

Part II

THE INVENTORY

Introduction

Below is the inventory of the contents of the sample dwelling. It is one of three major inventories which were undertaken in Rangama in which an attempt was made to classify every item according to location in the dwelling, origin, owner/user and use. Nine additional village dwellings were also inventoried for comparative purposes, but records were not kept in the same manner nor at the same level of detail. In those nine cases attention was given to items which could be represented on floor plans of the dwellings in an attempt to create a generalized picture of the contents of the dwellings and their arrangements. These plans as well as similar ones of the dwellings which were exhaustively inventoried appear elsewhere (MacDougall 1971). In addition, as the most expeditious method of gathering a wide range of inventory data for comparative purposes, a complete photographic record was made of the interiors of the nine dwellings. Although some of the entries which would appear in an item-by-item inventory are not revealed by this method of data collection since they are concealed within boxes, baskets, pots and other storage containers, if foodstuffs, books and clothing are excluded, most items in the dwelling are in fact in full or partial view. Thus, a reasonably complete record of dwelling contents can be made for comparative purposes with the aid of the camera, and many of the items not visible can be inferred because of the standardized uses of storage containers and their placement in certain locations. The photographs of the interiors which appear as illustrations are drawn from the record made for this purpose. (See Part IV).

The conduct of the inventory

The work on dwelling inventories was begun after we had resided in Rangama for approximately four months. By that time our stated purpose for residing in the village was established as genuine, and the residents had taken a keen interest in the progress of our project. From the outset, much ethnographic information was recorded in graphic form by R. MacDougall who drew sketches of household articles, maps of the settled areas of the village and made measured plans and elevations of temporary structures such as field huts as well as twelve of the forty-five dwellings in Rangama. These activities provided a kind of entertainment which had previously been

unknown in Rangama. They provided a first opportunity for most residents to see their houses and gardens in plan. Thus, the graphic work created a lively interest in at least one aspect of the ethnography, and since it required us to be on location in selected areas of the village for sustained periods of time, it also enabled us to form closer and more informal relationships with a large number of the residents.

The sample dwelling whose contents are described below was selected because it was felt to be representative. The householders were informed of the reasons for singling out their dwelling and the proposed data collection procedures were described to them. They agreed to participate and were most accommodating during the actual data collection. Mr. R.B. Ekanayake, a young schoolteacher who had been born in Rangama and who resided there, assisted in interviewing the occupants on the origin, use and ownership of the domestic articles. He was well liked by most residents and regarded with some affection by WiMo. We feel that his participation in the data collection contributed to the relaxed atmosphere in which it took place and hence to the cooperation we received and to the detailed information we were able to obtain.

The contents of the dwelling were recorded in an ordered fashion location by location and item by item so as to accurately record the arrangements of dwelling contents. Approximately 600 entries appear below. In the course of cross-checking the inventory data with the record of activities presented in Part III, it has become clear that a few items were omitted in the course of the data collection, probably because they were in use when the data on the portion of the dwelling in which they were normally stored was recorded. They include such items as a betel tray, two water buckets, a razor and pumice. Note has been made of them at the conclusion of the inventory. Otherwise we presume the record to be complete.

A comparison of the inventory data with those shown on the plan of the dwelling (Figure 1) reveals some minor differences in dwelling contents and their arrangements. These differences are a consequence of the fact that the plan and the inventory were done several weeks apart, the former in mid-May and the latter in mid-June 1965. There is more paddy stored in the dwelling in June than in May, for example, since the rice harvest had been completed by that time.

The most detailed information possible was sought in each category (origin, owner and use) for each item or substance in the dwelling with certain categorical exceptions (medicines and tools) which are treated below. The category owner/user did not turn out to be a universally useful one, since some dwelling

contents had no single owner or user. This category is therefore not consistently marked. It did help to establish, however, that articles made in one household and usually utilized there were freely exchanged with the other as needed, and it did serve to indicate the ownership of certain property (clothing, for example) when it was considered to be personal. Perhaps the greatest variation in depth of information is to be found in the category 'origin of item'. This category was set up initially in order to distinguish home manufactures from articles purchased in markets. However, we found that the occupants were often able to recall such details as the price paid even though the article had been acquired some time before and the market or market area where the item had been obtained. This information is therefore included for some purchases and naturally not noted for those articles for which it could not be recalled. In this manner we were able to establish that purchases had been made from itinerant traders as well as from a number of distant market areas including Kandy (45 miles), Mahiyangana (40+), Bintenne (40+), Teldeniya (30+), Rangala (22), Dukwariya (22), Hunnasgiriya (22), Udispattuwa (20), Guruwela (17), Kobonella (15), Pallegama (15), Loolwatte (14) and Corbet's Gap (11). Data gathered in this category also revealed that there were a number of gifts from a non-resident son of WiMo and WiFa, suggesting that even though he was employed by the government, he still maintained an interest in a potential inheritance. It also showed that he continued to store many of his personal possessions in the dwelling. There were also a number of "goodwill" gifts from the itinerant traders from whom the occupants purchased cloth and to whom they sold eggs and fowl. It was interesting to note that very few gifts had been exchanged between the occupants. The exceptions were gifts of clothing from Hu to Wi. It was also interesting to see how little personal property or property of any kind Hu had brought from his natal dwelling to his new one, and that practically none of the household articles (with the exception of one bamboo drum) were gifts for the children.

The detail available here on home remedies and pamphlets pertaining to their preparation is not elaborate. Both male householders in the sample dwelling, like many other men in the village, collected and prepared medicines for their own use and the use of their households. WiFa was known in the village as an expert on magical cures and herbal remedies for snakebite and prepared these medicines for others. To this end he had a stock of decoctions and herbs to be made into medicines and a collection of pamphlets and handwritten formulas on curing, some of which were kept within a locked metal box. Our judgment was that a general dwelling inventory was not an appropriate context in which to initiate work on the particulars of Sinhalese medicine, a specialized and to some extent guarded area of knowledge. We observed that raw materials for medicines were generally carefully covered or wrapped and bound in cloths and that written materials were all concealed within closed containers. Our sense of the situation was that these were articles best left as private matters, and thus we made no attempt to untie

the medicines or to inventory the stock of pamphlets and formulas. However, if the medicine were a raw material more or less in full view (generally because it was intended for household use) we generally obtained the name of the substance and information on its use. In this manner we managed to determine that the householders stored and utilized antiseptics, eye medicines, vermifuges, febrifuges, and remedies for pain, vomiting, diarrhea and snakebite. About a dozen specifics were identified, and they are cited and classified botanically in the inventory. In addition, in the interest of our continuing good relations with the householders, we made no attempt to inventory the contents of WiFa's small boxes of tools. Again our sense of the situation was that the boxes were best left undisturbed.

Transcription and translation of the entries

The entries in the inventory are presented in Sinhalese in those cases in which there is no unambiguous English translation and elsewhere in those cases in which the inclusion of the Sinhalese was thought to enhance the ethnographic record. The transcription which appears here generally accords with that which appears in MacDougall 1973 with the exception that the distinction between nasal plus stop (mb, nd, nD and ng) and nasalized stops (sometimes written Mb, ŋd, ŋD and ŋg or Nb, Nd, ND and Ng) has not been maintained for typographical reasons. Any sequence ae is equatable with /æ/ as in English hat /hæt/. The symbols T and D are retroflex stops which contrast with t and d which are dental.

The spellings which appear here represent standardized spellings which appear in Carter 1924, a comprehensive Sinhalese dictionary. In some cases these standardized spellings differ from the local dialect forms found in Rangama. For example: kurakkan, 'a kind of millet,' (Rangama kurəhan). The transcription of forms here consequently does not always reflect Rangama usage, although differences are not in the main numerous or great. In a few instances, the dialectal forms in use in Rangama are not to be found in dictionaries and in such cases there was no standardized spelling available. For example: aewillə, 'a type of basket,' is not entered in Carter 1924 or in any other dictionary of which we are aware. Elsewhere Vijesekera, who spells it as we do, describes it as a word from the Vedda language meaning 'box' (1964: 127).

The botanical names which appear here are drawn for the most part from Carter 1924 which contains a detailed botanical index. We know this work as well as the standard works on the botany of Sri Lanka (Trimen 1885; 1893-1900) to be outdated, and therefore we have drawn on more contemporary sources (Senaviratne and Appadurai's

1967 work on field crops, for example) whenever possible. The University of Sri Lanka in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution embarked on a project in 1968 to revise Trimen's comprehensive handbook on the flora of Sri Lanka (1893-1900). The completion of that work will eventually provide an invaluable resource for non-specialists such as ourselves.

An overview of domestic articles in use in Rangama

Before proceeding to the inventory data from the sample dwelling, we should like to place that particular record of dwelling contents in the context of the wider range of articles from which it is drawn. Although there are some domestic articles which are represented in every household (mats and certain types of baskets and cooking pots, for example), we know of no house in which there is a complete representation of the entire range of materials.

The domestic articles which are in use in Rangama are organized below according to material and method of construction. Although the list of articles discussed below may not exhaust the materials in use in the village, it is probably nearly complete. This list includes all articles found in the course of inventorying twelve dwellings, as well as articles subsequently named by residents which were not found there. The latter were elicited after dwelling inventories were completed in the interest of drawing up a complete list. The materials of construction for wooden and woven articles which appear here were elicited from residents experienced in their manufacture. Specific measurements of domestic articles produced in Rangama and details of their construction appear here when known. However, they are not complete since the careful description of the morphology and manufacture of Kandyan artifacts was not the central aim of this project.

Basketry (plaited and coiled) and other plaited articles

Basketry is the one major topic in Sinhalese arts and crafts which is not treated in any detail by Coomaraswamy (1908), and there are otherwise no satisfactory treatments of the subject in the literature. Weaving techniques and basket types may vary from region to region, but there is no good information on this subject. It seems likely, however, that basket nomenclature and the uses to which baskets of given names are put vary considerably, which may account for the absence of generalized accounts of basket terminology. For example, Yalman reports that in the village in which

he conducted research the names of Sinhalese measures (amunə, pəeaele, timbə, kuruniyə)..."are actually baskets of different sizes used to measure rice" (1967:37). There is no measure in Rangama which is of amunə capacity (5-6 bushels), and no basket going under this name. Although the largest peTTiyə baskets are made in pəeaele measures (approximately 1-1/4 - 1-1/2 bushels), they are not known by the term pəeaele. There is a basket made in Rangama which is called a kuruniyə (traditionally one-tenth of a pəeaele), but this term refers to a basket type, not to the traditional measure of the same name. The kuruniyə is in fact made in two sizes and used to carry special foods such as oil cakes and plantains on festive occasions. Two other traditional measures, the naeliyə (one-fourth of a kuruniyə) and the kuDDə (one-fourth of a naeliyə) are found in Rangama as named baskets, but the former is absent in most households and the latter in many. Thus, although baskets (generally aewillə and peTTiyə rush baskets) are made to conform roughly to some standard Sinhalese capacities, the correlation which Yalman found between baskets of a given name and Sinhalese measures is far from complete in contemporary Rangama.

Woven articles are generally made in the village by the householders who use them. Only rarely are baskets purchased in markets. Both men and women weave, but young men generally only have the time to devote to it during the slack period in cultivation activities which occurs before the summer rice harvest. Men fashion all articles which are made partially or entirely from cane, whereas women work with more pliable materials such as rush.

The basketry and plaited articles which are manufactured in Rangama are given below. An asterisk (*) marks the preferred material of construction where appropriate. The terms given are the ones commonly in use for the basket types. It should be noted that although the term peTTiyə figures in the names of several baskets (and some other containers as well), it is not an equivalent for English 'basket', and in fact, when it is used without a preceding attribute, it refers to a large basket of a particular type of construction.

Table 1: Baskets, Mats and Slings

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>peTtiye</u>	<p>Large, deep basket. Square bottom sloping to reinforced circular rim. Present in all households. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal check plaiting. Usually simple designs of dyed strips woven in, particularly at corners.</p> <p>Various sizes, for ex.: 37 cm. x 34 cm. (bottom) x 27 cm. (height) and 33 cm. x 31 cm. (bottom) x 25 cm. (height).</p>	<p>a. Burden basket</p> <p>b. Storage of millet, arecanuts; storage of unhusked rice if household lacks rice bin.</p> <p>c. Measuring harvested paddy at threshing floor.</p>	<p>* <u>pan kolə</u>, 'rush, bulrush'</p> <p><u>waeTəkee kolə</u>, 'leaves of screw pine' (<i>pandanus odoratissimus</i>)</p>
<u>aewillə</u>	<p>Medium size basket. Square bottom sloping slightly to reinforced circular rim. Present in all households and the most common basket type. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal check plaiting. Infrequently simple designs of dyed strips woven in, particularly at corners.</p> <p>Various sizes, for ex.: 18 cm. x 17 cm. (bottom) x 16 cm. (height) and 13 cm. x 12 cm. (bottom) x 11 cm. (height).</p>	<p>a. Storage of foodstuffs such as rice, <u>kurakkan</u> millet and salt.</p>	<p>* <u>pan kolə</u>, 'rush, bulrush'</p> <p><u>waeTəkee kolə</u>, 'leaves of screw pine' (<i>pandanus odoratissimus</i>)</p>

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>waTTiyə</u>	<p>Large, shallow basket. Square bottom. Present in all households. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: Diagonal check plaiting. Occasionally twilled twos or more intricate twilled plaiting.</p> <p>Narrow range of variation in size. Ex.: 42 cm. x 40 cm. (bottom) x 4.5 cm. (height).</p>	<p>a. Drying produce such as maize, <u>kurakkan</u> millet, paddy and chillies</p> <p>b. Separating whole kernels of rice from husks</p> <p>c. Temporary storage of vegetables</p> <p>d. Makeshift cover for <u>peTTiyə</u> basket</p>	<p>*<u>pan kolə</u>, 'rush, bulrush'</p> <p><u>pol kolə</u>, 'coconut leaves' (<i>cocos nucifera</i>)</p>
<u>taTTuwə</u>	<p>Shallow, square basket. Present in all households. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal twilled plaiting and check plaiting, the former to achieve relatively intricate designs. Patterns most often further accentuated by wefts woven in one direction dyed red (occasionally green) and wefts woven in the other left undyed.</p> <p>Narrow range of variation in size. Ex.: 23 cm. x 22 cm. (bottom) x 2.5 cm. (height).</p>	<p>a. Container for eating (basket generally protected by leaf or piece of paper covering bottom)</p> <p>b. Temporary storage of foodstuffs in small amounts</p> <p>c. Container for flowers set out in Buddhist temple</p> <p>d. Makeshift cover for tops of <u>aewillə</u> baskets</p> <p>e. Eyeshade</p>	<p>*<u>galaehi</u>, (<i>cyperus corymbosus</i>)</p> <p><u>haewan</u> (<i>cyperus dehiscens</i>)</p>

Name of Article	Remarks	Functions	Materials of Construction
<u>waTə peTTiyə</u>	<p>Basket with fitted top. Rectangular bottom. Present in all households. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: Diagonal check plaiting. Occasionally twilled twos or more intricate plaiting.</p> <p>Various sizes, for ex.: bottom part, 21 cm. (L.) x 16 cm. (W.) x 8 cm. (H.) and top part, 22 cm. (L.) x 17 cm. (W.) x 5 cm. (H.); or bottom part 13 cm. (L.) x 10 cm. (W.) x 7 cm. (H.) and top part, 14 cm. (L.) x 11 cm. (W.) x 7 cm. (H.)</p>	<p>a. Storage of medicine, books, religious articles such as <u>sil</u> beads and, if large, valued clothes</p> <p>b. Larger examples sometimes used as hampers for transporting noon meal to workers in chenas and distant paddy fields</p>	<p>*<u>galaehi</u>, (<i>Cyperus corymbosus</i>)</p> <p><u>haewan</u>, (<i>Cyperus dehiszens</i>)</p> <p><u>pol kolə</u>, 'coconut leaves' (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)</p>
<u>haembiliyə</u>	<p>Small purse of two fitted pieces secured by a plaited cord. Found in many households. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal check plaiting.</p> <p>Various sizes, for ex.: bottom part, 12 cm. x 7 cm. and top part, 13 cm. x 9.8 cm.</p>	<p>a. Container for personal articles such as money, receipts and betel leaves</p>	<p><u>galaehi</u> (<i>Cyperus corymbosus</i>)</p> <p><u>haewan</u> (<i>Cyperus dehiszens</i>)</p> <p><u>waeTəkee kolə</u>, 'leaves of screw pine' (<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>)</p>

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>malle</u>	<p>Flat, square bag with handles. Found in many households. Manufacture primarily a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal check plaiting.</p> <p>Various sizes, for ex.: 28 cm. x 24 cm.</p>	<p>a. Carrying bag used by adults as shopping bag and by school children for books</p> <p>b. Storage of small personal articles</p>	<p><u>waeTəkee kolə</u>, 'leaves of screw pine' (<i>pandanus odoratissimus</i>)</p> <p><u>wewael</u>, 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)</p>
<u>paedure</u>	<p>Mat. Many examples found in all households. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal check plaiting and occasionally twilled plaiting, the latter to achieve relatively intricate designs. Patterns most often further accentuated by wefts woven in one direction dyed red and wefts woven in the other left undyed.</p> <p>Some variation in size, for ex.: 62 cm x 173 cm. and 69 cm. x 145 cm.</p>	<p>a. Sleeping</p> <p>b. Unrolled on charpoy, stoop of house or on floor for sitting</p> <p>c. Drying produce</p>	<p><u>haewan</u> (<i>cyperus dehiscens</i>)</p> <p><u>pan kolə</u>, 'rush, bulrush'</p> <p><u>waeTəkee kolə</u>, 'leaves of screw pine' (<i>pandanus odoratissimus</i>)</p> <p>(other materials sometimes used)</p>

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>taTTu</u> <u>raeaenə</u>	<p>Long swing cradle found in some households. Manufacture a female activity.</p> <p>Construction and size: diagonal check plaited square cradle (25 cm.) with openings held by four diagonal check plaited bands (99 cm. x 5 cm., for ex.) extending from the cradle and woven together at the top.</p>	a. Receptacle for <u>taTTuwə</u> baskets	<p><u>galaehi</u> (<i>cyperus corymbosus</i>)</p> <p><u>haewan</u> (<i>cyperus dehiscens</i>)</p>
<u>kulle</u>	<p>Winnowing basket. Found in all households. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction: straight twilled twos plaiting with a stout cane rim. Inside sealed with cow dung.</p> <p>Narrow range of variation in size. Ex.: 60 cm. wide at mouth and 54 cm. long</p>	<p>a. Winnowing</p> <p>b. Drying food</p> <p>c. Used to tote and hold cow dung to be applied as sealer to floors and stoops of dwellings</p>	<p>For plaiting: <u>baTə kolə</u>, 'bamboo cane'</p> <p>For rim: <u>wewael</u>, 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)</p>
<u>wap peTTiyə</u>	<p>Large rectangular basket bound with sling to body when in use. Not found in all households. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal twilled twos plaiting.</p>	a. Burden basket for germinated paddy. Used in sowing paddy fields.	<u>wewael</u> , 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>kuruniyæ</u>	<p>Round basket with fitted lid. Not found in all households. Infrequently manufactured. Many examples are old. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction: coiled top and bottom, the latter occasionally covered with a pelt. Wood disc inset in base.</p> <p>Usually narrow range of variation in size. Ex.: Bottom, 26 cm. dia. at major point, 20.5 m. dia. at lip and 16 cm. dia. at base. Wood disc in base 12 cm. dia. Lid, 22 cm. dia. at lip with 3 cm. rim.</p> <p>Larger size baskets (sometimes with a wood disc inset in lid as well as base) occasionally manufactured</p>	<p>a. Presentation basket for rice, plantains, oil cakes and other special foods</p> <p>b. Examples decorated with animal skins may contain good clothing and valued personal articles</p> <p>c. Formerly a dry gallon measure in the Kandyan areas but not used as such in contemporary Rangama. A wood box of similar capacity (<u>laha</u>) is today used as the dry measure.</p>	<p><u>wewael</u>, 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)</p>
<u>naeliyæ</u>	<p>Small basket. Not found in most households. Infrequently manufactured now. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal twilled twos plaiting (?)</p>	<p>a. A traditional measure for grain equal to 1/4 of a <u>kuruniyæ</u></p> <p>b. Occasionally used for temporary storage of rice in small amounts</p>	<p><u>wewael</u>, 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)</p>

Name of Article	Remarks	Functions	Materials of Construction
<p><u>kuDDə</u></p> <p>(not one and the same with <u>kuuDe</u>, a term used in Rangama for any container for waste, dirt or soiled articles)</p>	<p>Small basket. Square bottom. Not found in all households. Infrequently manufactured. Most examples are old. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal twilled twos plaiting.</p> <p>Narrow range of variation in size. Ex.: 7.5 cm. x 7 cm. (bottom) x 7 cm. (height).</p>	<p>a. Formerly a dry measure for grain equalling 1/4 of a <u>naeliyə</u> (supra)</p> <p>b. Preparing medicines</p> <p>c. Scoop</p> <p>d. Storage of small articles</p>	<p><u>wewael</u>, 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)</p>
<p><u>paehe</u></p>	<p>Long cylindrical basket for most of its length, with a handle at open end. Comes to a point at the other end. Not found in all households. Infrequently manufactured. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction: diagonal twilled threes plaiting for cylindrical part and diagonal twilled twos plaiting for end.</p> <p>Narrow range of variation in size. Ex.: 46 cm. (L.) x 20 cm. (W.) with an elliptical opening 20 cm. x 9 cm. wide.</p>	<p>a. Container for manufacture of oil made from seeds of <u>mii</u> tree (<i>bassia longifolia</i>)</p>	<p><u>wewael</u>, 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)</p>

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>kuuruaDiyə</u>	<p>Large basket. Not found in all households. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction: simple wicker-work.</p>	a. Container for heavy burdens	<u>wewael</u> , 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)
<u>udəhallə</u>	<p>Long, sturdy swing cradle. Found in many households. Manufacture a male activity.</p> <p>Construction and size: two cane pieces over 100 cm. long bent into tear-drop shape, laced perpendicular to one another about their axes and bound with cane to form a cradle. Approx. 25 cm. dia.</p>	a. Receptacle for heavy household articles such as pots and glazed earthenware and enameled metal dishes	<u>wewael</u> , 'cane' (<i>calamus rotang</i>)

Articles fashioned from wood, shells, gourds, leaves, and vines

Locally made wooden articles are produced by men, most of whom have some carpentry skills. Traditional Kandyan woodworking was noted for its elaborate carving. Some of this careful work survives on the doorframes of some of the oldest dwellings in the village and on rare articles in permanent storage such as game-boards which are regarded as antiques and no longer produced. Contemporary woodworking in Rangama is utilitarian with the exception of a few toys such as plows and yokes made for children. Simple chevron designs sometimes appear on rice mortars but otherwise, the surfaces of wooden articles are unembellished.

The following woods are used in the manufacture of wooden articles:

1. kos, 'jak,' (*artocarpus integrifolia*)
2. mililə, 'chaste tree,' (*vitex altissima*)
3. dambə, 'rose apple,' (*eugenia jambos*)
4. karuwələ, no botanical classification available
5. kitul, 'kitul palm,' (*caryota urens*)
6. burutə, 'satin wood,' (*chloroxylon swietenia*)
7. wal warəka, a shrub, (*caesaria esculenta*)
8. kiri koon (*walsura piscidia*)
9. kaekələ (*cyathocalyx zeylanicus*)
10. pol, 'coconut palm,' (*cocos nucifera*)
11. kahaTə, 'patana oak' (*careya arborea*)
12. halmillə, 'Trincomalee wood,' (*berrya ammonilla*)
13. waeaewərəni, a plant, (*alseodaphne semecarpifolia*)
14. kaetəkaeaelə, a tree, (*bridelia retusa*)
15. suuriyə, 'tulip tree,' (*thespia populnea*)
16. welan, (*pterospermum suberifolium*)
17. lunu midellə, (*melia dubia*)

Most of the wooden articles in Rangama have been made by the residents. They include household containers and tools, cultivation implements and furniture.

Table 2: Wooden Containers and Tools

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>laeaeli</u> <u>peTTiyə</u>	Any wooden box. Found in most households. Various sizes.	Storage of clothes, ornaments, money, tools and books.	1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 16, 17
	One type called a <u>laha</u> is used as a dry gallon measure. Not found in most households.	Measuring foodstuffs such as mustard and <u>kurakkan</u> millet.	
<u>wangeDiyə</u>	Any mortar. Large varieties found in two shapes: square with handles (<u>oru wangeDiyə</u>) and round (<u>loku wangeDiyə</u>), lit., 'big mortar,' the most common type). Found in all households.	Pounding rice and <u>kurakkan</u> millet.	1, 2, 3
	Also includes a smaller round variety called simply <u>wangeDiyə</u> .	Pounding chillies and vegetables.	1, 2, 3
<u>bulat</u> <u>wangeDiyə</u>	A small hand-held mortar. (The term <u>bulat wangeDiyə</u> , however, generally refers to a brass article.) Found in all households.	Pounding the ingredients used in the betel chew.	1, 2, 3

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>indiappan wangeDiyə</u>	Small hand-held mortar with handles on two fitted parts, a mortar base and a press. The bottom of the mortar is fitted with a sieve. No examples were observed although residents claimed this article was manufactured in the village.	Used in making string hoppers, pancakes of spaghetti-like strands made from rice flour.	All except 5, 6, 7, 9
<u>moolgaha</u>	Any pestle. Usually refers to large variety used for pounding in largest mortars. Usually about 130+ cm. long. Found in all households.	Pounding rice and <u>kurakkan</u> millet.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
<u>undu mate</u>	Small pestle usually ranging between 30 cm.-40 cm. Knobbed ends. Found in most households.	Pounding vegetables and medicines.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
<u>kiribat taTTuwə</u>	Simple rectangular tray. Not found in most households.	Mold for <u>kiri bat</u> , 'milk rice'.	Any wood, 1-17 above

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>hirəmaanəyə</u>	Seat shaped from a log to which a rasp has been affixed. Found in most households.	Coconut scraper.	Not noted
<u>haendi aane</u>	Vertical rack with square slots. Found in many households.	Holder for spoons made from coconut shells.	All woods except 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

In addition to the above household articles, carpentry tools made partially or entirely from wood are stored in the domestic setting. They include: the sledge hammer (kulu geDiyə), the mallet (atə koluwə), the carpenter's guage (warak kalee), the hammer (miTiyə), the wrench (anDu miTiyə), the adze (waeaeyə), the saw (kiyətə), the rasp (pulloorəmə), the drill (burume), the carpenter's plane (yattə), the straight plane (kaetə yattə), the chisel (niyəə) and the straight edge (maTTam laeaellə).

Cultivation implements made partially or entirely from wood which are also stored in the domestic setting include: the plow (nagulə), the threshing tool (ukunu gaha), the harrowing board (pooru laeaellə), the mamoty (udaellə), the gong board used to scare birds and animals away from cultivation areas (tagəram pooruwə), the footboard used to climb trees (paa laeaellə), the bilhook (kaettə), the sickle (daeaekaettə), the hatchet (porəwə) and yokes (wiyə gas) for draft buffaloes.

Wooden furniture

Historically very little furniture has been used by Kandyans, and there is in fact very little in most Rangama dwellings. The dwelling used here as an example is more or less typical. In most households, there is a charpoy, a bench and at least one low stool. There may be a work table, a traditional backless cane chair, and if there is a baby, a hanging crib. Only the wealthier households have a larger number of furnishing or a wider variety of them. A very few of the wealthier households have wooden beds with slatted wood mattress frames, for example, and one has a caned recliner purchased elsewhere.

Table 3: Wooden Furniture

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>kanappuwə</u>	Any three-legged table (tea-poy). Found in a very few households.	Platform for personal and household articles.	Any wood (1-17) above except 5 and 9.
<u>meese</u>	Any four-legged table. Sometimes contains a drawer. Found in some households.	Platform for personal and household articles. Storage.	1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
<u>puTuwə</u>	Any chair. Examples made with backs are entirely of wood. The backless, traditional <u>puTuwə</u> has a caned seat. Not found in all households.	Seating on porches for householders and high caste guests.	1, 6, 12, 13, 15
<u>aendə</u>	Charpoy or bed. Found in most households with a porch.	Seating on porches for householders and high caste guests (not usually used for sleeping).	Not noted.

<u>Name of Article</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Functions</u>	<u>Materials of Construction</u>
<u>bankuwə</u>	High bench which will accommodate several persons. Made in three pieces: a seat board and two supporting leg pieces fitted into the seat. Present in most households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seating on porches for householders and high caste visitors, particularly when higher caste individuals visit lower caste households. b. Platform for grain storage 	1, 2, 11, 15, 16
<u>kolombuwə</u>	Small, very low, rectangular stool made from a single block of wood. Found in all households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seat at firepit b. Seating on porches for lower castes 	Not noted
<u>toTillə</u>	Rectangular crib. Horizontally slatted sides. Present in most households.	Infant crib	Not noted.

Articles fashioned from leaves, gourds, coconut shells and vines

Articles shaped from leaves include shaped 'plates' and the goTuwə, a simple basket form with woven cane handles. These articles are found in nearly every household. Both types of articles are made from the stiff leaf sheath (kolə patə) of the arecanut palm [*areca catechu*]. For the goTuwə the ends of the leaf are folded up and joined with a caned handle. The basket is used for carrying water and storing foodstuffs. Other leaves, for example, kolon kolə [*adina cordifolia*] serve as wrappings for meals to be taken on journeys. The leaves of the palmyra palm [*borassus flabelliformis*] are used by the poorer householders in the village, as they have been by Kandyans traditionally, as coverings to keep off the rain.

One gourd, the labu geDiyə (no botanical classification available) is cleaned out, dried and used as a water carrier and as a storage container for dried foodstuff such as chillies. Most examples have caned handles. These containers are found in nearly every household.

Articles fashioned from coconut shells include bowls for wooden spoons (pol kaTu haendə). About one-third of the nut is cut off for the bowl and a wooden handle is inserted through the side and into the bottom. They serve as drinking vessels as well, and Goyigama households reserve one shell each for the Dura and Washermen, since members of these castes are considered polluting and may not drink from Goyigama vessels. Coconut shell halves also serve as containers for water to wash off the anal area after defecation. It was interesting to find in the inventories that the drinking vessels for members of lower castes and the toilet vessels used by the householders were stored in the same places. A container for salt (lunu kaTuwə) used in cooking is also made from the coconut shell, although it is greater than half the shell. It is generally placed on a forked stand (lunu karuwə) near the firepit. Halves of coconut shells serve as reflectors in locally made candle lanterns which householders who do not own kerosene lanterns or flashlights carry with them when they travel within the village after dark. The candle stands upright against the rim of the shell. The coconut shell halves are an important local resource for children who use them in their imitative play as pots, dishes and scales.

Finally, cradles (darənuwə) to steady burdens carried on the head or pots in the household are made locally from paddy straw and cane. The materials are twisted into a circular rim. Brooms for domestic use are also made locally from paddy straw and panic grass (aeToorə) [*panicum repens*]. Most of the rope in the village has been made by male householders from locally available vines.

Traditional articles not of local manufacture: unglazed pottery

Most of the articles in the unglazed pottery category are subtypes of walan, 'pots.' Those described below which are marked with an asterisk are found in all households. The aetiliyə, a wide-mouthed shallow vessel used for cooking seasoned vegetables, along with the appəle, a vessel which is less shallow and which is also used for cooking seasoned vegetables, are both simple unrestricted¹ sections of spheroids with exterior rims. The *muTTiyə, a large and still deeper restricted, ellipsoid shaped vessel (sometimes tending toward an upright ovaloid shape), is used for cooking rice and for storing foodstuffs. The *kaləgeDiyə, a deep, restricted, ellipsoid shaped vessel with a very narrow neck is used for carrying and keeping water. Because all of the above vessels have round bottoms, they are set in special depressions in the floor or on pot cradles (darənuwə) when not in use. muTTiyəs may be stacked on top of one another when used for storing foodstuffs; aetiliyəs, appəles and muTTiyəs sit on the rocks set in place around the firepit when they are used for cooking. There is a variety of the muTTiyə (see above) called a sembu muTTiyə which is modeled after a metal vessel called a sembuwə whose relative depth and mouth width fall within the muTTiyə range but which is smaller in size. Among other types of walan, 'pots,' are the guruleettuwə, a long-necked vessel with a narrow opening which is used for water storage; the *naembiliyə, a flat-bottomed, nearly hemispherical vessel which is deeply furrowed on the inside and which, unlike all other vessels, has an interior rim. It is used to separate stones from rice; the *korəha, a large, flat-bottomed vessel with a wide mouth used for preparing food, bathing small babies, and inverted, as a cover for the saddle quern (miris galə); the maeti kooppe, a vessel similar in shape to the korəha but smaller and which is used for drinking and also for squeezing the milk from coconut meat; and the kabələ. In the case of clay vessels, kabələ is a term for a vessel used for dry heating, often for a cracked aetiliyə. Some kabələ subtypes, notably the kaewun kabələ, the kiri roTi kabələ and the doohi kabələ, each used to prepare a particular type of bread or sweetmeat, were distinguished by the residents but never documented.

Additional unglazed pottery includes the paDikkəmə, 'spittoon,' the kotəlee or kenDiyə, 'jug' or 'kettle,' the paattəree, 'alms bowl,' the manDakkuwə, 'dish,' the *pahanə, 'small, traditional oil lamp,' and the kaeTee, a small vessel used primarily to collect money. Semi-cylindrical roofing tiles are no longer used but are still found as the roofing material on a few of the large, old dwellings.

¹The term 'restricted' is used here, following Shepard, to denote those pots which have an orifice diameter which is greater than or equal to the maximum vessel diameter; conversely, 'restricted' pots are those which have an orifice diameter which is less than the maximum vessel diameter (1956:228).

Traditional articles not of local manufacture: metal work

A few of the types of clay vessels cited above are also found made in brass or bronze and can be described as traditional (c.f. Coomaraswamy 1908:203). They include the paDikkəmə, 'spittoon,' (brass), the kenDiyə, 'kettle,' (brass) and the kaləgeDiyə, 'water carrying vessel' (brass). The bulat wangeDiyə, 'betel mortar,' and the bulat moolgaha, 'betel pestle,' although also fashioned from wood, can be found made of brass in Rangama. Additional traditional metal articles include the killoote, 'lime box,' (silver, brass, bronze); the giree, 'arecanut cutter,' (brass); the tambəhaeliyə, a large bronze pot used for boiling paddy; the sembuwə, a small brass container used for carrying and storing water for drinking; the bulat taTTuwə, a brass tray mounted on a stand which is used for keeping betel leaves and other items necessary in the betel chew; and the pahanə, a standing or hanging lamp. pahanə is a generic term for a traditional coconut oil lamp. It includes those clay vessels modeled after papaya halves which have a single opening for a wick and the more elaborate brass oil lamps, either hung or mounted on stands, which have multiple openings. The taeTiyə, a plate made of brass with raised sides is also found in Rangama, although there are not very many examples, and residents generally regard them as antiques. The roTi kabələ, a round, flat griddle with a handle is a traditional article made from iron. With the exception of the griddle, the brass sembuwə (water container) and the articles used for preparing the betel chew, the articles here are unevenly represented in Rangama households, and in many they are entirely absent.

The rest of the metal vessels found in Rangama are considered non-traditional here either because they are manufactured in recently introduced materials or because their design has been recently introduced. In the first category are all vessels of traditional design which are now produced in aluminum. Aluminum vessels of the manDakkuwə, muTTiyə, sembu muTTiyə, naembiliyə, korəha, kaləgeDiyə and roTi kabələ types can all be found in contemporary Rangama. In addition, there are various types of metal plates, dishes and cups. A few additional metal articles appear to have been introduced during colonial times. For example, the poocciyə, 'tea pot,' the keetəlee 'kettle,' and the taacciyə, a shallow cooking pan used to prepare foods in heated oil, all bear names borrowed from Dutch. The laampuwə, a small oil lamp frequently made from brass but sometimes from such materials as old tin cans, bears a name borrowed from English. The oil lamp and the kettle are found in practically every household, but the rest of these non-traditional metal articles are not universally distributed.

A few additional traditional metal articles have passed out of general use but are occasionally found in Rangama households, generally in storage. They include writing styles, ornate silver bracelets and tinder boxes.

Non-traditional articles

A large proportion of the traditional articles for domestic use described by Coomaraswamy (1908) can still be found in contemporary Rangama, but as the inventory below shows, today these items are supplemented by commercially made products brought in from the market centers. All cloth and sewing materials are made commercially and are either purchased in market centers or brought into the village by traders. Rangama residents claim that textiles were spun locally in the 19th century. Most households own some glazed earthenware which they have bought in the markets. Galvanized buckets and tubs are common. In addition there are numerous containers which have been acquired in the market centers including tin cans, kerosene tins, bottles of various sizes and shapes, cardboard suitcases and gunny sacks. Some residents own nickel or aluminum kitchen utensils, lanterns, flashlights, umbrellas and firearms, among other items of European origin or inspiration.

Non-traditional items are more highly valued than traditional ones, and the extent to which the former are represented in the household is largely a function of the availability of the cash necessary to acquire them. Whereas poorer households may own only a few pieces of crockery, for example, and use the traditional leaf and basket (taTTuwə) for meals, the wealthier ones have a larger stock of plates and dishes which are used routinely for eating. Wealthier householders also drink their tea from glasses. Aluminum cooking vessels are more numerous in the wealthier households, and they are preferred over their clay counterparts because they are more durable. Most residents own commercially produced lanterns, and in some cases, flashlights. A few householders, mainly the shopkeepers and those on government salary, own expensive kerosine lamps which give off a vastly increased amount of light. In addition, two of these wealthier households own kerosine cookers which are used principally to boil water for tea.

The recycling of traditional articles

With the exception of metal items, most of the traditional articles wear out after a period of time. For these items there are established patterns of recycling. For example, unglazed earthenware pots which are used for cooking liquids when undamaged, are used for dry heating when they develop cracks large enough to allow the liquids to seep through. Sometimes damaged pots are used for food storage--for dried meats, for example. When a pot finally breaks into pieces, its parts may be used to shore up small pots on

the hearth and sometimes to scoop ashes from the firepit. HOLLOWED OUT labu gourds are used, when perfect, for fetching water. When they develop cracks they are used for storing foodstuffs such as red peppers. As for baskets, there are no established patterns of patching or repairing them. As they become more porous from use and develop tears in the weaving, they are used for storing larger items. Pieces of disintegrating baskets are used as potholders. Even charcoal from the hearth is recycled as pigment in cow-dung plaster and as tooth powder.

There are some recycling patterns which pertain to non-traditional items as well. Broken glazed earthenware cups and plates are sometimes plastered into the floor of the dwelling in front of a room entry. Since they help to prevent depressions from forming in front of the entry, this solution is considered functional as well as aesthetic. Tin cans and used light bulbs are sometimes fashioned into kerosine lamps. The dirt from spent batteries is used, like charcoal, as pigment in cow-dung plaster.

Wall hangings and decorations

Most Rangama dwellings are personalized by items hung on the walls. In the middle income households there are generally unframed pictures of Lord Buddha, shrines and deities. In the wealthier households there are often framed religious pictures and in some cases, framed photographs of members of the family--wedding portraits and pictures taken at the time of secondary school graduation, for example.

Architectural features and permanent fixtures

The following features and fixtures are found in Rangama dwellings although not all dwellings show the full complement: (1) liipə, 'hearth' made of rocks set in place around a firepit upon which cooking pots and griddles are placed; (2) lunu karuwə, 'salt stand,' a pronged stand which is fixed into the floor; walan piilə, 'pot stoop,' a raised, long, earth stoop with depressions which is used for arranging and storing round bottomed, unglazed earthenware cooking and storage vessels; (4) kaləgeDi piilə, a linear set of depressions in the floor of the room for holding round-bottomed pots such as the kaləgeDiyə; (5) miris galə, 'saddle quern,' usually raised on a mud plastered stone base; (6) kurakkan galə, 'rotary quern,' plastered to the floor usually

with a depression ringing it into which the rice and millet flours fall; wii koTanTə galə, lit., 'rice pounding stone,' which is set in the floor and on which grains are pounded; and (8) wii aTuwə, 'rice bin' of wattle and daub or, occasionally, wood construction raised on a stone frame. Racks of various types which are made of wood include the dum maessə, 'smoke rack'; raakke, 'bottle rack'; wael maessə, 'vegetable rack'; iddərə laeaellə, 'storage shelf'; and laampu laeaellə, 'lamp shelf.'

Table 4: The inventory

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
<u>manDu ge</u> , 'porch' (Room C)					
"	<u>bankuwə</u> , 'wooden bench'	1	Made by 1	1	Sitting
"	<u>aendə</u> , 'charpoy' (rope bed)	1	Purchased in 1963 from another village resident by 1 for Rs. 5/-	1	Sleeping; sitting for high status guests
"	<u>paedurə</u> , 'mat'	1	Made by 4	1	Sleeping (placed on the charpoy)
"	<u>moolgaha</u> , '(wooden) pestle' (small from use--91 cm.)	1	Made by 1	2	Pounding grains
under charpoy	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4		Cover for laying hens
"	<u>beet galə</u> , 'medicine stone'	1	1	1	Grinding medicinal plants
"	<u>porəwə</u> , 'hatchet'	1	Purchased in 1955 in Hunnasgiriya by 1 for Rs. 2/-	1	Cutting firewood

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
under charpoy	<u>moolgaha</u> , '(wooden) pestle' (136 cm. long)	1	Made by 1	4	Pounding grains
"	Green shirt	1	Purchased in Kandy by 3	6	Clothing
suspended from rafters, middle of 'porch'	<u>toTille</u> , 'crib'	1	Made by 1	7	
	Cloth (on crib)	1	Purchased in Kandy by 3	Gift to 2	For 7 now
"	<u>paedure</u> , 'mat'	1	Made by 4	7	Sleeping
on clothes line	<u>saareme</u> , 'sarong' (white/green pattern)	1	Purchased in Udis-pattuwa by elder son of 1 for Rs. 4/-	Gift to 1	Clothing
"	Red shirt	1	Gift from a Tamil trader <u>santoosē-Tē</u> , 'to please'	Gift to 1	Clothing for 7
"	Brown shirt	1	Purchased by elder son of 1	Gift to 3	Clothing for 5
"	<u>ciittē</u> , 'chintz' (blue)	1	Purchased by 3	Gift to 4	Clothing
"	<u>saareme</u> , 'sarong'	1	Purchased by 3	Gift to 1	Clothing

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on clothes line	Blue shirt	1	Purchased by elder son of 1	Gift to 1	Clothing
"	<u>saluwə</u> , 'head towel'	1	Purchased in Kandy by elder son of 1	Gift to 1	Headcovering to protect against sun; used also for bathing
"	<u>iTi reddə</u> , 'oil cloth'	1	Purchased in Kandy by elder son of 1	Gift to 1	Rain gear
between lintel and thatching, west side of porch	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Cut by 1		'Tea cup' for members of washermen caste
"	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Cut by 1		'Tea cup' for Dura caste woman
"	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Cut by 1		Used by all to hold water for bathroom purposes
"	<u>kolə patə</u> , 'leaf' (from arecanut tree, <i>areca catechu</i> , portion covering flower)	1	Shaped by 1		Dish for food for Dura caste woman
"	cloth (old)	1	Purchased in Tel-deniya by elder son of 1	Gift to 2	To clean up 7

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
in rafters, south side	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: paddy		Summer harvest 1964	1&2	Prestation to supernaturals to be made by 1
suspended from rafters, east side	<u>waTTakka</u> , 'ash pumpkin' (<i>cucurbita moschata</i>)	3	3's chena	3	Foodstuff
in rafters, east side	<u>kolombuwə</u> , 'stool'	1	Made by 1	1	Sitting
"	<u>kaettə</u> , 'bilhook'	1	Purchased in Udispattuwa by 1 for Rs. 2/-	1	Cutting brush
"	<u>giree</u> , 'nutcracker'	1	Purchased in 1959 in Udispattuwa by 1 for Rs. /50	1	Cracking arecanuts
on <u>maessə</u> , 'shelf' in rafters, southern portion	small, old 'nesto-malt' milk tin	1	Purchased in Hunnasingiriya by 1 for Rs. 3/50	1	Container for powdered milk
"	<u>mandə</u> , '(rope) noose'	3	Made by 1	1	Binding buffaloes

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on <u>maessə</u> , 'shelf' in rafters, southern portion	<u>asəmoodegam</u> , 'ajowan' (<i>carum copticum</i>)		3's chena	3	Medicine for fever
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket' (old)	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: piece of iron	1	Piece broken off a knife or hoe	1	For use at threshing floor to ward off demons
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: <u>kohombə koTee</u> , 'log from <u>kohombə</u> tree' (<i>azadirachta indica</i>)	1	Locally collected	1	Wood used for medicine and for magical purposes in threshing floor
"	<u>arak belle</u> , 'conch shell'	1		1	For use at threshing floor to ward off demons
"	<u>hiiraessə walaawə</u> , 'ring of <u>hiiraessə</u> leaves' (<i>vitis quadrangularis</i>)	1	Locally collected	1	Leaves used in medicines and in cooked vegetables
"	<u>uuru date</u> , 'tooth of wild boar'	1	Locally obtained	1	For use at threshing floor to ward off demons

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on <u>maessə</u> , 'shelf' in rafters, southern portion	<u>puwak kolee</u> , 'leaf from arecanut tree' (<i>areca catechu</i>)	1	Shaped by 1	1	Container
	containing: <u>kos kaTu</u> , 'thorns of jakfruit' (<i>artocarpus integrifolia</i>)		From privately owned tree	1	Food for buffaloes
"	Old salmon tin can	1	Village shop	4	Bathing babies
"	<u>wangeDiyə</u> , '(wooden) mortar'	1	Made by 1	2&4	Pounding grains
"	<u>koTTe</u> , 'pillow'	1	Made by 1	5	Sleeping
"	<u>jonge</u> , 'toy drum' (from bamboo culm)	1	Purchased by elder son of 1	5	Play
"	<u>iləpatə</u> , 'besom' (broom of eakles)	1	Made by 1	2	Sweeping inside the dwelling
"	<u>kullə</u> , 'winnowing basket'	1	Made by 1	2	Winnowing grains

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
Room B (Room of 3[Hu], 4[Wi], 5[ElSo], 6[YoSo], and 7[InfSo])					
on wall, south side	<u>laampuwə</u> , 'lamp' (brass)	1	Purchased in Rangama by 4 from Tamil salesman for Rs. 30/-	4	Only source of artificial light
on floor, south side	<u>pihiyə</u> , 'knife'	1		3	Cutting vegetables
"	<u>iləpatə</u> , 'besom' (broom of eakles)	1	Made by 1	1	Sweeping inside the dwelling
"	<u>kolombuwə</u> , 'stool'	1	Made by 1	1	Sitting by firepit
<u>dum maessə</u> , 'smoke rack' (top shelf)	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Cut by 4	4	Mold for making <u>hakuru</u> , 'a kind of brown sugar'
"	<u>kotəlee</u> , 'kettle'	1	Purchased by 2 for Rs. 12/-	2	Container for saffron water
"	<u>labu geDiyə</u> , 'vessel made from <u>labu</u> gourd'	2	3's chena	3	Carrying water
"	<u>peTTiyə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	with <u>gooniyə</u> , 'gunny sack' on top	1	Village shop	4	Cover for <u>peTTiyə</u> above
	containing: <u>miris</u> , 'chillies' (<i>capsicum annum</i>)		3's chena	4	Seasoning
	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Container (usually for <u>gorəkə</u> fruit [<i>garcinia cambogia</i>])

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
<u>dum maessə</u> , 'smoke rack' (second shelf)	<u>labu geDiyə</u> , 'vessel made from <u>labu</u> gourd'	1	3's chena	4	Container
	containing: <u>abə</u> , 'mustard seed' (<i>brassica nigra</i>)		3's chena	3&4	Medicines and seasoning
"	<u>labu geDiyə</u> , 'vessel made from <u>labu</u> gourd' (broken)	1	3's chena	4	Storage of <u>miris</u> , 'chillies'
"	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Cut by 4	4	Mold for making <u>hakuru</u> , 'a kind of brown sugar'
"	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Cut by 3	3	Windscreen for candle
"	<u>wambaTu</u> , 'brinjol' (<i>solanum melogena</i>)	1	3's chena		Foodstuff
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: <u>puwak</u> , 'arecanut'	Approx. 50	1's fields	1	Betel chew
"	<u>arəlu</u> , 'yellow myroban' (<i>terminalia chebula</i>)	10 fruits	From relatives	Gift to 1	Medicine for fever
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket' (large)	1	Made by 2	2	Container

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
<u>dum maesse</u> , 'smoke rack' (second shelf)	containing: salt		3 sold betel leaves in Pallegama to obtain	4	Cooking
"	<u>aewille</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Usually contains chillies
"	<u>goTuwə</u> , 'container made from arecanut leaf'	1	Made by 3	3	Container (usually for carrying water)
"	Cloths	6		3	Wrappings
	wrapping: medicines (including an animal's ear)	in each	Locally collected by 3	3	Medicine
"	<u>hakuru</u> , 'a kind of brown sugar made from sap of <u>kitul</u> tree' (<i>caryota urens</i>)	1 piece	Made by 2	2	Sweetening for tea (located in very back of shelf)
"	<u>goTuwə</u> , 'container made from arecanut leaf'	1	Made by 3	3	Container
	containing: <u>dummael-lə</u> , 'snake gourd' (<i>trichosanthes cucumerina</i>)	Vine	Locally collected	3	Medicine for fever

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
<u>dum maessə</u> , 'smoke rack' (second shelf)	<u>puswaelə aeTə</u> , (<i>entada scandens</i>)	1 bean (about 10 seeds)	Locally collected	3	Medicine (emetic)
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: a. <u>puswaelə aeTə</u> , (<i>entada scandens</i>) b. <u>ambə aeTeak</u> , 'mango seed'	1 bean (about 10 seeds) 1	Locally collected Locally collected	2	Medicine (emetic)
"	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	2 halves	Locally collected and cut	4	Cooking
<u>dum maessə</u> , 'smoke rack' (slung from second shelf)	Cloths	13			Wrappings
	wrapping: medicines	in each	Locally collected	3&4	Cures for vomiting, diarrhea and fever
<u>dum maessə</u> , 'smoke rack' (bottom shelf)	Matches	Box	Village shop	1,2, 3&4	Lighting firepit, lamp and smokes
"	<u>undu mate</u> , 'small pestle' (34 cm.)	1	Made by 1	2&4	Making special foods, sweets

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
<u>dum maessə</u> , 'smoke rack' (bottom shelf)	<u>puwak kolee</u> , 'are- canut leaf'	1	Cut by 3	4	Container
	containing: <u>miris</u> , 'chillies'		Chena	4	Seasoning
"	<u>muTTiyə</u> , 'pot' (broken)	1			Container
on floor at firepit	Pot sherd	1		4	Removing ashes
	<u>taTTuwə</u> , 'basket' (shredded)	1	Made by 4	4	Pot holder
"	<u>muTTiyə</u> , 'pot' (broken)	1		4	Removing ashes
"	<u>muTTiyə</u> , 'pot'	1	Purchased in Kobon- ella by 3 for Rs. /60	4	Making <u>hakuru</u> , 'brown sugar'
"	<u>pol kaTu haendə</u> , 'coconut shell spoon'	1	Fashioned by 1	2	Making <u>hakuru</u> , 'brown sugar'
"	<u>roTi kabələ</u> , 'griddle'	1	Purchased in Dukwar- iya by 3 for Rs. 4/-	4	Making <u>roTis</u> , 'un- leavened bread'

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on floor at firepit	<u>lunu karuwə</u> , 'salt stand'	1	Made by 3	4	Mixing water with salt
"	<u>baTə liiyə</u> , 'tuyere'	1	Made by 1	2	Delivering blast of air to fire
"	<u>darənuwə</u> , 'pot cradle'	2	Made by 4	4	Cradling pots
"	<u>muTTiyə</u> , 'pot'	1	Purchased in Guruwela by 3	4	Preparing vegetables
"	<u>muTTiyə</u> , 'pot' (aluminum)	2	Purchased in Palle-gama by 3 for Rs. 2/50.	4	One for boiling water; other for cooking rice
"	<u>naembiliyə</u> , 'container' (metal)	1	Purchased in Telde-niya by 1 for Rs. 30/-	2	Cleaning rice
"	<u>pol kaTu haendə</u> , 'coconut shell spoon'	2	Fashioned by 1	2	Preparing food
"	<u>diisiyə</u> , 'dish' (enameled metal)	1	Purchased in Palle-gama by 3	6	Dish for eating
"	<u>muTTiyə</u> , 'pot'	1	Purchased	2	Preparing <u>taləpə</u> , 'porridge'

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on floor at firepit	<u>sembuwə</u> , 'pot'	1	Purchased in Mahiyangana by 1 for Rs. 5/-	2	Container for water
"	<u>kaləgeDiyə</u> , 'pot' (aluminum)	1	Purchased in Palle-gama by 3 for Rs. 17/-	4	Container for water
"	<u>korəha</u> , 'pot'	1	Purchased in Kobonella by 3 for Rs. 1/50	4	Washing rice and covering <u>miris galə</u> , 'saddle quern'
on east wall at firepit	<u>laampuwə</u> , 'lamp'	1	Elder son of 1	Gift to 5	(not used)
on top shelf, north wall	<u>puwak kolee</u> , 'arecanut leaf'	1	Made by 3	4	Container
	containing: <u>kos</u> , 'jakfruit'				Foodstuff
"	<u>beet</u> , 'medicine'	1		1	For pain and vomiting. Used for 6.
"	<u>peTTiyə</u> , 'basket'	1	Purchased in Palle-gama by 3 for Rs. /40	4	Container
"	<u>kolon kolee</u> , 'kolon leaf' (<i>adina cordifolia</i>)	1	Locally collected		Wrapping rice

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on top shelf, north wall	Piece of cotton	1			Binding 6's sores
"	<u>waTə peTTiyə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: medicine		Locally prepared	1	Curing snakebite
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	containing: <u>hakuru</u> , 'brown sugar'	1	Made by 4	4	Sweetener
"	<u>taTTuwə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Cover for <u>hakuru</u> 'brown sugar,' in <u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'; also for eating
"	<u>waTə peTTiyə</u> , 'basket' (large)	1	Purchased from woman in Village A	3	Container
	containing: chap books	Numerous small chap books		3	Most concern medicine
"	<u>waTə peTTiyə</u> (lacking top)	1	Made by 4	4	Container

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on top shelf, north wall	containing: a. needle	1	Village shop	4	Sewing
	b. thread	1 spool	Village shop	4	Sewing
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket' (large)	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	with <u>puwak kolee</u> , 'arecanut leaf' cover	1	Locally obtained		Cover
	containing: <u>tanə aeTə</u> , 'Italian millet seeds' (<i>setaria italica</i>)		Chena		Foodstuff
"	<u>waTə peTTiyə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: medicinal leaves		Locally collected		Purging intestinal worms
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket' (large)	1	Made by 2	2	Container
	containing: <u>abə</u> , 'mustard seed'		3's chena	4	Seasoning

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on top shelf, north wall	<u>waTə peTtiyə</u> , 'basket' (lacking top)	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	containing:				
	a. soap	1	Village shop	4	Washing; sewing (?)
	b. scissors	1	Village shop	4	Sewing
	c. cloth	1	Village shop	4	Sewing
	d. needle	1	Village shop	4	Sewing
	e. thread	1	Village shop	4	Sewing
"	Gallon Tins	2	One purchased in Kobonella by 1; one purchased in Udis-pattuwa by 1	1	For lamp kerosene
"	Tins of baby powder	2	Gift from a Tamil trader in Kobonella	Gift to 4	For 7
"	<u>labu geDiyə</u> , 'vessel made from <u>labu</u> gourd'	1	3's chena	4	Container
	containing: <u>abə</u> , 'mustard seed'		3's chena	4	Seasoning
"	<u>kolon kolee</u> , ' <u>kolon</u> leaf'	1	Locally collected	4	Medicine

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on top shelf, north wall	Enameled dish	1		4	Container
	containing: <u>tanə aeTə</u> , 'Italian millet seeds'		Chena		Foodstuff
"	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Locally obtained and cut	4	Container
	containing: <u>kohombə aeTə</u> , 'margosa seeds'		Locally obtained		Medicine for fever
"	Enameled dish	1			Container
	containing: medicinal leaves		Locally collected		
(stacked with above dish)	Enameled dish	1			Container
	containing: <u>aekahambiliyə</u> , (<i>acalypha</i>)	3 leaves	Locally collected		Medicine for fever
on top shelf, north wall	Cloth bag	1		4	Container
	containing: hair	1	4's hair	4	Hairpiece
on bottom shelf, north wall	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	2 halves	Locally obtained and cut		Containers

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on bottom shelf, north wall	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	containing: a. lime b. rice	1	Locally obtained Locally obtained		Foodstuff Foodstuff
	c. <u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell' containing: ' <u>tibbə-Tu</u> , 'nightshade' (<i>solanum indicum</i>)	one-half	Locally obtained and cut Locally obtained		Container Foodstuff
"	<u>taTTuwə</u> , 'basket' (large)	1	Made by 2		Container
	containing: <u>atikka geDi</u> , 'figs' (<i>ficus glomerata</i>)		Locally collected		Foodstuff
"	<u>waTə peTTiyə</u> , 'basket' (lacking bottom)	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	containing: <u>kurakkan</u> millet (<i>eleusine coracana</i>)		Chena		Foodstuff
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	containing: <u>kurakkan</u> millet		Chena		Foodstuff

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on bottom shelf, north wall	Enameled dish	1	3 brought from natal household	3	Dish for eating
"	old wooden spoon	1	Made by 2	2	Making medicine and tea
"	<u>waTə peTTiyə</u> , 'basket' (lacking bottom)	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	containing: rice		Paddy fields		Foodstuff
"	Enameled dish (hole in bottom)	1	Purchased in Mahiyangana	2	Container
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket' (large)	1	Made by 4	4	Container
	containing: <u>kurakkan</u> millet		Chena		Foodstuff
"	<u>taTTuwə</u> , 'basket'	1	Made by 4	4	Used to cover food
"	Cup (enameled)	1	Purchased in Palle-gama by 3		5's drinking cup
"	<u>aewillə</u> , 'basket'	2	Made by 4	4	Containers
	containing: <u>kurakkan</u> millet				Foodstuff

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on bottom shelf, north wall	<u>taTTuwə</u> , 'basket' (old)	1		4	Container
	containing: broken rice kernels		Paddy fields		Chicken feed
"	Cup (enameled)	1	Purchased in Palle-gama by 3		6's drinking cup
"	Powder brush	1	From FaBrSoSo	Gift to 2	
"	Tins	2	Taken from surveyor's camp by 5 & 6		Containers
"	Nestomalt tin	1		4	Container
	containing: <u>parippu</u> , 'dhal or red gram' (<i>cajanus indicus</i>)		Village shop		Foodstuff
"	Piece of paper	1			Wrapping
"	Tins	4			Containers
"	Tin	1		4	Container
	containing: <u>gam miris</u> , 'black pepper' (<i>piper nigrum</i>)		Locally grown	4	Seasoning

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on bottom shelf, north wall	Tin	1		4	Container
	containing: husked rice		Locally grown		Foodstuff
"	Large glass bottles	4			Containers
"	Large glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: kerosene		Village shop		Lamp
"	Large glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: coconut oil		Locally prepared		Cooking, hair dressing
"	Large glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: <u>dambələ</u> <u>aeTə</u> , 'kidney beans' (<i>phaseolus vulgaris</i>)		Chena		Foodstuff
"	Large glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: <u>mun</u> <u>aeTə</u> , 'green gram' (<i>phaseolus aureus</i>)		Chena		Foodstuff
"	Large glass bottles	2			Containers

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on bottom shelf, north wall	containing: <u>maeaekaral aeTə</u> , 'cowpeas' (<i>vigna catiang</i>)		Chena		Foodstuff
"	Small glass bottle	1			Container
"	Small glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: <u>enDəru</u> oil, 'castor oil'				
"	Small glass bottles	2			Containers
	containing: gingelly oil				Hair dressing
"	Small glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: <u>mii paeni</u> , 'honey'		Locally collected		Foodstuff, medicine
"	Small glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: medicinal oil				Medicine
"	Small glass bottle	1			Container
	containing: <u>raTə tel</u> , 'imported oil'			4	Oiling baby

Location in Dwelling	Name of Item	Quantity	Origin of Item	Owner and/or User	Use of Item
on bottom shelf, north wall	Old metal funnel			3&4	Pouring liquids into bottles
"	<u>peTTiyə</u> , 'basket'	1		3	Container
	containing: husked rice		Paddy fields		Offering for Lord Buddha
"	Small pick-like tool (12" long)	1	3 brought from natal household	3	
"	<u>labu geDiyə</u> , 'vessel made from <u>labu</u> gourd'	1	Made by 3	3	Container
"	Plastic bag	1		3	For journeys, clothes, and money
"	Tin (bottom)	1	Taken from dwelling of anthropologists		Container
on desk, north wall	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Locally obtained and cut	4	Container
	containing: medicine		Locally obtained	4	For 6's sores
"	<u>pol kaTuwə</u> , 'coconut shell'	one-half	Locally obtained and cut	4	Cover for hole in rotary quern

