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THE FERGUSON SECTION
OF
MR. D. R. WIJEWARDENE'S
LIBRARY

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ALPHABETUM SINGALAEUM					
Vocales Singulae	Consonae		Emphaticae vocales cum Consonis. uti cum P.A.		
a	ka.	tha.	ba.		
aa	kha.	ḍa.	bha.		pa.
i	ga.	ḍha.	ma.		paa.
ii	gha.	na.	ja.		pa.
u	gia.	ta.	ra.		pu.
uu	tsja.	tha.	la.		pu.
iru.	tsjha.	da.	wa.		puu.
iruu	dsja.	dha.	fa.		puu.
ihu.	dsjha.	na.	fa.		puuu.
ihuu	nja.	pa.	fa.		pulu.
e.	ta.	pha.	ba.		piduu.
ay.			la.		pe.
o.					pay.
au.					po.
					pau.

Earliest Sinhalese Alphabet to appear in print, 1708

**THE FERGUSON SECTION OF
MR. D. R. WIJEWARDENE'S
LIBRARY**

THE collection of books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts known as the Ferguson Library was gradually built up over a long course of years by the late Mr. Donald W. Ferguson (1853—1910), a discerning bibliophile and one of the most eminent writers on Ceylon History.

He had been educated at Highgate and at Mill Hill School where he read classics as well as modern languages and was especially distinguished for his knowledge of Dutch and German, Spanish and Portuguese*. His family had been connected with Ceylon for three generations and he joined the staff of the "Ceylon Observer" of which his father was Editor and Proprietor.

The main interest of his life was the history of Ceylon. He was especially drawn to the Portuguese and Dutch periods for the study of which he was fully equipped by his linguistic knowledge. His many translations from Portuguese and Dutch authorities and his commentaries on general historical works are marked by extreme accuracy and fidelity to the original and the keenest critical appreciation of points of scholarship.

He made frequent and lengthy stays in Europe and was a diligent student in the Library of the British Museum where he was able to compile an exhaustive bibliography of works dealing with Ceylon.

His creative energy, knowledge and business acumen enabled him to follow up the preparation of this list by gathering together the books themselves, almost from the four corners of the earth. His library contains not only the standard main historical works of the Portuguese and Dutch periods but also every kind of obscure and recondite booklet or pamphlet on Ceylon that has appeared during the last three centuries. But it is not a mere aggregation of books

*Ceylon Literary Register 3rd Series Vol. 1 No. 1

in fragmentary divisions unrelated to each other. It was put together with clear purpose to serve a definite end, to promote and facilitate research among the Dutch records and to supplement the original material available in the archives of the country. Each book, important enough by itself, gains greater significance and meaning from its nearness to the others. The collection is a single unit.

There are two main disasters that can overtake a library of this kind,—the one is dispersal, piecemeal, under the auctioneer's hammer and the other is removal abroad. Both these accidents were averted from the Ferguson collection by the wisdom and foresight of Mr. D. R. Wijewardene who bought it, preserved it and is giving it to the Sangharama and Vihare Trust at the Ceylon University.

These books, however, are so wide in their appeal that Mr. Wijewardene agrees that their usefulness should be placed within the reach of the whole Island. He has therefore allowed a reasonable space of time for different institutions to offer to buy the whole collection and credit the purchase money to the Sangharama and Vihare Trust which he has created at the University.

A Library of such distinction, containing original material of the highest order and supplementing the sources available in the Archives, will attract scholars and encourage research. It will continually bring cultural rewards far outweighing the monetary cost of its acquisition.

J. H. O. PAULUSZ

NOTE

THE following descriptive notes are meant to serve as a short introduction to a few of the rare books in the Library.

The commentaries on the Maps have been taken from a lecture given by me before the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on some of the maps in Mr. D. R. Wijewardene's collection.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. S. A. Mottau, Assistant Government Archivist, for his valuable help in compiling the list of books given at the end of the volume.

PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHY. One of the most ancient books in the Library is the Geography of Ptolemy. It is a handsome example of the early printer's art and was issued at Basel in Switzerland by Sebastian Munster in 1552. The facsimiles of the pages given here show two forms of letter type then in use ; the older and ordinary Roman kind and the new style of slender lettering with sloping lines called the Italic, which was becoming increasingly popular. It had been devised not long previously, towards the end of the fifteenth century, by the printer Aldus Manutius (Aldo Manuzio, 1450—1515) who had founded the famous Aldine Press at Venice.

The knowledge of printing with movable types had only been brought to England in 1476 by William Caxton who had spent a large part of his life on the continent learning the art from his German contemporaries. Chief among these was Johann Ganzfleisch or Gooseflesh whose name, however was modified to Johann Gutenberg of Mainz before it was handed down to posterity.



The newly invented Italic type. The marginal notes in Latin by a contemporary scholar illustrate the form of handwriting of the period

Claudius Ptolemaeus, mathematician geographer and musician flourished at Alexandria between the years 127 and 151 A.D. By setting up his home in one of the greatest commercial centres of the ancient world he was able to supplement his cosmic studies by gathering material for his geography from the logbooks and statements of sailors and merchants.

The Geography had been printed at various times since the revival of learning, notably in the Greek text edited by Erasmus in 1533. The copy now under review contains the Latin version, the Title page of which reads :—

“ Ptolemy, Prince of astronomers and the most diligent observer and searcher of heavenly movements, lived in Egypt during the time of Hadrian. ”

The map of Ceylon appears in Table XII, with the following notice :—

“ The Island of Taprobane, over which there are four Crowned Heads ruling at the same time. It exports Elephants which are better and nobler than those found elsewhere. Likewise its yield of the long pepper is richer,—is indeed wonderful in its abundance. In the language of the country pepper is called ‘ Molaga ’.”

In the pages chosen for reproduction here almost every inch of marginal space is filled with Latin notes written in the contemporary script by some unknown scholar of the period who appears to have been preparing a new critical edition.

නිදහස් කර උන්නන්සෙ අරවාගෙන දෙවියන්.
 වසංසෙසෙන් අපහව. පැවිති සහසුඤ්ඤා නඤ්ඤා
 තිඤ්ඤා අපෙ භවදෙසවල් පොරොත්තුටුඤ්ඤා.
 සෙස කීවොය: එසෙම යෙහුස් ක්‍රියාත්‍රස්ගෙ මෙ
 මහත්වූ දළච්චපකරය නියා නපුරුකම් අත්ඇර
 අපෙ හොදකම්කෙරීමෙන් අපි පසුවාදිගො-
 වෙමුව: එලෙස උන්නන්සෙ මෙ සියළු මෙසව-
 ගීය අපහව දෙවාවදුලෙයි කියා පියවොසගෙන්
 අදහසෙහිමුව: මක්නිසාද දෙවියකිසංසෙව ලන්-
 වෙන කෙණකක් ඇත්නම් උන්නන්සෙව මලා
 ගන්තකම් පිහිටවෙන කෙණකකංගී කියා අදහස-
 ගනති මනංග: මක්නිසාද ගතපඤ්ඤා අග තමන්
 පියවොසකම් නිවිටවෙන: එසෙවනපිහිය සමගමෙ
 සම්මාවල් නැතුව මනුසායාව ගතපත්වෙනති
 ඤ්ඤාච්චකංගී කියනුදුමුව: එ නැතුව යෙහුස්
 තිඤ්ඤා සමඟ යමුව වදයක් පිඤ්ඤාමුත් ඉන්නි-
 සා අපි අපිසවොසවෙනති මැරිය: මක්නිසාද අපෙ
 සවල් නියා උන්නන්සෙව වදකල කැණනදී
 වඤ්ඤාව උන්නන්සෙ දෙවඤ්ඤා වදගන්කල
 ඤ්ඤා: එසෙම ඉවතිවෙත් පොරොත්තුටුඤ්ඤා.
 එසෙඤ්ඤාත් නපුරු ප්‍රජනගො මොගො සංභ-

A page from one of the earliest Sinhalese books to be printed in the Island

EARLY SINHALESE PRINTED WORKS. It seems a natural and obvious transition to pass from the earlier books published in Europe to one of the earliest to be printed in Ceylon in the Sinhalese language. The "Singaleesch Belydenis Boek" or Articles of the Christian faith bears on its title page the date 1738 and was therefore issued in the year following the establishment of the first Sinhalese press at Colombo. Its founder was Gabriel Schadé who had formerly been superintendent of the Company's Armoury and had spent many years on experiments in the casting of Sinhalese types and the moulding of the necessary machine parts and other implements.

SINGALEESCH
FORMULIER
BOEK

Behelfende

Vier FORMULIEREN,

Namentlyk : van de KINDEREN, BEJAARDEN,
't HOUWELYK ende 't H. AVONDMAAL;

Item der SIEKEN-TROOST; mitsgaders eenige GE-
BEEDEN, soo voor ende na de Prædicatie, als
ook voor ende na de Leere des Catechismi; waar-
op ten laatste volgd, de Zeegen des Heeren, die
over de Gemeeynte uitgesproken word, by 't eynde
van de Godsdiens.

Naar Kerken-Orde behoorlyk gerevideert.



Met het drucken een eynde gemaakt in de Maand van
October, tot COLOMBO, in 's Compagnies
gewoone Druck by ANNO MDCCXLIV.

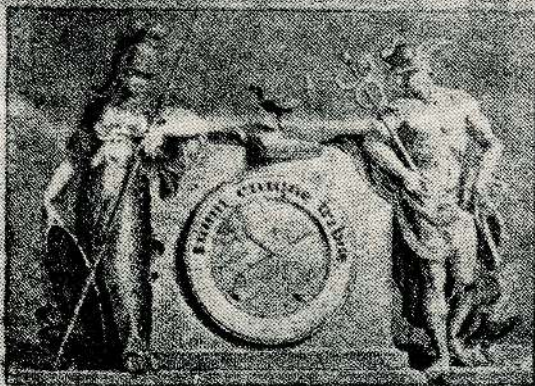
The Title page of a Sinhalese Formulary printed in 1744

In 1729, however, when his work was well advanced he had the misfortune to draw upon himself the malice of Ceylon's worst Dutch governor, the infamous Petrus Vuyst who had set up a reign of terror in the Island. Schadé appears to have been seized and put to the torture. It was not until the arrival of Governor van Imhoff in 1736 that he was able to come out of his seclusion and again take up the work. But Vuyst's illtreatment had left its mark on him. He was feeble and broken in body, albeit still stout of heart. With the help of two clergymen, J. W. Kony and J. P. Wetzelius who trained the required typesetters and mechanics in reading and arranging the Sinhalese characters, he brought his work to the final stages. But his death about the middle of 1737 robbed him of the satisfaction of seeing the first Sinhalese books issue from his Press a few months later.

The illustration shows the title page of a formulary published in 1744. If it is true that Sinhalese letters should be so shaped in the writing that they bear the closest attainable likeness to pearls, then it must be conceded that the work of Schadé in form and clearness far outstrips the product of many a modern press.

HADRIANI RELANDI
DISSERTATIONUM
MISCELLANEARUM

PARS TERTIA
ET ULTIMA



TRAJECTI AD RHENUM.
Ex Officina GULIELMI BROEDELET,
Bibliopola, MDCCCVIII.

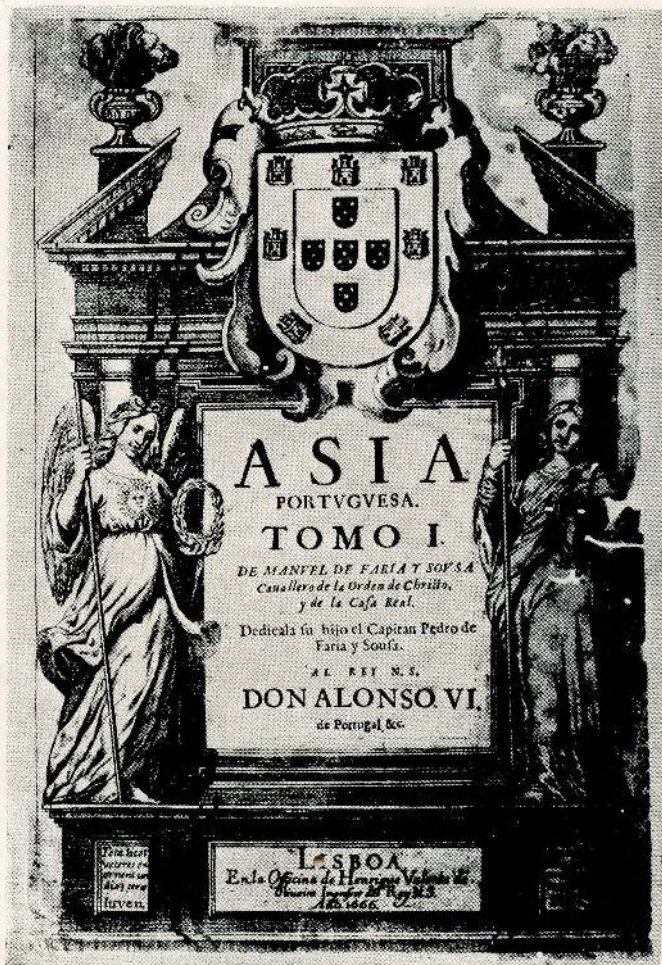
Title page of Reland's Book

A SINHALESE PRINT OF 1708. Before the subject of early Sinhalese printing is closed, mention must be made of an obscure and recondite book named: "Miscellaneous Dissertations", published in Latin by Adrian Reland in 1708.

One section of the work is devoted to a study "De Linguis Insularum Quarundam Orientalium", of the languages of certain Eastern Islands, among which is included Sinhalese. A vocabulary of special words is given and on page 80 there is a plate reproducing the Sinhalese alphabet.

This is the earliest known example of Sinhalese characters in print and is nearly 30 years older than the work of Schadé. Knox, indeed, also gives a vocabulary of Sinhalese words in his "Historical Relation" which appeared in 1681, but he does not give any example of the Sinhalese style of writing.

The author of the "Miscellaneous Dissertations" had read both Knox and Baldaeus and had consulted the Rev. J. Cronenberg, recognised as an authority on the Sinhalese language. A promise is also made that a Sinhalese grammar then in course of preparation would shortly appear. [See Frontispiece].



Frontispiece of Sousa's book, showing the Royal Arms of Portugal. The same coat of arms can be seen carved on the rock in the Gordon Gardens at Colombo

MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUSA. Histories of the Portuguese period are well represented in the Ferguson collection. Among them may be mentioned the "Asia Portuguesa" of Manuel de Faria Y Sousa (1580—1648) who chose to write his work in Spanish though he was himself a native of Portugal.* The book was published at Lisbon in 1666, eighteen years after the death of its author. Sousa, who may be described as a species of armchair Gulliver, took the bulk of his material freely from the printed or manuscript histories of others. But these borrowed passages are linked together by the writer's own sage or caustic commentaries.

Queyroz makes frequent allusion to him, usually in terms of disparagement and calls attention to his "ill-informed writings" and "notorious contradictions". He also avoids quoting any passages from Sousa on the ground that "it is not convenient to mention his absurdities without at the same time refuting them". Nevertheless among English readers the work of Sousa came, by pure chance, to be held in high esteem. He owed this transient fame to the accident that his was the only narrative of Portuguese exploits in the east that was then available in an English version. The translation itself, prepared by Captain J. Stevens (London 1694) did less than justice to the original and was disfigured by many blemishes and omissions.

*Father S. G. Perera's Translation of Queyroz. "The Conquest". Introduction, p. 12.



One of the earliest advocates of the Tea drinking habit. Johann von der Bahr, who was in Ceylon between 1644 & 1650

VON DER BEHR. The first edition frontispiece of Johann von der Behr's book describes it as a "Tagebuch" or Diary of a voyage (on which the writer had embarked in 1644). After spending nearly six years in Ceylon and other eastern lands he returned to Breslau where his Journal was published in 1669.*

As a zealous advocate of the tea drinking habit von der Behr deserves a high place among pioneer propaganda agents of the trade. Long before Europe became addicted to the beverage he was already lifting up his voice in praise of its many virtues. "It is drunk warm" he says, "is good when the stomach is surcharged with food and drink, strengthens the memory and sharpens the understanding." At this time tea was only within the reach of a privileged few—indeed, it was in the very year of the printing of von der Behr's book (1669) that for the first time a bulk order for the importation of tea was sent out by the East India Company. This historic consignment amounted to two canisters weighing little over a hundredweight and valued at Fifty shillings a pound.

*Ceylon Literary Register (First series) Volume VI No. 11 Page 82.



A cure for Beri-beri,—sunlight and vegetable juices, known to the Sinhalese 300 years ago

From a medical point of view some of von der Behr's theories and speculations based on inquiries made in Ceylon are of more than ordinary interest. He mentions Beri-beri as one of the diseases to which the Hollander sometimes fell victim. " This malady called the beri-beri, lasts 4 to 5 years. The blood in the body becomes quite numbed, so that the limbs are likewise paralysed and a pair of wooden legs must consequently be sought for. According to the credible opinion of many it can be cured only in the following manner : namely, the patient must sit at noon in the bright sunshine bury his legs as far as they are numbed (by the disease) in hot sand and leave them sticking there for 1, 2 or 3 hours and must continue this for several months until the blood is warmed and he has been restored to full vigour of body so that he can gladly throw away his wretched wooden crutches.

" For the patient afflicted with this disease I prescribe another and perhaps stronger recipe. It is a medicamentum simplex all the more safe to be used and is called Ne quid nimis. The probatum est I here give from my own experience. There flows from the top of the coconut tree a valuable drink, called Sierz (Toddy) which when it comes from the tree is sweet and pleasant to taste. "

Thus the modern theory of vitamin deficiency and its cure by sunlight and vegetable juices had been anticipated three centuries ago in Ceylon.

The plate reproduced here shows one Dutchman basking in the sunlight on a bench with his legs buried in the sand ; another, presumably stricken with beri-beri, hobbling away on crutches ; while a group of four more are about to slake their thirst with freshly plucked coconuts, (or perhaps toddy newly drawn).

De 14
BESCHRYVING
der
REIZEN

van
GEORG ANDRIESZ;

Deur Oostindien en d' Eilanden, deur Sina, Tartaryen,
Persten, Turkijen, Arabien, Syrien, Palestina,
Italien en Duitslant: sedert zijn uitvaart,
in't Jaar 1644, tot aan zijn weder-
kering in't 1650 jaar.

Door

ADAM OLEARIUS, in de Hoogduitsche Taal
uitgegeven, en van J. H. GLAZEMAKER
vertaalt.

Met kopere Platen versiert.



AMSTERDAM,

By Jan Kieuserts, en Pieter Arents. Boekverkoopers
in't Jaar 1667.

Title page of the book by Andriesz

GEORG ANDRIESZ. Another rare book in the Library, also published in 1669, was produced by Jurgen Andersen, a native of Tonder in Southern Denmark. It appeared originally in a German edition but was almost at once translated into Dutch. Very few copies of the 1669 imprint are in existence. Although Andersen's book contains information of the most absorbing interest about the Sinhalese, no part of his narrative appears to have been translated or even reviewed in any of the Ceylon periodicals. The title reads: "Description of the Journey of Georg Andriesz (the Dutch form of his name) to the East Indies and thence through China, Tartary, Persia, Turkey, Arabia and Syria back home again: from 1644—1650."

In character and education the writer was a good representative of the type of European adventurer whom the East India Company was then attracting to its service. He had unusual opportunities of studying the habits and mode of government of the various races in the Dutch settlements because he was appointed as personal bodyguard to one of the commissioners who used to be sent out by the Company from time to time to visit all its factories in the east, investigate grievances and root out abuses.

De
REISBESCHRYVING

van
GEORG ANDRIESZ

naar
O O S T I N D I E N.

En van daar deur *Sina, Tartarijen, Persiën, Turkijen,*
Arabiën en Syriën weër naar huis.

T E E R S T E B O E K.

'T E E R S T E H O O F T D E E L.

Van d'aanvang van deze Reis, en uitzeyling uit *Tessel*, tot aan de
Middellijn.

D E Wyl ik Georg Andriesz, te Tonderen in Sleswijk geboren / ten
ende van mijn kindersche jaren geraakt zijnde / overwoog dat ik
mijn kost en onderhouding by de vrenden zou moeten zoeken /
om dat de middelen mijner waarde ouders niet al te groot waren /
so heb ik zodanig een leven vooz my verhozen / daar toe mijn na-
tuur / gelijk anderen / die naar deurst en eer staan / my aanporde / te weten
de werrelt te deurzien / iets te verzoeken / en daar by te befluiten het goet en
quaar / dat my overkomen zou / uit te staan ; tot het welk de staat van krijs-
man / inzonderheit in verregelege landen / goede gelegentheit en aanleiding
kan geben. Dieghalven / na dat ik enige tijt lang in Duitsland vooz mijshe-
der had gediend / begaf ik my naar Holland, daar ik / bequame gelegentheit
vindende om naar Oostindien te varen / my by de Schijnhebbers van de
Westijde Oostindische Maatschappij vooz Barjaat dee inschrijden / en aan-
nemen.

In die tijt wierden tot deze reis drie schepen toegerust / te weten de Wal-
vliet, de *Jestrou*, 't welk een *Fluit* was / en de *Salmander*, een *Jacht*, met
de welken top / in 't zeshonderdvierendeertigste jaar na Christus geboor-
te / op de vierentwintigste van *Gragnaan* / s'uchters voeg / uit *Tessel*
zeilden : en in de volgende abont met storm en onweer / op de eec van *Kalis* in
Frankryk quamen / daar top 't onkerliken vallen / en tot aan de vierde dag
bleven

The first page of the book by Andriez who was a great admirer of the
Sinhalese

His opening chapter reads :—

“ I George Andriesz, born at Tonder in Schleswig, had come to the end of my childhood days and considered that I would have to seek my living among strangers, because the means of my worthy parents were not too ample. Accordingly, I chose for myself the kind of life towards which I was urged by my nature and other qualities which yearn after virtue and honour, namely to travel about the world and to adventure anything and thereby endure the good or the evil that might befall me; and to this end the profession of soldier, especially in far distant lands, could give good opportunity. Therefore, after I had served some time in Germany as a musketeer I betook myself to Holland where having found a suitable chance to sail for the East Indies, I signed on with the Directors of the glorious East India Company and was enrolled as a Sergeant. ”

Waarwe-
ken.Diamant-
flijpen in
hoge waer-
de.Dappere
krijgslie-
den.Hun ge-
wantsheit.

werken te maken / en w tonen zich naerftig om de breedfte dingen / die den
d'Europers gemaakt zijn / en vooz hun ogen komen / na te bootsen / 't welk hen
ook wel geluik. Hier uit spruit het dat onder hen alderhande kunsten naer
en handwerksteden zijn / als gefchutsmeeden / goutsmeeden / kunstige draiers /
en diamantflijpers. Deze diamantflijpers konnen eentert met die van In-
doftan niet vergeliken worden. Decht d'Europers worden in dese kunst / de-
welk zy alle anderen daar in overtreffen / zeer hoog geacht / en wel betaalt.
Een Diamantflijper uit Brabant / Maurits gendeint / heeft in de stat Agra tot
ny gezege / dat hy van de Mogol / vooz een grote diamant te flijpen en in 12
setten / zes hondert ropien / of drie hondert realen van achten had genoten.

Zy waeren ook niet hoog en mij / met schilt en zwaert / met musketten en
andere roers wel om te gaan. Zy zijn gekunt en beftendig / en daar by on-
berfaagt / en worden dieshalven vooz de beste krijgslieden in geheel Indien
geacht / gelijk de Hollanders / niet zonder hun grote schade / bevoort hebben.
Zy oefnen zich ook zeer wel in 't springen / en niet zulk een gewantsheit over
anderen heen te vloegen / dat het wonderlijch om aan te zien. Zy komen /
(gelijk zekerlijch aan my bericht is) als 't op een beftlag aankoomt / in de strijt
wel over twee of drie mannen heen springen / en ternaus hoort / daar zy 't op
gemunt hebben / met een slag afhouwen / weer van daar komen / en 't hoort
aan d'Overste brengen / daar vooz hy dan een sebere sonne gelt ontfangt.
De Hollanders geben ook wyheit aan de genen / die onder hen staan / om
zich in dese gewantsheit / of lieber onberfaachtijch t oefnen. Maar onze
krijgslieden zijn niet zo zeltgerig / dat zy uit vry wil / en zonder dat zulks
aan hen behoven woort / hun leven dus rochelozelijch in gebaar stellen. 't Meer
gewaagt zijn / daar somtijts / in plaats van des vyants hoort / hun eigen in
de loop bijft.

B. 164.

Hun krijg-
oefening.

De Statsvoocht / Jan Maerfiker / had ook in mijn tijt zodanige stoutharti-
ge krijgslieden onder zich. Hy dee eens / te weten op de vijftende van Oost-
waant / alle burgerz en inboonders der stat Galle vooz rich komen / om hen
in de wapenen t oefnen. Daar waren vijf haandelen van Cingalen / die /
volgens hun gewoonte / alle naakt verschenen / behalven dat hun hoort en
schameheit bedekt was. Zy stelden sich in goede ordening / en wel in hun ge-
leden / volgens de wijze der Europers. De twee eerste haandelen hadden hun
sabels op de zijde gegord / en droegen roers. De twee anderen droegen aan
de sinke arm en hant yder een hout schilt / dat meer dan twee ellen lang / en
een halve elle breed was. In de rechte hant stelden zy de bloe sabel om hog /
aan welks punt een palmtak gebonden was / om daar mee te kerven te geben
dat zy / op hoop van de verwinting te behouden de vyant / sehoon van twerg-
aart / dus onberfaachtelijch wilden aantasten. Toen zy in dese ordening vooz-
by onze Diftour / of Beschtiger / gelijk ook vooz by de Statsvoocht / en vooz
het leste haandel vooz over trokken / quammen twee en twee geleeden na mal-
haender die de hoort springen / eben als quighelaars / en sprongen malhaender
over 't hoort heen / gelijk meerhatten / streden gezamenlijch / en sloegen niet
plaatse zwaerden malhaender dapperlijch op de schulden / en stelden sich weer in
ordening / 't welk aangenaam om t aanschouwen was.

Onder hen zijn ook zeer veel quighelaars en sluchtemakers / die vermake-
like / en somtijts ook gruboelike sluchten bedrijven. Deze handeling is by
hen zo gemen / dat enigen van hen hun geheel lighaam daar toe begeben / en
niet

Andersen, or to give his name the Dutch form, Andriesz, had his fill of adventure. On his way back to Batavia from Formosa, which then belonged to the Dutch, he was shipwrecked and cast ashore on the coast of China, made his way northwards through the heart of the country, penetrated into Tibet and fell into the hands of Tartars. Thence he travelled across Turkey, Arabia and Palestine into Southern Europe reaching home in 1650.

He is credited with "a sound judgment and a clear memory" so that special weight can rightly be attached to his opinions. In a memorable passage which occurs in the second portion of his book he writes a vivid account of the military qualities and exercises of the Sinhalese, beginning:—

"They know how to handle the bow and arrow, the shield and the sword, as well as muskets and other firearms. They are nimble and dexterous, also dauntless in battle and are accordingly held to be the best troops in India—as indeed the Hollanders have tested and proved not without great damage to themselves."

INTEREST IN TRAVEL

An unduly large share of the literature of this period seems to have been absorbed by works of travel and adventure. This was the natural outcome of the law of demand and supply. Men's horizons were widening, and money and careers could be made abroad. Descriptions of distant lands were closely studied not merely by the idle and curious who loved to hear of giants and pygmies and amazons but also by sober minded calculating merchants who sought knowledge on such practical points as winds, tides and currents and the food and equipment needed in fitting out ships for voyages in the tropics.



Portrait of Saar 1662

J. J. SAAR. A notable first edition is the German book by Johann Jacob Saar entitled "Ost-Indianische Funfzehnjährige Kriegs-Dienst",* with a portrait of the author by V. Sommer, frontispiece and 15 plates, published at Nuremberg in 1662. The copy preserved in this collection has the added distinction that it once belonged to the eminent Dr. A. C. Burnell one of the foremost of modern Indian scholars and joint author with Sir Henry Yule of the great Dictionary of Anglo-Indian phrases known as "Hobson-Jobson".

Saar was born in 1625 and enlisted at the age of 19 in the East India Company's service. His fifteen years of campaigning in the tropics ruined his constitution and he died comparatively young, some few years after his return to Europe. He had kept a written record of his travels and experiences abroad but lost the manuscript at sea.

It is the duty of the science of Bibliography to deal with the migrations and adventures of books and on occasion to guess at the "might have beens" if fate had decreed otherwise. But it is impossible to assess the damage done to the historical and descriptive quality of Saar's work by a disaster of this kind which robbed him of all his notes and forced him to rely on distant recollections in place of an exact diary compiled from day to day while the events were still fresh and vivid in his mind. A parallel case in literary history was the loss of the manuscript of Carlyle's "French Revolution" which had been sent for revision to John Stuart Mill by whose carelessness it was left lying about and destroyed by an ignorant servant.

The preface to Saar's book was written by a Nuremberg clergyman, the Rev. Daniel Wulffer who, in a striking passage, denounces the morality of so-called Christians in attacking and subduing weaker or divided nations from motives of greed and aggrandisement.

Saar's style is marked by an easy frankness which is very refreshing. Relating a hunting story he mentions pythons in Ceylon and says: "My comrade Henrich von Kampen

*Journal Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch) Volume XI No. 39
Page 233.

Was für Unzieser auf der Insel Ceilon.

67

Man kann sonst wohl merken/wann man genau Achtung gibt/ wo er sich



aufste. Dann er einen jämlichen lauten hall von sich gibt / fast wie ein heißiger Hund

3 #

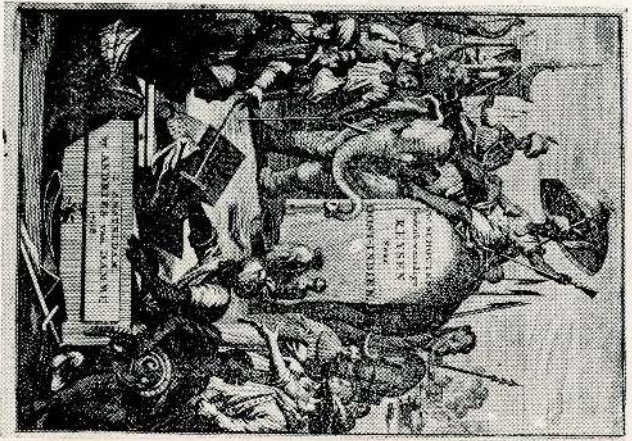
Capture of a crocodile near Matara Fort

went a little too far into the forest and began to shout at the top of his voice that I, and especially Valentin Pollac with his gun, should come up and load with a cross-bar shot because there was a large snake that could not escape. After he had fired and killed it we noticed that it had swallowed a young deer, all save one of the hind legs which was still protruding. We measured the snake and found it to be 16 feet long and as thick as a tree of 12 thumbs. When we cut it open we found the young deer inside and, in placing it on the cinnamon scales ascertained that it weighed 40 pounds. The natives wanted to eat it, but we thought that if it would not hurt them, it would not hurt us, as the snake was not poisonous. We took it to the river, washed it well took the skin off and divided the flesh. We then cooked it and asked our comrades to eat with us. Some of them thought it repulsive diet, but I felt no qualms of that kind. I made four good meals of it and asked my good friend Michael Danckwert of Sweden to join me. We thanked our Lord who had given it and were well content. ”

The natural simplicity of Saar's language is made more effective by the keenness of his reasoning and the accuracy of his statements. “ It is dangerous, ” he observes, “ to walk near rivers or morasses on account of the crocodiles, here called “ kimbula ” which love to haunt these places and lay their eggs. Once, our steersman Henrich, (generally called “ Lucifer ”) caught a small live crocodile a span long and kept it in a jar of fresh water. I found this jar on board at a time when I was very thirsty and, not knowing that the reptile was inside, I took a deep draught out of it. The draught, thank God, did me no harm but all who heard of it were very much alarmed. A few days afterwards however, the young crocodile died and we had it stuffed with straw and kept as a memento. ”

The fate of the crocodile will bring to mind a similar case in Goldsmith's Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

“ But soon a wonder came to light
That showed the rogues they lied ;
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died. ”



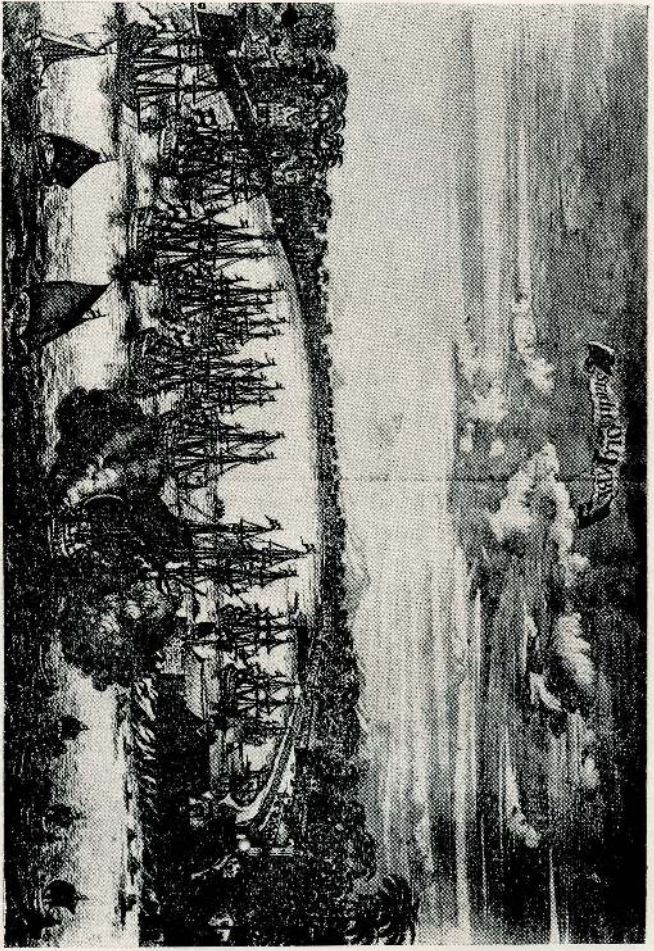
Portrait of Schouten, surgeon, poet and writer of travel stories

WOUTER SCHOUTEN. The combination of surgeon, poet and prose narrative writer, though not unknown, is rare among men of letters. The work of Wouter Schouten is therefore remarkable because he gained distinction in all three fields. Born in 1638 he was a qualified surgeon by the age of twenty, saw service in the east, was present at many hard fought battles and wrote text books on the treatment of wounds in the skull, face and neck.* His poems were of a religious and devotional kind.

The bulky quarto of his "Journeys & Voyages" taken up here for review is the 2nd edition published at Amsterdam by Van Damme, in 1708 and illustrated with frontispiece, portrait and numerous plates. The title is lengthy and discursive and lavish in its praises of the author. In self-appreciation it surpasses most of the other garrulous advertisements of that period. Parts of it read: "Journeys and voyages to and through the East Indies of which the chief lands, kingdoms, towns, islands...mountains, rivers,... laws, religions, ...animals, fruits and plants are accurately described...combined throughout with many strange occurrences, unusual events, bloody battles by land and sea...to which is also added the author's perilous return voyage in which is recounted, with greater exactness than anywhere else, the hard handling of our East Indian return fleet in the harbour of Bergen, Norway, by the English in the year 1665...etc."

The British Museum Library contains the copy presented by Schouten to his daughter with his autograph.

*Journal Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch) 1890. No. 40. P. 315.



Colombo Harbour in 1661

One of the merits of the book is the general accuracy of the engravings which are based on drawings made in the east by the author and have therefore greater value than the pictures given in most of the other contemporary works. The plate reproduced here is meant to illustrate Schouten's own description of the town and harbour of Colombo, as it appeared in the year 1661.

The port of Colombo was, of course, a busy emporium long before the Christian era and was crowded with Indian and Arab shipping. Elephants and gems appear to have been the staple exports. Visiting traders did not remain unaffected by the national habits of the Sinhalese and South Indians, and just as Elizabethan sailors had become addicted to the tobacco habit from contact with the Red Indians, so visitors from the western ports of Asia succumbed to the immemorial Ceylonese custom of chewing betel and spread the practice throughout the range of their voyages in Southern Asia.

Schouten's description of the town five years after its capture from the Portuguese reads as follows :—

“ Whilst thus riding at anchor off Columbo, we found an opportunity to go and see this old and famous town. Many fine buildings, even whole streets, were lying in ruins, partly from age, partly from sieges and wars, and many of the ruins were covered with grass and brushwood. Nevertheless, we found in the town fine buildings, lofty churches, wide streets and walks, and large houses in great number. They were built spacious, airy, and high, with stone walls, as if meant to stand for ever, according to the Portuguese manner of building.

WOUTER SCHOUTENS,
REYS-TOGTEN

naar en door

OOST-INDIEN;

in welke, de voornaamste LANDEN, KONINGRYKEN,
STEDEN, EYLANDEN, BERGEN, en RIVIEREN, met haare
Eigenschappen, beneffens de WETTEN, GODSDIENST, ZE-
DEN en DRAGEN der Inwoonders, en wat verder zoo van
DIEREN, VRUGTEN, en PLANTEN aanmerkelyks in
die Gewesten is; nauwkeurig word beschreven.

*Doorgaans gemengt met veel vreemde Voorvallen, oudermeene Ge-
schiedenissen, Bloedige Zee- en Veldslagen, zoo met de PORTUGYZEN
en MAKASSAREN, als andere.*

HIER IS NOG BY GEVOEGT

Des Autheurs gevaarlyke te rug Reys, in welke nauwkeuriger
dan elders, beschreven werd, de harde bejegening onzer Oost-Indize Retour Schee-
pen, in de haven van Bergen in Noorwegen door de Engelse in 't Jaar 1665.

*Verzied met een aanzienelyk getal voorname, en door den Schry-
ver, naar 't leeven geteekende, afbeeldingen; zoo van STEDEN, BERGEN
en KASTEELLEN, als andere beschouwen waardige Vreemdsigheden
dier Landstrecken.*

DEN TWEEDEN DRUK.



AMSTELDAM,

By ANDRIES VAN DAMME,
Boekverkooper op 't Rokkin, beyden de Beus. 1708.

The Title page of Schouten's Book

“ The town of Columbo, famous from olden times, is situated barely seven degrees to the north of the equator, on the west coast of the Island of Ceilon, which is large, beautiful, and rich in cinnamon. The gallant Portuguese constructed it fully 150 years ago. They peopled it and have since dwelt in it in affluence and state. But in May, 1656, after a complete siege of seven months’ duration, after many desperate assaults and stern fights, the daring Netherlanders compelled the Portuguese to surrender by capitulation to the East India Company the afore-named fortified town of Columbo, their finest pearl in the East Indies. The principal Kings in India were surprised at this, and not less the Portuguese, who considered Columbo impregnable. Since then our countrymen have reduced the town which was large and spacious, and had too large a garrison, to smaller compass, and made it a compact fortress. Still, Columbo remained provided with many strong bastions, bulwarks, walls, and a fresh water canal and supplied with ammunition, war material, and men in such manner that it would not easily have yielded before any personage in or out of the country. Behind, to the east and the north, were pleasant plains, fields, and woods rich in cinnamon, as well as inland pools, swamps, tanks, and big rivers. To the west the great ocean washed the cliffs and rocks of Columbo. ”



The Frontispiece of Havart's book

DANIEL HAVART. Greatly prized among collectors, the first edition of the “ *Op en Ondergangh van Cormandel* ” or Rise and Fall of Coromandel by Daniel Havart, was published in 1693 at the press of Jan ten Hoorn in Amsterdam. It had already become valuable in the eighteenth century when it was marked as “ extremely rare ” in the price lists of the Dutch book sellers of the time. Part of the evidence by which this original imprint can be identified arises actually from a defect, for in the numbering of the pages of Part III the copper plate engraving which faces folio 76 was marked as 16 in error and was changed to 76 by a stroke of the pen before the book was sent out for distribution.

OP-EN ONDERGANG VAN CORMANDEL

In zijn binnenste geheel open, en ten toon getfeld.

Waar in nauwkeurig verhandeld word

Een ware, en duydelijke beschrijving van alles, wat op Zuyder, en Noorder CORMANDEL, zo in Steden, Dorpen, Vlekken, Rivieren, Gebergten, enz. aanmerkens waardig te zien is.

ALS MEDE

De Handel der Hollanders, op Cormandel; met een beschrijving aller Logien van de E. Compagnie op die Landstreek.

Ern't Godtlof OOK *Sieg. Fried. W. 1720.*

Op-en ondergang der Koningen, die zedert weynige jaren, in Gálconde, de Hoofd-stad van Cormandel geregerd hebben.

Alles met ware, vermakelijke, en leerzame geschiedenissen ondermengd, met kopere platen, naar het leven afgeteykend, verrijkt, en nauwkeurig met authentieke bewijzen, oude schriften, getrouwe rappotten, en eygene ondervinding te zamen gesteld. *1. 3 1/2*
£. 23

DOOR

DANIEL HAVART. *Med. Doct.*



AMSTERDAM.

By JAN TEN HOORN, Boekverkoper tegen over het Oude
Heeren Logie. ent. Anno 1697.

Havart's Rise and Fall of Coromandel, already rare in the 18th century

Havart, like Schouten, belonged to the medical profession and served as a physician from 1672 till 1685 on the Coromandel Coast.

Various Dutch officials who had been stationed in the Company's factories in Coromandel were later transferred to Ceylon and *vice versa*. Havart's book is therefore of unusual interest to students of Ceylon history as it gives the lives and careers of many laymen as well as clergymen who held posts in this Island. The writings of Baldaeus so far as they affect the Coromandel coast are criticised in the preface to Havart's "Rise and Fall."

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SINHALESE MS. DICTIONARIES. There are also two large manuscript dictionaries, one Dutch-Sinhalese and the other Sinhalese-English.

The former appears to be a copy of an earlier work compiled during Dutch times. It belongs to the early British period and although it bears no date can be assigned to the years 1803—4 because the watermark in the paper carries the stamp Curteis & Son, 1801.

STUDY OF WATERMARKS. In default of other evidence, the study of watermarks in paper will yield useful collateral data which can help to determine the age and identity of a document. The period at which the paper must have left the manufacturer's mill can be fixed within reasonably narrow limits, from the pattern of its watermark and the paper maker's initials. Almost every kind of device is pictured in these watermarks, but the commonest are the figures of animals, birds, and fishes, armorial bearings, the *fleur-de-lys*, the Cardinal's Hat, the Fool's Cap and the Bishop's mitre. The practice of inserting the name or initials of the factory owner was widespread. In France, from the 1st of January, 1742, the date was also added.

The second or Sinhalese-English dictionary also has no date. But it must have been in preparation after 1838 because the water-mark shows, below the Strasburg Lily the name W. Sellers and the date 1838. Clough's Sinhalese-English dictionary had appeared in 1830. It is very tempting therefore to conjecture that this manuscript volume, begun about 1840 is the first effort towards supplementing and correcting Clough and laying the foundations of a new and revised work. Moreover the introduction to this second edition, when it did appear in 1887, clearly states that Mr. William Ferguson took a warm interest in the revision and gave valuable help. It is quite possible that this original draft had passed into the hands of the Ferguson family. The evidence however is not conclusive.

One entry in the dictionary begins with the quotation :—

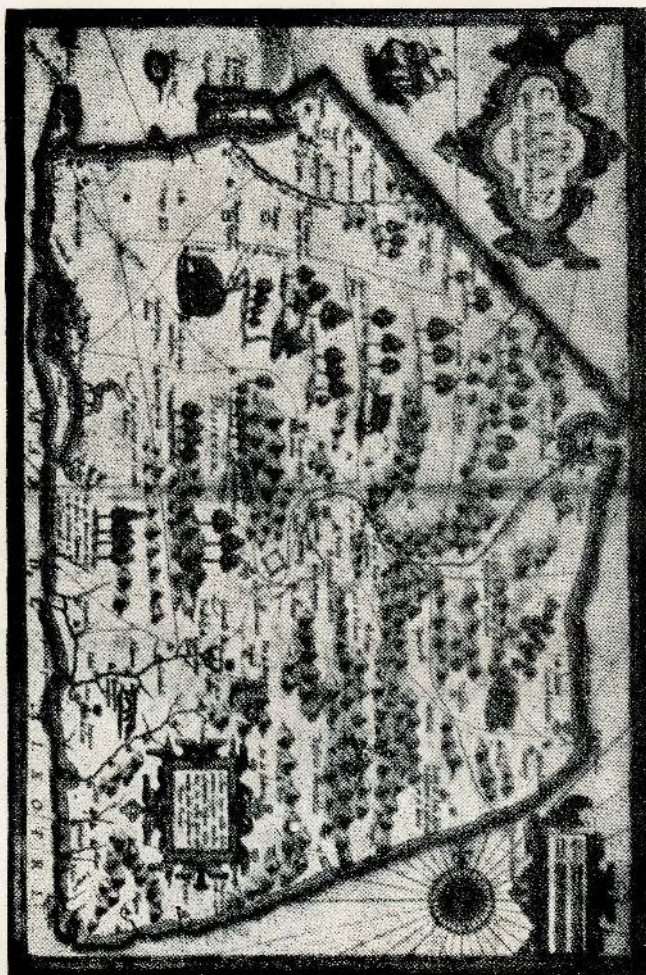
“ Buddha ”—The Sapient.

“ India's Peerless Boast
Bright Leader of the Philosophic Host
Tho' ages interposed their dark'ning flight
His distant beams illum'd the Stagyrite ”

HISTORICAL MAPS OF CEYLON

The comprehensive series of Ceylon Maps dating from Ptolemy and including a copy of Fra Mauro's sketch are a most important element in the Library. All the famous Atlas makers are represented here as well as not a few unknown cartographers. Thus there is abundant material for a history of geographical research and map-making so far as these applied to Ceylon.

Reference has already been made to Ptolemy. A great advance on his work is shown by Mercator, as may indeed be expected, since he lived a thousand five hundred years later.



Mercator's Map

MERCATOR'S MAP. Map of Ceylon in colours from the *Mercator Atlas*, issued in 1606. The island is drawn in stiff, stark lines unrelieved by any of the sweeping curves that distinguish its true shape. It appears in the form of a pentagon, nearly as broad as it is long, with the western coast descending in a sheer perpendicular from north to south. The Jaffna peninsula has been reduced out of all proportion to its true size being represented as no larger than the island of Mannar. Kalpitiya however has been reproduced with an accuracy superior to that found in maps of much later date. Although the geographical site of Ceylon is correctly shown between the 6th and 10th degrees north latitude, the position of some of the coastal towns, such as Trincomalee and Batticaloa is marked too far to the southward. The main roads across the interior have been set down and chains of "mole hills" culminating in Adam's Peak depict with a fair degree of accuracy the central mountain system. The Mahaveliganga, designated "Rio de Candea" has been traced approximately along its true course though the great loop, which it forms northward of Kandy has been somewhat exaggerated. The notable towns along the southwestern coast have been indicated, but a remarkable omission is Point de Galle the existence of which as a principal harbour was well known to European cartographers. It is moreover noteworthy that various other towns mentioned in the Latin descriptive treatise are also not included.

In the notes written across the map the most conspicuous word is "Desert" which is sometimes coupled with references to epidemics that caused the flight of the population.

Although the Atlas from which the map is taken is usually described as Mercator's, it was actually not published till more than a decade after the famous cartographer's death which occurred in 1594. The maps had been carefully engraved on copper but the plates were sold to Jodocus (Jesse) Hondius by whose firm they were issued, the name of Mercator being retained.



Jansson's Map

JANSSON'S MAP. This is in colours, and bears no date. It is a Dutch edition of Mercator's map, but revised and improved, and has apparently been taken from Jansson's "Novus Atlas" compiled about 1652.

The bulk of the Portuguese descriptive notes have been taken over bodily from the original and a few supplementary facts have been added in Dutch. Among them occurs a reference to Jan Thyssen's battery near Batticaloa which was built immediately after the capture of that town from the Portuguese in 1638.

The outline of the Island approximates roughly to the modern figure, but the southern part is given too bulbous a shape. The Jaffna peninsula is somewhat out of place and is reduced to a fraction of its real size; while Kalpitiya, much enlarged, is represented as an Island.

Point de Galle, omitted in the original, finds a place here and at Sitavaka a note in Dutch explains that this is "where the King holds Court". Tandara (Tanavara) or Dondra appears far to the east of its true position, while, some distance inland, near Walawe is the "Grand Dagoba" (Tissamaharama)



Visscher's Map

VISSCHER'S MAP. In colours ; the title is imprinted on a marble plinth upon which are seated a male and female of the country. To the right is a palm tree, presumably coconut, though the representation is by no means true to nature, and on the left is an elephant with decorative trappings attended by its keeper carrying a mahout's crook.

The paper bears no watermark. But the date of the map may be placed at circ. 1682—3. An interesting feature is the number of freshwater springs marked along the coast. Red white and blue flags indicate the various forts and out-posts of the Company and minute sketches of buildings, trees and hills give a graphic picture of the physical appearance of the ground. Between the Walawe river and Batticaloa the topographical notes become especially copious, the sequence reading as follows :—

“ Kirīndi Oya—Pattenegala, a great rock which is named The Elephant by sailors and where there is always fresh water—Bowilepatte, the beginning of the Batticaloa district ; here is a closed watch post with moat ; and buffalo stables belonging to the temple of Tricol, (Tirukkovil)—Tammategamme ; here is an ambalam, a “ Syogli ” or Beggars' House—Pannichiotam, from here to Batticaloa the country is inhabited and is planted with coconut trees. ”

The precise limits of the cinnamon districts are indicated by a stippled line extending from Chilaw at one extremity to Dondra at the other.

The configuration of the coast is remarkably accurate, approximating closely to the modern outline but the author's knowledge of the Kandyan territory appears to have been meagre. For this reason it is doubtful whether the date 1690, sometimes suggested for the map should be accepted as the year of compilation. Robert Knox's “ Historical Relation of Ceylon ” was published towards the close of 1681, yet none of the chorographical information supplied by him regarding the central province has been incorporated. It would be reasonable therefore to assume, that the map was issued not later than the year 1682.



Map by De L'isle



DE L'ISLE. Ceylon is divided into six provinces described as "The Kingdom of Jafanapatan", "The country of the Vannias inhabited by the Malabars", "The country of the Veddahs", "Batticaloa or Maticalo", "The Kingdom of Kandy" and "The Cinnamon country formerly called the Kingdom of Cota".

The boundaries are marked in colours. The northern peninsula between the Mannar district and the Jaffra lagoon has been wrongly delineated, giving to the island a greatly elongated "neck". And Tanawara with its temple has not been identified with Dondra, which on the contrary is indicated separately several miles further east, with Matara in between.

Portuguese, English and Dutch influences are discernible in the work—*e.g.*, Trincomalee or "Dos Arcos" (The Bows); the Girreways or 'As Grevaías'. The information supplied by Knox's book can be traced in the place-names of the Kandy district—*e.g.*, Horsepot for the modern Harispattu (Harasiyapattu). The topographical notes contain various Dutch words. The ruins of Kotte and the palace of the King are shown but there is no special indication as in earlier maps of the line "beyond which no cinnamon grows". The salt pans are marked along the south-east coast.

The watermark shows the Maltese cross within an embrodered circle with the letters P.G. and a heart, apparently the work of P. Graterole, French paper maker of Limousin.

Guillaume Delisle (1675—1726), who constructed the map, was one of the earliest Frenchmen to advance cartography to the status of an exact science. In his researches he was aided by the Surveys of eastern countries carried out by the Jesuits. Although his work has been criticised on the ground that it lacks artistic finish, nevertheless, in scientific value it far excelled that of his contemporaries.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

FERGUSON LIBRARY

MAIN DIVISION

1. Dutch.
2. English.
3. French.
4. German.
5. Portuguese.
6. Sinhalese, Pali, Sanskrit, etc.
7. Tamil and other Indian languages.
8. Other miscellaneous languages.

SUB-DIVISIONS

- A. General publications.
- B. Pamphlets.
- C. Reference books, dictionaries, catalogues, etc.

Note.

The classification is according to the language in which the book is written. Dictionaries of foreign languages are given under their respective heads : *i.e.* Dutch 1C, French 3C, German 4C, Portuguese 5C, Sinhalese 6C, Tamil 7C, Spanish etc. 8C.

IA. DUTCH : GENERAL PUBLICATIONS Old No.

- 1 Journael der reis van den gezant der O.I. Compagnie Joan Cunaeus naar Perzie in 1651-1652 : Door Cornelis Speelman. Uitgegeven door A. Hotz. Amsterdam. 1908. 12
 —Copy presented by the author to Donald Ferguson.
- 2 Beschryving van het eiland Sumatra, inzonderheid ten aanzien van deszelfs koophandel. Door den heer Adolph Eschelskroon. Haarlem. 1783. 16
- 3.1 Reistogt naar en door Oost Indien : Door Wouter Schouten. Vierde druk. Amsterdam. 1780. Eerste deel. 18.1
- 3.2 do. Tweede deel. 18.2
 —Needs re-binding : one of the covers missing.
- 4.1 Beschryving van Oud-en Nieuw Oost-Indien : Door Francois Valentyn. Amsterdam. (13 × 8½). Vol. 1 Old and New East Indies (General) and Moluccas. 1724. 20.1
- 4.2 do. Vol. 2. Amboina. 1724. 20.2
- 4.3 do. Vol. 3. Part 1. Amboina continued. 1726. 20.3
- 4.4 do. Vol. 3. Part 2. Amboina contd., Banda, Macassar, Tonkin, Cambodia, Siam. 1726. 20.4
- 4.5 do. Vol. 4. Part 1. Java and Batavia. 1726. 20.5
- 4.6 do. Vol. 4. Part 2. Java, Surat, the Great Mogols of Hindustan, China, Formosa. 1726. 20.6
- 4.7 do. Vol. 5. Part 1. Coromandel, Persia, Malacca, Sumatra, Ceylon. 1726. 20.7
- 4.8 do. Vol. 5. Part 2. Malabar, Japan, Cape of Good Hope. 1726. 20.8
 —All the above are in their original vellum binding.
- 5 Naauwkeurige beschryvinge van Malabar en Choromandel etc. en het machtige Eyland Ceylon etc. Door Philippus Baldaeus. Amsterdam. 1672. (13 × 8). 21
 —In its original vellum binding.

	Old No.
6.1 Dagh-Register gehouden in't casteel Batavia van 't passerende daer ter plaetse als over geheel Ned.—India. 1624-1629 Hague 1898 (J. E. Heeres)	25.1
6.2 do. 1631-1634 Hague 1898 (Dr. H. T. Colendrander)	25.2
6.3 do. 1636 Hague 1899 do.)	25.3
6.4 do. 1637 do. 1899 do.)	25.4
6.5 do. 1640-1641 Batavia 1887 (J. A. van der Chijs)	25.5
6.6 do. 1641-1642 Hague 1900 (Dr. H. T. Colendrander)	25.6
6.7 do. 1643-1644 do. 1902 (do.)	25.7
6.8 do. 1644-1645 do. 1903 (Dr. J. de Hullu)	25.8
6.9 do. 1653 Batavia 1888 (J. A. van der Chijs)	25.9
6.10 do. 1656-1657 Hague 1904 (Dr. J. de Hullu)	25.10
6.11 do. 1659 Batavia 1889 (J. A. van der Chijs)	25.11
6.12 do. 1661 do. 1889 (do.)	25.12
6.13 do. 1663 do. 1891 (do.)	25.13
6.14 do. 1664 do. 1893 (do.)	25.14
6.15 do. 1665 do. 1894 (do.)	25.15
6.16 do. 1666-1667 Batavia 1895 (do.)	25.16
6.17 do. 1668-1669 do. 1897 (do.)	25.17
6.18 do. 1670-1671 do. 1898 (do.)	25.18
6.19 do. 1672 do. 1899 (do.)	25.19
—All the above volumes need repair and rebinding.	
7 Hedendaagsche Historie of tegenwoordige staat van alle volkeren. Deel 3. Door M. van Goch. Dutch translation of an English publication by Th. Salmon. Amsterdam. 1731. —With original vellum covers (8×5)	27
8 De beschryving der Reizen van Georg Andriesz etc. 1644-1650. Door Adam Olearius in de Hoogduitsche Taal uitgegeven en van J. H. Glazenmaker vertaalt. Dutch translation of Georg Andriesz's account of his travels. Amsterdam. 1669.	28
9 Op- en ondergang van Cormandel. Door Daniel Havart (Med. Doc.) Amsterdam. 1693. (8×6). —Contains some notes in contemporary script: needs rebinding.	31
10 Reyze naar Ceylon beneevens een berigt van de Hollandsche regeering te Jafanapatnam. Door Johannes Christophel Wolf. Translation from the German. Hague. 1783. (9×5½)	37
11 De opkomst van het Nederlandsch gezag over Ceylon. Eerste gedeelte. Door Willem van Geer. Leiden. 1895.	39
12 Hoe Nederland Ceilon verloor. Door George Nypels. Hague. 1908. —Binding loose.	42

		Old No.
13	Reistogten naar en door Oost-Indien. Door Wouter Schouten. 2de. druk. 1708. (9×7) —In original vellum binding. See also No. 1A/3.	43
14.1	Geschiedenis der Nederlanders buiten Europa etc. Door N. G. van Kampen. Haarlem. 1831. Eerste deel.	52.1
14.2	do Tweede deel.	52.2
14.3	do Derde deel. Eerste stuk.	52.3
14.4	do do Tweede en laatste stuk.	52.4
15	Reize naar Bengalen en terug-reize naar Europa van Jacob Haafner : Door C. M. Haafner. Amsterdam. 1822.	53
16	Lotgevallen en vroegere zeereizen van Jacob Haafner. Door C. M. Haafner. Amsterdam. 1820. —Binding and pages loose.	54
17	Reize te voet door het eiland Ceilon door J. Haafner. Uitgegeven door C. M. Haafner. Amsterdam. 1810. —One cover missing.	55
18.1	Reizen van Jacob Haafner. Tweede druk. Amsterdam. Eene reize van Madras over Tranquebaar naar het eiland Ceylon. Amsterdam. 1826.	57.1
18.2	do Reize te voet door het eiland Ceilon. Amsterdam. 1826.	57.2
18.3	do Reize in eenen palanquin. Eerste deel. Amsterdam. 1827.	57.3
18.4	do do Tweede deel. Amsterdam, 1827	57.4
19	T' eyland Ceylon in sijn binnenste, of 't Koninkrijk Candy etc. Door Robert Knox. Vertaald door S. de Vries. Utrecht. 1692. (8×6). Dutch translation of Knox's "Ceylon". —In original vellum binding.	66
20	Ceylon : Indische volks-belangen. Door A.W.P. Verkerk Pistorius. Hague. 1874. —Covers missing : needs rebinding.	75
21	Haafner's Reize te voet door Ceylon. By A. C. Kruseman. 1852. (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×3). —Covers missing: pages loose. See also Nos. 1A/17 and 1A/18.2.	88

- 22 Jaarverslag der Gouvernements Kina-onderneming in de residentie Preanger-regentschappen over het jaar 1902. Batavia. 1902. 90
—A complimentary copy sent by P. van Leersum to E. J. Tremlett.
- 23 Cornelis Cornelisz Roobacker's Scheeps-journaal Gamron-Basra 1645: De eerste reis der Nederlanders door de Perzische golf. Door A. Hotz. Hague. 1907. 92
—No covers: pages loose.
- 24 Corpus diplomaticum: Neerland-Indicum. Verzameling van politieke contracten etc. in het Oosten gesloten. —Binding loose. 95
- 25 Zes jaren uit het leven van Wemmer van Berchem gevolgd door iets over onze vroegste betrekkingen met Japan. Door Mr. L. C. D. van Dijk. Amsterdam. 1858. 97
—No covers: pages loose.
- 26 Memoir on the Malabar Coast by J. V. Stein van Gollenne: composed in 1743 A.D. Copied by Rev. A. J. van der Burg. Madras. 1908. 101
Selections from the records of the Madras Govt.
- 27 T' historicael journael van 'tghene ghepasseert is van weggen drie schepen etc. onder t' beleyt van Joris van Spilberghen. Ao. 1601. Amsterdam. 1617. 120
- 28 Memorien betrekkelijk het eiland Ceylon, door den Heer Rijklof van Goens *de jonge*, Gouverneur, overgegeven aan zijn opvolger, den Heer Laurens Pijl. 3 December 1679. Medegedeeld door Jhr. C. A. Rethaan Macare. 126
—Original mss. in C.G.A. Dutch Records No. 2674. Pages and covers loose.
- 29 De reisbeschrijving van Johan Jacobsz Saar naar Oost Indien. 1644-1659. Translation from the German: by J. H. Glazenmaker. Amsterdam. 1671. 134
—Pages and covers loose.
- 30 Genealogie van het geslacht de Vos van Ceylon. Door Mr. F. H. de Vos. 2de druk. Galle. 1900. 137
—Printed for private circulation.
- 31 Berigten van het historisch genootschap te Utrecht. 5de deel. 2de stuk. Utrecht. 1857. 144
—Binding loose.

1B. DUTCH: PAMPHLETS

Old No.

- 1 Sententie gewezen by den Wel. Ed. Raade van India tegens den Heere en Mr. Petrus Vuyst, gewezene Gouverneur van Ceylon, ge-executeert tot Batavia, den 19 Mey 1732 333

1C. DUTCH: REFERENCE BOOKS, ETC.

Old No.

- 1 Het Nieuwe Testament. Brussel. 1867. 35
—Covers loose.
- 2 Het eerste kinder-boek. Colombo. 65
- 3 Singaleesch Formulier boek. Colombo. 1744. (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$) 98a
- 4 Singaleesch School-boek etc. in vijf deelen. Colombo 1742. 99
—With wooden covers ; damaged.
- 5 Singaleesch belydenis boek. Colombo. 1738. 100
—With original vellum cover.
- 6 Dictionary of English & Dutch : By Willem Sewell. Amsterdam. 1754. (10 × 8). 147
—In original vellum binding : marked in mss. on the fly-leaf " Aaron Groube's boek Anno 1759. "
- 7 Groot Nederduits en Fransch woordenboek. "A grand dictionary of the Dutch and French languages." By P. Marin. 4th edition. 1768. (10 × 7 $\frac{1}{2}$) 148
- 8.1 Dictionary of Dutch and English languages : in 2 parts. By I. M. Calisch. Tiel, 1875. 150.1
Dutch-English.
- 8.2 do English-Dutch. 150.2
—The paper in both volumes is very brittle : both volumes need repair and rebinding.
- 9 Nederlandsche bibliographie van Land-en Volkenkunde. Door P. A. Tiele. Amsterdam. 1884. 152
- 10 Neder Duitsch en Singaleesch woorden-boek, mss. Dutch-Sinhalese mss. dictionary. 158

2A. ENGLISH : GENERAL PUBLICATIONS Old No.

- *1. Letters from Portuguese captives in Canton : written in 1534 and 1536. By Donald Ferguson. Bombay 1902. 78
 —Without covers.
2. The life and adventures of John Christopher Wolf, etc. 160
 By Mr. Eschelskroon. London. 1785. (7½ × 5).
 —One cover loose.
- 3.1 Os Lusiadas. (The Lusiads). Englished by Richard Francis Burton. Edited by his wife Isabel Burton. 166.1
 London. 1880. Volume 1.
- 3.2 do volume 2. 166.2
 —All covers loose.
- 4.1 Camoens : his life and his Lusiads. A commentary by R. F. Burton. London. 1881. volume 1. 166a.1
- 4.2 do volume 2. 166a.2
 —All covers loose.
- 5 Travels in Ceylon and continental India etc. in 1847. 167
 By Dr. W. Hoffmeister. Translated from the German. Edinburgh. 1848.
 —Originally belonged to G. T. Scovell.
- 6 An epitome of the history of Ceylon compiled from native annals, and the first 20 chapters of the Mahawamso. By George Turnour. Ceylon. 1836. 168
- 7 An account of the island of Ceylon. By Captain Robert Percival. London 1805. 169
- 8 The history of the rebellion in Ceylon during Lord Torrington's government etc. By Captain Jn. Macdonald Henderson. London, 1868. 170
 —A complimentary copy sent to the editor of the "Standard" in 1868.
- 9.1 A calendar of the Court Minutes etc. of the East India Company. By Ethel Bruce Sainsbury. With introduction and notes by Wm. Foster. 171.1
 Vol. 1. 1635-1639. Oxford. 1907.
- 9.2 do Vol. 2. 1640-1643. Oxford. 1909. 171.2

	Old No.
10.1 The Diary and Consultation book of the Agent Governor and Council of Fort St. George. Edited by Arthur T. Pringle. 1681. Madras. 1893.	172.1
10.2 do 1682. do 1894.	172.2
10.3 do 1683. do 1894.	172.3
10.4 do 1684. do 1895.	172.4
10.5 do 1686. do 1895.	172.5
11.1 The English Factories in India : a calendar of documents in the India Office, British Museum and Public Record Office. By William Foster. 1618-1621. Oxford. 1906.	173.1
11.2 do 1622-1623. Oxford. 1908	173.2
11.3 do 1624-1629. Oxford. 1909	173.3
12 The Lusiad, or the discovery of India. An epic poem. Translated from the original Portuguese of Luis de Camoens by W. J. Mickle. (2nd edn.) Oxford. 1778. —Contains on the inside of the front cover the coat of arms of C. C. Chambers.	174
13.1 Storia do Mogor or Mogul India 1653-1708. By Nicolao Manucci, Venetian. Translated by Wm. Irvine. Volume 1. London. 1907.	175.1
13.2 do Volume 2. London. 1907.	175.2
13.3 do Volume 3. London. 1907.	175.3
13.4 do Volume 4. London. 1908.	175.4
14 A voyage to the East Indies etc. by Fra. Paolino da San Bartholomeo. Translated from the German by Wm. Johnston. London. 1800. —Contains mss. notes on the front page.	176
15 Guide to the Dutch East Indies composed for the Royal Steam Packet Co. by Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen and G. B. Hoover. Translated from the Dutch by Rev. B. J. Berrington. London. 1897.	177

		Old No.
16.1	The voyage of Francois Pyrard of Laval. Translated from French into English by Albert Gray and H. C. P. Bell. London. (Hakluyt series). Volume 1. 1887.	178.1
16.2	do Volume 2. Part 1. 1888.	178.2
16.3	do Volume 2. Part 2. 1890. —All damaged and need rebinding.	178.3
17	The discoveries of the world, from their first original unto the year 1555. By Antonio Galvano. Reprinted with the original Portuguese text, and edited by Vice Admiral Bethune. London. 1862. (Hakluyt series).	179
18	The voyage of Captain John Saris to Japan. 1613. Edited from contemporary records by Sir Ernest M. Satow. London. 1900. (Hakluyt series).	180
19.1	The commentaries of the great Afonso D'Albuquerque. Translated from the Portuguese edition of 1774: by Walter de Gray Birch. (Hakluyt series). Volume 1. London 1875.	181.1
19.2	do Volume 2. London 1877.	181.2
19.3	do Volume 3. London 1880.	181.3
19.4	do Volume 4. London 1884.	181.4
20	A description of the coasts of East Africa and Malabar in the beginning of the 16th century by Duarte Barbosa. Translated from Spanish by Henry E. J. Stanley. London 1866. (Hakluyt series).	182
21	A journal of the first voyage of Vasco da Gama 1497-1499. Translated and edited by E. G. Ravenstein. London. 1898. (Hakluyt series).	183
22	The three voyages of Vasco da Gama and his Vice Royalty, from the Lendas da India of Gaspar Correa. Translated from the Portuguese by the Hon. Henry E. J. Stanley. London. 1899. (Hakluyt series).	184
23.1	The embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Court of the Great Mogul. 1615-1619. Edited by Wm. Foster. London. 1899. (Hakluyt series). Volume 1.	185.1
23.2	do Volume 2.	185.2

	Old No.
24.1 The voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies : from the old English translation of 1598. London. 1885. (Hakluyt series). Volume 1. By Arthur Coke Burnell.	186.1
24.2 do Volume 2. By P. A. Tiele.	186.2
25 The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema. A.D. 1503-1508. Translated from the original Italian edition of 1510 by J. W. Jones and edited by G. P. Badger. London 1863. (Hakluyt series). —Covers torn off.	187
26 The true history of the conquest of New Spain by B. Diaz del Castillo. Edited and published in Mexico by G. Garcia. London. 1908. (Hakluyt series).	188
27 The travels of Peter Mundy in Europe and Asia. 1608-1667. (Hakluyt series). Volume 1. Travels in Europe 1608-1628. Edited by Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Carnac Temple. Cambridge. 1907.	189
28 The travels of Pedro Teixeira with his "Kings of Harmuz" and extracts from his "Kings of Persia". Translated and annotated by Wm. F. Sinclair; with further notes etc. by Donald Ferguson. London. 1902. (Hakluyt series).	190
29 A geographical account of countries round the Bay of Bengal 1669-1679. By Thos. Bowrey. Edited by Lt.-Col. Sir Richard C. Temple. Cambridge. 1905. (Hakluyt series).	191
30 The voyage of Captain Don Felipe Gonzalez etc. to Easter Island in 1770-1771. Transcribed, translated and edited by B. G. Corney. Cambridge, 1908. (Hakluyt series).	192
31 The East and West Indian mirror, being an account of Joris van Spilbergen's voyage round the world 1614-1617 and the Australian navigations of Jacob le Maire. Translated etc. by J. A. J. de Villiers. London. 1906. (Hakluyt series).	193
32 The journal of John Jourdain 1608-1617, describing his experiences in Arabia, India, and the Malay Archipelago. Edited by Wm. Foster. Cambridge. 1905. (Hakluyt series).	194
33 A new account of East India and Persia, being nine years' travels 1672-1681. By John Fryer. Edited by Wm. Crooke. Volume 1. London. 1909. (Hakluyt series).	195

2C. ENGLISH : REFERENCE BOOKS, ETC. Old No.

1. Dutch Conversation grammar by T. G. G. Vallette. 72
2. Portuguese Conversation Grammar. By G. C. Kordgien and E. Kunow. Heidelberg. 1902. 140
3. Hobson-Jobson : A glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial words and phrases. By Col. Henry Yule and A.C. Burnell. 161
4. A catalogue of the indigenous and exotic plants growing in Ceylon. By Alexander Moon. Colombo. 1824. 196

3A. FRENCH : GENERAL PUBLICATIONS Old No.

1. Mémoires relatifs à l'expédition anglaise de l'Inde et en Egypte. Par M. de Comte le Noe. Paris. 1826. 10
—With original vellum cover containing coat of arms of Lord Hamilton Chichester.
2. Japon, Indo-Chine, Ceylan, etc. Par M. Dubois de Janciguy. Paris. 1850. 13
3. Recherches sur la géographie ancienne de Ceylan etc. Par M. Eugène Burnouf. Paris. 1857. 14
- 4.1 Voyage a île de Ceylan fait dans les années 1797 a 1800 etc. Par Robert Percival. Traduit de l'Anglais : par P. F. Henry. Tome 1. Paris. 1803. 51.1
- 4.2 do Tome 2. Paris. 1803. 15.2
5. Vies des Gouverneurs Generaux avec l'abrege de l'histoire des etablisemens Hollandois aux Indes Orientales. Par J. P. I. du Bois. Hague. 1763. (12 × 9½). 19
6. Memoir bibliographique sur les journaux des navigateurs Neerlandais etc. Redige par P. A. Thiele. Amsterdam. 1867. 40
—No covers : requires rebinding.
7. Au pays des Veddas, Ceylan. Par Emile Deschamps. Paris. 1892. 43
- 8.1 Voyages dans la peninsule occidentale de l'Inde et dans l'île de Ceilan. Par M. J. Haafner. Traduits du Hollandois ; par M. Jansen. Paris. 1811. Tome 1. 56.1
- 8.2 do Tome 2. 56.2
—Both volumes require rebinding.

	Old No.
9. Relation ou journal d'un voyage fait aux Indes Orientales. Jean Baptiste de. Paris. 1672. (6×3½).	60
10. Relation ou voyage de l'isle de Ceylan, dans les Indes Orientales par Robert Knox. Traduit de l'Anglois. (6×3½). Tome 1. Amsterdam. 1693.	61
11.1 Voyage de Gautier Schouten aux Indes Orientales 1658-1665. Traduit du Hollandois. (6×3½). Tome 1. Amsterdam. 1707.	62.1
11.2 do Tome 2. Amsterdam. 1707. —One cover missing.	62.2
12. Histoire de l'isle de Ceylan par le Capitaine Jean Ribeyro. 1685. Traduite du Portugais en Francois. A. Trevoux. Paris. 1701. (6×3½). See also No. 3A/17.	63
13. Bouddhisme—Opinions sur l'histoire de la dogmatique. Par de la Vallee Poussin. Paris. 1909. —Covers missing.	69
14. Voyage au pays des Perles. Par Louis Jaccoliot. 5th edition. Paris. 1879. —Without covers.	80
15. Second voyage: au pays des elephants. Par Louis Jaccoliot. 5th edition. Paris. 1879. —Covers and front pages missing.	81
16. Recherches sur la geographie ancienne de Ceylan etc. Par M. Eugene Burnouf. Paris. 1857.	98
17. Histoire de l'isle de Ceylan. Ecrite par le Capitaine Jean Ribeyro. Traduite du Portugais en Francois. A. Trevoux. 1701. See also No. 3A/12. —One cover missing.	105

3B. FRENCH: PAMPHLETS.

	Old No.
1. Simplification possible de la Composition en caracteres Arabes etc. Par A. R. Goncalves Vianna. Lisbon. 1892.	118
2. De l'origine probable des Tonkhares et leurs migrations a travers l'Asie. Par M. G. Vasconcellos Abreu. Lisbon.	121
3. Deux faits de phonologie historique Portugaise etc. Par A. R. Goncalves Vianna. Lisbon. 1892.	123a
4. Livres anciens et modernes en vente aux prix Marques chez Martinus Nijhoff. No. 370 (1909). A catalogue of books ancient and modern.	130

4A. GERMAN: GENERAL PUBLICATIONS Old No.

1. Wahrhaftige ausführliche beschreibung der berühmten Ost-Indischen kusten Malabar & Coromandel als auch der insel Zeylon. Durch P. Baldaeus. 1672. A German translation of Baldaeus' "Description of Malabar, Coromandel and Ceylon". 22
—In original vellum binding. (12×8).
2. Johann Jacob Saar Ost-Indianische funfzehnjährige kriegs-dienste und wahrhaftige beschreibung 1644-1659. etc. Nurnberg. 1672. 23
—In original vellum binding (12×8).
See also No. 4A/10.
3. Diarium oder dage-buch uber dasjenige so sich zeit einer neun-jährigen reise zu wasser und lande meistenheils in dienst der vereinigten geocroyrten Nied. Ost-Ind. Compe. etc. Von Johann von der Behr. 1668. 29
—Some pages loose : requires rebinding (7×6).
4. Islaenderen Jon Olafssons oplevelser som Ost-Indiefarer under Christian IV: Memoirer og breve udgivne af Julius Clausen. Copenhagen. 1907. 36
—Binding loose.
5. Gesandtschaftsreisen nach Ceylon von Hugh Boyd 1801. In German. By 45
—In a bad state : no covers ; requires repair and rebinding.
6. De Dansk-Ostindiske Koloniers Historie. Trankebar. Kay Larsen. Copenhagen. 1907. 47
—Binding loose.
7. Jacob Haafner's fussreise durch die insel Ceilon : Translated from the Dutch by Berfasser der Grauen Mappe. Magdeburg. 1816. 58
8. Ceylon: Tagebuchblätter und Reiseerinnerungen von Wilhelm Geiger. Wiesbaden. 1898. 59
9. Neue Ost Indische Reise etc. von Christoph Langhansz. Leipzig. 1705. (6½×4). 64
—Needs rebinding.
10. Johann Jacob Saar's Ost Indianische funsziehen jährige kriegs-dienst und wahrhaftige beschreibung etc. von A.C. 1644. Nurnberg. 1662. (6×7½). 67
—Contains a monograph of A. C. Burnell on the cover. Needs rebinding. See also No. 4A/2.

	Old No.
11. Robert Percival's Beschreibung von der insel Ceylon : Ubersegt von J. A. Bergt. Leipzig. 1803.	71
12. Allerneuester sustand der belt-beruhmten Zimmet und elephanten insul Ceylon : Von dem Capitain Salmon in London beschreiben, und durch Hrn. Doct. Van Goch Versehen Hamburg. 1731. (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4).	73
13.1 Samlung zur Danischen geschichte munzkenntnisz Oekonomie und sprache. Durch Johann Heinrich Schlegel. Kopenhagen. (5 \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$). Eerste band. 1771.	74.1
13.2 do wenter band. 1774.	74.2
14. Reise nach Zeilan nebst einem berichte von der Holland- ischen regierung zu Jaffanapatnam. Johann Christoph Wolfs. Berlin. 1782 (8 \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$). —Badly damaged : needs rebinding.	76
15. Ceylon. Von Emil Schmidt. Berlin. —Pages loose : needs rebinding.	82
16. Das buch der schrift enthalend die schriftzeichen und alphabeten aller zeiten und aller volker des erdkreises von Carl Faulmann. Wien. 1880. (A book of the alphabets and script of all languages and peoples). —Pages and binding loose.	89
17. Kreolische studien von Hugo Schuchardt. Wien. 1882.	91
18. Dipavamsa und Mahavamsa und die geschichtliche uberlieferung in Ceylon : Von Wilhelm Geiger. Leipzig. 1905. —Covers and pages loose.	96
19. Etymologie des Singhalesischen : von W. Geiger. Munchn. 1897. —Pages loose.	103
20. Barlaam und Joasaph : Eine bibliographischliterargesch- ichtliche studie. Hern. Prof. Dr. Rudolf von Roth in Tubingen etc. gewidmet von Ernst Kuhn. Munchen. 1893. —Pages loose.	106
21. Litteratur und sprache der Singhalesen : von W. Geiger. Strassburg. 1900.	111
22. Die insel Ceylon bis in das erste jahrhundert nach Christi geburt. Richard Wendt. Dorpat. 1854.	142
23. Danische reisebeschreibungen und andre denkwurdige handschriften in der samlung zur Danischen geschichte etc. Durch Johann Heinrich Schlegel. Kopenhagen. 1776.	141

4B. GERMAN : PAMPHLETS		Old No.
1.	Heranasikkha : by Eduard Muller. —Pages loose.	109
2.	Zur erklärung des Mahavamsa. By W. Geiger. Leiden. 1903. (Separat-abdruck aus " album-kern ").	110
3.	Illustrierter Deutscher Kolonial-Kalander für 1909. Von Major v. Strantz. —All pages loose.	112
4.	Dipavamsa und Mahavamsa die beiden Chroniken der Insel Ceylon : Von W. Geiger. Leipzig. 1901.	116
5.1	Maldivische studien : Von W. Geiger. Vol. 1 Munchen. 1901.	129.1
5.2	do Vol. 2. Munchen. 1901.	129.2
5.3	do Vol. 3. Munchen. 1902.	129.3
6.	Die sprache der Rodiyas auf Ceylon. Von W. Geiger. Munchen. 1897. —Apparently a complimentary copy from the author.	132

4C. GERMAN : REFERENCE BOOKS		Old No.
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1.	Grammatik der Portugeisichen sprache : Von Carl von Reinhardstoettner. Darmstadt. 1875.	38
2.	Catalog der Orient unter einschluss seiner kunst. By Karl W. Hiersemann. Leipzig. 1923. Feb. (No. 519).	136
3.	Dictionary of the German and Spanish languages : By Arnoldus de la Porte Capellaen of Antwerp. 1659. (8 × 6). —With original vellum cover.	151

5A. PORTUGUESE : GENERAL PUBLICATIONS		Old No.
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1.	Alguns documentos do Archivo Nacional da torre do tombo acerca das navegoes e conquistas Portuguezas. Lisbon. 1892.	1
2.1	Cartas de Alfonso de Albuquerque seguidas de documentos que as elucidam publicadas de ordem da classe de Sciencias Moraes, politicas e bellas-lettas da Academia real das sciencias de Lisboa e sob a direccao de R.A. de Bulhao Pato. Tomo. 1. Lisbon. 1884.	2.1
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3.1 Decada 13 da Historia da India : composta por Antonio Bocarro. Chronista d'aquelle estado. Publicada de ordem etc. etc. da Academia real das Sciencias de Lisboa e sob a direccao de Rodrigo Jose de Lima Felner. Parte 1. Lisbon. 1876.	3.1
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5. Livro em que se contém Toda a Fazenda e Real Patrimonio dos Reinos de Portugal, India e Ilhas adjacentes e outras particularidades ordenado ; Por Luiz de Figueiredo Falcao. Lisbon. 1859.	5
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8. Archivo da Relacao de Goa contendo varios documentos dos seculos XVII, XVIII e XIX ate a organisacao da nova relacao pelo decreto de 7de Dezembro de 1836 : Por Jose Ignacio de Abranches Garcia Seculo XVII. 1601-1640. Nova Goa. 1872. —Pages loose.	8
9. Historia dos Portugueses no Malabar : Por Zinadim. Manuscripto Arabe do Seculo XVI. Publicado e traduzido por David Lopes. Lisbon. 1898.	9
10. Fatalidade historica da Ilha de Ceilao : escrita pelo Capitao Joao Ribeiro. Lisbon. 1836.	11

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A Portuguese-Dutch dictionary. | 154 |
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| 2. | Dictionary of the Pali language (Pali-English). By R. C. Childers. | 162 |
| 3. | Sinhalese-English dictionary. By the Rev. B. Clough. Colombo, 1892. | 163 |

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BOOKS

1. Spanish-English grammar : by H. S. Joseph Giral Delphino. (Revised edition ; By Raymundo del Pueyo). London. 1807. 77
2. A dictionary of the Spanish and English languages. By Captain John Stevens. London. 1726. ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$). 149
3. Dansk-Norsk-Engelsk Ordbog. Udgivet af Johannes Magnussen. Kopenhagen. 1902. (A Danish-English dictionary). 155
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