

VISIT UVA

SRI LANKA

Travelers' Guide Book



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EDITOR'S NOTE

This travel guide book has been designed specifically on tourist destinations in the Province of Uva – the island's unrivalled country. Also this guide book has been designed to fulfill the high demand of a travel guide book in the paradise of the island – Uva. This was compiled, edited and written especially for Uva Provincial Ministry of Tourism.

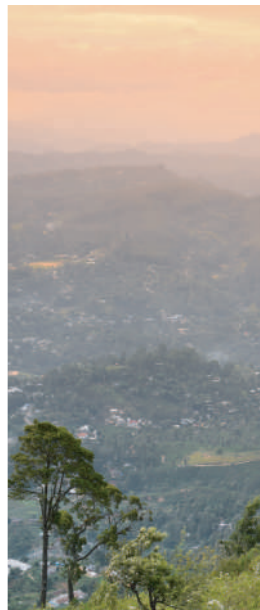
In Uva there are two districts namely Badulla and Monaragala and these two districts are also divided into 15 tourism zones where you have opportunities to experience breath taking unrivalled country.

This travel guide book uncovered famous and unexplored territory that may be of interest for the real adventure seekers. This travel guide book is presented as illustrative, informative, referential guide book for your convenient reference with highlighted historical facts.

Uva Province

Uva province was created in 1896 by the then Governor Sir Arthur Charles Hamilton-Gordon who visited Badulla to proclaim the establishment of the Province of Uva. At that time Badulla was the center point of their (the British) administrative hub for the region. Uva Province consists of Badulla and Monaragala districts and is bounded by the eastern, southern, central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. Before establishing the Uva Province Bintenna, Viyaluwa, Wellassa, Udukinda and Yatikinda belonged to central province and Wellawaya and Buttala belonged to the southern province of Ceylon. The Governor Sir Arthur Charles Hamilton-Gordon joined together Bintenna, Viyaluwa, Wellassa, Udukinda, Yatikinda, Wellawaya and Buttala to create Uva Province. Today Uva Province is the fourth largest among the 9 provinces.

Before the British took over the island, the hill country (especially Bintenna, Viyaluwa, Wellassa, Udukinda, and Yatikinda) was self-sufficient and had all the basic facilities required. Having taken over the island British declared all lands as crown lands and started to grow cinchona, coffee, cocoa in the area. It is said that in 1858 when the governor Henry Ward visited Badulla, Demodara and Haputale areas had the finest coffee plantations in the country. When coffee was destroyed by blister blight the British introduced Tea. The low lands of the Uva Province were grown with rubber and cocoa plantations.



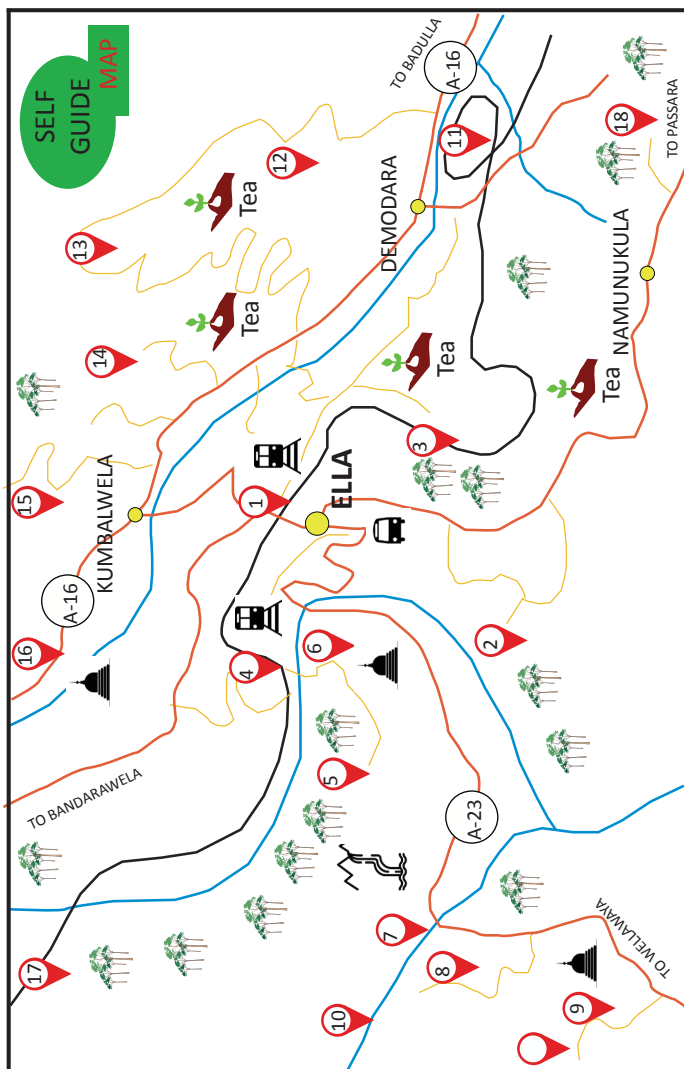
The most striking features of the Uva Province are high mountain peaks, plateaus and low lands which created eye-catching panoramic landscapes, waterfalls, rivers and fascinating views. Badulla district mainly consists of high lands and includes Udaweriya Mountain 1(2060 meters in height) Namunukula Mountain (2036 meters) Udaweriya Mountain 2 (2016 meters) Beragala Mountain (1780 meters) Idalgashinna (1615 meters) and Narangala (1527 meters) along with Nayabeddha, and Haputale mountains and other mountain peaks. Wellawaya, Monaragala, Kataragama and Bibile areas are considered as low land with small mountains.

The most prominent feature of the landscape of area is highlands and low lands are home for variety of flora and fauna species, with different from high land species from low lands species as well as wet land species from dry land species. Wet land and dry land are also created by the difference between landscapes.

Bandarawela, Haputale, Welimada, Ohiya and Idalgashinna areas have cold wet climatic conditions due to high elevation whereas, Monaragala, Wellawaya and Buttala areas are dry due to low elevations.



ELLA TOURIST MAP



1. ELLA RAILWAY STATION
2. MINI ADAM'S PEAK
3. NINE ARCHES BRIDGE
4. KITAL ELLA WATER FALL
5. ELLA ROCK
6. RAVANA CAVE/ TEMPLE
7. RAVANA WATER FALL
8. NIL DIYA POKUNA
9. RAKKITHAKANDA TEMPLE
10. UPPER RAVANA FALL
11. DEMODARA RAILWAY STATION
12. RAILWAY LOOP VIEW POINT
13. PLUCKER'S HUT
14. HALPE TEA FACTORY
15. MAHAMEUNAWA TEMPLE
16. DOWA TEMPLE
17. HEEL OYA RAILWAY STATION
18. BAMBARAGALA PATHANA

ELLA TOURIST ZONE



THE WORLD LEGENDARY TOURIST DESTINATION

ELLA

Ella is a major eco-tourism destination in Sri Lanka and travelers can engage in a number of activities such as *hiking, railway tourism, caving, photography, waterfall hunting, river bath, tea tourism, famous view point visits and archaeological sites*. Ella located on a gorgeous looking mountain top. Its hilly location allows for amazing cool and foggy mornings with beautiful sights and even cooler evenings but the weather simply is enjoyable in its own. Ella is 1041 meters above the mean sea

level which naturally makes the city to possess a cool climate with misty, cloudy mornings and evenings. Ella over the recent past has grown to be popular among foreign travelers as they can also get a wide range of destinations in a day. Although not a big city, there are many tourist hotels that are crowded year around with visitors both local and foreign. Ella can be reached along Colombo – Badulla rail road by train or by bus along scenic main roads through major tourist destinations.

Panorama of Wonderland

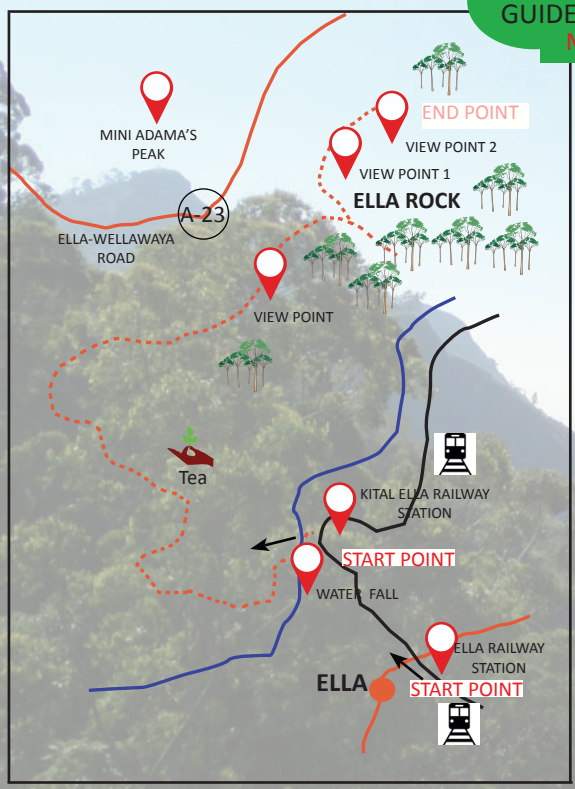
ELLA ROCK



Ella Rock is a popular *view point* which includes the inviting Ella Rock Hike. Ella Rock Mountain offers panoramic views extending towards the eastern side of Sri Lanka. The sun rise can also be witnessed early in the morning. Ella rock, with Eucalyptus

SELF GUIDE MAP TO ELLA ROCK

SELF
GUIDE
MAP

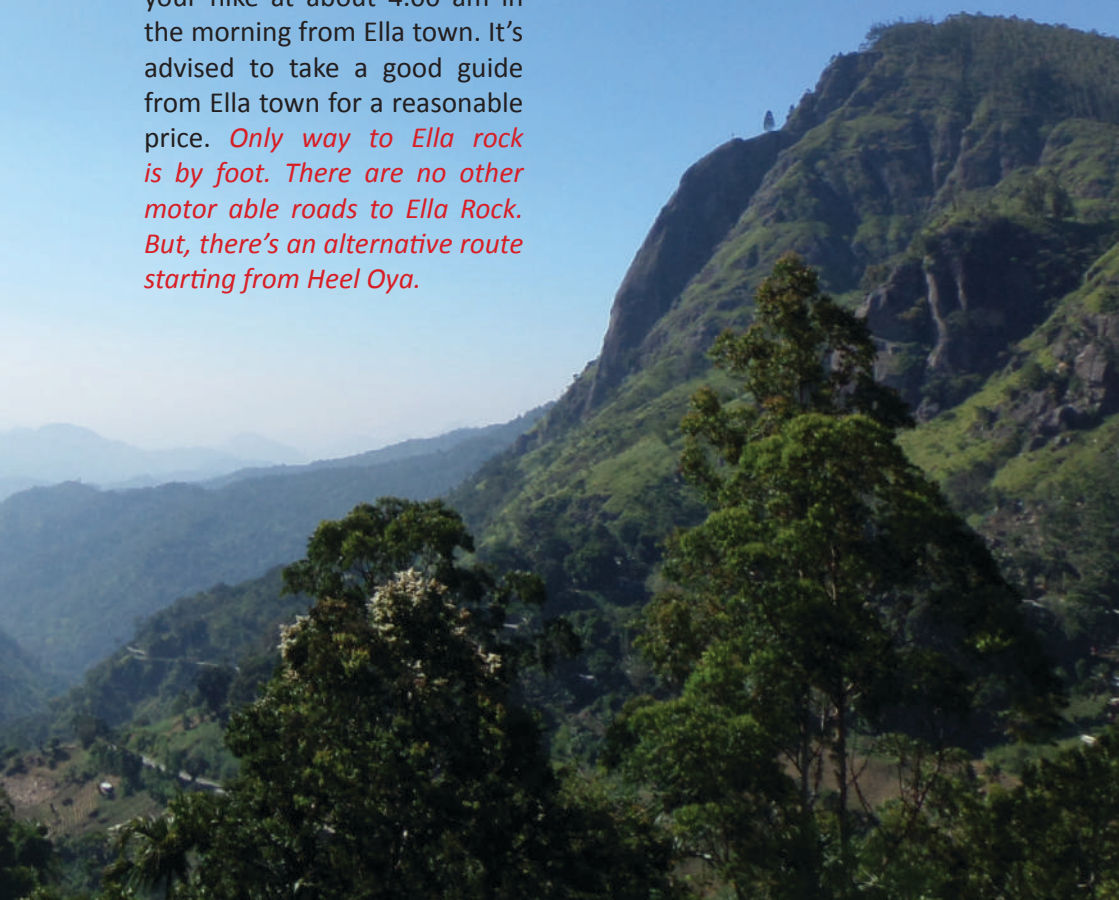


plantation, belongs to the Forest Department. And Ella rock is facing Ella Mini Adam's Peak. Ella Rock Mountain has two view points. Second view point is located 200 meters away from the main view point; from this point Upper Ravana Falls and lower part of the main Ravana falls and Ella – Wellawaya road can be seen clearly. The pathway lies upon the Kitallella waterfall.

If you like to view sun rise from Ella Rock, you have to start your hike at about 4.00 am in the morning from Ella town. It's advised to take a good guide from Ella town for a reasonable price. *Only way to Ella rock is by foot. There are no other motor able roads to Ella Rock. But, there's an alternative route starting from Heel Oya.*

HOW TO GET THERE

START AT TOP OF THE ELLA ROAD TUNNEL (OR RAILWAY STATION) AND THEN GO ALONG RAILWAY TRACK ABOUT 2 ½ KM TOWARDS KITALELLA RAILWAY STATION. AND BEFORE THE KITALELLA RAILWAY STATION THERE'S A BODHI TREE, NEAR THE TREE IS THE PATHWAY TO ELLA ROCK.



ELLA



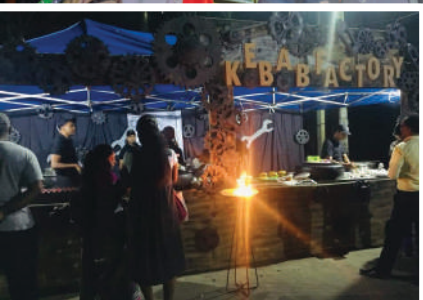
Sun Rise from Ella Rock



Sun Rise from Ella Rock



ELLA STREET FOOD FIESTA IS AN ANNUAL EVENT



Close to the heaven ELLA MINI ADAM'S PEAK

Mini Adam's Peak also named as '*Puchi Sri Padaya*', is a small mountain 1172 meters high above the mean sea level. It's 2 ½ km away from Ella town. *Very popular and famous view point that facilitates a 360 degree view.* Although it does not contain a foot print of the Buddha like on the Adam's Peak Mountain, villages still call the mountain so. To reach Mini Adam's peak one has to walk Ella-Namunukula road about 1 ½ km and then turn into Mini Adam's Peak road (towards Ravan's Zipline direction). While you are walking as your right side you can see Ella Rock Mountain and Ella – Wellaway road like a ribbon in zenith. Not only that Ravana cave, Ravana temple is also clearly visible; the upper part of the Ravana Waterfall (Upper Ravana Falls) can be also seen. When you reach the top of the Mini Adam's Peak, St. Catherine seat at Nayabeddha Mountain, and on the rear side towards tea factory, Nine Peaked Mountain – Namunukula mountain range as well as the Ballaketuwa Mountain can be seen. Through the valley one can see towards Wellaway, Buttala areas in bluish color. The ideal time to visit Mini Adam's Peak is early in the morning as one can view the lovely sun rise through the mountains.



ELLA



HOW TO GET THERE

Walking distance from Ella town along Namunukula road. If you do not like to walk you can take a Tuk Tuk from Ella Town for a resonable price and you can go near Mini Adam's Peak.



World Famous Land mark
NINE ARCHES RAILWAY BRIDGE



Nine Arches Railway Bridge is one of the most attractive travel spots in Ella. Almost all the foreign travelers to Ella do not forget to visit nine Arches Railway Bridge. It was very difficult to transport steel from England due to world war. So, the British and Ceylon railway engineers thought about inland materials to erect bridges towards Badulla side. So, they erected three arches, four arches and nine arches bridges between Ella and Demodara Railway Stations. *The Nine Arches Railway Bridge is 300 feet (91.44 m) in height and 25 feet (7.62m) wide.* And

the railway track and the nine arches bridge is erected to a scale 1:44 design inclination and with 9 degree curve and 30 feet distance in between two columns of the bridge. They have made a cement, sand and stone 3:2:1 ratio mixture and made cement blocks form the mixture. The architectural plan was drawn by H.R. Marwood, and the Assistant Engineer was Harry Charnly, and Ceylon railway engineer was D.J. Wimalasoorendara. At the time of erecting the bridge Harry Charnly accidentally fell from a shuttle and instantly died on the spot. His body had been buried at St. Andrew's Church, Badulla.

HOW TO GET THERE

It's located 4 km away from Ella town. One can hike along railway track towards Demodaa until he meets the Nine Arched Bridge. Or he can walk along Namunukula road and turn into nine arched access road near small pond. Ask from the train approach time from the railway station and catch a train on Nine Arched Bridge. And also there's a motorable road from Ella town upto Nine Arched Bridge. You can take a Tuk Tuk from Ella Town upto Nine Arched Bridge.



Engineering Marvel

DEMODARA RAILWAY STATION AND RAILWAY LOOP



Demodara Railway Station is located between Ella Railway Station and Oodoowere Railway Halt. Lies 277.7 km away from Colombo Fort Railway Station and 912.5 meters above the mean sea level. The railway station was built in 1921, but it was opened to the public in February 5th, 1923. 76th railway station along the main line. Demodara railway station is a very especial railway station in Sri Lanka, as the *railway station is located on top of No.42 Railway Tunnel* which is 126.70 meters long.

Extending railway line from Bandarawela to Badulla started in 1894 and finished in 1926. Ella to Hali Ela part was the most inexpedient part of the work. Extending from Demodara to Badulla was the almost impossible event at that time. Extending railway was unable due to Badulu Oya and Gawarawela stream as well as the hillock.

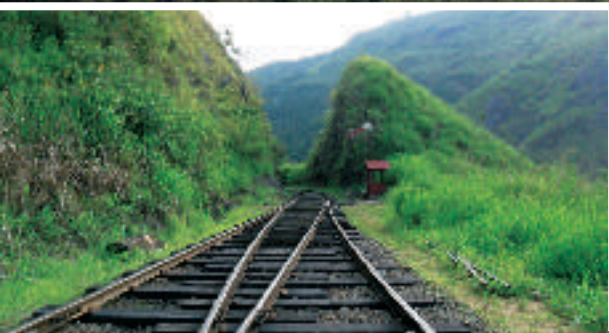
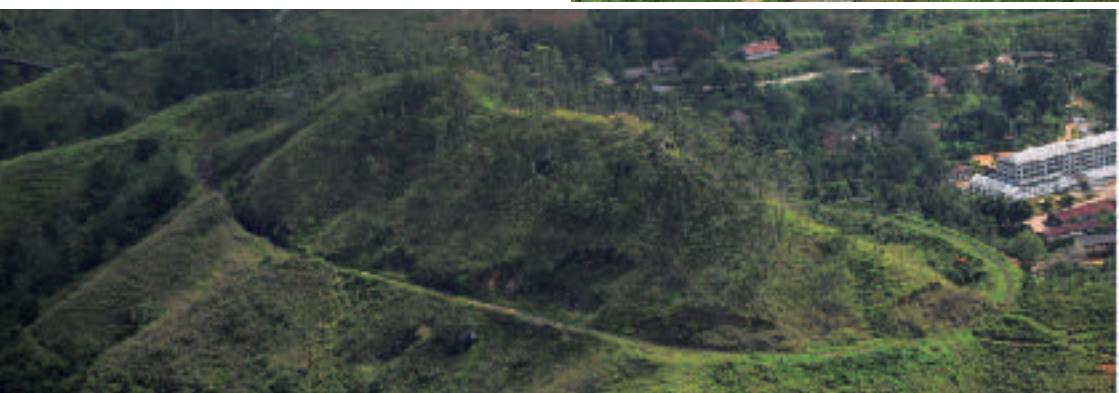
The British and Ceylon railway engineers came to a decision to erect the railway track around the Bondi Gala hillock and drilled



a tunnel – tunnel No: 42 with 170 meters (416 feet) in length and erected the black bridge to Gawarwela Oya and completed the railway track to Badulla. After drilling the tunnel, *the Demodara Railway Station is on top of the railway tunnel*. This is an engineering marvel.

HOW TO GET THERE

From Ella town it's very easy to go to Demodara railway station. There's a road to Demodara railway station from Ella.



WALASBEDDHA VIEW POINT (DEMODARA RAILWAY LOOP VIEW POINT)

Demodara Railway Loop View point is *located near the Oodoowere Tea factory*. The Oodoowere tea estate lies at 769 – 1219 meters above the mean sea level. The Oodoowera tea factory lies 1219 meters above the mean sea level and offers a spectacular view. From the Oodoowere tea factory you can go further right side until you meet a playground. From the playground go another few meters then you will come across a view point where you can see

whole Demodara railway loop. If you go there once you will never forget the scenic beauty. Before you go there don't forget to get a railway train time table.

HOW TO GET THERE

A-16 Badulla-Bandarawela road, turn left into Oodoowere factory road. It's about 6km from the main road.



RAVANA ELLA ANCIENT TEMPLE

According to the legend, Ravana Ella temple has been erected by king Walagamba. This is a small cave temple with mural paintings and statues of the Buddha standing, sitting and recumbent. Ravana Ella Ancient Temple premises offer another angular view of Ella Mini Adam's Peak Mountain.

HOW TO GET THERE

To reach Ravana Ella cave and Ravana Ella Temple one has to travel along Ella – Wellawaya road up to Ravana Ella junction and turn right. It is 1 km from the main road.



RAVANA CAVE

A legend states that the King Ravana hid Queen Sita (wife of King Rama) in this cave (as related in the Hindu epic Ramayana). The cave is quite large, 100 meters long and has been formed by metamorphosed crystalline lime stones from the Pre Cambrian era. Sri Lankan archeologist Dr. Deraniyagala found a human skeleton dating from 800 to 2500 BC and which belonged to the time of Balangoda man (Homo

sapiens balangodensis) upon an excavation of the cave. Today *Ravana Cave hike is a popular hike in Ella.*

HOW TO GET THERE

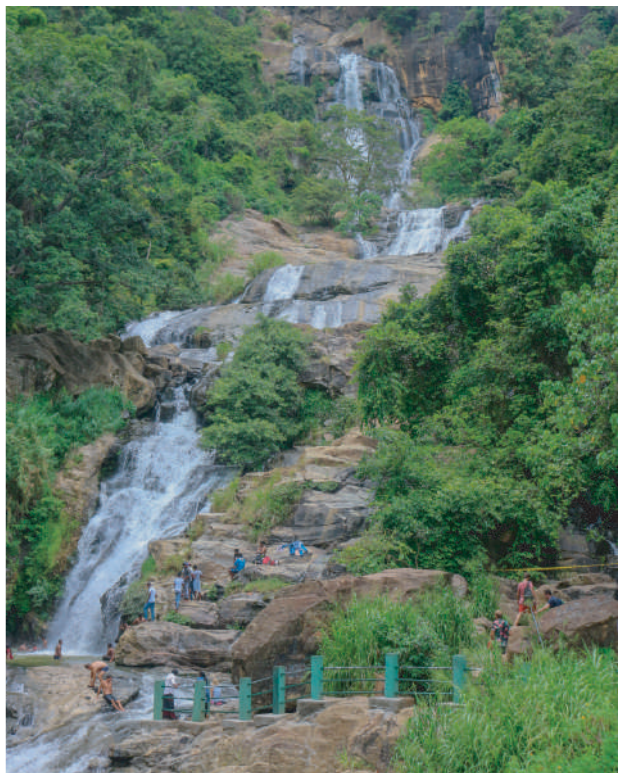
To reach Ravana Ella cave and Ravana Ella Temple one has to travel along Ella – Wellawaya road up to Ravana Ella junction and turn right. It is 1 km from the main road.



RAVANA WATER FALLS



Ravana Water Falls also named as Bambaragama Ella Water Fall. A stream which initiated from the Nayabeddha Mountain Range and Liyangahawela and it flows through Bambaragama village. Presently, this waterfall is popular as the Ravana Ella Water Fall. Located along the Ella – Wellawaya road, this waterfall is one of the most visited waterfalls in the region.



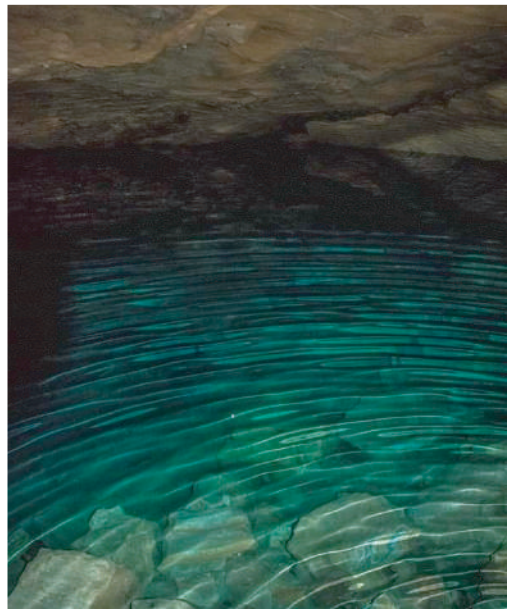
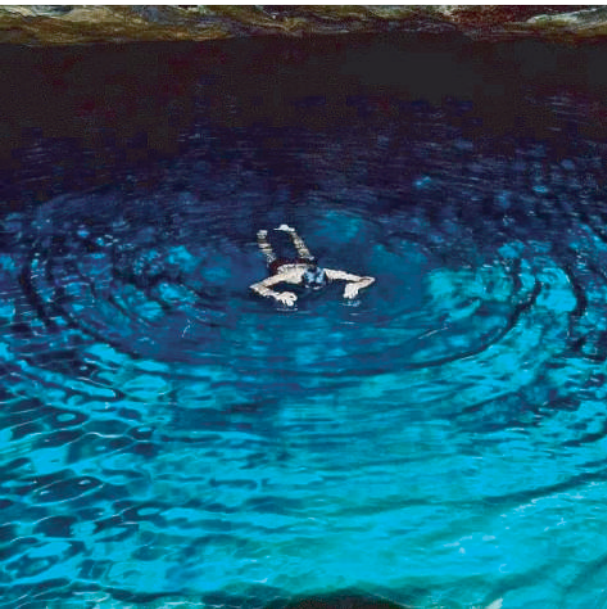
NILDIYA POKUNA BLUE WATER POND

Nil diya Pokuna – Blue Water Pond – located inside a cave tunnel and the underground cave is named as ‘Seetha’s Cave’. It is located in the middle of the Karandagolla Mountain in Ravana Ella Forest Reserve. According to a research done at the Seetha’s cave, it was revealed that the Nildiya Pokuna is divided into two segments and also an underground sub terrain tunnel filled with water.

HOW TO GET THERE

Ella-Wellawaya road, Karandagolla-Am-badandegama road, turn near Ravana Ella reserve board, and from there you have to hike.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND TO TRAVEL WITH AN EXPERIENCED GUIDE.



RAKKITHTHAKANDA TEMPLE

Rakkiththakanda Temple also named as Kande Viharaya is located in Karandagolla. It is a rock temple containing five caves as well as a cave tunnel. A miniature dagaba can be found inside one of the caves,

which also contains murals and statues. Curiously two of the wall paintings are not Buddhist paintings – one is of a horseman, and the other is a British Royal painting.



KURULLANGALA BIRDS' ROCK MOUNTAIN

Kurullangala – Birds' Rock Mountain is famous for its ancient paintings of birds on a rock wall surface dating back about 5000 years. All the paintings have been painted using red colored paint. Hundreds of birds' figures can be found on the rock wall surface. Among these paintings peacocks form the majority and there are few eagles as well. About 100 meters above the Birds' paintings is a rock named Pettigala (a box shaped rock) with a carving of two birds. However it is quite dangerous to attempt to ascend Pettigala cliff.

HOW TO GET THERE

To see these 5000 years old unique drawings one must first conquer challenging trek up a slippery 60 – 70 degree sloping rock. Some may even say it is a deadly trek. Ella – Wellawaya road, Kande viharaya junction, Uma Oya Pentax road, (Rakkithakanda temple road), then upwards trek.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND TO TRAVEL WITH AN EXPERIENCED GUIDE.



BAMBARAGALA PATHANA VIEW POINT

‘Pathana’ in Sinhalese denotes a flat land. Bambaragala pathana is cultivated with Eucalyptus and Pine trees. At the end of the flat land is a cliff which offers spectacular views. It is said that while the Rama – Ravana battle was on going, a fire ball landed on this land had destroyed all the vegetation. From the Bambaragala Pathana view point one can spot Namunukula Mountain, Buttala, Monaragala, Wellawaya and Bibilegma right below the cliff. Near the viewpoint remains of artilleries fixed point from the

Colonial period can be found. During the Colonial period the Bambaragala Pathana was utilized as a viewing point for enemy troops. Bambaragala Pathana is also popular as a camping site.

HOW TO GET THERE

Ella – Passara Road, turn into Bambaragala road from Club junction. It's 2 km from the Club Junction.

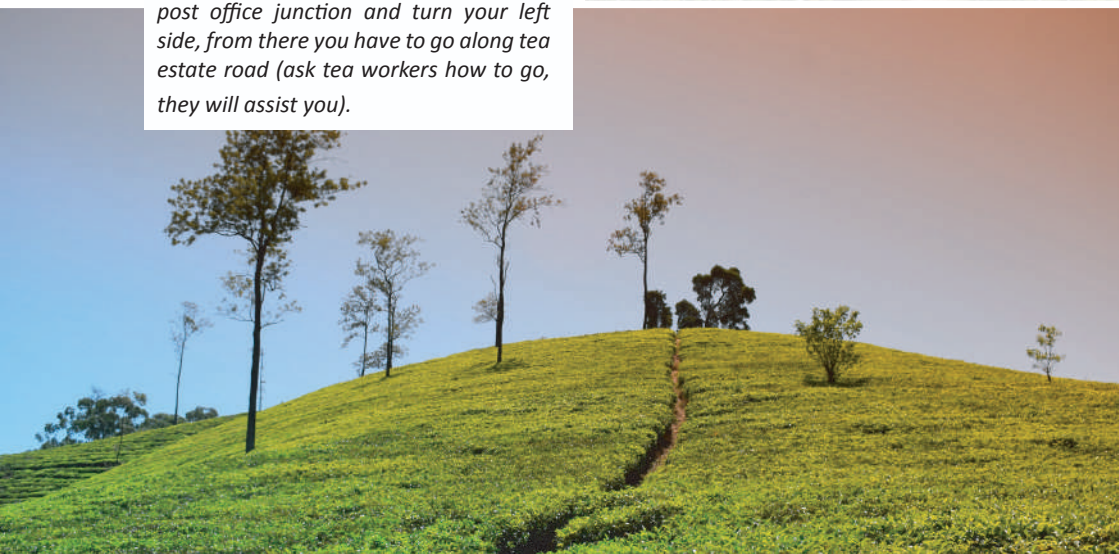
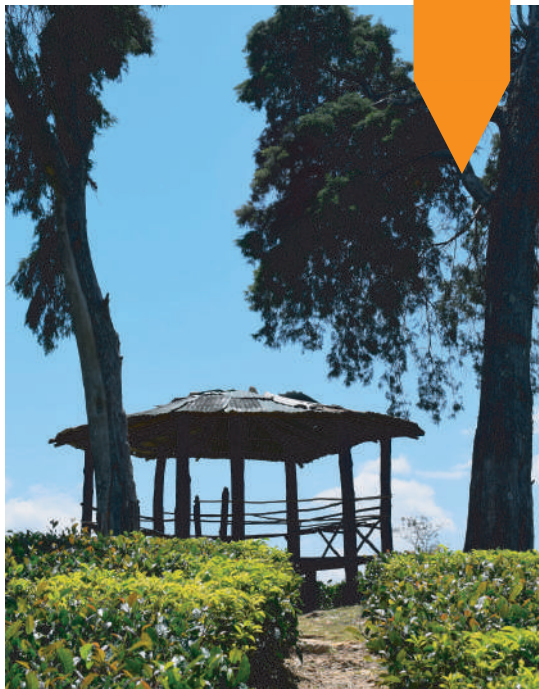


PLUCKER'S HUT VIEW POINT

Plucker's Hut View Point is a recently popularized vantage point. It's located in Oodoowera Estate. In 2003 the Management of Oodoowera Tea Estate erected a temporary hut for tea estate workers. It was erected 1700 meters above the mean sea level. The temporary hut offers a 360 degree view of the area. From this view point Demodara railway track, Ella Mini Adam's Peak, Ella Rock Mountain, Nayabeddha Mountain, Poonagala mountain range, Horton Plains, Pidurutalagala mountain range, Hakgala mountain, and the Narangala mountain can be seen.

HOW TO GET THERE

From Ella town go to Halpe, take Walasbeddha road, from Walasbeddha Sub post office junction and turn your left side, from there you have to go along tea estate road (ask tea workers how to go, they will assist you).



DOWA RAJA MAHA VIHARAYA

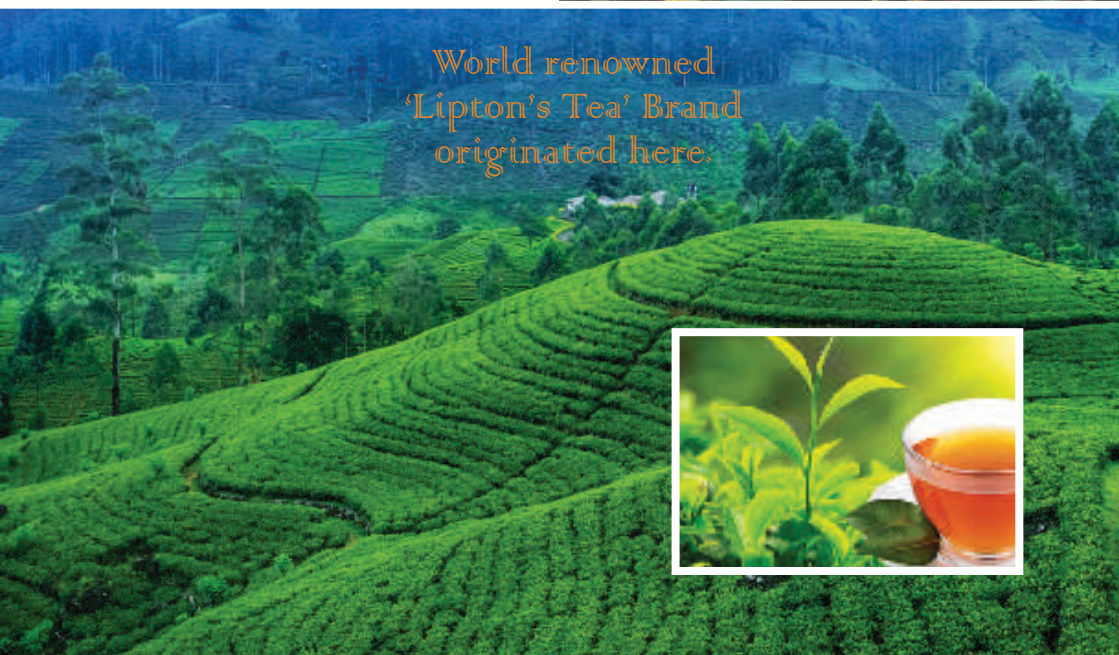


Dowa Raja Maha Viharaya is located near the Bandarawela – Badulla main road. Dowa temple is a cave temple. The cave shrine has been divided into four chambers. The first chamber consists of a tunnel with a small pagoda which is not accessible to the public. The second chamber consists of Buddha's statues and on the roof and walls you find murals of deities and flowers. In the third chamber, one can see the image of a fighting elephant and a bull and other paintings. The Elephant - Bull painting is a unique painting. In the last chamber there are murals as well as a dragon arch. Also the temple has an unfinished rock carving of Buddha. It is one of the biggest in the region.



HAPUTALE TOURIST ZONE

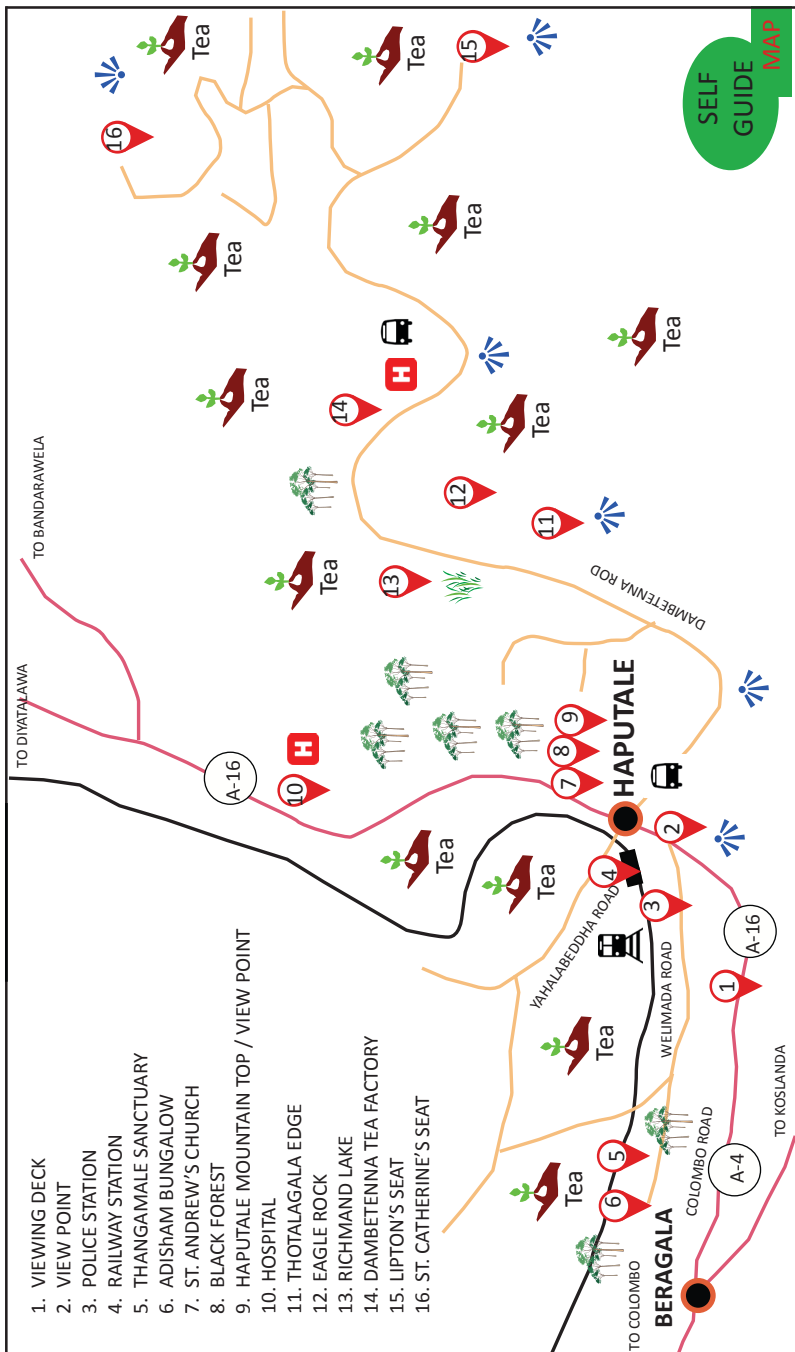
Haputale is located along Beragala-Hali ela (A-16) main road and on a wind gap between two mountain cliffs. Therefore Haputale has gorgeous double look outs. Haputale town was built in the Colonial period. The famous tea brand Lipton Ceylonta is originated from Haputale tea estates. Haputale located 180 km away from Colombo has one of the best health resorts in the province of Uva.



World renowned
'Lipton's Tea' Brand
originated here.



HAPUTALE TOURIST MAP



THE ADISHAM BUNGALOW

The Adisham Bungalow is one of the most visited tourist attraction in Haputale. The Adisham Bungalow was built by Sir Thomas Lister Villiers. Today it's used as St. Sylvestaro-Benediction Catholic Monastery. Sir Thomas Lister Villiers is a British gentleman. He was born in 1869 in Adisham , England. He came to Sri Lanka as an Assistant Planter at Elbeddha Estate in Bogawantalawa. When he became the Chairman of Steuart

Company he started to build Adisham Bungalow in 1929. The Adisham bungalow was built according to Kent Palace in England. All the amenities needed for the bungalow were imported from England. After finishing the Adisham bungalow in 1931 Sir Thomas Lister Villiers and his wife Evanly Hope came to reside there. As Evanly Hope was an artist all the walls were decorated by her lovely



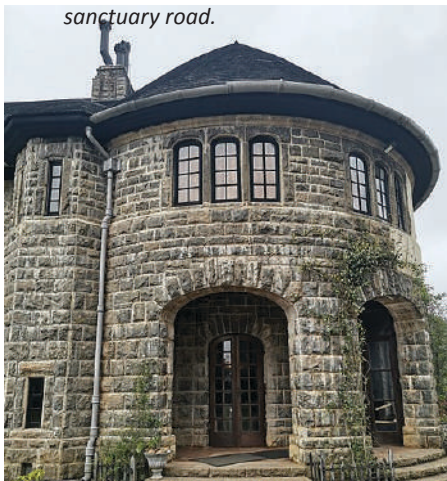
paintings. In 1948 Sir Thomas Lyster Villiers and the wife left for England after selling the property to Mrs. Rukmani Gitanjali Wejewardhana (Beligammana). In 1951 it was owned by Sedawatta Company and was gifted to Mrs. Wimala Wijewardhana who was a Minister in Ceylon Government. In 1962 Mrs. Wimala Wijewardhana became a Roman Catholic devotee. In 1961 Rev. Fr. Simon Tonini OSB came to know that the Adhism Bungalow was on sale and the property was sold to the Roman Catholic priest in December 8th, 1962. Nowadays Adisham Bungalow is a popular tourism destination in Haputale and can be visited

only on weekends and public holidays.

Contact number: 057 2268030

HOW TO GET THERE

From Haputale town along Welimada road and turning into Thangamale sanctuary road.



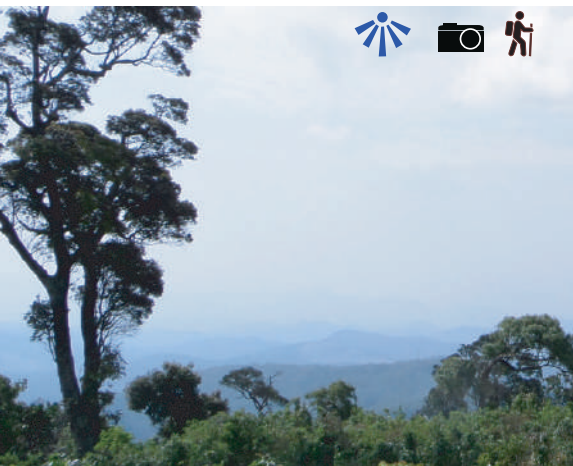
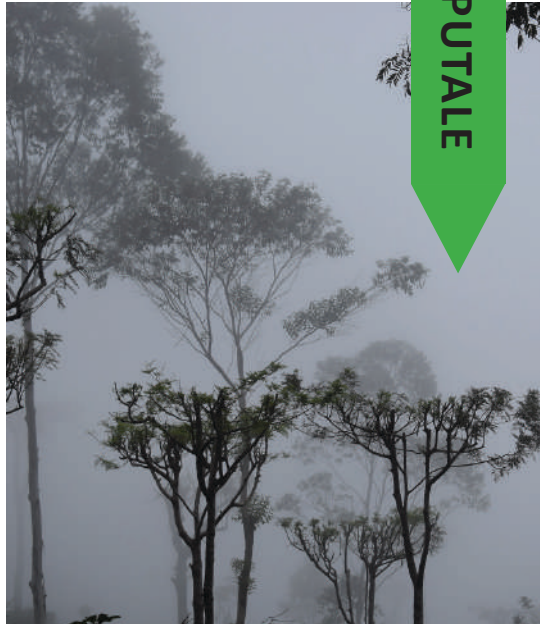
HAPUTALE MOUNTAIN TOP

HAPUTALE

Haputale Mountain Top is 1765 meters above the sea level. And Haputale town is located 1431.4 meters above the mean sea level. Top of the Haputale Mountain offers a spectacular view of 360 degree scenery of amazing views of the surrounding lowlands towards southern and western parts of Sri Lanka. Train arriving can be seen from Idalgashinna Railway Station towards Haputale. There's an underground cave (tunnel) on the top of the Haputale mountain top and Surangamuni Kovil. If you hike few meters away from the viewpoint, you'll come across century old massive tea bushes.

HOW TO GET THERE

1. Crossing Haputale Arboretum
2. Along Dambetenna road, after passing Surungimuni Kovil upward hike.



LIPTON'S SEAT VIEW POINT

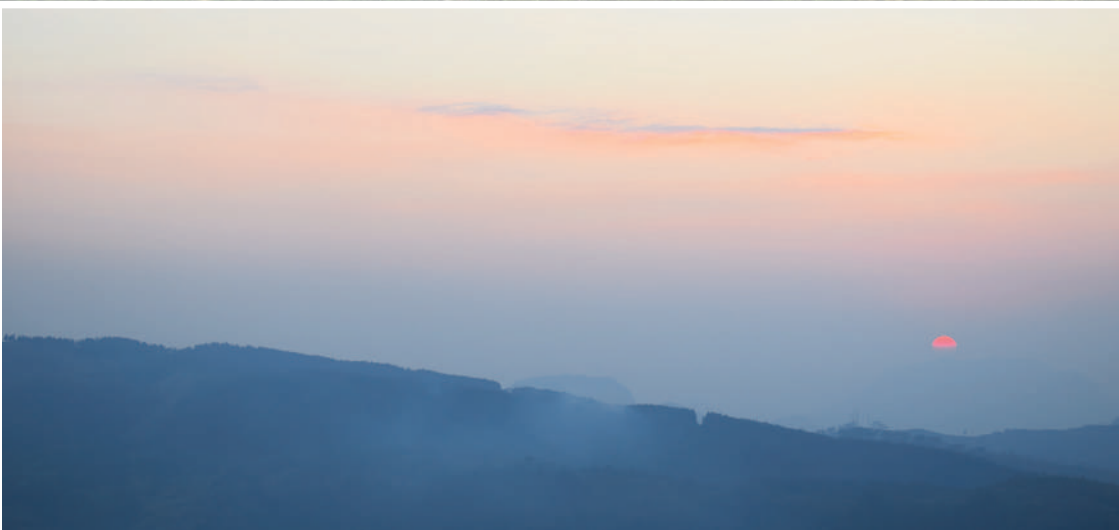
Lipton's Seat View Point is a world famous view point located in Sri Lanka. It is located East of Haputale along Dambetenna road ,14 km away from Haputale town. Lipton's Seat is named after Sir Thomas Lipton. Sir Thomas Lipton was the first owner of the Dambetenna Tea Estate and was the first tea exporter in Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

under the name of Lipton Ceylonta. Lipton Seat view point comes with striking panoramic view of the surroundings and from here segments of five Sri Lankan districts can be seen. According to web sites and foreign travelers, **Lipton's Seat is considered the number one attraction in Haputale.**





HAPUTALE



THANGAMALE SANCTUARY



'Thanga' mean gold in Tamil language. Thangamale forest was named as a sanctuary in May 27th, 1938. At the Thangamale Sanctuary there are many endemic flora varieties to the area. Wild boar, deer, porcupines, leopards are live in this sanctuary. The Thangamale Sanctuary is much popular as a bird paradise, has an extent of 132 hectares.

HOW TO GET THERE

From Haputale town along Welimada road and turn into Thangamale sanctuary road.





THE DAMBETENNA TEA FACTORY

Dambetenna Tea Factory was erected in 1890 by Sir Thomas Lipton. It is located 1566 meters above the mean sea level and it's said that Dambetenna

tea factory is the largest (longest) tea factory in Sri Lanka with with a length of 345 feet and a width of 40 feet. It is 9 km away from Haputale town.

HOW TO GET THERE

*From Haputale town along
Dambetenna road.*



RICHMOND LAKE

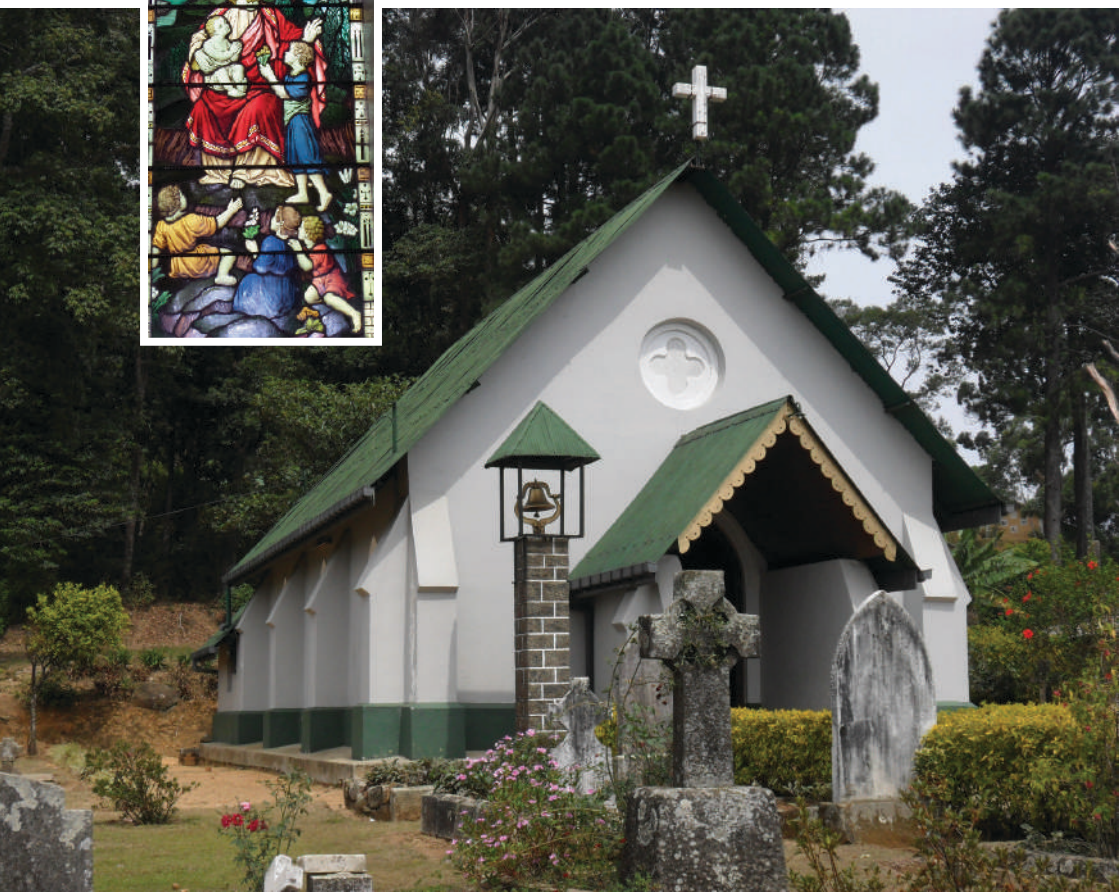
Richmond Lake is located along Haputale – Dambetenna road. The lake has been built in 1895. A scenic small lake. This lake is also named as Thotalagala Lake.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

In April 07th, 1869 the foundation was laid for the church by Luthinenet General S.J. Hoggson. And James Anderson of Sherwood Estate and Richard James Wilies of Pitaratmale Estate are the major donors for the construction of the church.

St. Andrew's Church was opened in September 19th, 1869 by the Income Revenue Officer G.Odlint and Rev. Fr. Joseph Barnnet. Inside the church there are three glass paintings and memorial tablets. At the graveyard there are few important tombs.



HAPUTALE BLACK FOREST



Haputale arboretum ('Kalu Kele' – Black Forest) is located 1560 meters above the mean sea level. The Arboretum was established by the British as a research garden for hill country exotic flora varieties for firewood. Visitors can hike along the pathway in the arboretum. In the arboretum there are many exotic plant species. Along with these exotic flora species there are many endemic plant species as well. In the arboretum mammals, birds, butterflies, frogs and reptiles also can be found. Haputale Forest Office is a building built by the British which is a unique one in Haputale; and it is protected by 2002.11.22 Government Gazztte. (Haputale mountain top can be reached by hiking across the Arboretum).

Contact number:

057 2268078

HOW TO GET THERE

Along the Bandarawela road, few meters away from Haputale town.



ST. CATHERINE'S SEAT



St. Catherine's Seat is located in the mountains of Nayabed-dha. St. Catherine's seat can be accessed from Bandarawela or from Haputale and offers breath taking panoramic view spanning Nuwaraeliya, Haputale, Bandarawela, Diyatalawa, Pidurutalagala, Hakgala, Narangala, Namunukula mountain range. The

Mini Adam's Peak in Ella , The Axe's Point in Bandarawela and Ella Rock mountain are also visible from here, with Lipton's seat is being just on the other side. The sunrise and sunset can be viewed from St. Catherine's seat. The pathway towards the St. Catherine's seat is surrounded by lush tea estates.

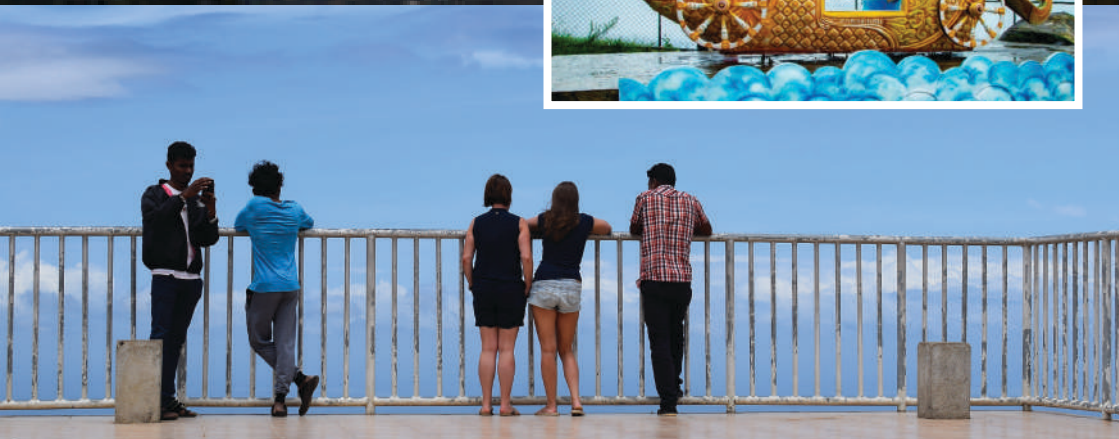


HAPUTALE GAP



From Beragala to Haputale road part along Beragala-Haliela (A-16) road is Haputale Gap. It offers breathtaking panoramic view of downside towards the southern part of the country. At the center of the Haputale Gap, Uva Provincial Ministry of Tourism has erected a viewing deck. From there one can see 270 de-

gree view. In the Colonial time Haputale Gap was well known among Bullock cart transporters; this part was the hardest part of the road to carry goods by Bullock carts. Therefore to remember bullock carts a replica of bullock cart is also erected near the viewing deck.



Garrison Town

DIYATALAWA



Diyatalawa, which means ‘waters plain’ in Sinhalese is a Garrison town that was established by the British in 1885. Among the visitors who had set foot in this city was Fr. Samuel Langdon. He was a Methodist priest and the first Englishman to visit Diyatalawa. He leased a land from Diyatalawa and built an elephant orphanage

and a school for technical studies. Diyatalawa is also well known for historical tragedies such as the evacuation of its inhabitants to make way for Boer Prisons in 1900’s. According to historians, that first Boer War occurred in 1877, 1899 – 1902 between Great Britain and the South African Republic. Boers are settlers of Dutch descendants, who came to South Africa in 1600’s when the Dutch East Indian Company was established in Africa. As a result of the Boer War, many prisoners from the South African Transvaal and Orange Free State were brought to British Colonies, such as Sri Lanka, the Ceylon. The Boer prisoners were brought to Ceylon and stationed at Diyatalawa, which is currently an Army and Survey Camp site.

FOH HILL : In 1913 a British vessel came to Trincomale port for repairs. While the vessel was under repair, the crew of the British vessel visited Diyatalawa. This ship was named 'HMS Fox' with an interesting back story. The abbreviation 'HMS' was derived from the words 'Her Majesty's Ship' and this particular ship was called HMS Fox because of a pet fox the crew kept inside the ship. While the vessel was under repair, as mentioned earlier, the crew of the vessel came to Diyatalawa for a short visit. During their short visit, they built a stone replica of their pet fox with the name of the vessel and year was engraved onto white stones on the hillock 'Kalu Gal Pathana'. Since then this mountain became

known as 'Fox Hill'. Today the Fox Hill belongs to the Sri Lanka Military Academy.

THE 'FOX HILL SUPER CROSS' is held annually at Diyatalawa Fox Hill Racing Track and is one of the Sri Lanka's premier annual motor sporting events. The Fox Hill Motor Racing Track (belongs to the Sri Lanka Military Academy) is the brainchild of a German gentleman named Hans Ralf. Proposed in 1993, the idea for the racing track was brought to fruition according to international standards with a total length of 1.3 km.

Contact number of Diyatalawa Military Academy:
057 2229071





MILITARY CEMETERY

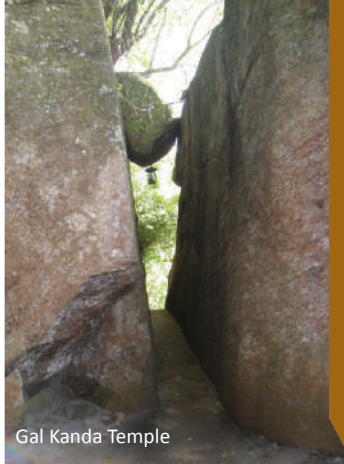
There were 133 Boer prisoners burials in Diyatalawa Military Cemetery. 118 Free Staters, 11 Transvaalers, 3 from the Cape Colony and 1 from Germany. Almost all Boer prisoners had died of fever. At that time all the graves were marked by wooden crosses with their name, place of birth, and date of death etc. There were three marble tombstones at that time. Overl Jaar died in July 20th, 1902 was the only Boer woman buried in Ceylon and at the Diyatalawa Military Cemetery. The old cemetery is no more visible, but one can find two monuments. One monument was erected in 1918 by the Government of United South Africa with the inscription "In memory of the

prisoners of war who died at Diyatalawa Camp who were buried near the stone. Erected by the Government of United South Africa, 1918".





Diyatalawa Railway Station



Gal Kanda Temple



Meauseus Cottage



St. Mary's Church



Gal Kanda Temple

HALDUMMULLA TOURIST ZONE

Haldummulla is 175 km away from Colombo and located 1200 meters above the sea level. Haldummulla can be accessed along Colombo – Badulla main road. Haldummulla was the major town in the region during the

1800's, under the British rule. After the railway track and road infrastructure, the planters shifted to Haputale and Bandarawela areas and Haldummulla became an unknown isolated area.



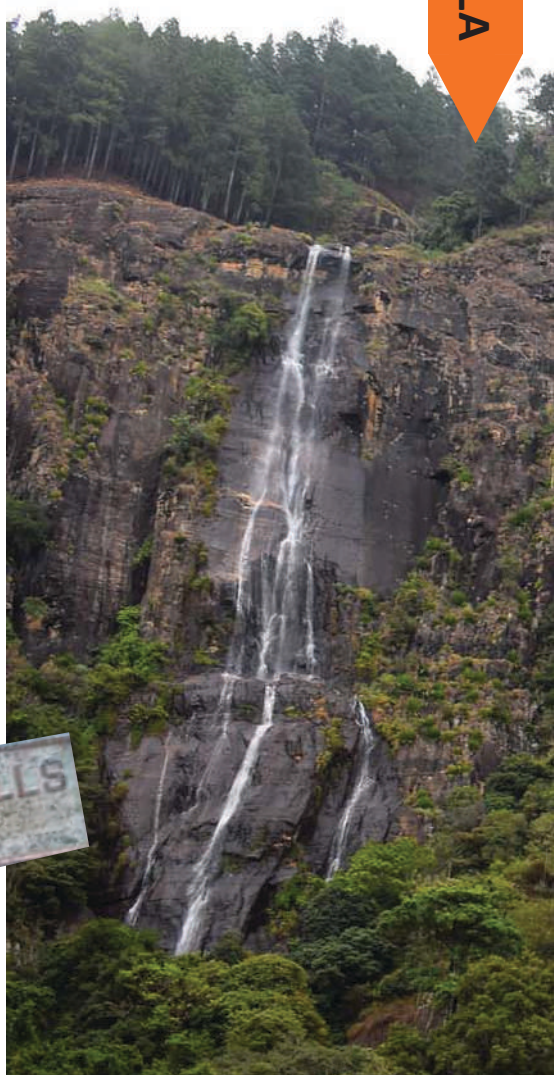
BAMBARAKANDA WATERFALL



Bambarakanda Waterfall is the highest waterfall in Sri Lanka. It is 241 meters (790 feet) high, also it is the 299th highest waterfall in the world. It is created by the Kuda Oya tributary which starts from the Horton Plains, the highest plain in Sri Lanka. Bambarakanda waterfall is one of the best travel destinations and a popular tourist destination in Haldummulla as well as in Sri Lanka.

HOW TO GET THERE

Balngoda – Beragala (A-4) main road, turn into Bambarakanda road from Weerakongama Junction.



LANKA ELLA WATERFALL



Lanka Ella Waterfall is 32 meters in high. It is located near Bambarakanda waterfall. It is said that Lanka Ella waterfall resemble Sri Lanka in map.

THE ANCIENT PORTUGUESE FORT



Haldummulla Fort also named as 'Kotugodella Fort' can be reached along Colombo – Beragala main road and climbing about 750 meters towards Haldummulla hills or from Need Wood Tea Factory it is about 500 meters. Today the only the foundation can be seen here.



GALAPITA GALA



The Alien Rock - Galapita Gala is a small rock boulder. Galapita Gala has an unusual shape and formation. If one looks from the northern side it looks like a cobra's

hood, and when seen from the eastern side it looks like a face of an Alien. The rock balances on another smaller sized rock but,

the alien faced rock is larger than the one underneath it. This is nature's own wondrous creation. According to Dr. Raj Somadeva an archeological researcher, the Galapita Gala rock boulder is a carved face of a pre – historical man who lived in the hunting era, about 5000 years before.

HOW TO GET THERE

Colombo- Beragala (A-4) main road turn into Weerakoongama road (Bambarakanda waterfall road) from Weerakoongama junction. After about 1 ½ km again turn to your right from Y junction (not towards Bambarakanda) and another 1km upto Galapita yaya estate. From there another 2 ½ km uphill hike.

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICINAL PLANTS GARDEN



The National Research Medicinal Plants Garden is the one and only medicinal plants research garden in Sri Lanka. The garden was developed under the coordination of Associate Professor Piya Marasinghe. It was established in 1986 with expanse of 23 acres. Later an additional 42 acres of adjacent lands were incorporated into how it is seen today. The National Research Medicinal Plants Garden has a research glass house, poly tun-

nels, seed room, nursery, sales area and dried herbal store. Poly tunnels are used for the germination of seeds and the seed room is used to store seeds. The available land area is landscaped and well maintained with plants. Birds, reptiles, butterflies and some mammals also live in the garden along with amphibians. The National Research Medicinal Plants Garden is a property of Department of Ayurvedha.



WANGEDIGALA MOUNTAIN

Wangedigala mountain is located at a beautiful village called Kalupahana. The name Wangedigala is the Sinhala (Language) name for “Pestle”. It is given the name Wangedigala (Pestle) because the top of the mountain looks like a Pestle. Wangedigala and Wangedigala Mountain are two different peaks where most locals and as well as Tourist hikers consider as the same peak. Wangedigala is a rock platform on the left side of the mountain that resembles a stage area and offers exquisite view of the surrounding area.

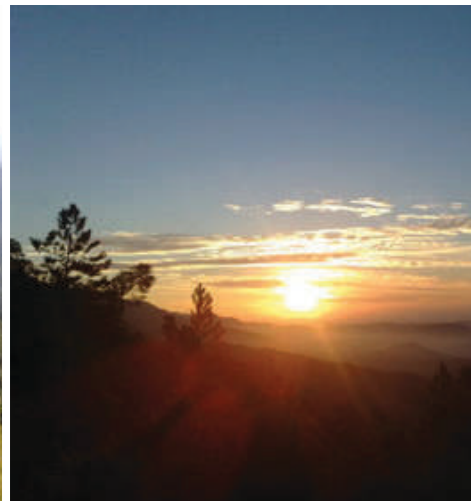
Hiking through the Pine forest of Wangedigala, hikers will experience the beauty of mountain ranges around them and breathtaking sceneries of Bambarakan-

da Falls and Lanka Falls which are falling from the neighbor mountain of Wangedigala. Hikers will get to cross Bambarakanda Falls from a rope bridge which will also be an exciting experience.

When you get there you can see Samanala wewa reservoir, Udawalawe reservoir, Beragala, Wellawaya, Hambegamuwa, Bambara Kanda waterfall, Lanka ela waterfall, Devil’s Stair case, Udaweriya mountain , Horton Plains and Gommolliya mountain.

HOW TO GET THERE

Along A-4 main road and start hike near 105th mile post.



SORAGUNE DEWALAYA

Soragune Dewalaya can be accessed from Haldummulla Junction along Soragune Road. It is dedicated to God Kataragama. And erected by Provincial king Yapa in 1582 AD. Soragune Dewalaya contains wood carvings belonging to the Kandyan era. In ancient time paddy was stored at this premises and inside the dewalaya an adjacent room was used for de-husking rice. And salt had been distributed to region from here as well. A Bodhi

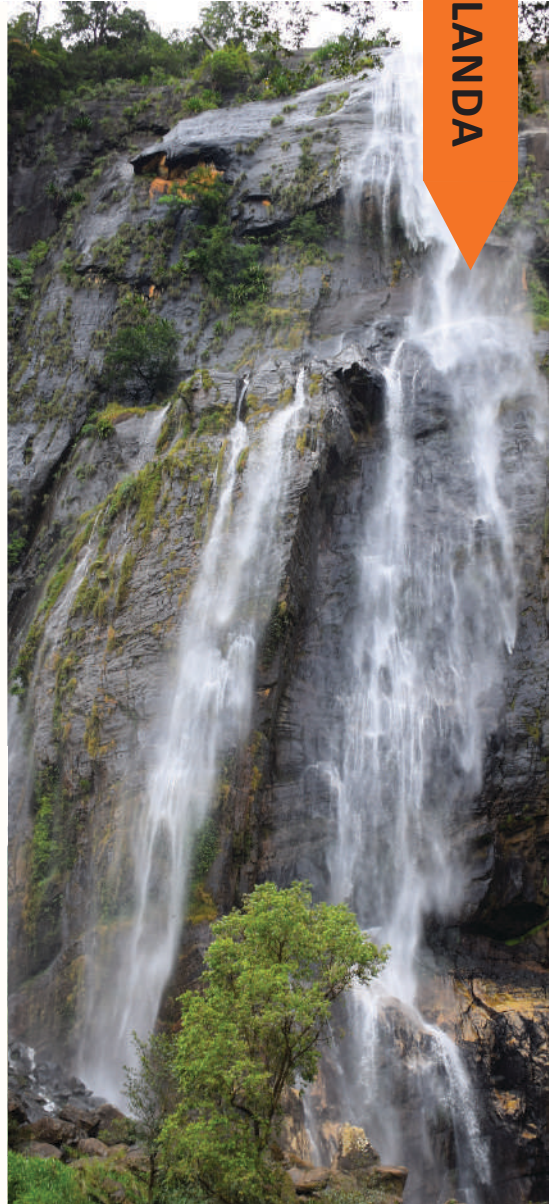
tree and dagaba belong to the Soragune Raja maha Vihara can be found in the dewalaya vicinity. The dewala building is protected by a rampart wall. In front of the main dewalaya building there is a small building with wood carvings. The palaqine and its garage are also near the dewalaya.



‘Kos’ – Jack, ‘landa’ – grove. Koslanda is located along Beragala-Wellawaya road is famous for Diyaluma waterfall. The area had severe landslides in the recent past.

DIYALUMA WATER FALL

Diyaluma water fall is 220 meters (720 feet) in height and it is the second tallest waterfall in Sri Lanka and 361st world highest waterfall. It is 3 km away from Koslanda town towards Wellawaya. The waterfall is created by Punagala stream, a tributary of Kuda oya.



UPPER DIYALUMA FALLS



Diyaluma Falls is the second highest waterfall in Sri Lanka and it is 220 meters in height. Above the Diyaluma waterfall there are few minor waterfalls with minor pools at different levels. Today it's very famous for natural swimming, scenic beauty and camping.

HOW TO GET THERE

Upper Diyaluma falls can be accessed from near famous Diyaluma Falls; hike upwards. Also from Makaldeniya along Koslanda-Poonagala (B-42) road, downwards hike. On this trail also wild pigmy elephants can be found.

Advice: It's ideal to go with a Guide.





The Champagne City

BANDARAWELA TOURIST ZONE

Bandarawela is an agricultural hub and ranked as the second health resort next to Nuwara Eliya. Bandarawela lies 210 km along the main Colombo – Badulla road and 257.22 km along the main Rail road. Bandarawela is a city built during Colonial period with many Colonial land marks. It is in the middle of the Uva Tea grown district, with finest tea plantations in the region.



BANDARAWELA RAILWAY STATION

Bandarawela Railway Station is located between Diyatalawa railway station and Kinigama railway Halt. It lies 257.22 km away from Colombo Fort Railway station and 1225.50 meters above the mean sea level. Railway station was started in 1893 and when it was started it was a terminus railway station. In 1887 Haputale railway station was commenced and trains started travelling from Colombo to Haputale; from Haputale to Bandarawela railway track was started to erect in 1877. At that time Sir Arthur E. Havelock (1890 – 1896) was the Governor in Ceylon. First train arrived in Bandarawela in June 19th, 1893. At the Bandarawela railway station premises there is an old locomotive as a display. The locomotive G2 535. It was British made, used from

1951 to 1986 from Maligawatte to Thali Mannar. It was brought to Bandarawela in August 16th, 2011 as a display locomotive.

Contact number: 057 2222271

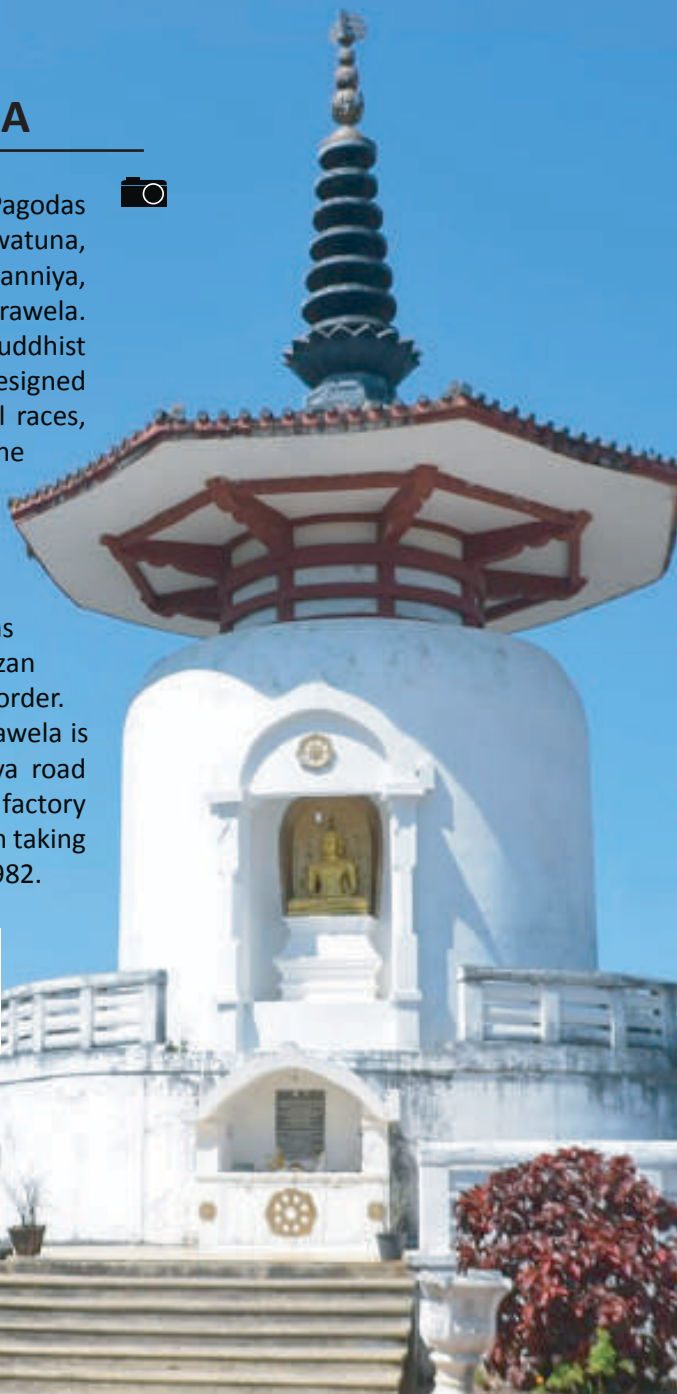


PEACE PAGODA

There are five Peace Pagodas in Sri Lanka, in Unawatuna, Ampara, Nallathanniya, Walapane and Bandarawela. Peace Pagodas are Buddhist pagodas, which were designed to improve people of all races, unite each other for the theme of World Peace. Peace Pagoda is brain child of Rev. Nichidatsu Fujii the Japanese Buddhist monk. He was the founder of Nipponzan – Myohoji Buddhist order. Peace Pagoda in Bandarawela is located along Ettampitiya road and lies near Islaby Tea factory on a hill top with a breath taking view. It was erected in 1982.

HOW TO GET THERE

Along Attampitiya road and Peace Pagoda is near Islaby Tea factory.



THE OBADAELLA ANCIENT TEMPLE

The Obadaella Ancient Temple is located 2 ½ km away from Bandarawela town. The temple is one of the oldest temples in the region. The Obadaella ancient temple has Kandyan era wall paintings and also the oldest Buddhist 'Poya Ge' in the region. It is one of the must places to see in serenity of Bandarawela.

HOW TO GET THERE

Bandarawela-Haputale road, Ellatota junction, and along Obadaella road.

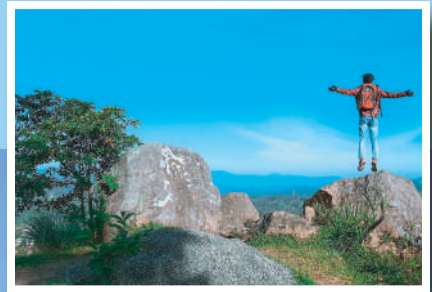


THE AXE'S VIEW POINT

The Axe's View Point is a very popular view point in Bandarawela and it's named as 'Porawagala' in Sinhalese. The Axe's view point has 270 degree view of surroundings. Idalgadhinna Mountain, Ambewela, Horton Plains, Fox Hill, Kikiliymanna, Pidurutalagala, Hakgala, Naran-gala, Plucker's Hut, Namunukula mountain and Ella rock can be seen from here. More over the train track from Heel oya railway station up to Bandarawela railway station also can be seen. Herman was a British Surveyor who came to survey the area when the British were occupying the country and his name has been engraved on a rock boulder at the Axe's Point.

HOW TO GET THERE

You can go by vehical up to the Axe's View Point. Start the journey from Bandarawela town, Heeloya road, from Kinigama turn into the Mahaulpotha road, near Mahaulpotha temple there is a road towards the Axe's View Point.



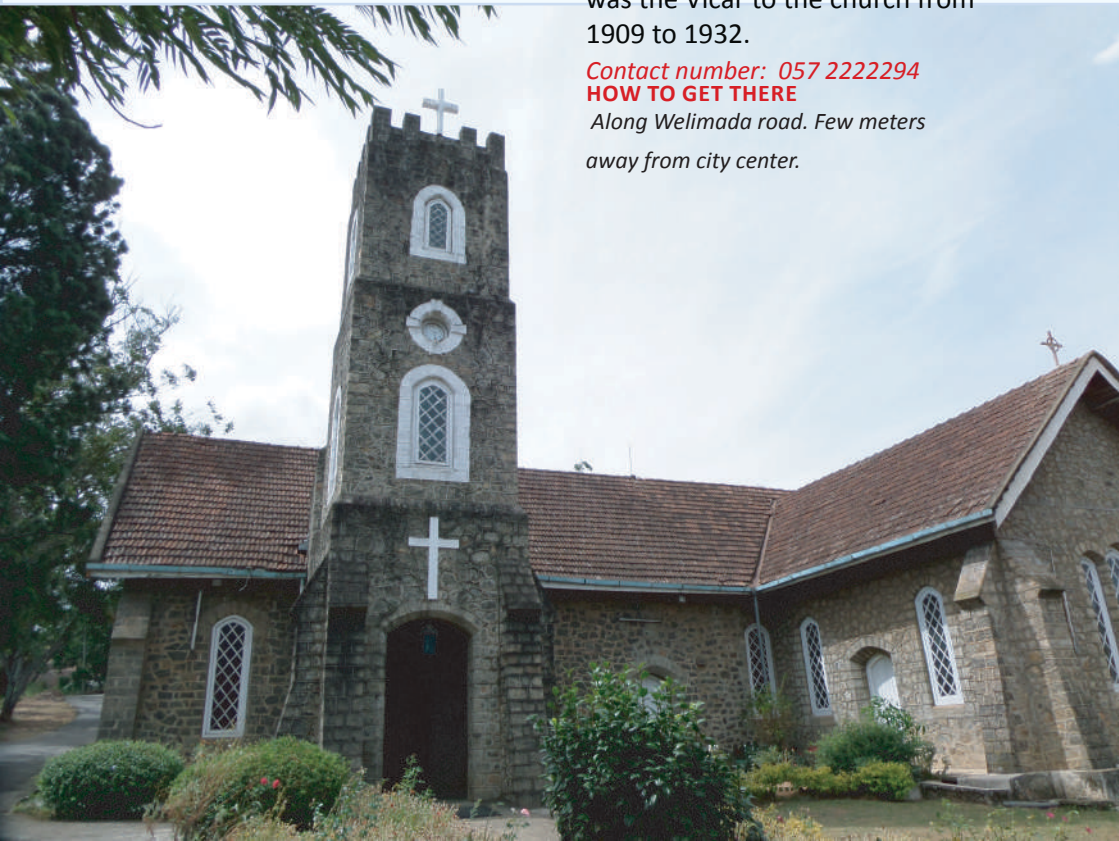
THE ACCESSION CHURCH

It was built in 1909 by a British priest Rev. Fr. W.J.P. Waltham and it is popularly known as 'Gal Palliya'. The Church is located along Welimada Road. When the church was built Rev. Fr. W.J.P. Waltham was the Vicar of St. Mark's Church, Badulla. At that time there was no proper church for Holy Service in Bandarawela. The Holy services were held at Court House as well as newly built Rev. W.J.P. Waltham's, 'Waltham Bungalow'. The foundation for

this was laid on August 1908. According to Church historical data the land had been bought from the government by Rev. Waltham at the cost of Rs. 222.50. After erecting, first part of the church was consecrated on September 29th, 1909 on the same day of the feast of St. Michael and All Angels. In 1911, 1931, 1936 parts were added to church and completed in 1952 after adding bell tower naming 'Waltham Tower'. Rev. Waltham was the Vicar to the church from 1909 to 1932.

Contact number: 057 2222294
HOW TO GET THERE

Along Welimada road. Few meters away from city center.



PILKINGTON POINT AND MILLENNIUM SEAT

Pilkington Point and Millennium Seat are located in the Poonagala hills and are situated close to each other. Mr. Pilkington was the first Managing Director of the Poonagala Valley Co. Ltd. The famous view point has been named after Mr. Pilkington. Poonagala is located at 1300 meters high above the mean sea level and Pilkington Point is located 1394 meters (4600 feet) above the mean sea level. Pilkington Point has a spectacular view of the southern

and eastern sides of Sri Lanka, Namunukula mountain range, Wellawaya town, Handapagala wewa, along with Uma Oya Project and its Alikota Ara lake.

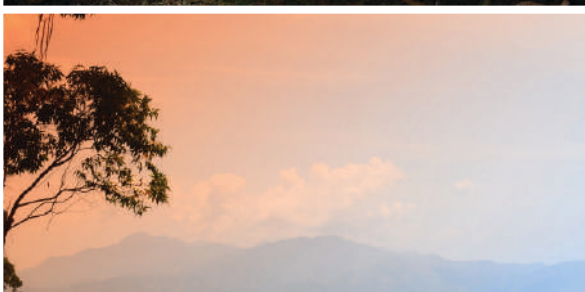
About 2.1 km upwards to Pilkington Point is the Millennium Seat. Millennium Seat is 1450 meters above the mean sea level that gives a spectacular view of southern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka. A herd of Pigmy Elephants too can be found in the pathway towards Millennium Seat.



HOW TO GET THERE

Both these Points can be accessed from Bandarawela or from Koslanda along Bandarawela-Poonagala road.

ADVICE: As it's little far away from city center, it's ideal to go with a Guide.



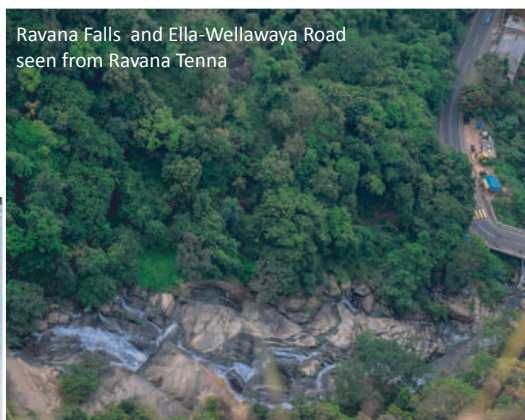
RAVANA TENNA

‘Tenna’ is a flat land. Ravana tenna is located in Bambaragama, where the Upper Ravana Falls has been located. Ravana tenna is a plain one can witness an eye catching view of Ella Mini Adam’s peak, Ella rock, Ella – Wellawaya road. Not only that, the upper part of the famous Ravana Fall (it is hidden from a narrow gap between two rock cliffs) can be seen from here. In front of the Ravana tenna you can see Upper Ravana waterfall.

HOW TO GET THERE

Bandarawela town, Ambadandegama (in Ambadandegama there are few excellent resorts).

Advice: As it’s little far away from the city center, it’s ideal to go with a Guide.



Ravana Falls and Ella-Wellawaya Road seen from Ravana Tenna



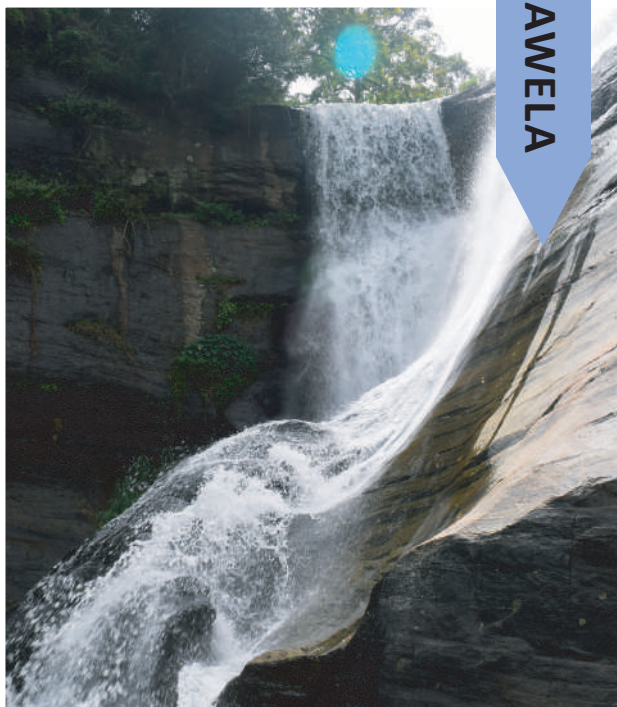
UPPER RAVANA ELLA WATER FALL

Upper Ravana Ella Waterfall is a recently popularized small cascade. It is located above the famous Ravana Ella waterfall along Ella – Wellawaya road. The eye catching cascade is about 30 feet in height and created by Bambaragama tributary. The waterfall cascades into a small pool.

HOW TO GET THERE

Bandarawela town, Ambadan-degama, along Ravana's Height Resort road.

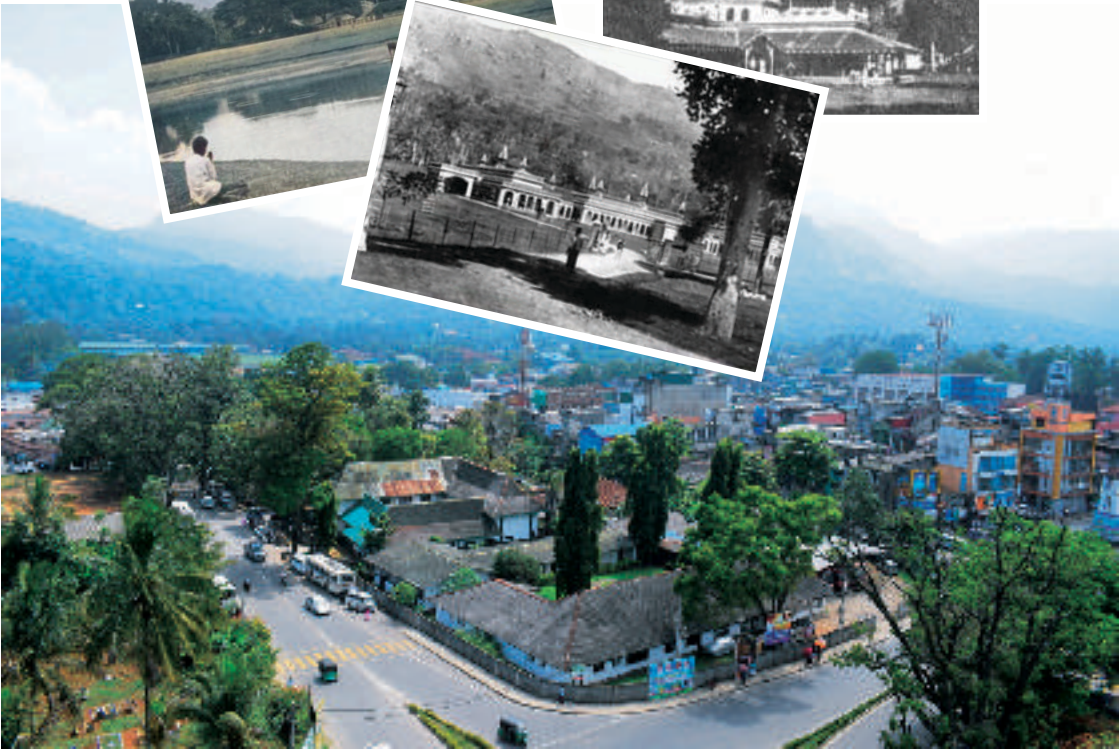
Advice: As it's little far away from the city center, it's ideal to go with a Guide.



BADULLA TOURIST ZONE

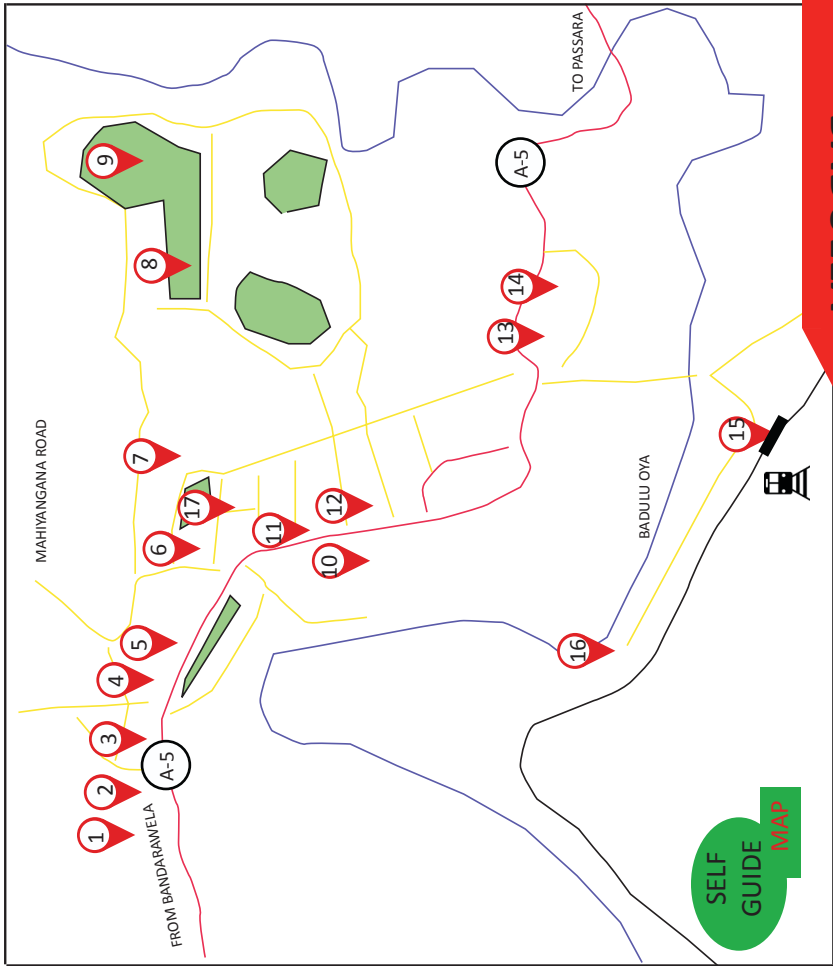
Badulla is a colonial erected city which is the major administrative hub of the Province of Uva, with most governmental offices.

Messrs King, Fisher, Trimen, Nock and Creasy are credited with erecting Badulla city during the British era. Badulla can be accessed from Colombo along Colombo-Badulla main rail road or by main roads from almost all major travel destinations in Sri Lanka.



BADULLA TOURIST MAP

1. GENERAL HOSPITAL
2. METHODIST CHURCH
3. WELEKADE MARKET
4. POLICE STATION
5. KACHCHERI
6. ST. MARK'S CHURCH
7. ST. MARY'S CHURCH
8. BOTANICAL GARDEN
9. BAULLA CEMETERY
10. PROVINCIAL COUNCIL BUILDING
11. BUS STAND
12. BADULLA KATARAGAM DEWALAYA
13. MUTIYANGANA TEMPLE
14. UVA MUSEUM
15. BADULLA RAILWAY STATION
16. NO: 43 RAILWAY TUNNEL
17. BADULLA PILLAR INSCRIPTION



BADULLA

BADULLA KATARAGAM DEWALAYA

Badulla Kataragam Dewalaya is located at Badulla town in front of the Uva Provincial Council Building, but the main entrance is along the Lower Street. The Badulla Kataragam Dewalaya is ranked as the biggest Kataragam Dewalaya in Sri Lanka and is devoted to God Kataragam also known as Skanda. It's said that king Wimaladharmasooriya the First (1590 – 1604 AC) had erected this dewalaya during the Kandyan era. The dewalaya has the prominent largest 'Dig Ge' (Pavilion) which is 188 feet long

and also an inner shrine house which is named 'Maligawa'. The outer walls of the inner shrine have many striking wall paintings which also belonged to Kandyan era. The Dewalaya has beautiful stunning wood carvings and spectacular moonstones also from Kandyan era. Adjacent to Badulla Kataragam Dewalaya is the Badulla Pattini Dewalaya erected by the king Wimaladharmasooriya the First as well and said to be dedicated to Goddess Pattini.



MUTIYANGANA RAJA MAHA VIHARAYA

Mutiyangana Raja Maha Viharaya is one of the most sacred temples of the Buddhists out of sixteen sacred places in Sri Lanka. According to the Buddhist history on the eighth year after attaining the Buddhahood, the lord Buddha with other 500 monks visited to Lanka by an invitation from Naga king Maniakkika to Kelaniya. On this visit, the Buddha came to Badulla on an invitation of the God Indaka. In remembrance of the Lord Buddha's visit to Badulla God king Indaka has built a stupa enshrining some 'Mukthaka Shrines' (drops of sweats turned into pearls) where the Buddha and other 500 monks meditated.

els which is a unique one. The image house is with wall murals. The stupa which people worship today was built in 1956 as the oldest stupa was destroyed by passage of time. It's 65 feet in height and has a diameter of 270 feet. In the temple there are two image houses namely Middle Image House and Sath Sathi Viharaya. Also the temple has three bodhi trees namely Maliyadewa Bodhiya, Ananda Bodhiya and Dethis Maha Bodhiya one of the 32 bodhi tree saplings originated from Sri Maha Bodhi tree in India.

HOW TO GET THERE

Along Passara (A-5) road.



The Mutiyangana Raja Maha Viharaya has a pandal with six lev-



THE UVA MUSEUM

Only museum in Sri Lanka which is being managed by a Provincial Council. Museum exhibits cultural, religious, historical items and objects belong to the Province of Uva.



Open 8.30 am – 4.30 pm except Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Public Holidays. Entrance is free.

Contact number: 055 2355250

HOW TO GET THERE

Passara Road. At the premises of Mutiyangama Raja Maha Viharaya.



STATUE OF KING KUMARASINGHE

King Kumarasinghe was a regional king who ruled from Badulla. His palace was located at present Kachcheri grounds. After demolishing the remains of the palace, the British erected Kachcheri building there. King Kumarasinghe was a brave king and his statue can be seen at Badulla Kachcheri premises. King Kumarasinghe ruled from Badulla during the period 1629 - 1636 AC.

In 1891 the **KACHCHERI BUILDING** was erected in the former Star Fort premises which resembles English letter “H”. (In 1886 Star Fort’s ramparts and dry and grassy moat were destroyed. Before erecting Star Fort the premises was the Palace to regional King Kumarasinghe).

BADULLA AMBALAMA is located at the premises of Kachcheri. ‘Ambalama’ is a Sinhalese word for ‘Way Side’ rest house or hut. This way side rest house was erected in the 19th century by the British with unusual carved wooden pillars and short walls for the benefit of the people who come to Badulla Kachchhari from rural villages in the province of Uva.

HOW TO GET THERE

*Along Bandarawela Road.
Kachcheri premises*



WELEKADA MARKET BUILDING

Welekada Market Building or the Badulla Public Market of the British is a unique building of this kind. There are no other buildings such as Badulla Public Market Building in Sri Lanka. In 1889 the Government Agent of Uva Mr. A.A. King decided to build a new market at Badulla. It was built at Welekade near

Welekade boutiques. The market was designed with four wings at right angle and octagonal shaped open space at the center. The building did cost Rs. 5,000/= at that time. The old Welekade market is the first public building erected by the British.

HOW TO GET THERE

Along Bandarawela Road.





ORNAMENTAL GARDEN

BADULLA

The Experimental and Ornamental Garden is more popular as 'Wawul Park' – the Bats' park. It's located at Badulupitiya- walking distance from the city center. When the British were ruling the country this plot of land was used as an experimental garden. After neglecting for years, today it is used as a recreational area which has a giant trees and few memorial pillars. Today the

garden is maintained by the Badulla Municipal Council. During British era the Experimental and Ornamental Garden was under the supervision of Mr. Nock who was a renowned Botanist .He is credited with erecting and landscaping the Badulla city who worked as the Curator for all Botanical Gardens in Ceylon at that time.

HOW TO GET THERE

Along Race Course Circular Road.



ST. MARK'S CHURCH

St. Mark's Church is the first church to consecrate in Badulla. St Mark's Church is a significant Church which was built when the country was under the British rule. The church was erected in memory of Major Thomas William Rogers who was the Assistant Government Agent of Uva. It's said that Major Thomas William Rogers was

an elephant killer and he had killed about 1500 elephants in the span of five years. Major Thomas William Rogers died on June 7th, 1845 after being exposed to a severe thunder storm in Haputale. The church was unveiled after construction by Rev. Fr. James Chapman. It was unveiled on April 25th, 1857. According to Christians, April 25th was marked as 'St. Mark's Day'. This church was proposed to be erected by Rambukpotha Senavirathna Dissawa Kandyan chieftain is the most unusual fact of the church. Inside the church there are many window paintings. The church yard also housed colonial memorial tombs.



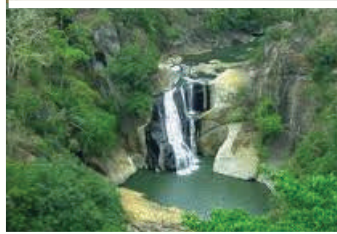
HOW TO GET THERE

At the starting point of Badulla-Mahiyangana Road.

DUNHINDA WATERFALL

Dunhinda Waterfall is one of the most popular and most charming waterfalls in Sri Lanka. Waterfall is 64 meters (210 feet) in height. 'Dun' mean mist or smoke in Sinhalese. The waterfall cascades to a very large natural pool creating water mist. Dunhinda fall is created by Badulu Oya stream.

SMALL DUNHINDA WATERFALL is 6 meters high. Before reaching the Dunhinda waterfall one can see the Small Dunhinda waterfall while walking along the path towards Dunhinda fall. It's a minor waterfall created by Badulu Oya stream. One can't go near the waterfall.



HALI - ELA

Hali Ela is located along Perdeniya – Chenkaladi (A – 5) main road. Beragala – Hali Ela (A-16) main road starts from Beragala and ends at Hali Ela. Hali Ela is 6 Km away from Badulla.

BOGODA TEMPLE AND WOODEN BRIDGE

Bogoda temple is an old cave temple, and the Buddha's image house is a cave shrine. Recumbent Buddha's statue and sitting and standing statues can be found. Near the foot of recumbent Buddha's statue is God Visnu's statue in blue color. The shrine cave's walls are painted with Kandyan era wall paint-

ings. Under the cave shrine is a cave tunnel. Few meters away from the cave shrine is Buddhist monks' living apartment, with inner court yard and Kandyan era wood carvings.

In front of cave shrine is the flowing Gollanda Oya tributary. And to cross over this Gollanda



oya tributary ,Bogoda Wooden Bridge was erected in Dambadeniya era with a roof. The Bridge is 50 feet in length and 6 feet in breadth. The roof is holding by 20 wooden poles. This bridge was used as a wayside bridge rest one time in past history.



HOW TO GET THERE

Bogoda Raja Maha Viharaya can be accessed along Hali Ela – Kandegedara road and turning into Gala Uda road from Ketawala Junction. (In Ketawala junction there is s an old way side rest). And again turning into Jagulla road, from Jagulla junction.

One can go there by Ketawala Bus and get down from Jagulla Junction, from there hike to the temple. Or one can get a Tuk Tuk from Hali - ela and go there.

ADVICE: As it's little far away from city center, it's ideal to go with a Guide).



NARANGALA MOUNTAIN

Narangala Mountain is the second highest peak in Uva, 1500 meters in altitude. The top of the Narangala Mountain is in triangular shaped peak and a rectangular shaped flat terrain. Narangala mountain hike is a popular hike in Uva and popular camping site with mesmerizing view of surrounding landscapes especially towards Badulla city and Namunukula mountain range. Narangala Mountain

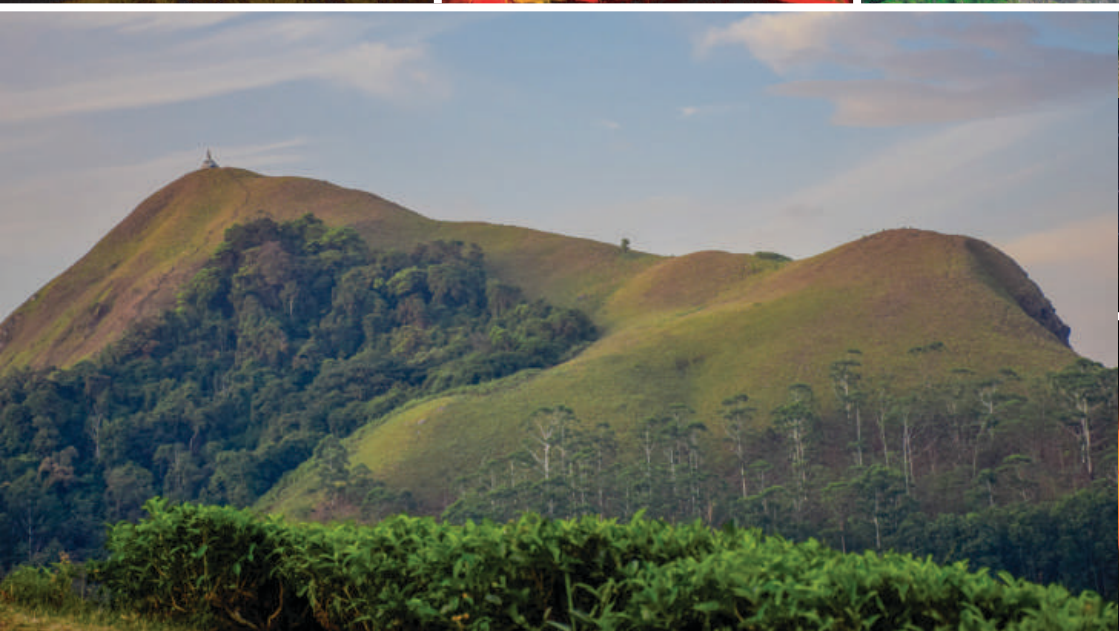
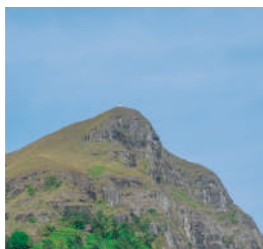
range is popular as a camping site today.

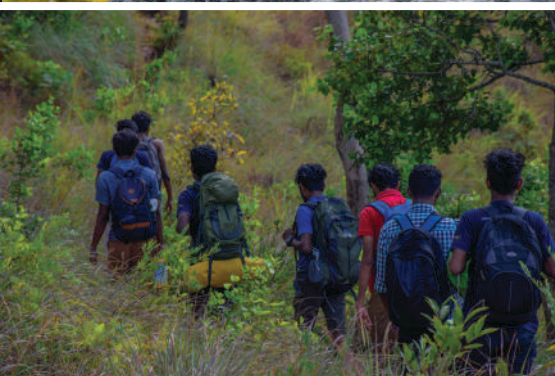
HOW TO GET THERE

Haliella – Kandedgedara road, Keenakele, Thangamale watte.

ADVICE

IT'S IDEAL TO GO WITH A GUIDE.





WELIMADA TOURIST ZONE



Welimada is an agricultural hub located along Peradeniya – Chenkalade (A-5) main road.

DAMBAVINNA ANCIENT TEMPLE

Dambavinna Ancient Temple is located along Welimada – Bandarawela road. In this temple there are few old items with an archaeological value. The Buddha's statue at the image house was erected by Uva Wellasa Disawa Lokubandara Dambavinna in 1665 AC. The Buddha's statue is cast out of mixed alloys. Also the temple owns the oldest bell in Sri Lanka on which June 1205 AC had been engraved.

HOW TO GET THERE

This temple located beside of Bandarawela - Welimada Road, near Dambavinna village.



KEPPETIPOLA

KEPPETIPOLA is located along Nuwaraeliya – Welimada (A-5) main road. The British had renamed Paranagana village as Wilson Tenna (Wilson Plain) because British Government Agent to

Uva, Sylvester Wilson resided in this area. After 1818 rebellion Wilson had destroyed the entire area, and after this devastation it was again renamed as Palugama by the locals. In 1968 it was again renamed as Keppetipola in memory of Monarawila Keppetipola Disawe, a Sinhalese Leader. Today Keppetipola is a popular agricultural hub in the country.



WILSON'S STABLE

Government agent Wilson's stable can be seen even today few meters away from Keppetipola Post Office. Today the stable premises are occupied by a Hand loom Factory. But, all the walls are well preserved.



DIVURUMPOLA ANCIENT TEMPLE

The Ramayana is one of the India's oldest Sanskrit poem of Valmiki. Seeta is abducted by Ravana -the wicked king of Ceylon (Lanka) and brings her to the island. After freeing Seeta from Ravana, Rama demanded that Seeta shall prove her purity before he could take her back as his wife. 'Divurumpola' – the place of oath, where Seeta underwent the 'Agni' (Fire) test,

and came unscathed and proved her innocence and purity sealed its historical value after the incident. At present where the Agni test was done is a centuries old Buddhist temple with Seeta dewalaya.

HOW TO GET THERE

This temple can be reached along Nuwaraeliya – Welimada (A-5) main road and 3km away from Welimada town.



UVA PARANAGAMA

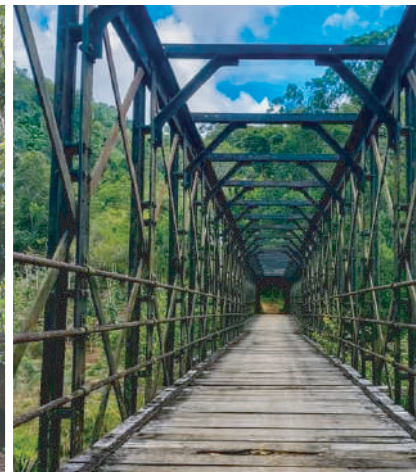
Uva Paranagama is an agricultural hub located close to Welimada town as well as Nuwara Eliya.



HALABE STEEL BRIDGE

Halabe Steel Bridge had been erected 100 feet above the Uma Oya River where the river is 300 feet wide. Halabe Steel Bridge is 372 feet long and 10 feet wide. The bridge consists of three segments 124 feet

each, two ends 10 feet wide but middle part is 8 feet wide. Wooden sleepers were used as the floor of the bridge. Erected by the British in 1919 (or 1872), Halabe Steel Bridge is a tourist attraction today.

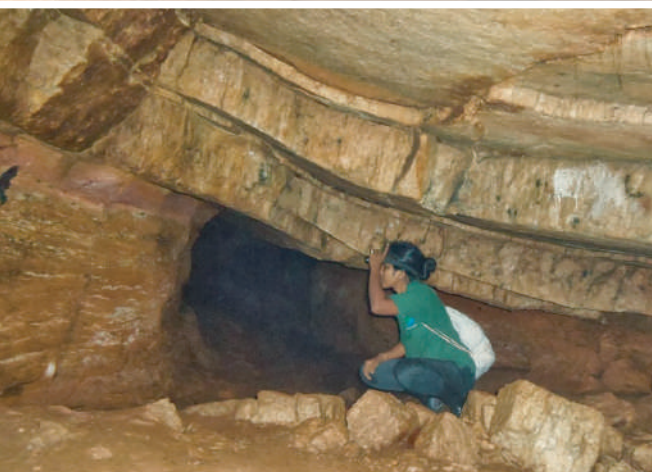


ISTRIPURA CAVE

According to folklore Ravana had hidden Queen Sita in this cave. Istripura cave is an underground sub terrain. This is not a single tunnel but a tunnel complex. There are three openings to the cave. One is very large and the other two are small. The cave does not go into the mountain but it occurs parallel to the surface but underground.

HOW TO GET THERE

*Welimada-Udupusellawa road,
Lunuwatte road, ½ km along
Lunuwatte, Bokotuwa Road.*



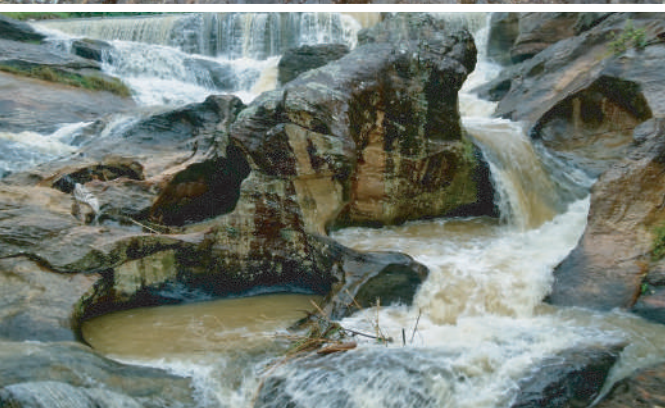
MANAWELA WATERFALL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Few meters upwards from Manawela Waterfall there are few rock basins on the river and rock cup marks. Also on the right side one can see other archaeological marks and an old rock cut canal. This place seems to be an old anicut. It's said that king Mabarana (636 – 731 AC) had lived in this area. One can also see a crown mark engraved on a rock. It's also said that it was King Ravana's and

Queen Sita's bathing place and there's an underground tunnel from Manawela waterfall to Istripura cave nearby. After that era, King Walagamba and King Manabarana had bathed in this waterfall and rock basins.

HOW TO GET THERE

Welimada-Udupusellawa road,
Lunuwatte road, ½ km along
Lunuwatte, Bokotuwa Road.



BOMBURU ELLA WATERFALL

Bomburu Ella waterfall is located between 1500 and 2000 meters above mean sea level in Seeta Eliya -Kandapola Forest Reserve. It is located between Nuwaraeliya and Badulla district boundaries. Bomburu waterfall is created by Daulgolla oya which is a branch of Uma Oya. In the Colonial era Daulgolla oya was named

as MacDonald River as well. It is considered that Bomburu waterfall is the widest waterfall in Sri Lanka with a height of 30 meters. Above and below the Bomburu waterfall there are few minor falls.

HOW TO GET THERE

Welimada, Ambagasdowa, Bomburu Village, and hike to Bomburu falls.



OHIYA TOURIST ZONE

OHIYA

Ohiya is located 231.40 km away from Colombo along Colombo-Badulla main railway track. And Ohiya can be accessed from Welimada, Haputale, and Ella direction. Ohiya is the main access point to Horton Plains which is a small village and it was inhabited after erecting the railway station. According to available historical information Ohiya station was erected by the British to collect firewood for train locomotive engines as fuel.

OHIYA RAILWAY STATION

Ohiya Railway Station lies between Pattipola and Idalgashinna railway stations and 231.40 km away from the Colombo Fort Railway Station and is 1774 meters above the mean sea level. Ohiya railway station is the third highest located railway station in main line in Sri Lanka. The railway station was established

in 1893. It is the 67th railway station along the main line.

Few meters away from the railway station one can see century old gun powder explosive, and a century old black smith, near the black smith a stone pillar with 5 embossed on it is available.



OHIYA - IDALGASHINNA RAILWAY TUNNELS

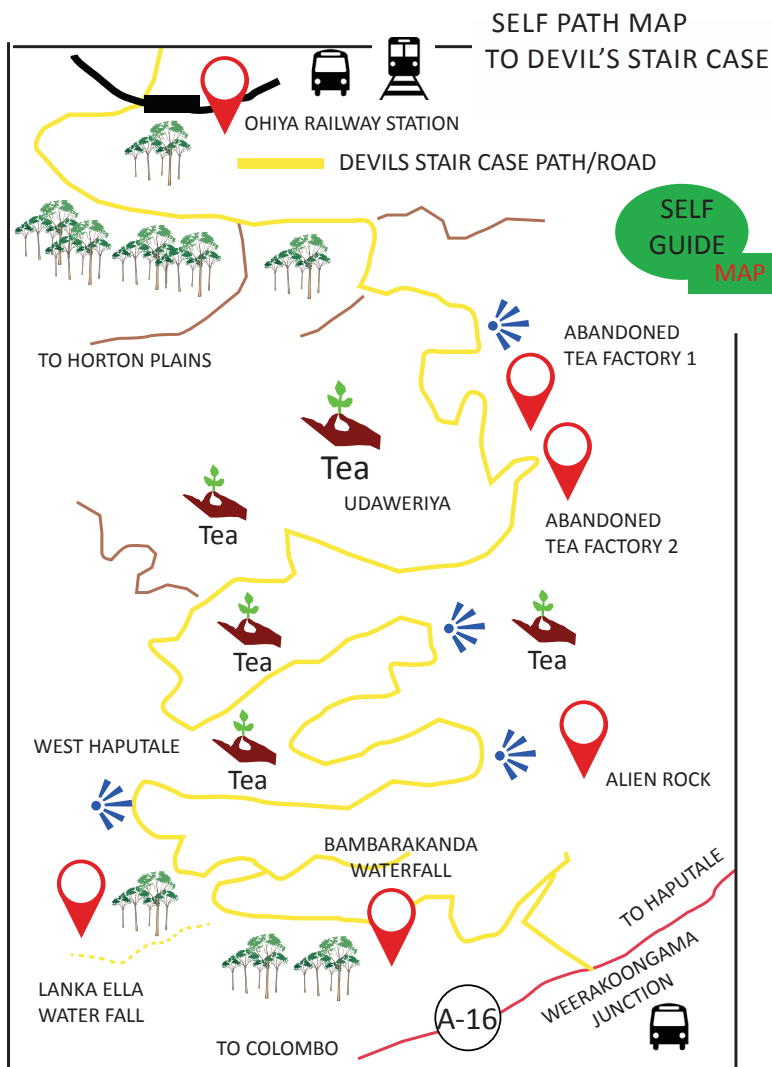


There are 14 railway tunnels between Ohiya and Idalgashinna railway stations. This is the highest recorded railway tunnels in the world between two railway stations. Between Ohiya and Idalgashinna there's an unknown grave with a cross and Tamil inscription on it, and nearby there is a century old small Hindu Shrine.



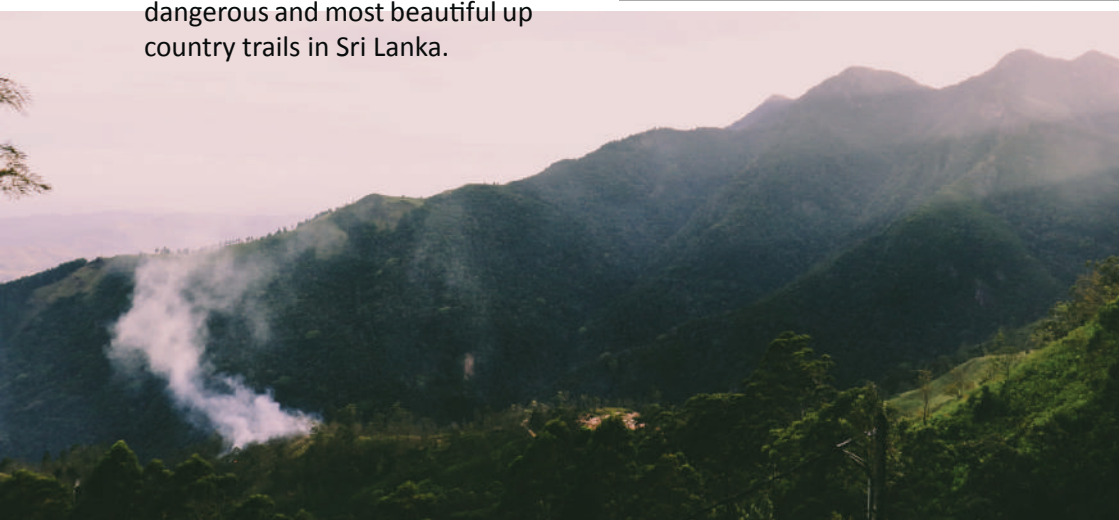
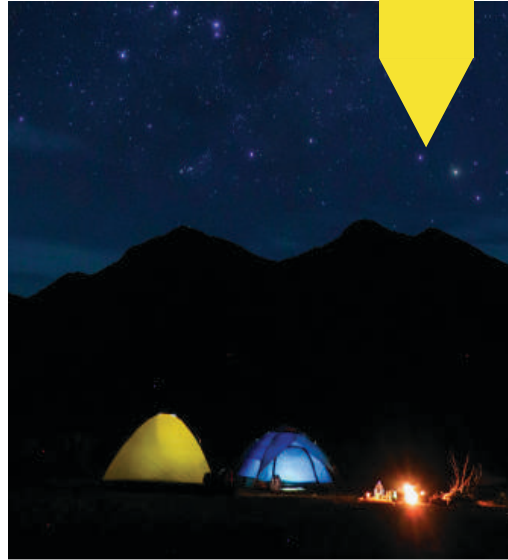


DEVIL'S STAIR CASE



Devil's Stair Case today is a motorable road which was constructed by the British. Before this motorable road 73 flight of steps, constructed during early part of the British era between two mountain peaks in Udaweriya mountain range, is a narrow passage (Devil's Stair Case). The motorable road was constructed and unveiled on February 4th, 1949. Before 1940's from Kalupahana to Udaweriya was the Ceylon's number one Motor Racing Track. Even today old road mile post can be seen. *The Devil's stair case is one of the most popular jeep trails as well as a popular hiking track in Sri Lanka.* Not only that, the Devil's stair case can be identified as one of the most hardest, most dangerous and most beautiful up country trails in Sri Lanka.

*Before 1940's
from Kalupahana to
Udaweriya
was the Ceylon's number
one Motor Racing Track*

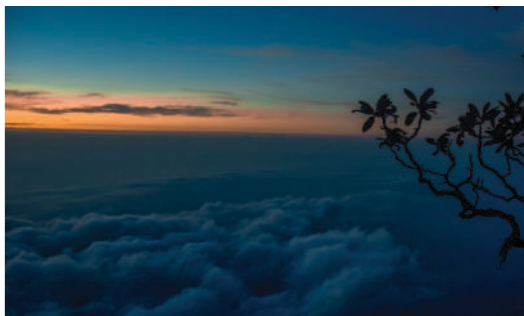




HOW TO GET THERE

Devil's stair case can be accessed from 1. Ohiya railway station, Horton Plains road (B-508) and by turning into left after about 2km into Udaweriyia Estate road. 2. From Kalupahana (Colombo-Badulla main road) turn into Bambara-kanda road and the hike to the Devil's stair case starts from here.





UDAWERIYA MOUNTAIN is the highest mountain in the Province of Uva. If one climbs to the top of the Udaweriya mountain one can witness Beragala mountain, Idalgashinna mountain, Balathuduwa mountain, Kehelpotha mountain, Yahangala mountain, Great Western Mountain range, Conical Hill, Uda

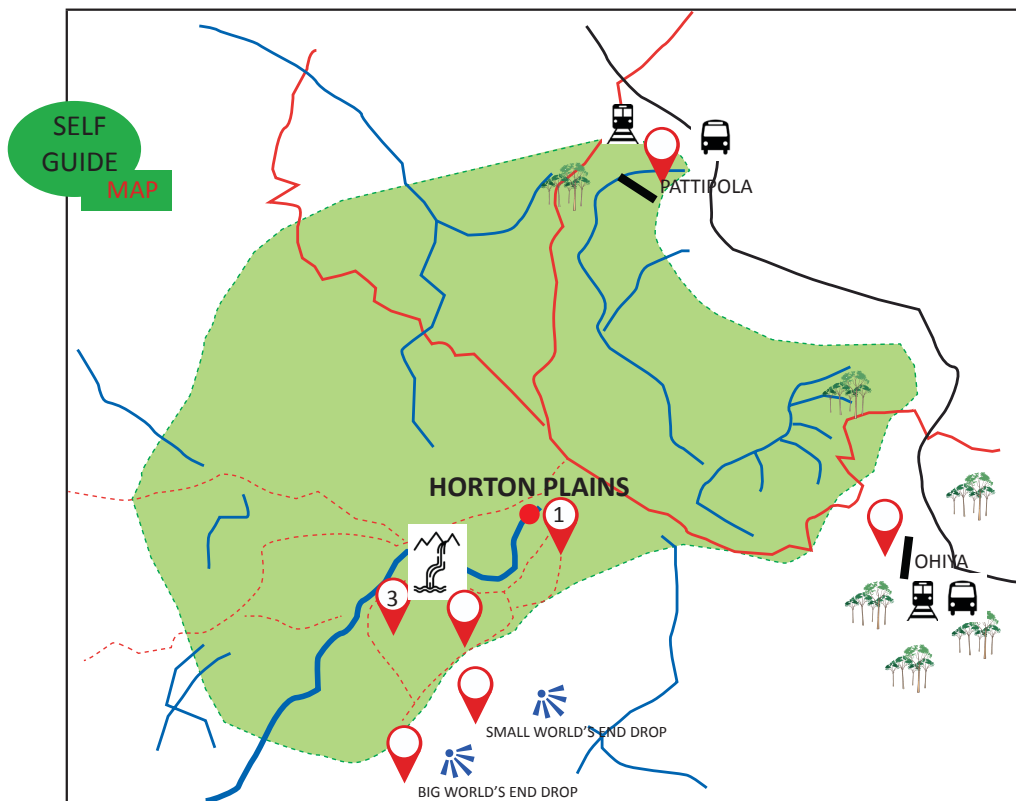
Radella mountain, Kikiliyamamna Mountain, Ambewela, Pidurutalagala mountain, Hakgala mountain, Naasdanda mountain, World's End, Nayabeddha mountain range, Wangedigala, Gonmolliya and Kirigalpotha mountains, with endless panoramic view.



HORTON PLAINS

Horton Plains lies at 2535 meters (between 1500 m to 2524 m) above the mean sea level. It is the highest plateau in Sri Lanka. Before the British era Horton Plains was named as

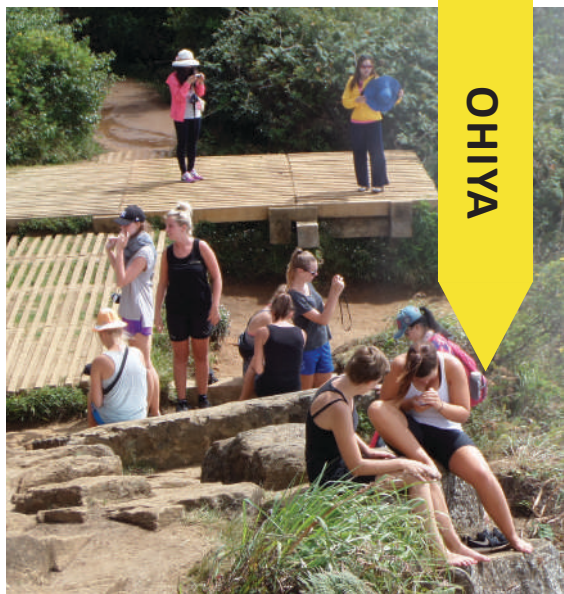
‘Maha Eliya’. A British tea planter Thomas Farr rediscovered the potential of the area as a gaming hub at the beginning 19th century and named it after the British Governor Sir Robert Wibert Horton.



1. MAIN ENTRANCE
FARR INN VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER
2. CHIMNEY POOL
3. BAKER'S WATER FALL

The extent of the Horton Plains is about 3159.8 hectares and the average temperature is about 13 Celsius. There are two mountains located in Horton Plains. They are Kirigalpoththa mountain and Thotupola Kanda mountain. Kirigalpoththa is the Sri Lanka's second highest mountain with a height of 2393 meters. Thotupola Kanda is the third highest mountain in Sri Lanka with 2359 meters in height. Mahaweli river, Kelani river and Walawe river start from Horton Plains. In 1962 Horton plains was recognized as a biodiversity area. In 1988 it was named Sri Lanka's first environmental friendly biodiversity area and in August 2010, a part of the Horton Plains was named as 'Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage Site'. Horton Plains has vegetation that belong to upper mountain rain forests, cloud forests and wet patina grassland. In between mountain rain forests and cloud forests there's a narrow stretch of transiting zone named as 'Ecotones'. There are 63 plants that are endemic to Sri Lanka, 14 species of amphibians, 52 endemic birds to Sri Lanka, and 11 other migrant birds, one endemic fish variety, sambar deer, mountain mouse deer, leopards, bear monkey, giant squirrels, wild cats and wild boars are abundant in this area.

BAKER'S WATERFALL is created by Belihul Oya which is a tributary of Walawe river. It is 20 meters in





height. The waterfall was discovered by Sir Samuel Baker and named after him.

SMALL WORLD'S END: It takes about 25 minutes to reach small world's end drop from Y-Junction and it is about 2.25 km from the junction. Small world's end drop escarpment is about 274 meters long. One can see a gorgeous view of lowlands below on a very clear

BIG WORLD'S END: 1.7 km away from the small world's end drop is the big world's end. The big world's end escarpment is about 884 meters long. From here one can see Samanlawewa Reservoir, Non Perial estate and Rakwana hills.

FARR INN/ HORTON PLAINS VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER:

Farr Inn was built by the British planter Sir Thomas Farr as his private lodge in Horton Plains in 1900. He was very fond of hunting in the Horton Plains. Today the Farr Inn Lodge is used as the Horton Plains Visitor Information Center.

Kirgalpoththa and Thotupolakanda trails are most famous nature trails at Horton Plains.



IDALGASHINNA

Idalgashinna is an isolated village. Only available transport was train. But, presently there's a bus coming from Diyatalawa

direction on a difficult wet road crossing tea estates. And also there's a road which connects Badulla – Colombo road near Need-

IDALGASHINNA RAILWAY STATION

Idalgashinna Railway Station is one of the unique railway stations in Sri Lanka. It was erected in a wind gap between Bera-gala mountain and Idalgashinna mountain (Dun Kanda). Railway station lies between Ohiya and Haputale railway stations and 240.28 km away from Colombo Fort railway station and 1665.85 meters above the mean sea level. Idalgashinna railway station is the fifth highest located railway station in Sri Lanka. At the beginning when the railway

track was lying from Nau Oya to Haputale there was no railway station at Idalgashinna, but later in 1930 the railway station was erected. The rain water that reaches the railway station's roof flows to Walawe river basin and Mahaweli river basin. (There are 14 railway tunnels between Idalgashinna and Ohiya railway stations.

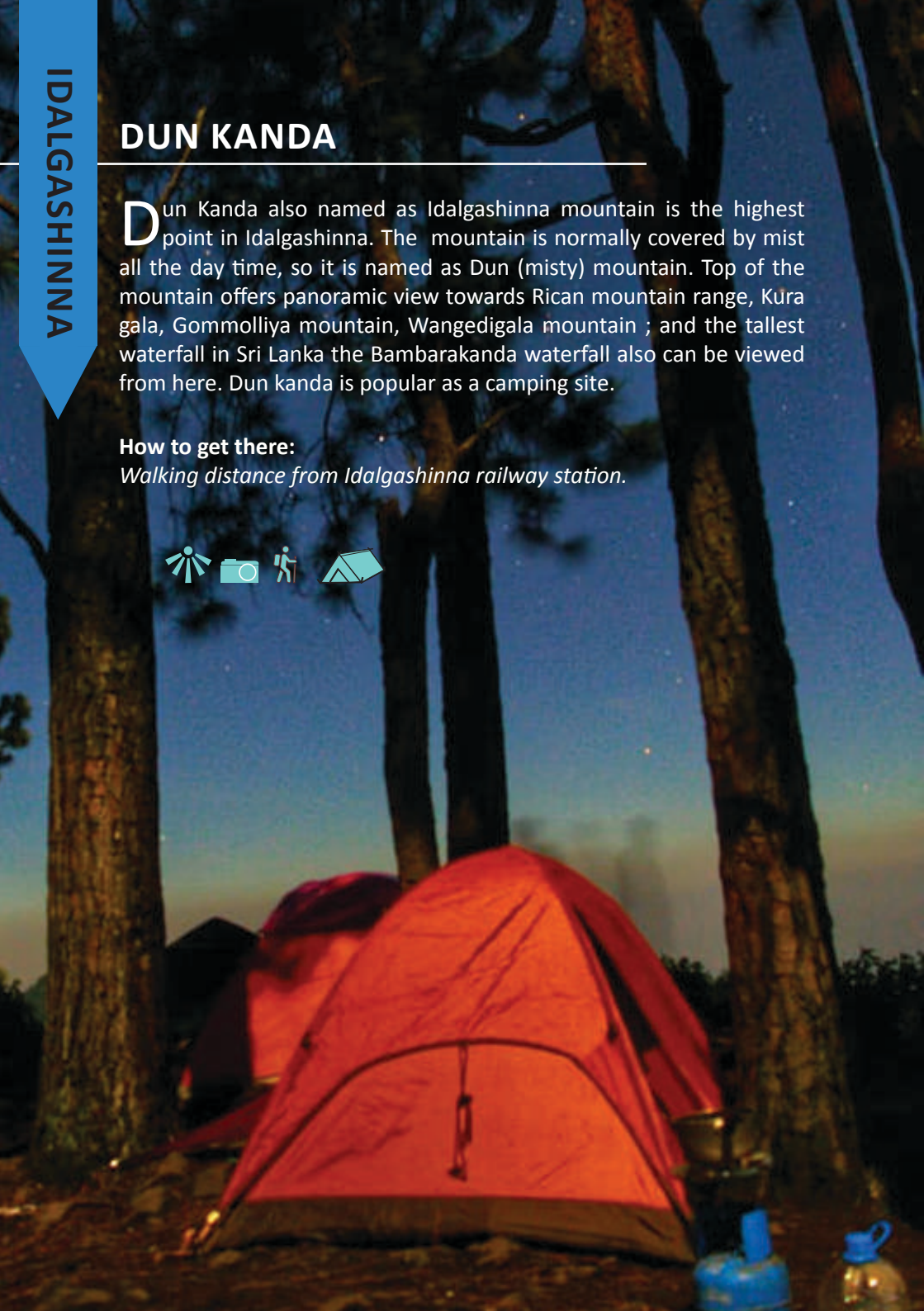
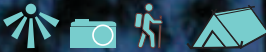


DUN KANDA

Dun Kanda also named as Idalgashinna mountain is the highest point in Idalgashinna. The mountain is normally covered by mist all the day time, so it is named as Dun (misty) mountain. Top of the mountain offers panoramic view towards Rican mountain range, Kura gala, Gommolliya mountain, Wangedigala mountain ; and the tallest waterfall in Sri Lanka the Bambarakanda waterfall also can be viewed from here. Dun kanda is popular as a camping site.

How to get there:

Walking distance from Idalgashinna railway station.



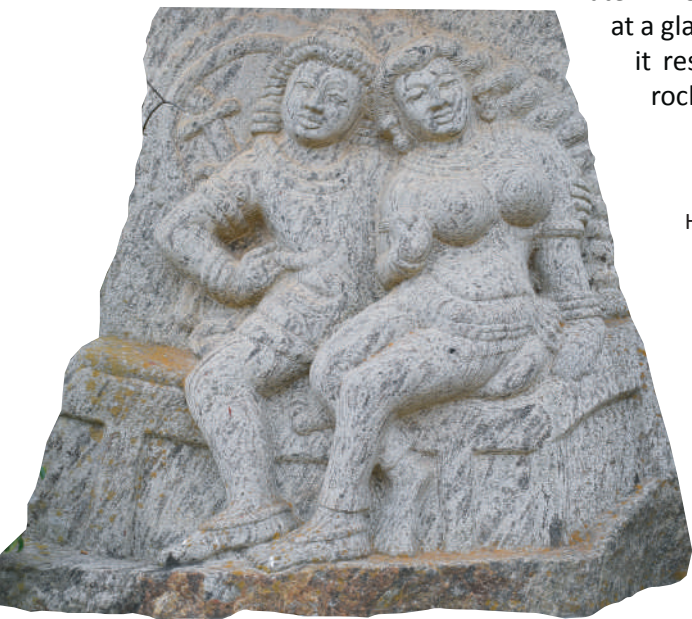
BORALANDA

BORALANDA is an agricultural hub with agricultural farms, such as cut flower farms, potatoes farms and up country vegetables and livestock farms etc. Boralanda is the main access point to Horton Plains from Welimada, Ella, Haputale and Bandarawela direction. Boralanda is 10 km away from Welimada, and 25 km away from Haputale and 35 km away from Bandarawela.

HEENARANGOLLA TEMPLE

Heennarangolla Temple also named as Heennarangolla Sri Sudharsanaramaya Temple is a very unique temple when compared to other temples in

the area. This uniqueness is due to the stone sculptures and stone carvings. After Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa eras, the stone carving and stone sculpture embellishments began to deteriorate. When you visit this temple, at a glance you will notice that it resembles a modern age rock sculptured museum.



HOW TO GET THERE

Boralanda – Haputale road, Heennarangolla junction. Few meters away from the Hin-narangolla Junction.

PASSARA TOURIST ZONE

Passara is an agricultural hub located along A-5 Peradeniya – Badulla- Chenkaladi main road. It's 17 km from Badulla.

And also can be accessed from Ella along Ella – Passara (Namu-nukula) road.

ARDUNU FALLS

Ardunu waterfall is located 3km away from Passara town along Passara – Madolsima road and then along a lush tea plantation towards Madugasthalawa. The waterfall is created by Loggalla oya which started from Namunukula mountain range.



PEESSA FALLS

Peessa waterfall is a very beautiful cascade which located in Pessa village at Lunugala. When travelling from Passara along the Lunugala - Passara road, from the Pessa junction its about 4 1/2 km from carpet minor road. The casade is about 150 m in high. The path way to the water fall is with mot attractive huge trees.



LUNUGALA

Lunugala is located along A-5 main road. Lunugala is an agricultural hub where mainly tea is grown. Not only tea, cinnamon,

ARAWAKUMBURA DUNHINDA WATERFALL

Arawakumbura waterfall can be seen after passing 3km from Bibile town towards Lunugala. You can reach waterfall on downward hike. There can be visited both base and top of this waterfall. Few meters away from the top of the Arawakumbura waterfall is a popular bathing place. The waterfall is 45 meters high. Arawakumbura waterfall is created by Ibban Oya tributary which is one of the main tributaries of Galoya River.

HOW TO GET THERE

Lunugala – Bilile (A-5) main road.



YAPAMMA SAFE BATHING POOLS

Yapamma Safe Bathing Pools also is named as Besam Wala Safety bathing Pools. When travelling from Lunugala along A-5 main road towards Passara, turn to right after Keenagoda Junc-

tion or near 169/2 culvert and go another 2km along the sub road. There are few pools where you can bath or swim safely. Pools are fed by small cascades.



MADOLSIMA

Madolsima is a small bazaar which sells day to day provisions for tea estate laborers. The Madolsima has a number of lush tea estates, waterfalls, pine forests, paddy fields and mountainous scenic views.

A good view of Namunukula mountain range- the 12th highest mountain peak in the country can be seen fully. Madolsima area is ideal for bird watching, adventure tourism, camping and tea tourism.

MINI WORLD'S END

Mini World's End is located 20 km away from Lunugala town. It is located in Madulsima Tea Plantations Robery Division. Madolsima Mini World's End is the Sri Lanka's longest world's end cliff. This cliff is divided between the Badulla and Monaragala districts. From this cliff one can witness the eastern side of Sri Lanka on a clear day. The mini world's end mountain cliff is 1257 meters high above the mean sea level. This cliff contin-

ues for about 1 ½ to 2 km. Bibile, Medagama, Pitakumbura, Nagala wewa, Senanayake samud-daraya, Ampara and Monaragala can be seen from here. Uma Oya waterfall, Bambarabotu and Kelungala waterfalls and Dehigala and Dorapoda mountain also can be seen from here. The ideal time to visit is between 8.00 am to 10.00 am as the mornings and evenings are misty around the cliff.



HOW TO GET THERE

A-5 main road 2. Meegahakivula-Pitamaruwa road 3. Buttala-Higurukaduwa-Passara road and again along A-5 main road (for Wellawaya side travelers).



MAHIYANGANA TOURIST ZONE

Mahiyangana is located 65 Km away from Badulla. It can be easily reached from main tourism destinations in the island.

From Kandy via A-26 road 70 Km

From Kandy via Victoria Dam road 100 Km

From Dambulla A-9 and B38 roads via Hettipola 150 Km

From Polonnaruwa AB-44 road via Manampitiya 110 Km

From Ampara A-27 and A-5 roads via Padiyatalawa 120 Km.



MAHIYANGANA DAGABA

Mahiyangana Dagaba is one of the most famous Buddhist shrines in Mahiyangana as well as in Sri Lanka. It's said that Mahiyangana dagaba was built by enshrining Lord Buddha's hair, and latter collar bone. After being neglected for centuries, in 1851 a Buddhist monk had started to renovate the pagoda with the help of Buddhist devotees but in 1873 top part of the dagaba collapsed. In 1947 Dagaba Renovation Committee

started to renovate the dagaba again in January 3rd, 1951. And the present dagaba had begun to be erected covering the old dagaba in 1942 and the task was completed in 1961. The present dagaba is 138 feet in height; the dagaba's pinnacle has a cut crystal brought from Myanmar which is said to be one of the largest pinnacles in the world. The bodhi tree near the Mahiyangana is centuries old.

MAWARAGALA FOREST MONASTERY

Mawaragala Forest Monastery is a Buddhist monastery, 15 km away from Mahiyangana town along Mahiyangana-Padiyatawala (A-26) main road. Mawaragala forest monastery, located on a rocky mountain is a cave temple. Its premises are covered with variety of floras, with an eye-catching view. The temple has a big leveled rock with 25 square feet, known as meditation stone where earlier Buddhist monks had meditated. The award winning Sinhala film 'Soorya Arana' had been filmed at this temple premises. 12 Km from Mahiyangana town.





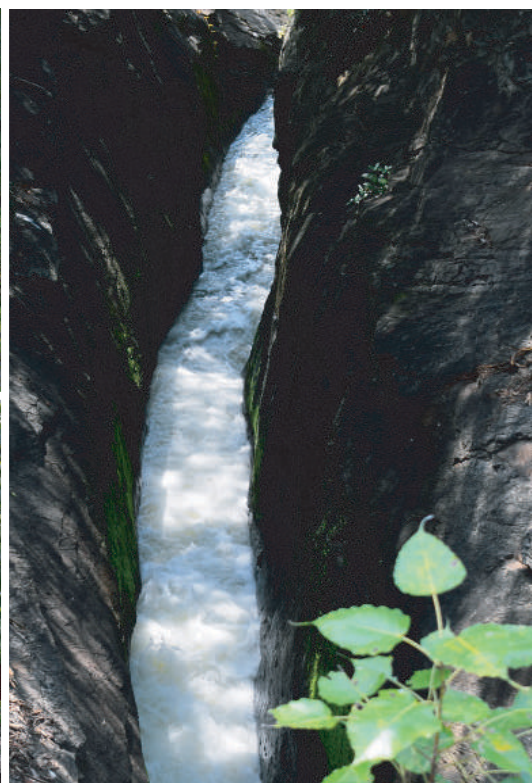
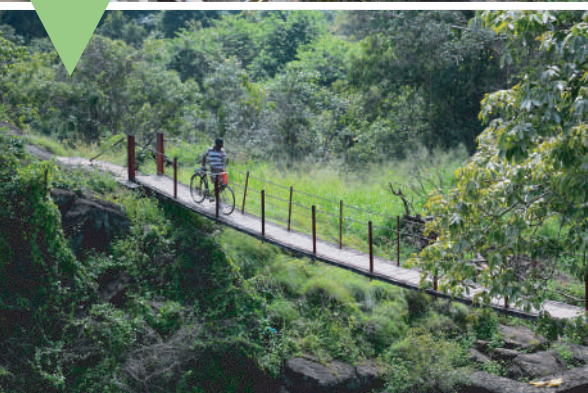
BUDDHA'S STATUE

A large Buddha's statue is located in the middle of the Mahiyangana town is one of the major attractions in Mahiyangana.

SORABORA WEWA

Sorabora Wewa is an ancient Irrigation work built by damming the Diyawanna oya stream near Mahiyangana town. The embankment is 1590 feet (485meters) long. Unique feature of this tank is there's no sluice gate at the embankment, only a deep cut canal which acts as the sluice gate is available. Stone cut sluice canal, boat service, bird watching, massive Kohon tree (Ceylon Oak Tree - *Cassia fitula*), sorabora inscription and Bridge – Sangili palama are the main attractions.





SEETHA FORT



HOW TO GET THERE

Mahiyangana-Kandy road, Gurulupotha, near Gurulupotha Rest House.

It's said that when King Ravana took Queen Seetha to Lankapura, and before taking to Ashoka Vatika, she had been kept in Gurulupotha Seetha fort for few months. Presently foundations of the said fort and other ruins can be found. Nearby is an eye-catching waterfall named as Seetha waterfall and a small pool.



SENASUNGALA TEMPLE

Senasungala Temple also named as 'Little Dambulla' is a legendary temple that belongs to the era of King Devanampiyatissa (307 – 267BC). The main temple complex which resembles the Dambulla Cave Temple is located on a rock outcrop and consists of natural caves. Inside the cave image house surrounded by beautiful wall paintings which belong to Kandyan era can be seen along with Buddha's statues.



DAMBANA INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

Dambana lies 16 km away from Mahiyangana town along Mahiyangana – Padiyatalawa (A-26) road. Local and foreign tourists have been visiting Dambana for a long time and has gradually become a popular tourist destination. In 1970 a mass scale irrigation

project namely, the Mahaweli Development Project started in Sri Lanka and under this project, Maduru Oya reservoir was built near Dambana village ; the forest around the Maduru Oya reservoir was declared as Maduru Oya National Park.



Dambana is the village where Sri Lankan indigenous people – the Veddhas live. **INDIGENOUS VEDDHAS' MUSEUM:** When you reach Dambana village, the first sight is a newly built Veddha Museum, named as the 'Warige Rukul Pojja'. The museum is house for many instruments and objects used by the Veddha com-

munity including photographs of their events and their chiefs. Outer wall of the museum contains a lot of paintings of cave drawings by the Veddha people who lived in the stone age. The museum was established under the project Pubudamu Wellassa for the protection of cultural identity of the Veddha community.



'WIN IN NATURE' AYURVEDHA MUSEUM

DAMBANA

'Win In Nature' Ayurvedha Museum is one of the newly erected Ayurveda museums in Sri Lanka. From the displays at the museum one can learn about ancient and present Ayurvedic medicinal practices ; many old ayurvedic instruments are also displayed.

Contact numbers:

071 8234861 077 6155454

071 7245981

HOW TO GET THERE

Along Dambana (Dambana indigenous veddha people homeland) road.

Open hours: Daily (entry fee applicable)



NAGADEEPA TEMPLE



Nagadeepa Temple is also named as Uraniya nagadeepa Raja Maha Viharaya. The temple is located on a point at Nagadeepa lake. According to the oral tradition it is believed that the lord Buddha had visited this temple. All the oldest constructions are ruined. In the premises there are three inscriptions. At the temple there are two dagabas. One dagaba had been preserved by the Archaeological Department, but the other is like a heap of soil even today. There are many other archaeological valued ruins at the temple.

NAGADEEPA WEWA is a small lake located along the Nagadeepa wewa road. It's an eye-catching lake.

HOW TO GET THERE

Mahiyangana-Badulla road, Andaulpotha junction, Nagadeepa wewa road

MADURU OYA NATIONAL PARK

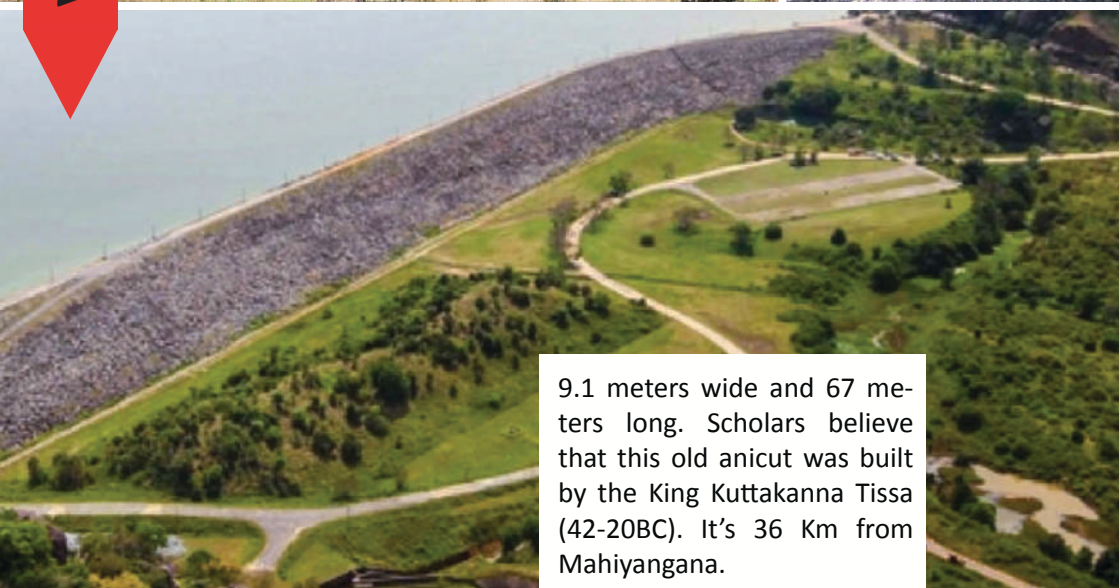


Maduru Oya National Park was designated, in November 9th, 1983 under the Mahaweli Development Project, as a catchment area for Maduru Oya reservoir. The Maduru Oya National park is abundant with wood apple trees, Drypetes sepiaria, Cassia fistula and other native dry zone flora and also with herds of wild elephants, water buffaloes, fishing cats, monkeys, common iguana, spotted deer, sambar, wild boar and many other dry zone animals. Border of the Madura Oya National Park is home for Dambana indigenous Veddha people. Two bungalows

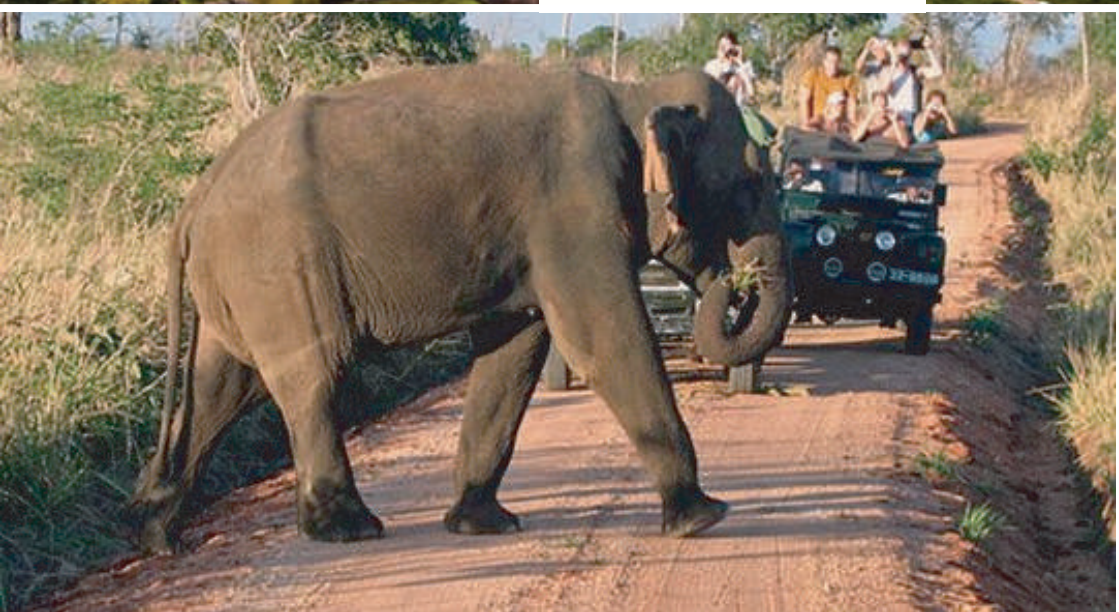
and camp site are available for visitors and they are managed by Department of Wild Life Conservation.

MADURA OYA DAM had been erected blocking Maduru Oya stream. The dam is 1090 meters in length and 41 meters in height. At the time of erecting the Maduru Oya dam the Old Maduru Oya anicut was found intact, after centuries under the earth. It belongs to the 3rd century BC. It's said that Madura Oya old anicut was one of the well preserved old anicuts in Sri Lanka; this old anicut is about 9.1 meters high,





9.1 meters wide and 67 meters long. Scholars believe that this old anicut was built by the King Kuttakanna Tissa (42-20BC). It's 36 Km from Mahiyangana.



WELLAWAYA TOURIST ZONE

Wellawaya is an agricultural hub. In ancient times Wellawaya area was significant for battles between the Sinhalese forces and invader troops. Randeniya- nearby village was the battle field for the Portuguese and Sinhalese troops . After a deadly battle the Portuguese Governor Conthanithino da Sa was condemned to death

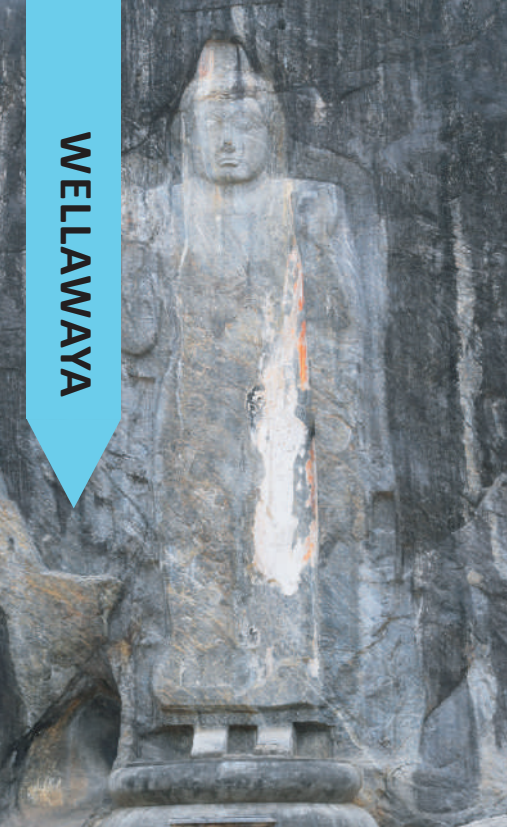
in the 16th century. Wellawaya is surrounded by Poonagala mountain range and Ballaketuwa hills. Kiridi oya river flows across Wellawaya. In Wellawaya there is a four way junction, where Colombo – Wellawaya (A-2) road, Colombo – Batticaloa (A-4) road, and Wellawaya – Kumbalwela (A-23) roads meet each other.



BUDURUWAGALA STATUES

Buduruwagala, there are seven statues carved at Buduruwagala on a surface of a rock boulder which resembles that of an elephant. Buduruwagala Buddha's statue is ranked as the largest in-situ statue in Sri Lanka. According to 'Discovering Ceylon' by R.L. Brohier, the Buduruwagala statues were rediscovered by him in the early period of the 19th century. The largest Buddha statue is centered by another six statues on each sides. From

the right side one can witness Sudhana Kumara's statue followed by the Awalokitheswara statue, the Thara statue, The Deepankara Buddha statue (the largest statue at the middle and it is 13 meters high), Manju Shri statue, Maitri statue, and finally Vajrapani's statue. There are many other archaeological sites surrounding Buduruwagala such as old ruined pagoda, a bathing place, ruined building complex etc. Also in close proximity one can spot pictures of the **BUDURUWAGALA TANK**



HANDAPANAGALA LAKE

Handapanagala lake is an eye-catching, panoramic lake with turquoise blue water in it. Handapanagala lake is fed by Kirindi Oya river and the bund of the lake has two rock plains either sides. If you visit Handapanagala lake you can ride across the lake in a canoes and lake fishing. In the evenings and mornings herds of wild elephants can be seen around the lake.

HOW TO GET THERE

Wellawaya – Thanamalvila (A-2) main road and turning from Handapanagala junction. It's 16 km from Wellawaya town and 4 km from the main road.



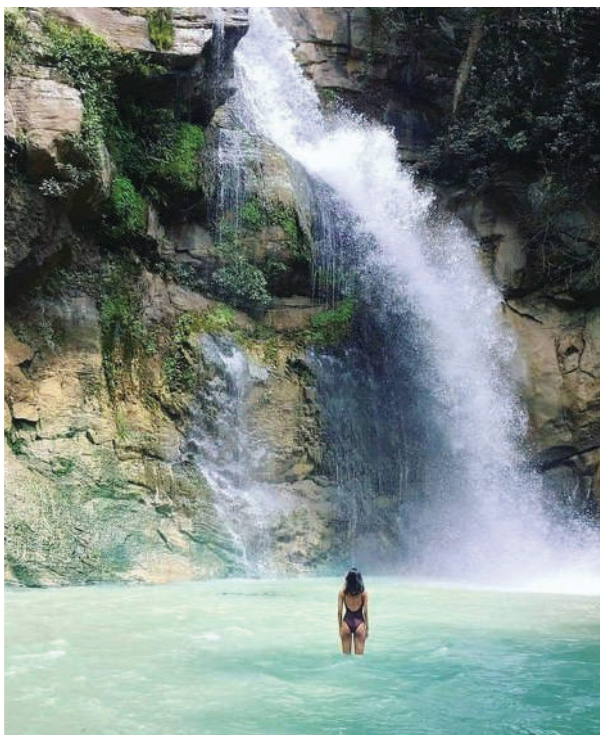
ELLA WALA WATERFALL



The Elle Wala waterfall (Manan Ella) is located in Wellawaya. It is one of the beautiful waterfalls located in the area. Today it's more popular as a bathing place. The 6 meters high waterfall is cascaded into a pool.

HOW TO GET THERE

Wewal Kandura – Kosgahawela road, starting from Ella – Wellawaya road.



UDAWALAWE TOURIST ZONE

Udawalawe is a small bazaar, that can be reached from Thanamalvila along Colombo-Galle-Hambantota-Wellawaya (B427) road. Monaragala District Boundary and Uva Provincial Boundary lie along Walawe river. And part of Udawalawe reservoir belongs to Uva and other part belongs to Sabaragamuwa Province. Udawalawe has the sugar cane Research Institute.

CRAFTSMAN AUTODROME RACING TRACK



Walawe Supercross racing event was initiated by the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Regiment of the Sri Lanka Army in 2011, with a view to raising funds for the welfare of the families of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives and soldiers of the regiment who lost their limbs while in action.

The unique feature of this racing track is that spectators can view the whole racing track from one point. The racing track is 170 meters long and 30 meters wide with five bends in a slope terrain. The organizers claim that this racing track has been upgraded as the best gravel racing track in the island.

UDAWALAWE NATIONAL PARK

At the beginning Udawalawe National park was a forest reserve established in 1972. Before naming it as a National park all the shifting cultivators were removed from the area. Udawalawe National Park serves as the catchment area for Udawalawe reservoir. It is more popular for its herds of elephants, aquatic birds, and herds of wild buffaloes. October to April is the best time to visit Udawalawe.

Contact number: 047 3475892

Open hours 6.00 am to 6.00 pm every day.



Department of Wildlife Conservation

811 A, Jayanthipura,
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

Contact number: 011 2888585



KATARAGAMA TOURIST ZONE

the City of gods

It is hardly surprising that sacred city Kataragama is a place of ‘all religions’ which is crowded at weekends and holidays particularly during Kataragama festival period from July – August. Kataragama is one of the most popular pilgrim resorts in Sri Lanka which is 238 km away from Colombo. The main shrine at Kataragama is dedicated to God Kataragama who is also widely known as God Skanda.

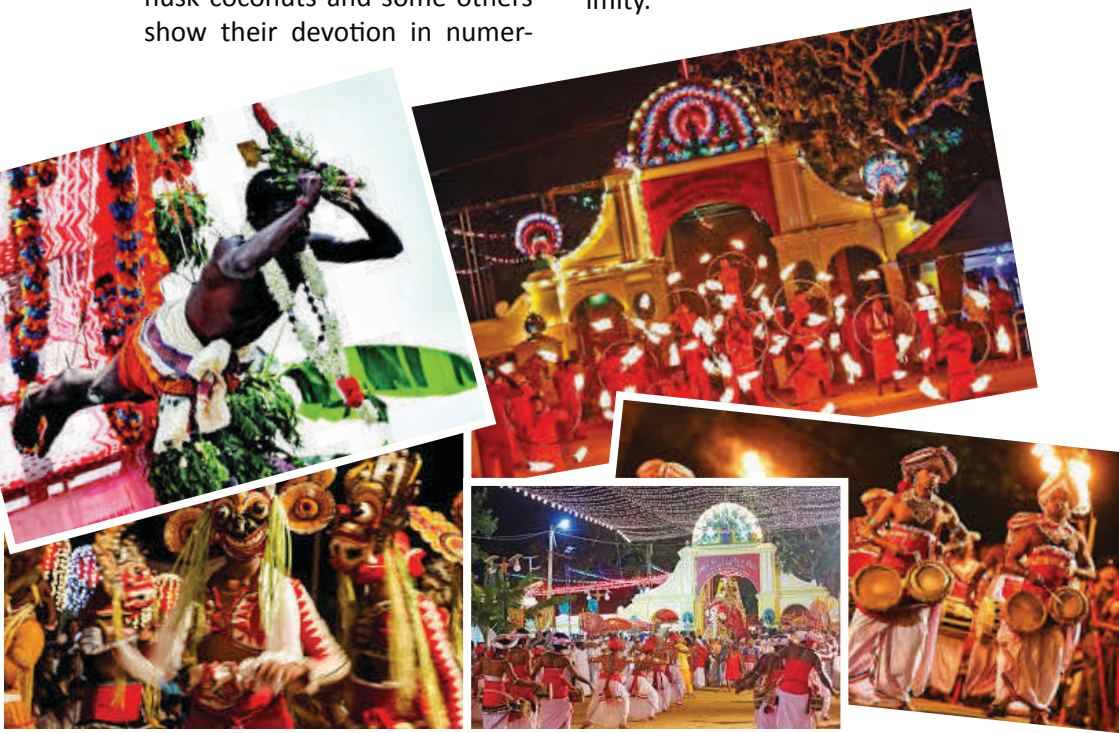


KATARAGAMA MAHA DEWALAYA

Kataragama Maha Dewalaya is the main shrine at Kataragama and dedicated to God Kataragama. Buddhist, Hindu and Christian devotees come to worship and get blessings from God Kataragama. Offerings can be done early in the morning, noon and in the evening. Main offering times are 5.00 am, 11.00 am and 7.00 pm and usually there is a large crowd gathered for offerings. Mostly the devotees come wearing white with a tray full of fruits for offering to God Skanda which has been a long standing ritual. Some of them husk coconuts and some others show their devotion in numer-

ous ways. The Kataragama God is a Warrior god. In August Kataragama Dewalaya holds its Esala Festival with a pageant attended and seen by a large crowd. It is believed that the Kataragama Maha Dewalaya was erected by King Dutugemunu (161-131 BC) after defeating King Elara.

Adjacent to Kataragama dewalaya is Ganadevi Kovil dedicated to God Kataragama's brother Ganesha. Kiri Vehera temple, Mahasen Dewalaya, Asta Pala Bodhi Tree (Eight Seedling Bodhi Tree) and Kiri Vehera are in close proximity.



KATARAGAMA MUSEUM and Information Center

Kataragama Museum and Information Center is located in front of the Kataragama Dewalaya on left side. The museum has three sections with objects of archaeological value and pho-

tographs concerning Kataragama area. It is maintained by the Central Cultural Fund. King Nisankamalla's pillar mile post is also exhibited in the museum.

Contact number: 047 2235505

KATARAGAMA MOSQUE SHRINE

Kataragama Mosque Shrine is located at Kataragama sacred area. There was an old mosque with wattle and daub at the beginning. Muslims came from Hambantota area and Indian Fakirs in search of divine water 'Maul Hayath'. A pious Sufi Seyed Jabbar Ali Shah came to Kataragama and lived there for

the rest of his life. It's believed that around 1845, Seyed Jabbar Ali Shah erected the Kataragama mosque replacing the old wattle and daub building. There are two mosques in walled area, the old mosque and new mosque with two cemeteries of pious Muslim religious leaders.



KIRI VEHERA DAGABA

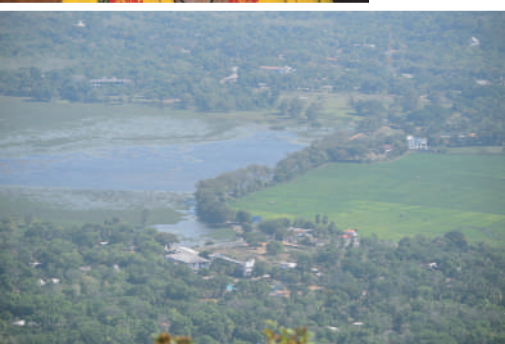
Kiri Vehera Dageba is located few meters away from Kataragama Maha Dewalaya. It is believed that the sword Prince Siddhartha cut his hair with when he left the Palace (renunciation) was enshrined in the Dageba (pagoda). The pagoda was renovated in 1912. The dageba was erected on 10 feet high 130 square feet platform. Present dageba is 95 feet high with 280 feet circumference. It's said that Kiri Vehera Dageba was built by King Macarena (276 – 303 AC).

Contact number: 047 2235237



VEDIHITI KANDA

Vedihiti Kanda is a hillock located in Kataragama. It's 4km away from Kataragama Maha Dewalaya Shrine. According to folklore, before erecting Kataragama Maha Deawalaya shrine the warrior god Skanda, or the god Kataragama who came from India with his wife Thevuni lived on this mountain top. Today Vedihiti Kanda is a famous religious complex with eye-catching view of Kataragama city. This is a very popular spot among both local and foreign tourists who enjoy climbing.



SELLA KATARAGAMA

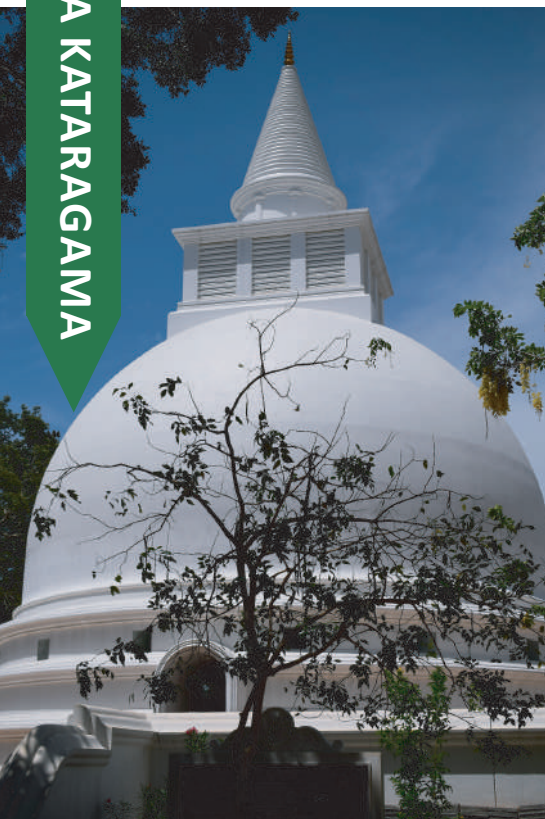
Sella Kataragama is located 10 km away from the ever popular revered town of Kataragama. According to the legends, Sella Kataragama is the place where the God

Kataragama met his wife Walli Amma. Sella Kataragama can be identified as a mix of religious entities especially encompassing Hindu and Buddhist religious shrines.

LAKSME DEWALAYA

The plot of land where the Laksme Dewalaya complex lies is carefully maintained and architecturally designed to enhance the natural beauty of the religious complex. There are many statues of Hindu Gods and image houses. The world's tallest statue of God Shiva is also located in these premises with few Chinese Gods' statues such as Fook. Also one of the Sri Lanka's tallest Hanuman statues is also located in the premises along with the Sri Yoga Anajaneyar statue.





MAHASSEN TEMPLE

Mahasen Temple is a Buddhist and Hindu shrine complex adjoining Sella Kataragama Dewalaya, located on a high land on the bank of Menik river. The main land and Mahasen temple is connected with a suspension bridge but devotees now use newly laid pathway.

Contact number: 047 2235506



SELLA KATARAGAMA DEWALAYA

Sella Kataragama Dewalaya was erected on Sellan Doowa island located in the middle of Menik Ganga river. It's said that this small island is where God Kataragama the Skanda met his Lankan wife Walli Amma. Sella Kataragama Dewalaya is dedicated to God Skanda.

WALLI AMMA CAVE / FOOT PRINT

Walli Amma Cave, also named as Galge Shrine is located near the Menik Ganga river. Walli Amma Cave is a small cave tunnel. It's said that Walli Amma was born in this cave. To-day it is a Shrine with lot of statues. Few meters away from the Walli Amma Cave, on the rock top there is a foot mark believed to be that of Walli Amma who was said to be God Kataragama's wife.

Contact number: 047 5607606



SELLA KATARAGAMA



PADA YATHRA



Pada Yathra is a pilgrim tour of mostly Tamil Hindu devotees of God Skanda from Jaffna to Kataragama shrine through the thick jungles by foot. It's said that in 1505 – 1602 period Ceylon's coastal region was under the Portuguese rule. At that time many Sufies from India came to Kataragama through Jaffna and followed the said thick jungle road. It starts before the Katharagama Esala Festival each

year. Today main PadaYathra starts from Okanda (a village on Eastern Province) and proceeds crossing Yala National Park towards Kataragama. All people who join Pada Yathra have to spend nights at their own tents or under trees although other main facilities (water, toilet facilities) are provided by the Sri Lanka Army together with Wild Life Department. Even today Pada Yathra is dangerous because one has to hike among wild animals such as leopards, elephants, crocodiles, wild boar, bear etc.



YALA NATIONAL PARK



Yala national Park is the most visited National Park in Sri Lanka. In 1939 it was named as a National Park in Sri Lanka; it was established in 1900 as a wild life sanctuary. Yala national park is divided into five blocks namely Block I,II,III,IV and V (Yala Strict Natural Reserve, Yala East National Park, Kudumbigala Sanctuary, Kumana National Park, Ruhuna National Park). Among these five blocks Ruhuna National Park and Kumana National Park are allowed for visitors. It's said that Yala National Park is the second largest and oldest National park in Sri Lanka. It has a vast forest area with grasslands, lagoons, and is home for leopards, elephants, crocodiles, wild boar, wild buffaloes, bear, spotted deer etc. apart from hundreds of bird species including migrant ones and large number of reptiles.

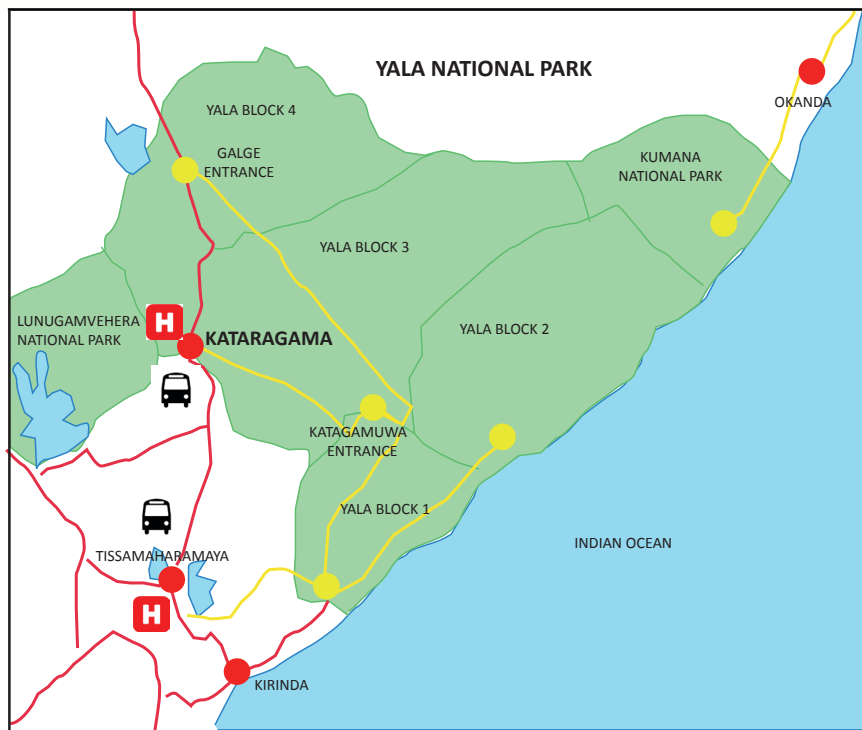
The first Warden of the Yala National park was Henry Engelbrecht (1907 – 1928). There are half-day as well as full day safaris at Yala national Park. Camping site bungalows are also available.

Entry fee applicable.

Open Daily 6.00 am to 6.00 pm (4.00 pm is the last entrance to the park)

Contact number: 011 288585





HOW TO GET THERE

1. Tissamaharamaya is the closest town to Yala National Park and from there it is 20 km to Main gate at Palatupana. 2. Another entrance gate is near Kataragama that is called Katagamuwa entrance. It is 15 km away from Kataragama. Best Time to visit is May to August. But overall any time is suitable to visit Yala National Park.

BUTTALA TOURIST ZONE

Buttala is located 238 km away from Colombo along Colombo – Batticaloa (A-2) main road. Buttala is the main access point to Kataragama from Uva Province.

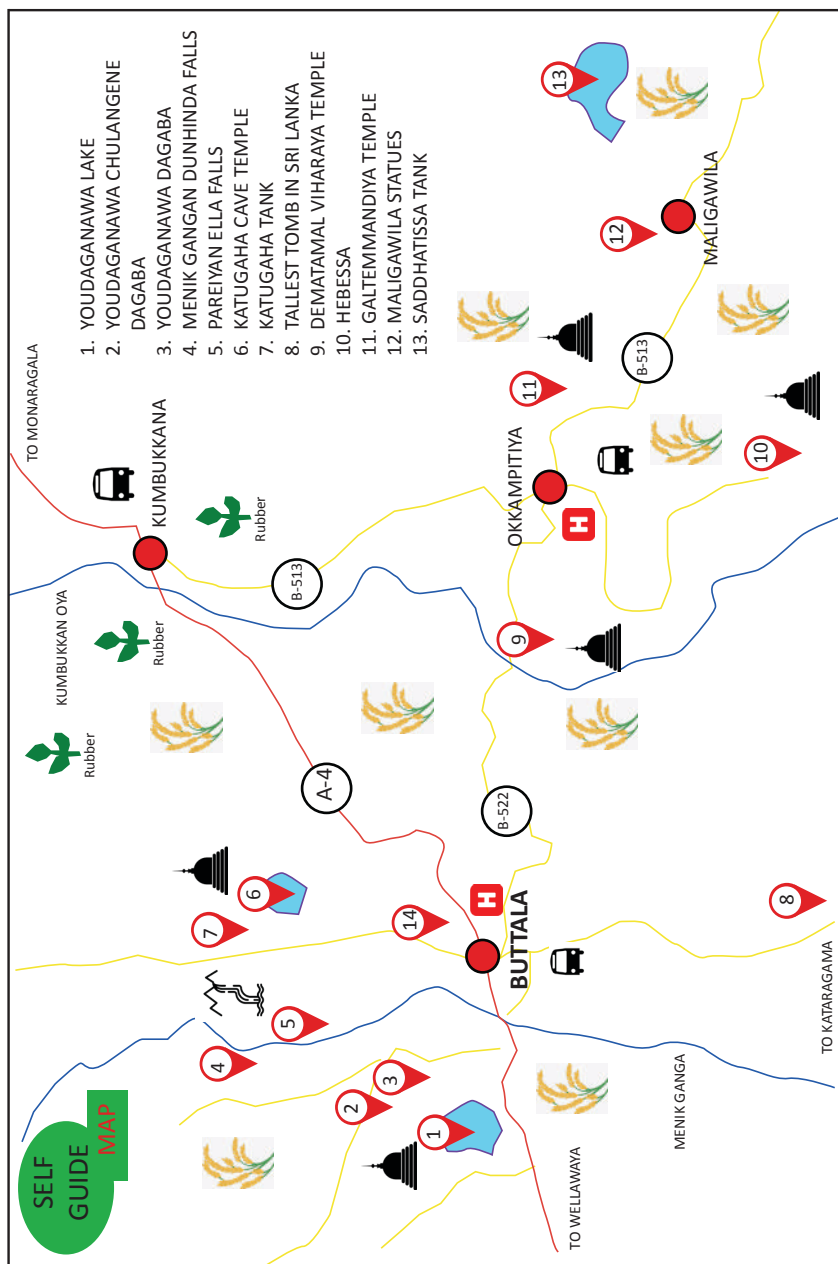


DEMATAMAL VIHARAYA



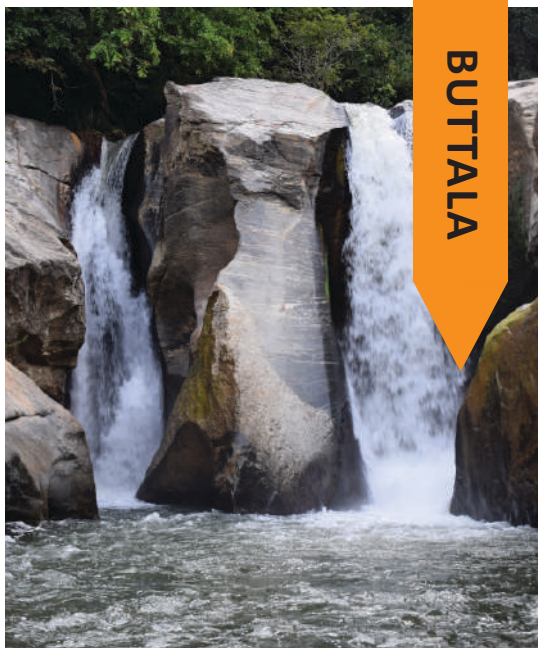
The temple is located beside a lush paddy field. One historical legend says that one time ‘Tooth Relic’ was hidden in this temple. Even today remains of a Tooth Relic House can be found here. There are lots of archaeological sites of value to be seen around the temple. The dagaba is a prominent land mark as the temple is being erected on a high platform. In a corner of the temple there’s a guard stone with twin Naga carvings unique to temple and to region.

BUTTALA TOURIST MAP



PAREIYAN ELLA WATERFALL

It is located between Buttala and Badalkumbura along Buttala-Badalkumbura road. Waterfall can be accessed along Buttala - Badalkumbura road and turning near Kalugaha lake along Dunhinda Village road. Waterfall is created by Manik Ganga River.



KATUGAHA CAVE TEMPLE



Katugaha Cave Temple is also located in Buttala - Badalkumbura road and at Muthukeliyawa Village. It's believed that a giant named Gotaimbara lived here.



YODAGANAWA DAGABA

Youdaganawa Dagaba is said to be built as a Kota Vehera (a short height dagaba). But, according to recent archaeological research and excavations done by the Department of the Archaeology it was revealed that the Youdaganawa dagaba is not a short height dagaba but is actually a complete dagaba. However after being neglected and vandalized by the treasure hunters this was demolished and it stands as a short height dagaba today. Youdaganawa

Dagaba is the biggest dagaba in the Province of Uva.

Youdaganawa Image House, Youdaganawa Chulangani Dagaba Complex, and Youdaganawa Pillar Inscription are also nearby.

HOW TO GET THERE

Located along Wellawaya – Buttala main road. Youdaganawa is 2 Km away from Buttala town.



YODAGANAWA LAKE

Youdaganawa Lake is located few meters away from Youdaganawa Dagaba. But, access is from another direction. It's said that king Maha Naga (300 BC) had constructed this lake. However, this lake had been renovated in 1950 – 1952 by the

Department of Irrigation. On the bund of the Youdaganawa Lake, one can observe a Seven Hooded Cobra Statue. Youdaganawa Lake is a popular bathing place and it is an ideal location for bird watching and boating.

HOW TO GET THERE

Located along Wellawaya – Buttala main road. Youdaganawa is 2 Km away from Buttala town.



OKKAMPITIYA and MALIGAWILA

The areas of Okkampitiya and Maligawila are surrounded by gorgeous, lush paddy fields, corn and banana cultivations. Okkampitiya and Maligawila are popular as gemming and agricultural areas. Okkampitiya can be reached from Buttala or from Kumbukkana Junction along Wellawaya – Monaragala road.

HEBESSA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Hebessa Archaeological Site is located bordering Yala National Park. And it is 10 km away from Okkampitiya junction. Hebessa Archaeological Site consists of a cave image house with recumbent Buddha's statue, ruined dagaba, inscriptions, moat etc. The recumbent Buddha's statue found at Hebessa is 32 feet long and made out of bricks.

According to archaeological evidences this site was named as 'Naka Vehera' in previous ages.

HOW TO GET THERE

Okkampitiya bazaar, Bogas Handiya, and then Karaththa Wanguwa Junction and afterwards gravel road towards Hebessa. (Please note to take a proper guide from Okkampitiya junction otherwise you'll miss Hebessa and end up with a mess in wild with elephants).



MALIGAWILA STATUES



There are two colossal statues in Maligawila. The Maligawila Standing Buddha's statue is the Sri Lanka's tallest freestanding Buddha's statue. This statue was rediscovered in 1951 when the Okkampitiya region was being colonized. It was found broken into pieces on the ground. The Buddha's statue is 35 feet and 8 inches tall and statue stands on a lotus pedestal which is 5 feet high and 14 feet and 10.5 inches wide; dated back to the 7th century AC. A few attempts were made to restore the statue but all the attempts failed until 1991, when the late President Ranasinghe Premadasa, with the help and advice of State Engineering Cooperation





renovated it. The statue is surrounded by an image house, now lying in ruins. 500 meters away right from the Maligawila Buddha's statue is the Dambegoda Statue. The Dambegoda Statue is of god Awalokitheswara Natha. Who belongs to Great Path in Mahayana Buddhism. And the statue made upon on five stages. (How to identify God Matriya and Awaloketheswara ? On the statue of a God Matriya's crown has an image of Pagoda, and god Awaloketheswara Natha's crown has an image of meditating Buddha). The god Awaloketheswara Natha's statue was constructed by King Dappula the I, a brother of King Aggabodhi.

In front of the Awaloketheswara Natha's statue is a pillar inscription by King Mahinda IV (956 – 972 AC) in the tenth year of his crown.



MONARAGALA TOURIST ZONE

Monaragala is the main economic hub in the district of Monaragala. It's 254 km away from Colombo.

MAYURAGIRI RAJA MAHA VIHARAYA



Mayuragiri Raja maha Viharaya or Monaragala Raja Maha Viharaya is a temple complex with two main temples namely Amaragiri temple and Mayuragiri Temple. The temple was erected by King Mahanaga of 6th century AC. It's said that at the time of a war between King Parakramabahu and Queen Sugala the Tooth Relic had been hidden in this temple by Queen Sugala. Cave shrine houses a lot of beautiful wall painting and other archaeological valued ruins.



HOW TO GET THERE

From Monaragala town along Monaragala – Pottuvil road about 2km away from Monaragala town you'll find a signboard directing towards Mayuragiri Raja maha Viharaya.

MONARAGALA MOUNTAIN

Monaragala mountain also named as Maragala Kanda as well as Gee Long Mountain by the British is 900m high above the mean sea level and it's a popular hiking place and a popular viewpoint.

HOW TO GET THERE

One can hike towards Monaragala Mountain from Mayuragiri temple.



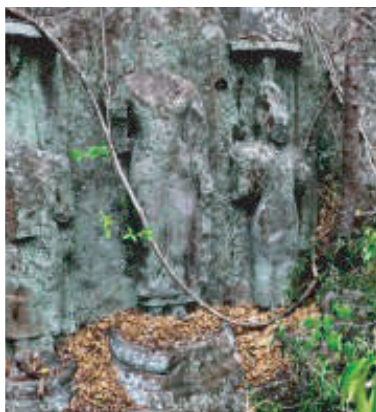
GALABEDDHA BISO POKUNA

Galabeddha Bisso Pokuna (Galabeddha Queen's Pond) is located near 28th mile post Monaragala – Pottuvil Road. Galabeddha is a rock built pond that belongs to the 12th century AC, Queen Sugala Devi's reign. Queen Sugala Devi was a Regional Queen. Water flows into the pond through dragon (Makara) mouths which have been fixed on the four cardinal directions of

the pond. Near the pond there is a vestibule and a urinal. The Galabeddha bisso pokuna is bounded by a parapet wall. Today one can see the parapet wall's foundation. Near the pond ruins of the palace of the regional king/queen can be seen today; only columns and stone foundation are visible along with ancient dagaba and image house.



BUDUPATUNA (WIL OYA BUDU PATUNA)



Budupatuna (Wil Oya Budu Patuna) is a location which is recently discovered by a Japanese team in 1990. The Budupatuna is said to be a Mahayana Buddhist Shrine Complex, bordering Yala National Park at Kumbukkana Forest Reserve.



SIYABALANDUWA

Siyabalanduwa is located along A-4 main road. Siyabalanduwa is an agricultural hub with sugar cane, paddy, corn and chena cultivations.

KEBILITHTHA DEWALAYA



Kebiliththa Dewalaya is also named as Siyabal-kawa Dewalaya it is believed that God Skanda was residing at Kebiliththa leading an aesthetic life. Kebiliththa Dewalaya is located deep inside the block IV of the Yala national Park. There are no proper buildings but, devotees offer their offerings near a giant tamarind tree.



BIBILA TOURIST ZONE

Bibile is located 240 meters above the mean sea level. Bibila is popular as a gemming area. But, Bibila area is an agricultural hub. William Sylvester, the Government Agent to Badulla was died by an arrow shot at Bibile in 1818's.

KOTASARA PIYANGALA TEMPLE



According to the historical facts, in this temple one time Tooth Relic had been hidden in fear of enemies. Presently the temple has ruined ancient buildings along with tempita shrine house (upon short stone columns) belonging to Kandyan era with Kandyan era wall paintings.

INGINIYAGALA

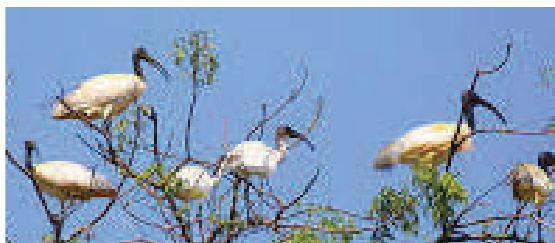
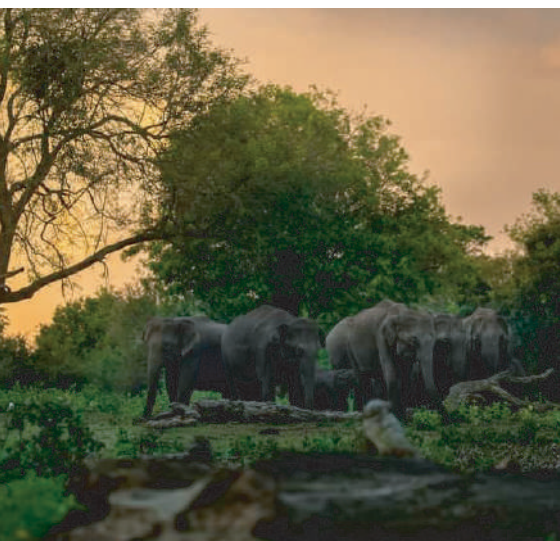
Inginiyagala can be accessed along Siyabalanduwa – Ampara (A-25) road, and turning near Wadinagala or from Ampara along AB-1 road or easily from Bibila along Inginiyagala (B527) road.



GAL OYA NATIONAL PARK

Gal Oya National Park was established in 1954 and it's the main catchment area for Senanayake Samuddaraya. Galoya National park is located 314 km away from Colombo. The Galoya National Park contains mountain peaks namely Danigala, Nilgala and Ulpotha. The park consists of forests, shrub lands and grasslands. There are approxi-

mately 32 species of mammals, leopards, sloth bear, heard of elephants, wild boar, water buffaloes, deer, macaques. The Gal Oya National Park has an extent of 25900 hectares. Adjoining the park there are other sanctuaries, namely Senanayake Sanctuary, Galoya Valle North-Esat Sanctuary and Galoya Valley East West Sanctuary ; altogether 62937 hectares of protected land. The main attraction is the large herds of elephants and the number of birds. At the Galoya National Park one can enjoy visitations by jeep safaris on land and even boat safaris that take place on the Senanayake Samuddaraya Reservoir as well.



GAL OYA RESERVOIR

Gal Oya Reservoir also named as Senanayake Samuddaraya. Made damming (Gal Oya Dam, Inginiyagala Dam) Galoya stream near Inginiyagala. Galoya stream starts from Madulsima hills. The giant lake was named Senanayake Samuddaraya after late Prime Minister Hon D.S. Senanayake. The construction was started in

August 28th, 1949 and finished in late 1953. Dam is 3600 feet (1100 meters) long and 140 feet (43 meters) high. The small island in the reservoir is ideal for bird watching and elephant watching. Where the Gal Oya stream meets the Gal Oya reservoir there's a whirlpool.

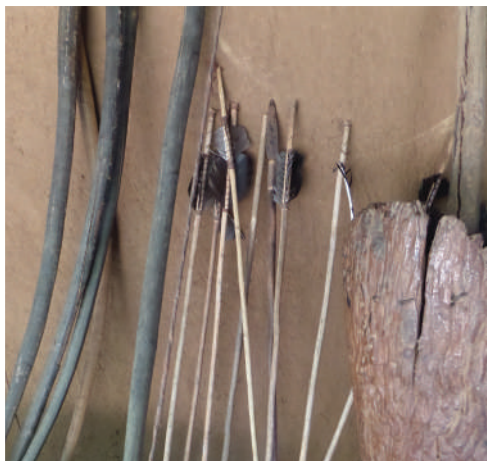


RATHUGALA INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Remaining Veddha people who originated from Danigala Veddha Village live here. Present leader of Rathugala is Danigala Maha Bandaralage Sudha Wanniyala Aththo. They have live in Danigala and Nilgala forest reserves in 1938, but today they live in Rathugala and Pollebeddha villages.

HOW TO GET THERE

Bibila – Inginiyagala (B-527) road



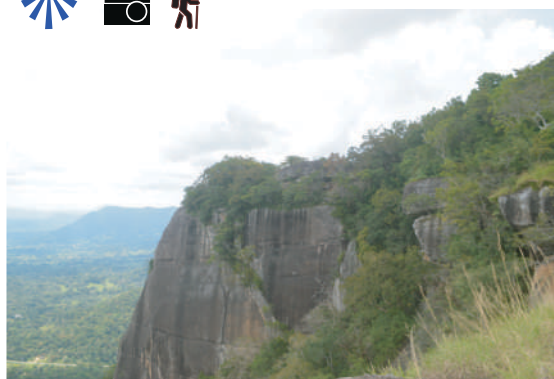
WEST MINISTERS ABBEY

Govinda Hela also named as West Ministers Abbey is 570 meters in height. Govinda Hela (Hela is mountain in Sinhalese) was renamed by the British as West minister Abbey, to commemorate the famous West minister Church in London; locals are naming it as Govinda Hula as well as 'Little Sigiriya'. According to historical facts that the king named Buwanekabahu who ruled from Polonnaruwa came to Govinda Hela due to Indian incursion into Polonnaruwa, and there after ruled from Govinda Hela as a regional king. On the top of the mountain there are many

ruins belongs to Polonnaruwa era. Rock cut ponds, stone pillars, flight of steps, moonstones, guard stones; rock cut marks are abundant on the top of the Govinda Hela. Today Govinda Hela is so popular as an adventurous hiking and camping site. Govinda Hela is covered with thick jungle and it's a protected forest reserve. Top of the Govinda hela gives an eye-catching view.

HOW TO GET THERE

Siyabalanduwa-Ampara road, trek start near Buwanekabahu temple.



TEA TOURISM



Ella and Haputale Tourism Zones are much popular for tea tourism. Henry Oswald Hoseason was honoured by the Governor Sir West Ridgeway as ‘Uncrowned King of Uva’ as being the first planter to plant tea on patana lands in Uva. Henry Oswald Hoseason came to Ceylon in 1878 and started Demodara Group with 4000 acres of land. He was born on April 10th, 1856 and died on February 22nd, 1924 at the age of 67.



Sri Lanka is a country with many travel and tourism hot spots such as archaeological sites, breathtaking sandy beaches, panoramic sky gazing hills, heavenly country sides, waterfalls, scenic views, colonial forts, nature and wild

life to name just few. Among these travel and tourism hot spots, Tea Tourism is one of the newest tourism concepts that has swiftly gained shape in Sri Lanka and globally.

As Sri Lanka is the fourth larg-

est producer of tea in the world today, there are many tea tourism opportunities to look out for. Tea tourism is an eco-friendly concept and can be explained as any activity organized by a travel and tourism related entity related to tea. This includes



tea drinking, tea tasting, visiting tea factories, visits to tea estate worker's houses, staying at colonial tea estate bungalows and hiking along tea estates.

In Ella Halpe Watte Tea Factory is the most popular Tea factory in the area (in Ella) where visitors' can engaged in tea factory visits, tea tasting etc. (Contact numbers: 057 2228599 | 077 9575976)



RAILWAY TOURISM



According to travelers there are fifteen most breathtaking railway journeys in the world. Among these breathtaking railway journeys, Sri Lanka's Kandy to Ella unique, breathtaking, railway journey was also included by the travelers as this railway journey is one of the world famous unique, memorable journeys and also this journey take about 6 hours and spans 160 km. Most of





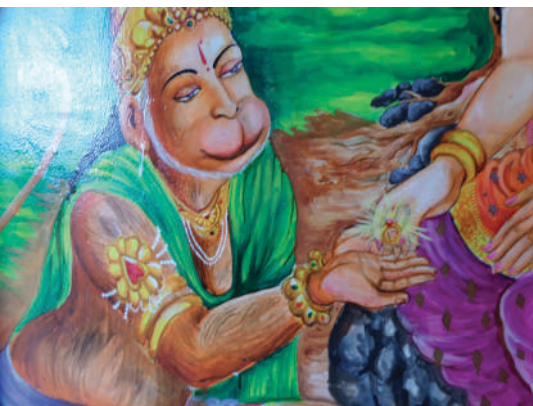
the train lovers do this journey in the day time. Kandy to Ella there are railway stations with unique architectural designs, railway tunnels, and railway bridges as well. The most attractive part of the journey is from Bandarawela to Idalgashinna (view is to your right side when you travel from Ella Direction). From Pattipola onwards breath taking view is on your left side.



RAVANA FOOT PRINTS IN UVA



RAVANA CAVE- Page 21



DIVURUMPOLA TEMPLE
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The Ramayana is one of the oldest Sanskrit Epic notations which was written in the 5th century BC by Valmiki. It was written first as a poem. Later additions to the Ramayana were made.

According to the Ramayana, Ravana was the Demon (Raksha) king of all demons and ruled the island of Lanka (Sri Lanka). Ravana's father was Visravas and his father was Pulastya. Ravana's mother was Nikasa. Kuwera, the god of wealth is the half-brother of Ravana. Ravana acquired his throne through foul means after expelling Kuwera from the country. Aska (the three states of fever - heat, cold and sweating) and Indrajith (megananada) are two sons of Ravana.

Ravana had ten heads and twenty arms. It is said that Ravana's body has been adorned with number of scars due to endless battles with other gods. Ravana also had powers to change himself into any form he wished; from being a man at one time, to being a mountain the next. Ravana's name comes from the word

‘Rava” which means the echo of the sound.

Ramayana tells the story about the semi-divine Rama. According to the Ramayana, king Rama was born to kill the fearsome ten headed demon, king Ravana. Rama was exiled from his father’s kingdom for 14 years. So, Rama had to wander the earth for those 14 years. During these years, he had visited sages.

Rama’s wife was Seetha and Laksmana is the best friend. Surpanakha is the sisiter of Ravana, who fell in love with Rama. As Rama refused her advances, Surpanakha went on to hurt Seetha. This was then reated by Laksman, who then cut off Surpanakha’s ears and nose. There was a battle between the demons and Rama, due to this. However, eventually, the demons were killed by Rama. Meanwhile, Ravana’s magician Maricha kidnapped Seetha from rama and brought her to Lanka, through his aerial chariot, the “Dandumonara Yantaraya” and hid her at the Ashoka Garden.

Rama then went on a search of his beloved, and attacked Ravana. Rama got help from the monkey king Sugriva’s general,



SEETHA FORT - Page 109



ISTRIPURA CAVE - Page 84



SEETHA AMMANA TEMPLE
NUWAR ELIYA



HANUMAN TEMPLE
RAMBODA



Hanuman for this battle. It is said that Hanuman is the son of wind. Legend also has it that Hanuman and its forces had built a bridge connecting the sea in order for the monkey forces to cross it. This bridge was built by the monkey general Nala. The foundation of this bridge is even visible today near Thalai Mannar in Sri Lanka and has been named as Adam's Bridge.

There were a few serious battles that were waged between Rama's and Ravana's forces. In the end, Ravana had to surrender to Rama and finally Rama's arrow hit Ravana's chest bringing him down !

While searching for Seetha, Hanuman found her near Hakgala where the Sita Amman Temple is located today. An Agni Pariksha was done close to the Divurumpola Temple near Keppetipola. Seetha had first embarked onto Lanka near Weragantota and stayed few months at the Gurulupotha Seetha Fort. Hanuman had landed into Lanka near the Ramboda Hanuman Temple. Many of these places can still be found at locations in Sri Lanka, depicting stories about Rama and Seetha.



RAMA-RAVANA BATTLE - Ridee Viharaya, Kurunegala.



KUWERA - Dowa Temple
Page 28



AGNI PARIKSHA were observed
By other elders



GAYATHRI PITAM NUWARA ELIYA

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS IN UVA



There are three Tourist Information Centers in Uva, which are governed by the Provincial Ministry of Tourism - Uva. They are located in Ella, Mahiyangana and Udawalawe Tourism Zones. The information centers provide relevant information regarding the travel destinations, and tourist can get leaflets and booklets free of charge along with country and provincial maps.

ELLA TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

Station Road, Ella.

Contact Number: 057 2223523

MAHIYANGANA COMFORT CENTER

Mahiyangana.

UDAWALAWE COMFORT CENTER

Udawalawe.