatta and Dombawala Dewale; two kapuralas in charge. (2) There is a site of a dewale at Galkotuwa. (3) Liniyagala Vihare, a cave temple, but now in ruins.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tom-tom Beaters, and Potters); (2) Moors.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, jak, kurakkan, vegetables, cocoanut, breadfruit, plantain, Indian corn.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, hardware, mortars and pestles, arecanut-cutters and cocoanut-scrappers, rush boxes and mats, and village oils.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Yatipalata Korale.*)*Ambanella Wasuma.* Population.

Hamlets:—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Ambanella ...	86	97
Hegama ...	65	67
Pallehena ...	12	12
Boragolla ...	18	17
Kanganawela ...	12	18
Wattegedara ...	25	22
Madurupana ...	22	27
Demata-arawa ...	10	7
Tunhitiyawa ...	49	39
Population by Census of 1891 ...	299	306

Total persons 605.

Pay road tax ... 137

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.

	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Humbaharawe-ela ...	34	3	6
Egodapitiya or Uda-ela ...	8	2	5
Palle Egodapitiye-ela ...	7	0	0
Mulatakumbure-ela ...	3	2	0
Bowekumbure-ela ...	5	2	0
Hindanduarawe-ela ...	8	0	0
Karandawatte-ela ...	3	3	0
Wadigedarakumbure-ela ...	1	0	0
Palleasweddume-ela ...	2	1	0
Mahawe-ela ...	5	0	0
Demata rawe-ela ...	9	2	0
Narangasarawe-ela ...	6	1	8
Medakumbure-ela ...	1	0	0
Boddepitiye-ela ...	0	2	0
Agalakepuwatte-ela ...	0	2	0
Welegedarakumbure-ela ...	1	2	0
Boragolle-ela ...	10	0	7
Pallewelekumbure-ela ...	2	3	8
Yatale-ela ...	9	3	0
Dodangastenne-ela ...	1	2	0
Galane-ela ...	10	3	0
Bandara-ela ...	7	0	0
Batamure-ela ...	16	0	0
Weliliyadde-ela ...	2	2	0
Wewatennewewa ...	0	1	5
Yakkarimandiye-ela ...	0	0	5
Narangaselle-ela ...	0	1	0
Hegamwele-ela ...	21	0	0
Dodangasmulle-ela ...	0	1	6
Millagastenne-ela ...	2	0	7
Asweddume-ela ...	0	3	8
Migahaelle-ela ...	8	0	0
Galketiye-ela ...	2	0	0
Tunhitiyawe-ela ...	14	0	0
Total ...	208	3	5

*Estates.*—Galkotuwa (abandoned).

*Chena Lands.*—300 acres; *Garden Lands*, 20 acres. Total extent about 320 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Wewatenna, 50 acres; Dambuwela, 30 acres; Dambekandehena, 25 acres; Dunkolahena, 10 acres; Pallewadiya, 20 acres; Kalohoella, 10 acres—jungle and patana; Dabbera, 100 acres, forest; Dodangolla, 150 acres, forest and patana; Manhinna, 50 acres; Tennehena, 15 acres; and Galayatalanda, 10 acres—patana.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 68; buffaloes 306; total head 374.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Three boutiques, two at Hegama and one at Ambanella, and a pansala school at Karanpitiya Vihare in Ambanella.

*Roads.*—Three minor roads from Nildandahinna to Udamadure and Badulla, and from Yatimadure to Ambanella; and three village paths from Denabure to Wewatenna, Hegama to Demabure, and from Tunhitiyawa to Bandara-ela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Ambanella Vihare, built about twenty-five years ago, owns 2 pelas of mud land and an acre high land; contains three images of clay. There is also a bana-house at Ambanella.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, and Dhobies); (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, cocoanut, Indian corn, jak, areca, orange, vegetables, and plantain.

*Manufacture.*—Hardware, ploughs and yokes, and rush boxes and mats.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Yatipalata Korale.*)

*Denabure Wasama.* Population.

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Denabure or Rasmigolla	44	45
Boragolla	8	6
Kirimedilla	3	7
Nildandahinna	62	37
Tepugolla	12	11
Purankumbura	8	6
Pallegama	51	55
Dahamankada	17	12
Erantalawa	14	9
Dambagolla	25	21
Population by Census of 1891	244	209

Total persons 453.

Pay road tax ... .. 116

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udaliyadda and Tepugolle-ela ...	4	0	0
Purankumbure-ela ...	4	1	0
Nimitigab'arawe-ela ...	0	2	0
Assalpole-ela ...	10	0	0
Gedarawe-ela ...	2	3	6
Walaskele-ela ...	4	2	0
Palle Otenne-ela ...	0	3	3
Rilaelle-ela ...	0	3	7
Mahakumbure-ela ...	2	3	3
Gurukandurahene-ela ...	0	0	5
Tennapitakumbure-ela... ..	3	2	4
Hapugaselle-ela ...	0	1	0
Pallegame-ela ...	30	0	0
Dambagolle-ela ...	5	1	4
Linipitiye-ela ...	9	1	0
Dehigolle-ela ...	4	3	0
Udawe-ela ...	5	0	0
Pitiyagewatte-ela ...	3	0	0
Gallinde-ela ...	2	3	0
Paramunnearawe-ela ...	1	0	0
Pussalketiye-ela ...	1	2	9
Erantalawe-ela ...	5	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ...	4	0	0
Pallekumbure-ela ...	1	2	7
Alutgedara-arawe-ela ...	1	0	4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 100 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres. Total extent about 150 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Ankanuwegawatenna, 3 acres ; Mukalanwatta, 2 acres ; Dikhena, 3 acres ; Ketanbillagolla, 3 acres ; Tennehena, 1 acre ; Kowillandehena, 1½ acre ; Tibbotulanda, 5 acres—low jungle. Total extent about 19 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 196 ; buffaloes 209 ; total head 405.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Thirteen boutiques at Nildandahinna ; a Gansabhawa court-house, an Assistant Government Agent's circuit bungalow, a Post Office, a Government dispensary, a Government school, an experimental garden, an ambalama, and a pansala school at Nildandahinna.

*Roads*.—Minor roads from Nildandahinna to Nuwara Eliya, Suriyagahapatana, Badulla *via* Madulla and Gampaha, and to Teripehe ; and village paths from Nildandahinna to Kumbukwela and from Rasmigolla and Pujamalawa to Hegama.



*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A pansala at Nildandahinna.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Wahumpurayo, Tom-tom Beaters, and Dhobies); (2) Moors; and (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, Indian corn, tobacco, kollu, plantain, vegetables, cocoanut, areca, kitul, jak.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, rush boxes and mats.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Yatipalata Korale.*)

*Yatimadure Wasuma.* Population.

	Males.	Females.
Population by Census of 1891...	49	43
Total persons 92.	...	...
Pay road tax ...	...	34
<i>Paddy Cultivation</i> :—		Extent under
Irrigation Works.		Cultivation.
		A. P. K.
Paragahar'awe-ela ...	...	2 0 5
Radakandure-ela ...	...	0 3 0
Motanduelle-ela ...	...	0 3 8
Mahakumbure-ela ...	...	2 0 0
Etambahele-ela ...	...	0 1 8
Galketiye-ela ...	...	0 2 0
Yatale-ela ...	...	8 0 0
Siyambalawe-ela ...	...	6 2 0
Koswatte-ela ...	...	0 1 1
Lindamulle-ela ...	...	15 1 4
Dimbikoswatte-ela ...	...	1 0 0
Udakumbure-ela ...	...	2 0 0
Ambalamearawe-ela ...	...	3 0 9
Uratapane-ela ...	...	9 3 8
Inigeta-arawe-ela ...	...	1 3 5
Amba-arawe-ela ...	...	2 3 0
Horatarawe-ela ...	...	3 3 9
Kaluabakumbure-ela ...	...	6 0 8
Nayekumbure-ela ...	...	2 0 0
Makakumbure-ela ...	...	5 0 0
Udawelakumbure-ela ...	...	4 2 9
Meda-arawe-ela ...	...	2 3 0
Mulatakumbure-ela ...	...	1 2 8
Polwatte-ela ...	...	0 2 0
Lindakumbure-ela ...	...	1 2 0
Galagapolle-ela ...	...	1 0 0
Baddearawe-ela ...	...	1 1 0
Medakumbure-ela ...	...	1 2 5
Ehalagasarawe-ela ...	...	5 2 0
Asweddume-ela ...	...	8 2 0
Udapele-ela ...	...	6 0 0
Pallekaluabe-ela ...	...	1 2 0
Angammaluwe-ela ...	...	7 2 0
Mahahire-ela ...	...	1 0 5
Total ...		120 0 2

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 400 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 25 acres. Total extent about 425 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Nugadandeyaya, 25 acres ; Welangolle-yaya, 30 acres ; Kiriwelgolla, 40 acres ; Paddawadiya, 100 acres ; Gurugala, 25 acres ; Tahansikele, 100 acres ; Gedumeyaya, 40 acres ; Karapalake, 100 acres ; Pallewatagoda, 50 acres ; Kirindegala, 30 acres ; Etbetipatana, 2 acres (patana) ; Pera-atuketiya, 60 acres ; Hemagalpottayaya, 30 acres ; Medewela, 8 acres ; Dataniyagala, 3 acres ; and Ankelitalawa (patana)—jungle.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 6 ; buffaloes 96 ; total head 102.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor roads from Bandara-amuna to Yatimadure ; village paths from (2) Alakolaella to Yatimadure ; (3) from Yatimadure to Teripehe, and (4) to Yalagomuwa.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyen Sinhalese (Vellala.)

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, plantain, cocoanut, areca, vegetables, kitul, Indian corn, and lemon.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, rush boxes, mats, and bags.

*Memoranda.*—A large irrigation ela, now in ruins, that originally irrigated a tract of land called Bolagandewela, is situated in this village.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Yatipalata Korale.*)

*Kumbukwela Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Kumbukwela ... ..	40	44
Udagama ... ..	105	86
Karandagolla ... ..	58	60
Population by Census of 1891 ...	203	190

Total persons 92.

Pay road tax ... .. 393

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Kumbukwele-ela ...	23	0	0
Asweddume-ela ...	1	0	0
Diggale-ela ...	0	3	0
Dimbulgahakumbure-ela ...	6	0	0
Udawele-ela ...	25	0	0
Kande-ela ...	22	0	0
Nikawele-ela ...	4	0	0
Monaragala-ela ...	2	2	0
Karandagolle-ela ...	27	0	0
Yaddehikumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Linipitiye-ela ...	4	0	0
Udature-ela ...	0	3	0
Pallekumbure-ela ...	3	0	0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres. Total extent about 300 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Kotambehena, 15 acres; Kudapatana, 10 acres; Diggalla, 3 acres; Galayatahena, 2 acres; Pinnaketiya, 1 acre. Total extent about 31 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 21; buffaloes 200; total head 221.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A pansala school at Illukkumbura Vihare in Udagama.

*Roads*.—(1) Minor road from Nildandahinna to Uda Pussellawa; village paths from (2) Halgaranawa to Udagama, (3) Harasbedde to Kumbukwela, and (4) from Nildandahinna to Madulla.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) Ilukkumbure pansala, has a resident priest, owns two pelas and five kuruni of mud land. (2) Medagoda Dewale, in honour of Kohomba Dewiya, containing weapons.

*Races and Castes*.—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, Wahumpurayo, Dhobies, and Potters).

*Agriculture*.—Paddy, kurakkan, tobacco, vegetables, yam, cocoanut, areca, kitul, and plantain.

*Manufactures*.—Ploughs and yokes, rush boxes and mats, pots and pans.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Udapulata Korale.*)*Rupaha Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Rupaha ... ..	136	121
Palugama ... ..	32	40
Pedigama ... ..	52	36
Matetilla ... ..	21	19
Pallewela ... ..	72	52
Population by Census of 1891 ...	313	288

Total persons 601.

Pay road tax ... .. 218

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Gonapelella-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Kitulpagamuwe-ela ... ..	20	0	0
Udale-ela ... ..	29	0	3
Yatale-ela ... ..	22	0	5
Millagah'arawe-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Bogahawattepitiya-ela... ..	2	1	3
Delungahaelle-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Uda'rawe-ele ... ..	4	3	9
Ellekumbure-ela ... ..	0	3	2
Wewalande-wewa ... ..	0	2	0
Kinagolle-ela ... ..	40	1	5
Eraulle-ela ... ..	17	1	7
Iwillagolle-ela ... ..	2	2	6
Udakumbure-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Pallekumbure-ela ... ..	1	3	4
Gedarekumbure-ela ... ..	2	0	8
Udagedara-asweddume-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Asweddume-ela ... ..	0	2	0
Oya-arawe-ela ... ..	0	3	0
Gedarakumbure-ela II.... ..	1	0	8
Dehiattagoda-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Total ... ..	151	1	0

*Estates.—Gallomalle.*

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres. Total extent, about 300 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Uda Hingura, 15 acres, mana and patana; Pata Hingura, 8 acres, jungle and mana; Diddandahena, 4 acres, jungle; Huriyaketiya, 4 acres, mana and patana; Bataketiya, 2 acres, kirinda grass; Rilagalayatahena 2 acres.

and Newwellagolla 2 acres, jungle ; Kurundugashinna, 10 acres ; and Wahugala, 20 acres, both mana and patana. Total extent, about 67 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 36 ; buffaloes 297 ; total head 333.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques on the minor road from Rupaha to Ambaliyadda ; and a Government vernacular school at Rupaha, and a pansala school at Ketawalahinne Vihare.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Rupaha to Ambaliyadda ; and village paths from (2) Rupaha to Maliyadda and (3) to Halgaranawa, and (4) a path from Rupaha to Ragala.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Ketawalahinna Pansala, built fifty years ago, containing two marble images, six images of metal, some bana books, and a tooth of Buddha.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Potters, Wahumparayo, Smiths, Dhobies, and Tom-tom Beaters) ; (2) Moors ; (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Coffee, paddy, areca, cocoanut, jak, mango, vegetables, plantain, tobacco, kurakkan, undu, and kitul.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, mats, rush boxes, bags, hardware, pottery, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—There is a rock cave called Kinagastalawe Gallena.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Udupalata Korale.*)

*Ambaliyadda Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Ambaliyadda ... ..	131	114
Embulanpaha ... ..	37	35
Population by Census of 1891 ...	168	149

Total persons 317.

Pay road tax ... .. 79

3—93

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*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ambagahakandure-ela ...	3	1	4
Ambaliyaddemeda-ela ...	19	0	9
Bogahakumbure-ela ...	15	3	0
Ambagahakumbure-ela ...	3	1	1
Kandekumbure-ela ...	2	1	0
Labuwatte-ela ...	0	1	5
Udakumbure-ela ...	3	0	0
Liyangolle-ela ...	28	0	0
Batugolle-ela ...	30	0	0
Pussalamankada-ela ...	0	3	0
Galpollawe-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	107	3	9

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 50 acres; *Garden Lands*, 25 acres. Total extent about 75 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Tenneiwatta, 15 acres; Medapatana, 5 acres; Garuwehena, 10 acres; Palapatana, 5 acres; Rilagala, 6 acres; and Wewuhinna, 40 acres—mana. Total extent about 81 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 73; buffaloes 98; total head 171.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Four boutiques, two at Ambaliyadda, one at Ilukpatana, and another at Embulanpaha.

*Roads*.—(1) Minor road from Suriyagahapatana to Nil-dandahinna; and village paths (2) from Ambaliyadda to Embulanpaha and (3) Kurupanawela, (4) from Hapugastenna to Embulanpaha; and (5) to Maliyadda.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A dewale at Embulanpaha, built in honour of Menikbandara and Pitiye Dewiyo of the Dolaha Dewiyo, and containing weapons. There are certain rites performed at this dewale called Gammadu and Kemmure, being dancing ceremonies and offerings to the gods to drive away diseases.

*Races and Castes*.—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Wahumpurayo, and Smiths); (2) Moors; (3) Tamils.

*Agriculture*.—Plantain, vegetables, jak, breadfruit, areca, kitul, coconut, paddy, coffee, cinchona.

*Manufactures*.—Ploughs, rush boxes, mats, and hardware

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Udupalata Korale.*)*Kurupanawela Wasama.*

Hamlets:—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Kurupanawela ...	22	23
Dambagolla ...	56	54
Watulandegama ...	80	84
Wattekumburegama ...	29	29
Oligampola ...	12	8
Estates ...	140	119
Population by Census of 1891 ...	339	317

Total persons 656.

Pay road tax ... 73

*Paddy Cultivation:—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Horatalarawe-ela ...	8	0	0
Himbiliyagastenne-ela ...	2	2	0
Maussawe-ela ...	23	3	0
Meda-ela ...	5	2	0
Udawe-ela ...	8	1	7
Rantiyatenne-ela ...	3	1	6
Wakkumbure-ela ...	4	0	4
Medakumbure-ela ...	2	2	2
Wewelbedde-ela ...	2	2	5
Ambalande-ela ...	4	2	7
Welegannile-ela ...	3	0	4
Wegollearawe-ela ...	1	3	0
Watagode-ela ...	0	2	0
Wadukumbure-ela ...	5	1	2
Ambagahawatte-ela ...	0	1	6
Wiyannearawe-ela ...	0	1	0
Kuruwielle-ela ...	7	0	0
Wadu-ela ...	5	0	0
Asweddume-ela ...	0	2	0
Medakumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Ambagahawatte-ela ...	1	0	0
Wewe-ela ...	1	3	0
Asweddume-ela ...	1	0	0
Total ...	95	0	2

*Estates.—Rappahannock.*

*Chena Lands*, 50 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 40 acres. Total extent about 90 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Imbulgahagawayaya, 30 acres ; Ananasi-golleyaya, 35 acres ; Hewanhedu-ulpota, 4 acres ; Edamililagawahena, 3 acres ; Warakalandehena, 3 acres ; Diyabubula, 6 acres ; Udaelamulla, 2 acres. Total extent, about 80 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 36 ; buffaloes 46 ; total head 82.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A boutique in Watulanda ; and two ambalams and a pansala school at Watagoda pansala.

*Roads.*—Minor road (1) from Punchikalugamuwa to Adikariwatta ; and village paths from (2) Oligampola to Embulanpaha, (3) from Ruppekahate to Kurupanawela, (4) from Kurupanawela to Maliyadda, (5) Suriyagahapatana, and (6) Pagalawatta.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—A pansala in Watagoda, containing four images and a dagoba, has a pela of mud land and 5 kuruni of high land.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala Wahumpurayo, Tom-tom Beaters, and Rodiyas) ; (2) Tamils,

*Agriculture.*—Vegetables, coffee, paddy, kurakkan, plantain, Indian corn, mango, kitul, cocoanut, areca, and jak.

*Manufactures.*—Rush boxes and mats, ploughs, yokes, whips and ropes, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—A rock cave at Oligampola said to have been the abode of Oli Rajjuruwa.

Mahawewa, Hewanhedu-ulpotawewa, and Alutwewa tanks, all in ruins.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Udupalata Korale.*)

*Maliyadda Wasama.*

	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hamlets :—		
Maliyadda	49	49
Ambalanda	2	3
Mipanawa	79	65
Demodara	4	4
Ilupelessa	32	32
Population by Census of 1891	166	153
Total persons 319.		
Pay road tax	...	74



*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udadurawe-ela ...	10	3	0
Ellekumbure-ela ...	1	3	6
Ellande-ela ...	1	0	5
Rogapaluwe-ela ...	14	2	0
Mahakumbure-ela ...	3	1	7
Pallewele-ela ...	5	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ...	4	1	0
Kitulekumbure-ela ...	2	2	2
Miyanagolle-ela ...	0	2	5
Alandugastenne-ela ...	7	1	0
Bogastenne-ela ...	7	1	2
Nayekumbure-ela ...	1	1	0
Oyale-ela ...	0	3	0
Ilukpelessemaha-ela ...	32	0	0
Ambagahawatta-ela ...	0	1	5
Maha-ela ...	10	0	0
Otenne-ela ...	3	0	0
Uda-arawe-ela ...	4	0	0
Atukoralekumbure-ela ...	1	2	0
Meda-ela ...	4	0	0
Kandurugasmulle-ela ...	3	0	0
Bogahawatte-ela ...	5	0	0
Ganitarawe-ela ...	3	0	0
Miyanagollearawe-ela ...	0	3	0
Dunugollearawe-ela ...	0	2	0
Teppularawe-ela ...	2	0	0
Tumbakolearawe ...	2	0	0
Total ...	131	3	2

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 80 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 50 acres. Total extent about 130 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Ratupusella, 4 acres ; Ambagahamada, 60 acres ; Abakolahena, 4 acres (mana), and Maranwattamukalana, about a kuruniya—jungle. Total extent about 68 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Buffaloes 64.

*Bazaars, &c.*—A pansala school at Karawilalande Pansala.

*Roads.*—Minor roads from (1) Maliyadda to Gampaha, and (2) from Mipanawa to Madulla ; and village paths (3) from Mipanawa to Kurupanawela, (4) and to Oligampala, and (5) from Ilukpelessa to Rupaha and (6) to Madulla.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Karawilalanda Pansala built six years ago, and containing four metal images and bana books.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tom-tom Beaters, and Wahumpurayo); (2) Tamils.

*Agriculture.*—Plantain, vegetables, kitul, cocoanut, areca.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, rush mats and boxes, and village oils.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Udapalata Korale.*)

*Ragala Wasama.*

	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hamlets :—		
Ragala ...	179	93
Uda Pussellawa ...	64	44
Suriyagahapatana ...	85	63
Kandapola ...	97	47
Estates ...	2,855	2,117
Population by Census of 1891 ...	3,280	2,364

Total persons 5,644.

Pay road tax ... 272

*Paddy Cultivation.*—None.

*Estates.*—Alnwick, Amherst and Stokehill, Brookside, Concordia, Coneygar, Delmar, Denmark Hill, Dukinfield, Eskdale, Glen Devon, Goatfell, Gomalie, Gordon, Gracelyn, Halgran-oya, Hillside, Kadawatta, Liddesdale, Mousa, Oulton (abandoned), Ragalla, St. Johns, St. Leonards, St. Margarets, Stafford, Tulloes.

*Chena Lands*, none ; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Ragala, 5,000 acres, forest, patana, and grass ; Suriyagahapatana, 500 acres, patana and grass ; Pariangalepatana, 1,000 acres, Kandapolapatana, 5,000 acres, and Elephant Plains, 1,000 acres—forest, patana, and grass. Total extent about 12,500 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 165.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Four bazaars at Kandapola, Ragala, Suriyagahapatana, and at St. Margarets ; and a Church Missionary Society Tamil Boys' school on Ragalla (estate), on Alnwick, and on St. Margarets.

*Roads.*—(1) Cart road from Nuwara Eliya to St. Margarets, and minor roads (2) from Welimada to Padiyapelella ; (3) Badulla to Kandy, (4) and (5) from St. Margarets and Brookside to Nildandahinna.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—An English church at Ragala, and a mosque at Suriyagahapatana.

*Races and Castes.*—(1) Europeans ; (2) Burghers ; (3) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Durayo, Smiths, Dhobies) ; (4) Moors ; (5) Tamils (Barbers, Coolies, &c.) ; (6) Low-country (*i.e.*, Haliyo and Karawa) ; (7) Afghans ; (8) Kaffirs ; and (9) Malays.

*Agriculture.*—Tea, coffee, cinchona, cardamom, plantain, vegetables, pine, and jak.

*Manufactures.*—Tea, gold and silverware, and blacksmiths' work.

*Memoranda.*—There is an extensive cave at Mahacooda-galla.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Medapalata Korale.*)

*Kalaganwatta Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Kalaganwatta ...	81	91
Ellekumbura ...	38	34
Udawela ...	32	25
Yalkumburegama ...	52	40
Nawalagama ...	21	23
Yombuweltenna ...	60	42
Mugunugahapitiya ...	22	15
Hapugahapitiyegama ...	41	33
Etikehillanda ...	13	5
Lewellagolla ...	32	27
Piharallegama ...	31	32
Kendagolla ...	3	6
Galketiwela ...	130	131
Population by Census of 1891 ...	556	504
Total persons 1,060.		
Pay road tax ...	...	250

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Kandekumbure-ela ...	1	1	0
Gamewe-ela ...	15	2	0
Mahakumbure-ela ...	6	2	0
Udawe-ela ...	9	2	0
Bulugahayata-arawe-ela ...	3	1	0
Yalkumbure-ela ...	10	1	0
Ellekumbure-ela ...	6	1	0
Bakmigahatenne-ela ...	10	1	0
Udaliyadde-ela ...	1	2	0
Asweddume-ela ...	4	2	0

*Paddy Cultivation—contd. :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Pallewelemeda-ela ...	1	3	0
Pallewele-ela ...	5	0	0
Nawalanda-ela ...	5	0	0
Palle-ela ...	3	0	0
Dillagala-ela ...	4	1	0
Yombuweltenneuda-ela ...	4	2	0
Yombuweltennepalle-ela ...	4	1	0
Etikehellande-ela ...	5	0	0
Hapugahapitiye-ela ...	5	2	0
Dillagalapalle-ela ...	1	2	0
Gedarakumbure-ela ...	3	2	0
Unagahakumbure-ela ...	4	0	0
Barapanguwe-ela ...	4	0	0
Mahakumbure-ela ...	4	0	0
Puranwele-ela ...	52		0
Gedarakumbure-ela II. ...	2	2	0
Hiriliyadde-ela ...	4	0	0
Diyamalapitiye-ela ...	4	0	0
Pallekumbure-ela ...	2	1	0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 300 acres; *Garden Lands*, 25 acres. Total extent about 325 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Miriya-bedda, 100 acres; Welahinda, 50 acres (mana); Watagoda, 100 acres; Dambekela, 25 acres (mana); Atuhinna, 50 acres; Udabalagaha-ela, 60 acres; Pallebalagaha-ela, 70 acres; and Ambemanepatana, 50 acres—low jungle. Total extent about 505 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 15; buffaloes 435; total head 550.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Two boutiques on the minor road from Nildandahinna to Teripehe, and an ambalama adjoining; and a pansala school at the Bokotuwe Pansala.

*Roads.*—Minor roads from (1) Nildandahinna to Lewellagolla; (2) from Maligatenna to Lewellagolla and (3) to Arukwatta; and a village path from (4) Maligatenna to Galketiwela.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Bokotuwe Pansala (or Kalaganwatta Pansala), built six years ago; in charge of a priest: contains bana books. (2) Galketiwela Pansala (temporary), in charge of five priests, and containing a brazen image and some bana books.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Tomtom Beaters, and Smiths).

*Agriculture.*—Coffee, paddy, cocoanut, areca, jak, mango, vegetables, plantain, tobacco, kurakkan, and mun.

*Manufactures.*—Mats, baskets, bags, ploughs, yokes, hardware, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—Caves: Piliwiyana Gallena and Pallewele Gallena.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Medapalata Korale.*)

*Arukwatta Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Arukwattagama ...	15	14
Palugama ...	31	30
Yompanagama ...	33	22
Udawelagama ...	15	16
Gomadalegama ...	56	56
Pitahagama ...	6	7
Population by Census of 1891 ...	156	145

Total persons 301.

Pay road tax ... 37

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Udawe-ela ...	8	0	0
Lolugahamade-ela ...	3	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ...	6	0	0
Gedarakumbure-ela ...	6	0	0
Gannile-ela ...	4	0	0
Ambagahalande-ela ...	8	0	0
Mudummale-ela ...	8	0	0
Yonpane-ela ...	4	0	0
Total ...	47	0	0

*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 50 acres ; *Garden Lands*, 10 acres, and about 30 acres abandoned. Total extent about 90 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Iluktenna, 30 acres; Unagolla, 5 acres; Medalanda, 15 acres; Wilanhinna, 10 acres; Wambortuyaya, 8 acres; Weliare, 15 acres; Bakumbaketiya, 20 acres; Mahatenna, 100 acres (forest); Randenigalakele, 50 acres (forest); Balapewatta, 25 acres (forest); Embiliyanpokuna, 15 acres; and Gurugala, 15 acres—jungle. Total extent about 308 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 17; buffaloes 79; total head 96.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Kandy to Badulla; (2) village paths from Teripehe to Arukwatta, and (3) from Arukwatta to Kalaganwatta.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—None.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Wahumpurayo, and Smiths).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, cocoanut, jak, Indian corn.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs, yokes, mats, boxes, bags.

*Memoranda.*—Rock cave called Stri-pura. A Kandyan king is said to have made his abode at another called Randenigala.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Medapalata Korale.*)

*Teripehe Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Teripehe ... ..	91	86
Akwella ... ..	18	21
Bahiragaladowa ... ..	43	36
Korahena ... ..	102	105
Hingurewela ... ..	12	10
Galpitiyagammedda ... ..	101	81
Wekumburegama ... ..	148	136
Agalakumburegama ... ..	52	53
Population by Census of 1891 ... ..	567	528

Total persons 1,095.

Pay road tax ... .. 24

*Paddy Cultivation* :—

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Hinguruwele-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ... ..	6	0	0
Dulankumbure-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Maha-ela ... ..	15	0	0
Gannilekumbure-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Pupalaketiye-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Dimbulkote-ela ... ..	4	0	0
Medarawe-ela ... ..	8	0	0
Kosgaha-ela ... ..	10	0	0
Labuhena-ela ... ..	7	0	0
Kiriwanagollekumbure-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Boragollekumbure-ela ... ..	1	2	0
Nikatenne-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Bakulpote-ela ... ..	3	0	0
Akwelle-ela ... ..	5	0	0
Iwrukade-ela ... ..	1	0	0
Total ... ..	85	2	0

*Estates*.—None.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres; *Garden Lands*, 20 acres. Total extent about 220 acres.

*Crown Lands*.—Welahidemukalana, 25 acres, jungle; Medagamuwa, 15 acres, forest; Maussawa 20 acres, forest; Iwrukadeyaya, 50 acres, jungle; Kinagolla, 25 acres, jungle; Kandeyaya, 15 acres, jungle; Bolagandewela, 60 acres, jungle and forest; Kongahayaya, 50 acres, jungle; Makulugahalinda, 15 acres; Patawelekele, 60 acres; and Padupola 25 acres, forest and jungle; Korahanakanda, 50 acres, jungle and patana; Imbulepatana, 5 acres; Pallepata, 10 acres; and Nahadandupatana, 10 acres, mana and jungle. Total extent, about 385 acres.

*Village Cattle*.—Black cattle 88, buffaloes 321; total head 409.

*Bazaars, &c.*—Three boutiques, two at Wekumbura and the other at Labuhenawatta; and an ambalama at Teripehe; a pansala school at Wekumbure Vihare.

*Roads*.—Village paths from (1) Kalaganwatta to Teripehe; (2) Arukwatta to Nildandahinna; (3) Udamadura to Teripehe (4) and from Yatimadure; and (5) Wiyaluwa to Teripehe.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—(1) A vihare at Wekumbura built twenty years ago, containing three clay images and some paintings (suvisi-wiwarana); (2) a bana house at Wekumbura.

*Races and Castes*.—(1) Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Smiths, Tom-tom Beaters, Dhobies, and Potters); (2) Moors.

*Agriculture.*—Vegetables, paddy, kurakkan, jak, cocoanut, areca, coffee, plantain, and Indian corn.

*Manufactures.*—Hard ware, yokes and ploughs, rush boxes and mats, pots and pans, and village oils.

*Memoranda.*—A cave called Horagala Gallena.

WALAPANE DIVISION. (*Medapalata Korale.*)

*Udamadure Wasama.*

Hamlets :—	Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Udamadure ...	130	129
Egodagama ...	108	107
Galkadewelagama ...	68	63
Population by Census of 1891 ...	306	299
Total persons 605.		
Pay road tax ...	...	145

*Paddy Cultivation :—*

Irrigation Works.	Extent under Cultivation.		
	A.	P.	K.
Ankanukumbure-ela ...	2	1	0
Pulliarawe-ela ...	3	1	0
Galahitiyawewa-ela ...	4	1	0
Dambekumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Walarawe-ela ...	1	0	0
Madittekumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Udakumbure-ela ...	5	2	0
Kosgahamulle-ela ...	2	3	0
Galkadullekumbure-ela ...	2	2	0
Pitiekumbure-ela ...	2	3	0
Yonkumbure-ela ...	2	2	0
Wetakolugahalanda-ela ...	2	0	0
Arawe-ela ...	1	1	0
Balagahauhane-ela ...	3	1	0
Gedariyadde-ela ...	6	1	0
Madakumbure-ela ...	2	2	0
Kosgolle-ela ...	1	1	0
Suriyagahalinde-ela ...	3	0	0
Gannile-ela ...	3	3	0
Lunugollekumbure-ela ...	1	1	0
Bogahakumbure-ela ...	4	0	0
Siyambalagaha-arawe-ela ...	1	2	0
Pallewattekumbure-ela ...	1	3	0
Kalugalamulle-ela ...	1	3	0
Pinarawe-ela ...	0	2	0
Kapuwattekumbure-ela ...	1	2	0
Yompanekumbure-ela ...	2	0	0
Total ...	68	1	0



*Estates.*—None.

*Chena Lands*, 200 acres; *Garden Lands*, 100 acres. Total extent about 300 acres.

*Crown Lands.*—Talawa, 50 acres; Puhulhena, 5 acres; Miriyagaha-ulpota, 10 acres; Alakola-ela, 6 acres (patana); Butawa, 10 acres; Dimbulakandura, 10 acres; and Dodangollepatana, 300 acres (mana), jungle. Total extent about 391 acres.

*Village Cattle.*—Black cattle 224; buffaloes 252; total head 476.

*Bazaars, &c.*—None.

*Roads.*—(1) Minor road from Nildandahinna to Udamadure; and village paths from (2) Udamadure to Teripehe and (3) Yatimadure.

*Churches, Temples, &c.*—Namaluwe Pansala has a dagoba and bana books. The pansala gets its name from na trees growing on the pansala compound. It owns two kuruni of paddy land.

*Races and Castes.*—Kandyan Sinhalese (*i.e.*, Vellala, Wahumpurayo, Smiths, and Tom-tom Beaters).

*Agriculture.*—Paddy, kurakkan, Indian corn, cocoanut, areca, jak, coffee, plantain, vegetables, and kitul.

*Manufactures.*—Ploughs and yokes, hardware, mats and boxes, bags, silver and goldware, and village oils.

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