

THE
CHIEFTAINS
OF
CEYLON



BY

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(Ceylon),

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HIS MAJESTY—EDWARD VIII.

BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND, AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE
SEAS. KING. DEFENDER OF THE FAITH. EMPEROR OF INDIA:
ETC. ETC.. ETC

"It is therefore my desire to preserve as long as possible, a system which enlists all natural influences in support of authority, instead of arraying them against it, and which shields the Government to a great degree from direct friction with those it governs"

Lord Stanmore, (then Sir Arthur Gordon), Governor of Ceylon, in his address to the Legislative Council on October 29th, 1899.



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR REGINALD STUBBS, G. C. M. G.
GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G. C. M. G.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of Ceylon and
the Dependencies thereof, and Chief Repre-
sentative in Ceylon of the Great British Nation
whose administrative sagacity and genius
for Government is without parallel
in the history of the world,*

By
his loyal and obedient servant
J. C. van SANDEN



SIR SOLOMON DIAS BANDARANAIKE,
KT., K. C. M. G., MAHA MUDALIYAR, J. P., U. P. M., ETC., ETC.,
who writes the Foreword to this publication is without
doubt the greatest Ceylon "Chief of Chiefs" of all time.

FOREWORD.

IT gives me much pleasure to contribute a Foreword to this volume which records the names and careers of the Chieftains of Ceylon who have held office under the British Government. It was a happy thought that such a work should be designed and undertaken, and the work will be a notable contribution to the history of the Island.

CHIEFTAINSHIP is a natural development of social and political life in all countries, and it is well to be reminded of the place which our Chiefs of old occupied among our people. That place would appear to be inconsistent in these days with the advance of ideas vaguely described among us as democratic.

THE old order is rapidly changing, but the Chieftains of Ceylon have yet much work to do, and the idea of leadership implied in Chieftaincy must survive, and be a living force in one form or another.

THIS volume will serve as a guide to many as well as a reminder of the meaning of Chieftaincy. I trust that the publication will not only be a success in the usual sense of the term, but that it will be useful to all who are called upon to lead the people in their efforts for advancement.

S. D. Bandaranaike, Kt.,
K.C.M.G., Maha Mudaliyar, etc.

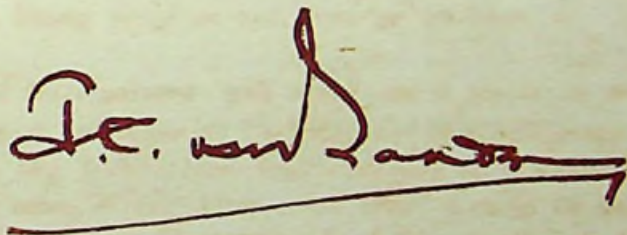
Horagolla,
Veyangoda.



PREFACE

A work of this nature presents no few difficulties. I was aware of this when my friends among the Chieftains induced me to undertake the compilation of this book. Indeed, the assistance of many of them in directing me to sources of information has been of great value and I am glad of this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to them. But I must also state that I have not permitted any person to influence the facts—and opinions if any, in this publication. I have also had to contend against obstruction from a small coterie of Chief Headmen whose claims to aristocratic descent and distinguished antecedents I had not been prepared to concede. In this connection, my difficulty has been not so much as to how much to publish, but as to how much to leave out of a book which claims to be impartial and accurate.

It is also meet that I acknowledge my gratefulness to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, G. C. M. G., for permitting me to dedicate this humble effort to him ; to Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, Kt., K. C. M. G., for his very encouraging foreword to these Chapters ; to my friend Mr. Harold de Zylva for his advice and practical assistance, and to the Manager of the Printing Dept. of Messrs Plâté Ltd., for his painstaking efforts in producing this book under certain difficulties.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. C. van Zylva', with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Colombo,
King's Birthday, 1936.

RC 72034

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THE CHIEFTAINS OF CEYLON

CHAPTER I

A Brief General Survey of the Chief Headmen System relating to the Dutch and Portuguese periods, and that of the Sinhalese Kings.

THE CHIEFTAINS OF CEYLON

I

HE Chief Headmen System of Ceylon is today the logical development of an organisation which had been adapted to suit altered conditions throughout a period of slow, but nevertheless definite change. It is the lineal descendant of a perfected structure which had stood the test of time and which the British inherited from the Dutch when the latter capitulated their possessions in Ceylon in 1796.

When something of the contemporaneous history of that period is known, it will be easy to appreciate that there was good reason for the newly arrived nation bodily to take over this method of internal administration. The British East India Company on the neighbouring continent had been interested in Ceylon for some time already. We know of the troublous situation in India itself about this time; of the determination of the intrepid Dupleix to contest every inch of Indian soil before surrendering to the British; and of the conviction, both of military strategists and political diplomats of those days that Ceylon would be a convenient and formidable "bulwark of India."

And so it was that Ceylon came to be a British possession through the shrewd foresight of a Scottish Professor named Hugh Cleghorn¹ in his negotiations for the transfer of the De Meuron Regiment to the service of the British from the Dutch. Whether the British had intended to retain permanent possession of Ceylon was a matter of doubt at that time, and what is more natural than that rather than inaugurating a new system of administration under such circumstances, they preferred to continue the existing executive machinery of their predecessors? However, this system of government through Chieftains was permitted to remain undisturbed for a brief period only and the Mudaliyars of Ceylon were shortly afterwards superseded by rapacious Indian aumildars².

The system of governing their possessions in Ceylon through Mudaliyars was adopted by the Hollanders themselves from a scheme

¹ Cleghorn afterwards became "Secretary to the Government in Ceylon," owing, according to Mr L. J. B. Turner, C. C. S., to his great and meritorious services in affecting the rapid and easy conquest of Ceylon. Upon returning to his native heath he became the Laird of Strathvithie in Fifeshire where his tombstone describes him as "the Agent through whose instrumentality the Island of Ceylon was annexed to the British Empire."

² Subordinate, Indian revenue collectors who were sometimes appointed to posts that were held by Europeans.

of administration which had been in vogue during the time of the Portuguese. Under the Dutch, the Chief Headmen of Ceylon were an even more important and valuable asset in the collection of revenue and in the prosecution of military enterprise than during the British regime. Being essentially a commercial form of government whereunder the members of the Civil Service had been given such mercantile designations as *Oppekoopman*,³ *Koopman*,⁴ *Onderkoopman*,⁵ *Boekhouder*,⁶ *Assistent*⁷ and *Aanweekeling*,⁸ it is not surprising to find that Dutch administrators and Governors were concerned primarily with trade and commerce. It is in this connection that the Hollanders found the Chief Headmen an indispensable body for the promotion of the trade in elephants, the cultivation of cinnamon and the harvesting of that product. This method of local administration was for this reason altered to suit the specific needs of the government by the *Oost Verenigde Indische Compagnie*⁹ and the records of the Dutch occupation of this country contain frequent references to the Mudaliyars of that era.

In the translation by Sophia Pieters of the "*Instructions from the Governor-General and Council of India to the Governor of Ceylon 1656-1665*,"¹⁰ there is abundant evidence of the valuable character of the services of the Chief Headmen of Ceylon to the Dutch Government. The dual, military and civil nature of the duties of a Ceylon Chieftain is indicated by the following which appears on page 17 *et seq* of that publication:—

"It will be of special importance, with a view to promote the interests of the Company and to bring about the improvement of these lands, that the Dessawe should maintain good discipline in the army, among the native as well as Dutch soldiers.....The Lascoreens at present under the Dessawe of Colombo number 774 men:

172 from Pasdun and Wellalawitte Korle
389 from Raygam, Salpitty and Hewagam Korles
213 from the lands of Negombo.

All these are distributed under the command of such headmen, *apoehamys*, and aratchies as the muster-roll will show."

The civil character of a Chieftain's duties, as different from his military activities, is shown by the following which is taken from the same source of information:—

"Overseers have been appointed, one for every two korles, in order that this work of cultivation may be carried out with care and diligence. The names are as follows:—

3. Upper-Merchant, to which grade belonged the Governor, the Commanders of Jaffna and Galle, the Chief Administrators and other principal Disawes.

4. Merchant. 5. Under-Merchant. 6. Book-keeper. 7. Assistant. 8. Clerk, or Writer

9. United East India Company.

10. Dutch Governors referred to during the period 1656-1665 were Adrian vander Meyden, Rykl^{of} van Goens, Jacob Hustart and Adrian Roothas.

Over the Raygam and Halpitty Korle, the Lieutenant Dessawe, Andre Verlose;

Over the Pasdun and Wellalawitte Korles, on this side of the river Alican¹¹; Saloman Silvester; and Over Hewagam and Hina Korle, Don John, Mudaliyar of Colombo.....

For this purpose the Lieutenant Dessawe and the Mudaliyar of Colombo have been allowed.....male and female slaves....."

The judicial functions performed by a Mudaliyar under the Dutch is shown by the following:—

"As good discipline demands that justice should be strictly administered, that evil-doers should be punished, and the well-behaved protected, the Dissawe should see that justice is fairly meted out to the natives who have been allowed to dwell in Pasdun, Raygam, Halpitty, Hewagam and Hina Korle. The Overseers are to have no authority in this matter, but must consult the Dessawe, who has the power to settle small disputes. But important matters should be referred to the Landraad¹² at present consisting of:—

The Dessawe, Pierre Dupont; the Lieutenant Dessawe, Andre Verlose, the Captain of the Pasdun Korle; the Mudaliyar of Colombo, Don Jan de Coste; the Adigar of Matura, Jasondea Mudaliyar; the Chief Officer of Negombo (who should stand next to the Dessawe if the Court is held at Negombo); the Mudaliyar of Negombo.

This Court is empowered to settle disputes and questions about lands, to order fines, etc."

In the "*Instructions for the Guidance of the Opperkoopman Anthony Pavilioen, Commander, and the Council of the District Jaffnapatam*" there is further evidence of the judicial authority of the Mudaliyars of that period as will be seen from the following:—

"I have made every effort to establish here a benign and lasting government, and have discoursed daily with the most intelligent of the natives to this purpose, as is well known to Your Honour. It has been decided to discontinue the harsh and cruel mode of government of the Portuguese as much as possible. The chief changes will be that many of the offices and posts, which were entirely filled by the Portuguese will in future be left to the highest castes among the natives, and that all civil disputes about private debts etc. will be referred to a native court, under a Dutch president with a Dutch and native Secretary. The persons forming this Court will be named hereafter...

Over the Province Welligampatte and the Islands, Ragia Garia, Mudaliyar to the Company over the Province and the Islands.

Weravillon Tonjan, Mudaliyar to the Company over the Province.

Over the Province Warmoratchi, Canangray, Mudaliyar to the Company over the Province.

Don Manuel Chenaratne, Mudaliyar and Receiver, etc.

Over the Province Timmoratchie, Consia Comare, Mudaliyar to the Company over the Province.

11 Bentota River.

12. Dutch Provincial Courts. "By November 1802" says Mr L. J. B. Turner, "all the Landraads had been merged into the Civil Courts, or, with each other into the Provincial Courts of Colombo, Matura, Puttalam, Jaffna and Trincomalie."

Sewegadelle, Mudaliyar and Receiver, etc.

Over the Province of Patchchipally; Chittouria, Mudaliyar to the Company over the Province.

Don Gaspar, Receiver, etc.

Over the Islands, Joan Poendte.

Over the Portuguese lowlands, until each of these is annexed to its Province and entered in the Thombo ¹³,

Singagawela, Mudaliyar to the Company.

As a concession to the Madappally and Agampady castes and to prevent any displeasure on their part, it has been considered necessary to appoint a Chief over them out of their own caste, for which post Manoepoely Andrado, Mudaliyar of the Company has been selected."

The great store which the Dutch Government set on the assistance of the Chieftains of Ceylon in the administration of this country is shown in these same "Instructions" where it is stated:—

".....it is a much safer and wiser plan to rule the inhabitants through their own kinsmen and Chiefs, than by the inexperienced and sometimes incapable officers of the Company.....for which purpose it is necessary to appoint as soon as possible a loyal, intelligent and energetic Dessawe over this District.....As we have not succeeded up to this moment in finding a person sufficiently qualified and capable for such an office, Your Honour will for the time being have to be satisfied with the services of an Adigar."

Any reference, however brief, to the system of ruling this country through its Chieftains during the time that the Dutch were masters of the littoral belt, would be incomplete if no mention is made of the Kuruwe, or, Elephant, and Cinnamon Departments with which the prosperity of the Dutch East India Company was so intimately associated, and in which branches of the Public Service the Mudaliyars occupied such a prominent position. One of the earliest Mudaliyars of the Cinnamon Department under the Dutch was "Don Joan de Costa Raddya Passa;¹⁴" Mudaliyar, who with Ensign Joan Bax, Captain of the Cinnamon Department, Hans Jacob de Boef and Lieutenant Herman Wynantz formed one of the Landraads of the South. There were during the period mentioned, 1656-1665, in this Department alone as many as eighty-two minor headmen consisting of "4 Vidanes, 24 Maha Duraiyas and 54 Duraiyas" in addition to Aratchis and Chief Headmen.

A document in the Dutch Archives entitled "Return of Persons Employed in capturing and training Elephants at Matara, 1708," gives full details regarding this important source of revenue.

13. From the Portuguese Tombo ou livro em que se tomam as terras. It was a register of lands, or, Domesday Book which was first introduced by the Portuguese and perfected and continued by the Dutch.

14. Rajapakse.

Unlike the the Portuguese who were largely pre-occupied with vain attempts to subdue the Sinhalese Kings, and with religious proselytisation, the Hollander was chiefly concerned in exploiting the resources of this country. For this purpose he placated the Sinhalese Kings with gifts and promises and endeavoured by just and benign government of the coastal population to ensure that peaceful progress and development that is so essential for commercial prosperity. To this extent the Dutch appreciated the excellence of the system of ruling Ceylon through its own Chieftains and therefore invested the latter with powers that had been denied to them by the Portuguese, and elevated the dignity of their office. The entire system acquired a higher official and social status under the Dutch and so effective and successful did they find this method of administration, that we find Joan Gerard van Angelbeek, the last Dutch Governor of Ceylon, recommending a number of Mudaliyars who had served under him for employment under the British, which the latter did.

The following specimens of Acts of Appointment issued by the Dutch to the Chieftains of this country are taken from the Report of the late Mr R. G. Anthonisz on the Dutch Records in the Government Archives at Colombo:-

MAHA MUDALIYAR.

"Whereas by the death of the Maba Modliaar of our Gate, Joan Alvis Wijewardene Seneviratne, his post has become vacant, we therefore, in consideration of the good qualities of the Maha Mohotiaar of our Gate, Don Simon de Silva Jayetilleke Senewiratne, who, on several occasions, and even recently in the investment of Kandy, had shown himself an able, vigilant and faithful servant of the Honourable Company, deem it desirable to appoint him to the aforesaid office of Maha Mudaliyar, as we do by these presents appoint him Maha Mudaliyar and First Interpreter of our Gate, under the title of Sierewardene Jayatilleke Senaviratne, and we attach to his office nine and a half ranks of Lascoreens, of whom six and a half shall compose our ordinary Life Guard, and the remaining three ranks shall appertain to the said Maha Mudaliyarship; and he is permitted according to previous example, and to advance his dignity among the villagers outside the gravets of this city; to carry a flying banner and be attended by six tom-tom beaters, a hautbois player, and twelve Lascoreens, and shall receive a monthly salary of eight rix dollars and the furthur grant as his fixed accomodation of the following and¹⁵ fields situated in the Raygam Korale.

(Here follows a list of thirty-one different sowing fields with a total extent of twenty amunams.)

Wherefore the Mohotiaars, Mohandirams, Araatjes, Kangaans and Lascoreens under the Guard, and all whom it may further concern, are ordered and commanded to honour, respect and obey, as it behoves them, the said Don Simon de Silva Sierewardene Jayatielike Senaviratne, as Maha Mudaliyar and

15. "Anda land is that which is delivered by the proprietor to another to cultivate on condition of delivering to him half the crop as rent. This is the usual condition on which fertile lands are annually let." Sir John D'Oyly.

First Interpreter of our Gate, and these presents are granted unto him under our usual signature and the seal of the Honourable Company.

Given in the Castle of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, on the 17th April, 1766."

MUDALIYAR.

"Whereas Jan Philip de Silva two years ago did convey two elephants to Holland for his Illustrious Highness, the Prince of Orange, during the voyage taking good care of the animals and did on his arrival there deliver them to his Illustrious Highness in a manner well pleasing to him, for which His Highness had bestowed on him the gift of a Gold Medal, we therefore, as a reward to him for his good services, considering his good qualities, and in terms of his petition, have deemed it desirable to appoint him, out of order, and over the heads of others, as we do appoint him by these presents, Modliaar over two ranks of Chiandos Lascoreens of the Colombo gravets commanded by the two Muhandiramms, Simon Fernando and Don Pedro, with the title of Abeyewikkreme Goonitilleke Rajikaroene, and all prerogatives and privileges which are attached to the Mudaliyar's dignity, and for his fixed accomodesan we grant him four amunams and five coernies ande and twenty-nine amunams and two and a half coernies ottoe¹⁶ sowing lands out of.....

(Here follows a list of lands.)

Wherefore the Muhandiramms, Vidaans, Araatjes, and all of his caste whom it may concern, are commanded to regard, honour and obey him, Jan Philip de Silva Abeyewikkereme Goonetilleke Rajikaroene, as it behoves them, as Modliaar over the Chiandos and these presents are granted to him under our usual signature and the seal of the Honourable Company.

Colombo, 3rd March, 1772."

MUHANDIRAM.

(Cinnamon Department.)

"Whereas by the death of Pasquaal de Soisa Wieratne, Mohandiram under the Mahabadde, his post has become vacant, we therefore in view of the good qualities and considering the urgent prayer of Donatus Sielva, who for some time had satisfactorily performed his service, have deemed it desirable to appoint him Mohandiram of the Mahabadde with the title of Sieriewardene Goenesekere, and to grant him as accomodesan so much of sowing land as his predecessor Pasquaal de Soisa had enjoyed from the village Attoreellie in the Gangabadde Pattoe of the Matura Dissavony. Wherefore each and all whom it may concern are commanded to regard and duly obey him, the said Donatus Sielva Sieriewardene Goenesekere as such, in token of which this open Act, under the seal of the Honourable Company and our usual signature, is delivered to him.

Colombo, 24th March 1762."

FISHER MUHANDIRAM.

"Whereas Philip Fernando has now for some time been performing provisionally the duties of Mohandiram over the Fishers of the sea strand at Chilaw, and he has addressed an urgent appeal to be confirmed in this post, we therefore seeing no reason to refuse him his prayer, in that he had been performing these duties

16. Otto, i. e. a tithe, or. one-tenth of the produce.

to our satisfaction, do appoint him by these presents, absolutely Mohandiram over the Fishers of the sea strand at Chilaw, in order that as occasion offers, he may in that capacity, duly attend to and look after the Company's interests. And we grant to him the profits which have been annexed to this office from of old.

Wherefore, all whom it may concern are commanded to regard and obey, as it behoves them, him Philip Fernando as Mohandiram of the Fishers of the sea strand at Chilaw and these presents are granted unto him under our usual signature and seal of the Honourable Company.

Colombo, August, 25th 1766."

ATAPATTU MUHANDIRAM.

"Whereas by the promotion of the Mohandiram of the Attapattoe of this place, Cornelis de Alvis to the Modaliyaarship of the Hewagam Korle, his post has become vacant, and Don David has applied to be appointed to the same, we therefore, in consideration of the good qualities of the applicant, have been pleased to accede to his prayer, and do by these presents appoint him Mohandiram of the Attapattoe under His Honour the Dessave of this place, and with the title of Rajakaroeno Senewiratne Bandaranayake. Wherefore, the Araatjes, Kangaans, and Lascoreens belonging to the said Attapattoe shall respect and obey, as it behoves them, him the said Don David Dias Rajakaroene Senewiratne Bandaranayake as Mohandiram. And these presents are granted to him under our usual signature and the seal of the Honourable Company.

Colombo, 12th October, 1791."

MAHA VIDAAN OF THE SILVERSMITHS.

"Whereas the Chief of the Sinhalese Gold and Silversmiths as well as Jewel setter of this place, Joan de Mens, owing to advancing years and infirmity of body has made application to us to be relieved of his duties with the honorary designation of late Master of the Silversmiths, and in his place to appoint his son Adrian Mens as Maha Vidaan over the Silversmiths of the twenty-four families to which these services have been restricted in these commandements, we therefore in consideration of his ability, have no desire to deny him his request, but do by these presents appoint him Adrian Mens, Maha Vidaan over the aforesaid Sinhalese Silversmiths and their lesser Chiefs, with the title of Wiedjesoondere, with the grant to him as his fixed accomodesan of twelve amunams of ottoe sowing land, instead of the three amunams of ande prescribed by the Regulations, as his father had enjoyed in the village of Kallehe in the Talpe Pattoe.

(Here follows a list of lands.)

All persons whom it may concern are hereby directed to honour and respect, as it behoves them, him the said Adrian de Mens as Maha Vidaan of the Gold and Silversmiths with the condition that he shall be bound in any contingency to repair and construct without payment any silver work which may be required for the Company.

Given in the town of Galle on 21st, May, 1768."

VIDAAN OVER THE BARBERS.

"Whereas by the promotion of Talgahaheene Pannikkige Andries Ferdinandus to be Araatje over the Barbers, his post as Vidaan over the same has become vacant, and the Barber Paiyagelle Pannikigge Louis Ferdinandus has applied to us to be appointed to the said vacant post of Vidaan, we therefore, having

no desire to refuse him the same, but being glad to accord him the favour do by these presents appoint him Paiyagelle Pannikkige Louis Ferdinandus as Vidaan, over all the Barbers of the Galle jurisdiction, without accomodasan, under the title of Gunawardene, subject however to the customary obligations according to ancient usage.

Wherefore each and all whom these presents may concern are enjoined to regard and obey, as it behoves them, him the said Paiyagelle Pannikkige Louis Ferdinandus as Vidaan over the Barbers, and these presents are granted to him under our usual signature and seal of the Honourable Company,
Galle, 5th September, 1771."

CHIEF OF THE MOORS.

"Whereas the Moor Seyde Kadie Nainde Marcair Lebbe Nayna Marcair was by us recently appointed Joint-Chief of the Moors of the town of Galle, and as now the other Chief of this community in the said commandements has appealed to us that he being the oldest in the service should have preference over the other, we therefore, in consideration of the request made by him, the said present Chief, deem it desirable to appoint him First Chiefman of the Galle community of Moors residing within the Four Gravets with authority to employ the Moor Ismail Lebbe Meestri Kader as his *Canne Kappel*¹⁷.

Wherefore one and all whom it may concern are commanded to regard respect and obey, as it behoves them, him the said Aghamadoe Lebbe Sinne Lebbe Marcair as First Chief of all the Moors.
Colombo, 25th, July, 1757."

TAMIL MUDALIYAR.

"Whereas Don Manuel Rasakarie Mana Mudliaar, *First Canne Kappel* of the Gate of the *Opperhoofd*¹⁸ of Manaar, in consequence of advanced age and infirmity of body, is no longer able to perform his said duties in a proper manner, we therefore have considered it desirable to relieve the said Don Manuel Rasakaria Mana Modliaar of the same, and reflecting on the good qualities of his son-in-law, the Welalla, Welayren Joan Ramanaden as *First Canne Kappel* of the Gate of the *Opperhoofd* of Manaar in the place of the said Don Manuel Rasakarie Mana Modliaar, as we do appoint him by these presents, with the title of Joan Rasakarie Retnasinga Modliyaar, with the allowance of six coolies besides the pay and dignity belonging to his office.

Wherefore one and all whom it may concern are commanded by virtue of this open Act granted to him Don Joan Rasakarie Retnasinga Modliyaar under our hand and the seal of the Honourable Company, to regard him as *First Canne Kappel* of the Gate of the *Opperhoofd* of Manaar.
Colombo, 10th August, 1761."

From what has been stated so far it will be seen that Chief Headmen of Ceylon were a less favoured section of the executive in the collection of the revenue during Portuguese times, than during the Dutch regime. Nevertheless, during the earlier period they have been a distinguished community in the field of war, as when the Lusitanians ravaged this

17. Kannakapulle, clerk.

18. Chief Resident.

country with their superior arms. Having been military officers already whilst the sea-board too came under the nominal sway¹⁹ of the Sinhalese monarchs, their martial character and bearing; intimate knowledge of the country; and influence over their feudal levies, rendered the Chieftains of Ceylon powerful allies of the Portuguese Governors in the incursions and retaliatory wars of the latter against the Kandyan Kings. For this reason, the historical records and publications that relate to this period provide abundant evidence in proof of the courageous generalship and valiant exploits of the Chieftains, whether amongst the Kandyan Disawas and Provincial Governors on the side of their over-lord and king, or amongst the Mudaliyars of the Low-country who owing to community of interests and religious ties espoused the cause of the invaders. This does not mean, however, that the people of this country were Roman Catholics—the religion of the Portuguese—before the arrival of the latter. The religious and sentimental attachment referred to was, indeed, a later development. Prominent amongst the Mudaliyars who loomed large in the pages of Portuguese history are Domingos Corea, Manuel D'Andrado and Don Cosmas, two of whom later went over to their own war-weary countrymen. Corea, however, was re-captured and having recanted in penitence died the death of a traitor on the scaffold. However these untoward endings may have been, the Low-country Mudaliyars of Portuguese times in many instances covered themselves with glory alike for their personal courage and indomitable skill as warriors, as for the genius that conceived and carried out the long and perilous preparations that culminated in their brilliant victories over superior Portuguese forces. Their fame has been immortalised in song and verse, but like all great men in their generation, they have their critics and detractors. Those who misjudge them by present day standards that are borrowed from a foreign code of military ethics account them traitors to the Portuguese, but when a powerful foreign invader is in their midst, despoiling temples, doing violence to the sanctity of the home, destroying crops, laying waste whole villages and letting loose the dogs of war in a peaceful country whose only transgression has been the extension of a proverbial hospitality to aliens of strange language, beliefs, customs and costumes, it is not for the aggressor, even though such aggression be committed in the name of religion and a superior culture, to call the rules of the game. However the voting goes, the number is legion that venerate the memory of these intrepid Chieftains. To brand them as traitors is to designate that great soldier and patriot, Marechal Joseph Pilsudski, of Poland, by the same name. Those who needs must judge the merits of heroes of four centuries ago by the application of the only standards with which they are

19. Large portions of the coastal belt were virtually under the control of the Moors who were to an appreciable extent the descendants of Arab pirates. See "Sonahar—A Brief History of the Moors of Ceylon." J. C. van Sanden,

today familiar, have only to read the history of Ceylon by that great Britisher, Dr. Marshall,²⁰ who accompanied the British troops on a certain fateful expedition into the Kandyan territory. Marshall's truthful and impartial history of Ceylon which was written largely from information gained at first hand, was published in London in the 'Forties of the last Century. His candid comments and outspoken observations in defence of the military methods of a small race that had been warring in turn already with the Portuguese and Dutch who in their day were the foremost European empire-builders, is a shining example of that candour, and admiration of the conqueror for the vanquished which as a rule is so conspicuous a trait of British character.

Whilst acknowledging the patriotism and valour of those Chieftains of old who like Saul of Tarsus came to protect and defend those whom they had at one time persecuted and massacred, one cannot but feel the utmost contempt for such of them who vacillated with the changing fortunes of the conquerors and the conquered; who as adventurers and opportunists unscrupulously sacrificed everything that was noble and lofty for the advancement of selfish interests. This archetype, it is sad to relate, is not extinct even at the present day. It is to be found in the ranks of those who having originally had purely Sinhalese names, forsook them for Portuguese honorifics; then adopted the Dutch "Carolus" and "Hermanus" and are the "Georges" "Edwards" and "Horaces" of today, even as they changed their religious beliefs from Buddhism to Romanism, to Dutch Presbyterianism and lastly to Anglicanism, not to speak of the recent trend to Buddhism again with the swinging back of the pendulum of popular favour. By far the saddest spectacle of all is the small coterie who try to combine all these characteristics in a heterogeneous and nondescript medley which is neither fish, flesh, fowl—nor even good red herring.

It has been stated earlier that the British took over the Chief Headmen System from the Dutch who themselves had borrowed it from the Portuguese and elaborated this method of domestic government. But the genius that organised this scheme of patriarchal government does not fall to the credit of the Portuguese either. This form of administrative machinery which has withstood the disrupting influences of western patterns is purely of eastern origin, having passed over to Ceylon from India, whence the Sinhalese themselves are derived. The system of governing a people through recognised leaders, or Chieftains, of their own race is a very ancient institution which may be traced back to the dawn of civilisation and the commencement of ordered society. The germ of this form of patriarchal government is to be found in the village

20. "Ceylon: A General Description of the Island and its Inhabitants" by H. Marshall, London 1846. Marshall's official designation whilst in Ceylon was "Inspector General of Hospitals."

Panchayets of India, so that the organisation is essentially of oriental character in origin and content, later spreading to the west with the extension of Aryan cults, philosophy, politics and social economy in that direction, where it assumed the form of the Mark and Tything of the Gothic races, and the Slavonian commune. As opposed to the proverbial slow-moving East which is always so adverse to change and innovation, the progressive West with its hustle and rapid growth developed the System to the point of the unification of the powers of numerous patriarchs within the natural boundaries of a country under a single over-lord, culminating in the monarchism which was its logical result. The development of this form of government in another direction which found its final expression in the republicanism of the French Revolution through the growth of SAVOIR at the expense of ETRE has been shown to be, in effect, a misdirected step both by Kant, and where he left off, by Hoene-Wronski, who set forth details with almost mathematical precision, as when over a hundred years ago he envisaged the failure of Bolshevism. Wronski went further and established the need for a supreme directing influence for the purpose of maintaining the balance between Government and the Opposition, and the alternating pre-eminence of the two principal sections in party politics, according to the laws of Social Antinomy. The characteristic feature of British constitutional monarchy is the presence of this indispensable directing influence in the person of the King—although only in a nominal way today—which direction reached the summit of its development in the postulation of the Divine Right of Kings. In countries where the opposite view is held and republican government bereft of this directing influence has been established, the spate of Dictators who are rampaging Europe today proves the need that still exists for such supreme directing influence which is independent of the executive and of party politics. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from this is that patriarchal government, or the village *Panchayet* System, is the most natural, and therefore the best suited form of government to be favoured in a country that is ruled by a race whose constitution is based on a benevolent monarchy. The Headmen System of Ceylon is a development of the Indian *Panchayet* System from which the British constitution has been evolved, and because of the common origin and homogeneity of the two, the logical deduction is that the Headmen System must be retained.

The primeval system has indeed become corrupt and degenerate in the sense that it has departed from its original spirit and essence, but this is not a fact,—much less an argument—which proves that the Headmen System is inharmonious with the genius and psychology of the people to whom it belongs. What remains to be done, therefore, is to investigate the accretions that are foreign to the system and having

removed them, to foster its natural expansion under the superior directing influence of the race which has so successfully carried the *Panchayet* System to the limits of its logical perfection. In the same way that this System permeated into Europe under Aryan influence, Ceylon which was situated in such close proximity to the cradle of this civilisation came under the same influence at a very much earlier period. The connection had been steadily maintained and consolidated later by the arrival of the Sinhalese from India. In Ceylon the patriarch of the *Panchayet* probably performed dual revenue and military duties at one period, till, perhaps out of expedience, the two offices were later separated. It was at this stage that the Portuguese arrived in these parts in the early Sixteenth Century. The designations of the two officers who held these posts were *Korales*, or revenue officers, and *Mudaliyars*, or military officers. In order, both to reduce the cost of government, and to prevent the clash of interests between these two sections, the Dutch, under Governor Iman Willem Falck combined the two under the name of *Mudaliyar*.

Here is what a British writer, the Reverend James Cordiner²¹, Chaplain to the Garrison of Colombo, states regarding the Chieftains of Ceylon:—

"In Ceylon as in feudal countries, the origin of all individual landed property proceeded from the sovereign, who apportioned his territories among those who were to guard his person and protect his dominions. This has been the case from time immemorial; and what may appear singular in a savage country, there was a mixture of civil and military authority which the Portuguese, the first conquerors²² of the kingdom followed and improved upon. The same system was maintained by the Dutch, with the difference that they joined both authorities in one Headman, although the distinction was supported in those who executed the civil and military duties under him.

Anciently, the civil and military authority of each *corale*, or district, was administered by a *Coral* who received instructions from the *dessauwe*, or collector, and executed his orders through the medium of *vidans* and *attoo-corals* or little *corals*. The coral was magistrate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, and had power to decide upon cases of landed property, with an appeal, however, to the *dessauwe* should the parties consider themselves aggrieved. His criminal jurisdiction extended only to flagellation and in capital cases the delinquent was tried at Colombo. Under the authority of the coral also the revenue was collected.

21. "A Description of the Island of Ceylon" by James Cordiner, London, 1807. He was Chaplain to the Forces and Superintendent of Schools and because of Governor North's great interest in Education, was invited by him to accompany the gubernatorial party in its numerous itineraries throughout the Island. Even Turner, who does not attach much value to Cordiner's narrative, acknowledges that "His figures of revenue and expenditure can be seen to be based on official returns; his account of land tenure and native ranks, is borne out by official documents....."

22. The Portuguese were never at any time the "conquerors of the kingdom." They were only masters of the coastal territory. The first Europeans to exercise sovereign authority over the entire Sinhalese kingdom were the British to whom the Kandyan Provinces were ceded in 1815 after the Dutch territory in Ceylon had been capitulated already in 1796.

The head of the military service was the *modelear*, under whom were *mohundrams*, *aratchies*, *canganies* and *lascoreens*. Their duties were entirely military, excepting that the *lascoreens* were obliged to assist in conveying timber to the rivers and in catching elephants.

The civil and military officers were remunerated for their services either by the privilege of possessing their own lands to a certain extent duty free, or by being authorised to receive a certain portion of the government share from the lands of others. This license in either case was called *accomodesan*."

"On the death of the holder of such *accomodesan*, or on his not being able to perform the duties of his situation, the right conferred on him reverted to the government, and a new appointment of another person with a like privilege took place. Sometimes it was given to the son or heir of the last holder when deserving, but this depended on the option of the government.

The *lascoreens* had certain portions of land allotted to them, which they held free of all duty to government for performing the services assigned to them, and the lands so held were called *waddawasam* or *devul parveny*.

This land devolved on their heirs male, under the condition of service, but reverted to government either on a total failure of male heirs in a direct or collateral line, or on the holder or his heirs being unable or unwilling to perform the prescribed duty.

The Dutch Governor, Falck²³ finding that the division of civil and military authority between the *coral* and *modelear* led to constant disputes respecting the extent of their rights and duties, and also wishing to reduce the expense of government, joined²⁴ both military and civil powers in the person of the *modelear*, abolishing altogether the appointment of *coral*, but retaining the other subordinate Civil Servants for the performance of the civil duties attached to their situation.

The Report of the Headmen Commission of 1922 agrees materially with Cordiner's version. On page 4 of the Report the Commissioners²⁵ state:-

"The Headman System was originally of the feudal or patriarchal type. The Chief Headmen were landed proprietors of considerable wealth, living in their own houses on their own lands and among their own dependants. In return for the enjoyment of certain lands they provided armed retainers for the King's army, attend at court, etc. and performed the duties of collecting the revenue, and of conveying the orders of the central government to their subordinates and so to the people. The minor headmen, similarly, were village magnates who transmitted such orders to the people of their villages. The essential features of the system were the personal influence of the headmen in the areas of their administration and the absence of specific remuneration by way of salary. It may be assumed that the amount of public work in the modern sense which these officers performed was not considerable, but the mere fact of their position and standing made them stabilising factors in the constitution of

23. Imam Willem Falck, 1765-1785 succeeded Baron van Eck. He was a Doctor of Laws and of Philosophy of the University of Utrecht. Falck was born in Ceylon. His father was Frans Willem Falck, Fiscal of Colombo and Disawe of Matara. - *Anthonyz*.

24. In the same way that the British Government later united the supreme civil and military authority in Ceylon in a single individual in the person of Sir Thomas Maitland.

25. J. G. Fraser, Chairman; F. Bowes, K. Balasingam; J. H. Meedeniya, O. C. Tillekeratne, H. L. Dowbiggin, S. Sabaratnam.

the country, and under such a feudal system, the petty disputes which are even now so rife in the country, were naturally brought to them for settlement, and such settlements were readily accepted by the disputants. The system was essentially patriarchal."

In the main, the system was the same in the Kandyan territory, except for a few minor points of difference, and in regard to official designations. In that section of the country, the ancient model continued to remain undisturbed up to the time of the Convention²⁶ of March, 2nd 1815. Referring to the earlier period, Tennent²⁷ writes:—

"The relation of clausmen to a Kandyan Chief had always been one of stolid bondage, their lands, their labour and almost their lives, they held dependent on his will; and their priests although the doctrines of the Buddhist faith repudiate distinctions of caste, taught them to yield a superstitious homage to the exaltation of rank."

The Government Agent of the Central province in 1871 states in reference to the judicial duties of the Kandyan Chieftains:—

"Considerable interest has been excited among students of political economy and comparative jurisprudence by the recent discovery of the very ancient origin and vast areal extension of the system of communal self-government. It has been ascertained that the Mark and Tything of the Gothic races, the Slavonian commune and the Indian village present points of resemblance too numerous and too well defined to be the result of mere accident. It may be assumed then that a thousand years ago social relations and duties in the English village and in the Kandyan village were regulated, if not by the same system, yet by principles having a common origin and very similar development, and that while in England the system with the lapse of centuries became profoundly modified, it retained as the Gansabes²⁸ most of its original features in the Kandyan country to the date when the British Government replaced the last native king."

Following is a list of the first Kandyan Chieftains after the Convention of 1815 whereunder the Kandy King's territory passed under British control. The order and spelling of proper names as they appear in the "Ceylon Almanac" of 1816 are retained here:—

	First Adigar, Molligoda
	Second Adigar, Kapuwatto
Dissawe of Four Korles,	Pilima Talauwa
" " Seven "	Molligoda, First Adigar
" " Uva	Monorawila
" " Matelle,	Ratwatto

26. The Convention of March 2nd 1815 was held at the Palace of the Kandyan King between Lieutenant-General Brownrigg, Governor of Ceylon, and the Adigars, Dissawes and other principal Chiefs in the presence of the Mohattalas, Korales, Vidanes and other subordinate Headmen from the several provinces, and of the people assembled. The Treaty which resulted was signed by the following on behalf of the Kandyans:— Eheyalapola, Molligoda, First Adigar and Dissawe of Four Korales, Pilime Talauwa, Second Adigar and Dissawe of Sabaragamuwa, Pilima Talauwa, Dissawe of Four Korles, Monorawila, Dissawe of Uva, Ratwatto, Dissawe of Matale, Molligoda, Dissawe of Three Korles, Dullewe, Dissawe of Walapane, Millewe, Dissawe of Wellasse and Bintenne, Galgama, Dissawe of Tamankaduwa and Galagoda, Dissawe of Nuwara Kalawiya.

27. "An Account of the Island of Ceylon etc." by Sir James Emerson Tennent, 2 Vols.; 1860.

28. Village Councils.

Dissawe of Saffragam,	Kapuwatte, Second Adigar
" " Three Korles,	Molligoda
" " Walapane,	Dulwewe
" " Udapalata.	Unambuwa
" " Nuwara Kulawiya,	Galagoda
" " Wellasso,	Millewa
" " Tamankaduwa,	Galagama
Mahadiyawadona Nilamo,	Unambowe Dissawo
Pallewahala Diyawadona Nilamo,	Robbowola
Mahagabada Nilame,	Kadigamuwa
Udagabada Nilamo,	Madugalla
Pallewahala Gabada Nilame,	Eheyapola
Wanneku Nilamo of the Treasury,	Halangoda
" " " " "	Mudeynepola
Batwadana Nilame,	Ganegoda
" "	Madawela
Gajanayake "	Madugallo
Maha Lekam,	Mampitiya
Attapattu Lekam,	Dodanwela
Weddikara Lekam,	Doranegama
Nanayakkara Lekam,	Mattemagoda
Waddana Tuwakkukara Lekam,	Walala
Padicara Lekam,	Moladande
Koddituwaku Lekam,	Halangoda
Maduwe Gankara Lekam,	Ehoyelepola
Kuruwe Lekam,	Mirahawatte
" " of Kengalle,	Eheyepola
Dunu Kara Lekam,	Halyalle
Kunu Maduwa Lekam,	Arauawella
" " "	Sirmalwatta

CHIEFS OF DISTRICTS.

Ratomahatmaya of Udunuwara,	Mampitiya
" " Yatinuwara	Pilima Talauwa
" " Tumpane,	Weliwita
" " Harispattu,	Millewa
" " Dumbara,	Amunugama
" " Hewaheta,	Moladande
" " Kotmale and Upper	
	Bulatgama Ranawana
" " Mimure	Hakmana

Like the Headmen System in vogue in the Kandyan Provinces, the duties and jurisdiction of the Chieftains of the North and the East of Ceylon are materially the same as those of the Low-country Mudaliyar, with the difference again in official designations, the Chief Headmen of the North being known as Maniagars and Adikarams, and those in the East as Vanniyahs. Nevertheless, in both these districts there are also those who hold the office and title of Mudaliyar.

THE CHIEFTAINS OF CEYLON

CHAPTER II

A Brief History of the Headmen
System under the British.

THE CHIEFTAINS OF CEYLON

II

THE early years of British rule in Ceylon were of necessity an unsettled period. For the first two years the country was ruled by the Governor of Madras in Council, and during this brief space, no less than four different persons wielded supreme authority on the spot from time to time. They were Major-General James Stuart to whom the Dutch gave up their possessions in this country owing to political and constitutional complications in Holland itself, arising out of the developments in the European situation caused by the revolutionary movement in France. Stuart who was known in the army as "Old Row" was succeeded by Major-General Welbore Ellis Doyle who died within six months of his appointment. He was followed in turn—in more ways than one—by Colonel Peter Bonnevaux who met with a fatal carriage accident at Galle Face, Colombo, three days after assuming supreme control, and like his predecessor was buried in the Pettah burial ground.

It was this tragedy that brought about the curious position of a British possession being governed by a Swiss²⁹ Soldier in the person of Brigadier General Pierre Frederick de Meuron who succeeded Bonnevaux to the governorship.

In the meantime, even before Colombo had capitulated, the Madras authorities in their anxiety to commence the collection of revenue on behalf of the East India Company, had sent John Jervis of the Madras Civil Service two months earlier to recover monies from Jaffna which had been captured already. Turner³⁰ states that Jervis assumed duties on December, 3rd, 1795, and it was this haste in finding money to indemnify the United English East India Company that was to a large extent both the root cause and proximate origin of the general rising which the harassed³¹ Governor North was called upon to quell in 1800.

29. Pierre Frederick de Meuron was the brother of Charles Daniel de Meuron who raised the regiment of Swiss mercenaries to which he gave his name. Charles Daniel de Meuron left Ceylon in 1786 when he was in the service of the Dutch. His brother succeeded him. On Daniel's return to Europe he was met by Cleghorn at Neuchatel and the transfer of the services of the Regiment to the British was arranged. Turner states that Pierre Frederick thereupon left for India with his men, but later returned to Ceylon alone to relieve Colonel Champagne who was in command of the troops here. Champagne is mentioned in White's edition of the "Ceylon Manual" as having administered the government of this country from March to July, 1799.

30. Collected Papers on the History of the Maritime Provinces of Ceylon, 1795-1805, by L. J. B. Turner, C.C.S.

31. "The courtly nobleman," the Hon. Frederick North, afterwards Eighth of Earl of Gullford, took over the government of Ceylon at a most critical and unsettled period in its history. No estimate of his capacity as an administrator would be fair, which did not take into account the turbulent conditions that prevailed in Ceylon at the time. On the one hand, the excesses of the South Indian Tax-collectors had exasperated the Sinhalese, whilst on the other, the crafty Pileme Talauwe had laid a plan to capture the Governor at Dambadeniya. Meanwhile his truculent Secretary, Cleghorn, was of little assistance to him, whilst the Commandant, General Wemyss had created an impasse with the judicial authorities.

Another circumstance which doubtlessly aggravated the mercenary character of the South Indian amildars was the indecision that prevailed as to whether Colombo and the remaining Dutch settlements had been ceded to the British only in trust for the Stadtholder of Holland, and whether the British had incurred any liability to restore them to the Dutch at some later period. It is an historical fact, however, that the matter was not definitely settled until the Peace Treaty of Amiens which was signed on March, 17th, 1802.

In the absence of any definite policy during this period of transition, those who had been charged with the temporary administration of British territory in Ceylon became susceptible of many a *faux pas* which resulted in their complications.

It was during this period that the Mudaliyars of the Low-country were superseded by the amildars who had been imported from Madras to administer the country. According to Turner, "these officers, (the amildars) replaced the Mudaliyars who under the Dutch were the native officers in charge of revenue matters and whose powers were suppressed by proclamation. The amildars and the other officers inferior to them, were brought from Madras to initiate the system of revenue collection employed there and the transfer of authority from the nation to foreign natives was a frequent source of discontent" and was largely responsible for the later disturbances.

Under the amildars came a number of minor officials with strange names, few of which survived the government which introduced them. It was difficult to place them all, but the following staff list of the Jaffna Government on February, 9th, 1799, explains some of them:

Pisbeear. Salary 20 Star pagodas per month; for executing orders respecting revenue.

Sameready. Salary not given; to keep Malabar accounts.

Cherwal. Salary not given; for to keep peace in the Iszuar.

Manningar. Salary + Star pagodas; to execute orders.

Besides these there were 'Conicopies' or Kanapillos, 'Gomastas,' duties were performed by 'repadars,' who were collectors of revenue under the Dutch. The term 'Manningar' or Manlagars, came 'parapatnana,' a local title now seldom used, meaning 'the people who look after things.' "

Turner's researches, besides throwing light on many other obscure points, incidentally explains how the title Manningar came into use in the Jaffna District and establishes the South Indian origin of the term.

Every writer who deals with this unfortunate "interroguum" agrees that the "later disturbances" were due entirely to the rapacity of the South Indian amildars and those of their tribe, but it is necessary to mention only two recognised authorities on the point, if only to show

the valuable character of the services of the Mudaliyars and their indispensable positions as the minor cogs by means of which the executive machinery of government was set in motion. In Volume II of his History which relates to this period, Pridham³² states :—

“The Government of Ceylon was for some time dependent on that of Madras but was subsequently separated from the government of the East India Company in 1793 and declared a colony of the British Crown, the Hon: Mr. North having been sent to fill the office of Governor. It was not, however, till 1802 that it was transferred to the superintendence of the Colonial Department.

Previous to that event an unfortunate circumstance, arising from the employment of Malabar agents, called dubashes³³ by the Civil Servants of the East India Company, who were first engaged as Civil Servants on the Island, and endeavoured to introduce the same regulations and system of collecting the public revenue as prevailed on the Coromandel Coast, early threatened the tranquility of the colony. These men were placed in the situations formerly occupied by the native headmen, and having no interest in the welfare of the country, abused the authority with which they were invested and committed numerous acts of injustice and oppression on the helpless Sinbalese, who in reliance of support from the Kandyan monarch rose up in tumultuous bodies in several parts of the Island to throw off the galling yoke under which they suffered. No great effort of the military force was required to quell these disturbances, but to ensure the tranquility of the country for the future, the modeliers with their subordinate officers, were restored to their duties and original influence.”

The rising referred to by Pridham must not be confused with the outburst which followed the imposition by Governor North in 1800 of what was known as the “Joy Tax³⁴.”

Like the other impositions of those days, this tax too was farmed by renters who exercised unpopular methods of collection. According to Ferguson,³⁵ the ordinary disinclination of the masses to subscribe to a new levy was fermented into open resentment by the circulation of a story that females were to be compelled to submit to being measured across the breasts for the purpose of assessing the amount of the tax.

Tennent, than whom no other writer of the history of Ceylon up to his day, and for many decades later, has been more painstaking in his striving after the accuracy of his facts, definitely states that it was the suppression of the Low-country Mudaliyars that led to the rising. He fixes the date three years earlier. This would make it 1797, in

32. “An Historical, Political and Statistical Account of Ceylon and its Dependencies” by C. Pridham. London, 1849.

33. From Hindi: a person who speaks two languages: of Tupahiya, an interpreter. The term is used in this sense in the Southern Province of Ceylon.

34. See Father S. G. Perera's “History of Ceylon” page 327

35. Editor and proprietor of the “Colombo Observer” in his “British Administration of Ceylon,” Observer Press.

which case too, the "rebellion" was the direct result also of the imposition of a tax- in this case, the Fanam Tax³⁶ of 1796. His version of what occurred is as follows :-

"The service tenures by which the people held their otherwise untaxed lands were abolished and a proportion of the estimated produce demanded in substitution, together with a tax upon their coconut gardens. The Customs duties, and other sources of income were farmed out to Moors, Parsees or Chetties from the Coast; and the Modliar and native officers who had formerly managed matters involving taxation were superseded by Malabar dubashes, men aptly described 'as enemies of the religion of the Singhalese, strangers to their habits, and animated by no impulse but extortion.' Unhappily, under the belief that their functions were but temporary, and that Ceylon would shortly be given back to the Dutch, Mr Andrews³⁷ and his European colleagues exerted no adequate influence to control the excesses of these men, and the atrocities and cruelties perpetrated by them were such as almost defy belief. The result may be anticipated; the Singhalese population were exasperated beyond endurance; their Chiefs and headmen insulted by the suppression of their authority, and outraged by the rapacity of low-caste dubashes, encouraged the resistance of the people, the Dutch civilians inspired them with the assurance of assistance from the French, and under the combined influences the population in 1797 rose in violent revolt."

It will be seen, therefore, that if during early British times, the System of Chief Headmen had been abolished at one stage, that the measure had not been taken as the result of considered and correctly informed opinion of the authorities that the System was effete, or unsuited to the conditions of this country, or the genius of its people, but that the ill-advised and disastrous change was due entirely to the ignorance of the newly arrived race who knew nothing of the ancient and deep-rooted character of this method of ruling an oriental people through their own hereditary and accredited Chieftains. On the other hand, once the fatal error was realised, the British themselves, like their circumspect predecessors, the Dutch, learned to appreciate the need that existed for the retention of an administrative organisation which contains all the essentials of a natural and equitable, and therefore wise policy of government, for does not Tennent go on to state :-

"The intervention of the latter officers" the Chieftains- "was indispensable in a state of things under which no European could live securely beyond the limits of the garrisoned towns. The policy of conciliating the native chiefs was therefore transmitted by each governor to his successor, with injunctions to encourage and caress the headmen; they were to be 'nourished with hopes'³⁸ and their attachment secured by gratifying their ambition," which was a policy alike pursued by the Dutch.

36. See also Father S. G. Perera's "History of Ceylon" page 312.

37. Robert Andrews, "Resident and Superintendent of Revenue." His name, however, is not included in White's list of Collectors and Government Agents of the Northern Province in the "Ceylon Manual," although his assistant, John Jervis is mentioned.

38. In the same way, perhaps, that the Dutch placated and cajoled the Singhalese Kings.

Every writer who refers to the Chieftains of Ceylon during the period subsequent to the restoration of the Low-country Mudaliyars, concedes, that this meritorious body of officers was an important and indispensable link between the rulers and ruled. We know from Percival that :-

".....The Cingalese under our dominion are governed by the native magistrates, only the supreme controlling power always resides in the servants of our government. All our possessions in the Island are divided into Corles and districts, the subordinate superintendence of which is given to the Moodeliers, or native magistrates who are always chosen from among the class of nobles styled Hondrews and Mohandrews. These magistrates superintend both the country parts and the villages, and exercise a power similar to our country and city magistrates in Great Britain. It is the business of the Moodeliers to assist in collecting the revenues, settling the proportion of the taxes and contributions, assembling the peasants for government service, procuring provisions and other supplies for the different garrisons when required, providing coolies for conveying stores or baggage from one station to another; in short it is their business to observe the conduct of the natives and prevent their public and individual interests from sustaining any loss.

The Moodeliers have under them inferior, or, petty officers who are also chosen from amongst the Hondrews. Their business is to assist the Moodeliers to carry their orders into execution. In those parts where it is not thought requisite to quarter a body of troops, there is a police corps of the natives appointed to enforce the commands of government in each district; they are composed of *Canganies* or Sergeants, *aratjes* or corporals, and lascoreens, or common soldiers and perform the same duties as our sherrif's men or constables. They are armed with short swords and spears; a large body of them attend the governor in his tours round the Island and on other occasions for state or expediency.

The Moodeliers as well as the inferior class of police officers are under the immediate orders of the Commanding officer of the military post³⁹ to which their district or corle is attached, with the exception of a few corles on the borders of the Candian territory, where it was not found expedient to hold any military station. It is through these Commanding officers that all reports, intelligence and complaints are carried to the governor. The Moodeliers at the same time make a report of what passes in their respective districts to the Maha or Ma Ma Moodelier, the Chief of the whole order, who resides in the Black Town of Colombo⁴⁰ and he on his part lays the reports before the governor."

Percival's account whilst throwing further light on the military character of the duties of Chieftains, also takes us back to the beginning of Police history in this country in so far as it applies to the rural areas.

39. Percival writes of a period when the Kandyan King was still an independent monarch and during which the British territory in Ceylon was largely under military rule. As long afterwards as 1831 there were no less than seventeen such military posts. These were Harrispattu, Hewabeta, Fort King, Kurunegala, Ratnapura, Badulla, Alupota, Fort Macdonald, Kotmale, Colombo, Puttalam; Jaffna, Trincomalie, Batticalos, Galle, Matara and Hambantota.

40. the Pettah or 'Black Town,' inhabited by the native races. "Tennent." The name Pettah itself according to Herbert White is taken from the Tamil "pettal," the extra-mural suburb of a fortress, or the town attached and adjacent to a fortress. See also "What's in a Name!" J. C. van Sanden, "Times of Ceylon" February 22nd, 1931.

employment of a single Chief, as the orders of the Agent, whether executive or judicial, would be more expeditiously carried out, if issued direct from the Agent to the local headman on whom the duty ultimately devolved of carrying these orders into effect. As it would have been particularly mortifying to the feelings of the Kandyan Chiefs then in office, if they were deprived of their dignities, Mr. Turnour proposed that Kandyan Chiefs should retain their titles but that their nominal jurisdiction be confined to the Korale in which they resided and to the adjoining korales in which they could efficiently superintend the judicial and executive orders of government.

Over the other similar sub-divisions of each Province residents Chiefs would have to be appointed. Most of the Kandyan Provinces were so limited in extent that no sub-dividing would be required, and in none need there be more than four sub-divisions. Mr. Turnour did not contemplate the appointment of a Chief for each korle. In the first instance such numerous appointments would occasion an increase of expenditure, and in the next, as the Kandyan korles were in general of less extent and less oppuluous than the maritime korles, it would be advisable to commence with a limited number of appointments. The title to be conferred on the new Chiefs had to be decided. That of Dissawe was obviously inapplicable, whilst that of Korale was not of sufficient respectability. The selection seemed to be between Mudaliyar and Ratemahatmaya, and Mr. Turnour thought that with the idea of the general assimilation of the old and new provinces, the preference would be given to the former, but the title of Ratemahatmaya eventually came to be used.

The alterations were effected in the Central Province, but as regards the Kegalle District, government wrote in 1834 :-

'.....The Governor is aware that under the altered circumstances of the Kandyan Provinces, the present establishment of Chiefs is, as Mr. Turnour has stated, ill-calculated for the efficient discharge of the duties which will now devolve upon the native headmen, but in consideration of the strong claims and eminent services of many of the Chiefs now in office it has been decided to make alterations only on the occurrence of vacancies, unless the impossibility of carrying on the public duties without an efficient establishment of paid headmen should make it impossible to adhere to this resolution.'

The district of the Three Korles was never divided, doubtless because no vacancy occurred at the time, and the union of the Three Korles to the Four Korles obviated the inconvenience complained of the system of having a Chief with jurisdiction co-extensive with that of the Assistant Agent. In 1843, Lower Bulatgama was added to the Three Korles, and the result is that to this date the Ratemahatmaya of the Three Korles and Lower Bulatgama has a district equal in extent to that of the Four Korles which is divided among three Ratemahatmayas.

The State trial in 1835 led to the dismissal of Molligoda from the offices which he held (he was re-instated to his former office of Dissawe of the Four Korles on March 3rd, 1843), and in December, 1836 the Government Agent recommended the division of the Four Korles into three districts, each to be placed under a Batemahatmaya similar to the recent arrangement effected in the Seven Korles, and the appointment of the following Chiefs to these situations on a salary of £50/- a year from January, 1st 1837 :-

1. Rankotdiwuladiwakere Wijekoon Mudianse to be Ratemahatmaya of Galboda Korle, consisting of the Galboda Pattu, Meda Pattu, Gani Pattu,

Egoda Pattu and Tanniperu Pattu, and also of the Kinigoda Korle, consisting of Walgam Pattu, Delehdeniya Pattu and Medemedella Pattu.

2. Weeragoda Rajakaruna Amirthahasta Wickremasingho Senivaratne Senanayake Mudianse to be Ratemahatmaya of the Parana Kuru Korle, consisting of Mawata Pattu Kandaha Pattu and Tunpalata Pattu.

3. Dodantelle Jayatilleke Senivaratna Wijeyakoon Mudianse to be Rate-mahatmaya of the Belligal Korle, consisting of the Otara Pattu, Kirewita Pattu, Gandoloha Pattu and the Kandupita Pattu.

This division was approved and this is the present⁴ arrangement of the korles among the three Ratemahatmayas.

Sir John D'Oyly's⁴⁴ sketch gives a detailed account of the several classes of inhabitants and the headmen appointed over them, although the various classes live scattered over a whole province, and each class has its own headmen. In 1836 Mr. Turnour obtained authority for the re-adjustment of the establishment of petty headmen in the Central Province. He suggested that the alteration should be made on the same principle on which the establishment of Chiefs was re-modelled a few years previously, that is to say by the abolition of departmental jurisdiction and the substitution of geographical limits. He recommended that (1) every korle or pattu as the case might be should have a Korale, (2) that every korale or pattu should be divided into as many aratchiships as might be found necessary, comprehending in each aratchiship, two, three or four villages according to their propinquity to each other, or their individual importance in extent or population, (3) that the low caste villages comprised within each aratchiship should retain their subordinate headmen of their own caste under the Aratchi Dorreah, Hoolawaliya, etc.

This Scheme was approved for the Central Province and in November, 1838 government ordered the abolition of the petty headmen in the Kegalle District who had no duties to perform as the reform of the establishment of petty headmen in the Central Province had operated beneficially as regards both the revenue and judicial departments, and made the Governor desirous that the same arrangement should be effected in the Kandyan district of the Western Province⁴⁵. The desire to reduce the number of headmen, who under the Proclamation of November, 21st 1818, were exempt from taxation while in office contributed to this reform."

The earlier Proclamation dated February, 8th., 1815., indicates the early recognition not only of the facilities for administering the interior through the Chieftains, but as well of the value of their services in the very annexation of the Kandyan Kingdom. This Proclamation reads :-

43. In 1912.

44. Frequently confused with Major-General Doyle. The Hon J. D'Oyly was Resident at Kandy, 1820-1825. In the official list of the Residents of Kandy during the period that these provinces were governed by a Board of Commissioners, he is described as the Hon Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. His Diary of Events in the early history of this country was published in 1917.

45. In 1833 the Sabaragamuwa District which had formed a disavony of the Kandyan kingdom was made the seat of an Assistant Agency with an Assistant Government Agent at Ratnapura and was attached to the Southern Province. In that year, 1833, there were only five provinces; the Western, Central, Northern, Southern, and Eastern. "In 1845 the Western Province was defined to consist of the Colombo District, the Four Korles, The Three Korles and Baffragam."

"Whereas the armies of His Majesty of Great Britain have occupied and entered into complete possession of the Kandyan Provinces, denominated the Four Korles, the Saffragam and the Three Korles,⁴⁶ the Chiefs and the people of these provinces have fully and freely surrendered and submitted themselves without reserve to His Majesty's government....."

46. The entire Kingdom of the Sinhalese King was divided into twelve divisions. These were the Four Korles, Seven Korles, Uva, Matelle, Sabaragamuwa, the Three Korles, Walapana, Udapalata, Nuwara Kalawiya, Wellasse, Bintenne and Tamankaduwa.



THE CHIEF
HEADMEN
OF CEYLON
TODAY.

MUDALIYARS
IN OFFICE
TODAY.



SIR JAMES PETER OBEYESEKERE, KT., M. A.,
MAHA MUDALIYAR & CHIEF INTERPRETER TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir James Peter Obeyesekere, Kt., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace, M. R. A. S., C. B., District Commissioner, Henaratgoda Boy Scouts' Association, is Chief of all the Chieftains of Ceylon, or Maha Mudaliyar, in which capacity he is also Chief Interpreter and Extra A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor. He is a nephew of the famous Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike Kt., etc. (*qv*) and *son-in-law* of Gate Mudaliyar Walter Dias Bandaranaike, retired Colombo Mudaliyar.

Mudaliyars In Office Today.

THE names of the different Mudaliyars are given here according to the Provinces in which they are stationed. The latter are dealt with in their official order of administrative importance as enumerated in "The Ceylon Manual."

Western Province.

Ilangakoon. S. W. Mudaliyar of Colombo; is descended from a long line of Chieftains who have held office both in Dutch and British times, frequently as Maha Mudaliyars.

Samarasinghe. Gate Mudaliyar Walter A., Kachcheri Mudaliyar Colombo; previously Kachcheri Muhandiram Colombo, and before that in the Clerical Service. President, Chief Headmen's Union, Western Province; Vice-President, Ceylon Society of Arts and Ceylon Thespians. Gate Mudaliyar Samarasinghe also holds the rank of Atapattu Mudaliyar but he has no jurisdiction over the Atapattu of Colombo, which is administered by the Colombo Mudaliyar, Mr. S. W. Ilangakoon.

Perera. Henry Joseph Maurice Palihawadane Wijegoonewardena; Mudaliyar Siyane Korale West; born 1893; *f* Gate Mudaliyar Henry A. Perera, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo (*qv*); *u* Gate Mudaliyar Philip Perera, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *bro.* J. D. C. Perera, (*qv*) Muhandiram Siyane Korale East; *bros-in-law*, Sam E. Perera, Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale South (²) H. E. Perera (*qv*), President, Village Tribunals, Panadura Totamune.

1912 Extra Clerk, Colombo Kachcheri. 1917 Muhandiram, Ambatalenpahala and acted for Colombo Mudaliyar; 1927 Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale West. 1928 appointed Inquirer into Sudden Deaths. 1934 J. P., U. P. M. for Colombo and Negombo districts. He is also Unofficial Visitor, Government Dispensaries, Siyane Korale West and Gampaha Hospital; Probation officer, Gampaha and Colombo; Member, District Agricultural Committee and Chairman, Divisional Agricultural Association.

Perera. J. Eric; Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale East.

Dassenaike. Arthur Lee, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; born 1903; *f* Gate Mudaliyar Arthur Louis Dassenaike (*qv*), Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *gf* Gate Mudaliyar Henricus Lucius Dassenaike (*qv*), Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *g-gf* Gate Mudaliyar Cornelis Dassenaike, (*qv*), Mada-



ARTHUR LEE DASSENAIKE, MUDALIYAR,
HAPITIGAM KORLE.



ALBERT CHARLES POLYDORE ABAYAKOON,
Mudaliyar, Rayigam Korale.

liyar, Hapitigam Korale; *g-guu* Daniel Dassenaiké, Muhandiram of the Guard who was killed in the Kandyan Rebellion of 1816; (2) Don Hendrick Dassenaiké, (*qv*), Mohotti Mudaliyar of the Atapattu and Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale 1845; (3) Don Johannes Adrian Dassenaiké, (*qv*), Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *g-g-gf* Don Johannes Wickremasinghe Dassenaiké, (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale 1794; *g-g-g-gf* Samerediwakere Wickremasinghe Dassenaiké, (*qv*), Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale, 1750. Through his grandmother Johanna Francina de Saram, Lee Dassenaiké, Mudaliyar, is related to the following Chieftains: (1) Frederick de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; (2) Abraham de Saram, 2nd Maha Mudaliyar, (*qv*), (3) Julius Valentine de Saram, Maha Mudaliyar, (4) Ernest de Saram, Maha Mudaliyar, (5) Johannes Wijeyesekere Abeyaratne de Saram 1st Maha Mudaliyar, (6) Louis Wijeyesekere Karunaratne de Saram, 2nd Maha Mudaliyar, (7) Louis Wijeyesinghe Sriwardhana de Saram, Muhandiram, Boralesgamuwa, (8) Lienduran Wijeyesinghe Karunaratne de Saram, Maha Mudaliyar, (9) Domingo Wijeyesekera Abeyaratne, Mohottiar of the Guard, (10) Simon Wirasingha Sriwardhana de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale, (11) Anthonan Wirasingha Sriwardhana de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale, (12) Hendrick de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale (13) Alexander de Saram Wijeyesekere, Muhandiram, Salpiti Korale.

1922 Acting Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale. 1923 Clerk, Colombo Kachcheri. 1925 Muhandiram, Siyane Korale East. 1926 Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale and Registrar of Marriages and Inquirer.

De Silva K. T. A. Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; previously Muhandiram, Colombo Kachcheri and before that in the Clerical Service.

Perera D. T. Gunsekera, Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale North; previously Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale. Holds several gold medals presented by the public of the districts in which he served.

Rubaroe R. P. Mudaliyar, Hewagam Korale, previously Muhandiram, Colombo Kachcheri and before that Clerk, Colombo Kachcheri.

Abayakoon. Albert Charles Polydore, Mudaliyar, Rayigam Korale; *f* late Mudaliyar John Abayakoon, (*qv*) J. P., Mudaliyar, Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales, Journalist and Historian; *gf* J. C. C. Abayakoon, Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes. *g-gf* D. C. P. Abayakoon, Atapattu Muhandiram, Colombo, and Mudaliyar, Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales. *bro.* V. E. Abayakoon, President, Village Tribunals, Hewagam Korale.

1911 Clerk, Colombo Kachcheri. 1922 Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale. 1932 President, Village Tribunals, Alutkuru Korale North and Hapitigam Korale. 1933 President, Village Tribunals, Alutkuru Korale North and South. 1934 Mudaliyar, Rayigam Korale.

Peiris. G. Edmund Warnakulasooriya Gunawardana, born 1881; *f* Romanis Peiris Warnakulasooriya Gunawardana, Mudaliyar; *u* Johannes Peiris Warnakulasooriya, Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale.

1908 Muhandiram, Colombo Kachcheri. 1913 Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes; received ranks of Mudaliyar in 1928 and Gate Mudaliyar in 1933. Gate Mudaliyar Peiris is the only Chieftain to have received His Majesty King George V's Jubilee Medal in 1935.

Goonetilleke. Charles William Abeyawickrema Mohotti; Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale West; born 1881; *f* Muhandiram, John Daniel Charles Abeyawickrema Goonetilleke; *gf* Mudaliyar Don Abeyawickreme Goonetilleke; *g-gf* Muhandiram Don Juan Abeyawickreme Goonetilleke.

1900, Clerk, Land Sales Dept., Colonial Secretary's Office, Kalutara Kachcheri and Colombo Kachcheri. President, Village Tribunals, Rayigam Korale. 1931, Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale.

Corea W. M. P. Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale East; previously Chena Surveyor Muhandiram and in the Survey Dept.

Rodrigo. Senapathige J., J. P., M. B. E., Fisher-Mudaliyar, Colombo, previously Fisher Muhandiram, Colombo; Registrar of Marriages. Vice-President, Mutwal C. Y. M. A.; District Visitor, Colombo F. I. N. S.; has received a gold medal from His Holiness the Pope.

Central Province.

Goonetilleke A. H., Mudaliyar, Gangawatte Korale and Kandy Gravets, and Chief Interpreter.

Wettewe. Weerasekera Karunaratne Bandaranayake Wasalamudianseralahamilage Medduma Banda. Gravets Mudaliyar, Nuwara Eliya; Born 1889; claims descent from Wettewe, Puttalama District, Yatawatte Dissawe of Wellasse; Wettewe Rate Mahatmaya, Tumpane; Wettewe Basnayake Nilame and Wettewe Lekama.

Clerk, Native Dept., Badulla Kachcheri. Instructor, Agricultural Dept., Rate Mahatmaya and President, Village Tribunals.

Northern Province.

Subramaniam G., Mudaliyar, Jaffna Kachcheri and Maniagar Jaffna Town; born 1882.

Vice-President, Jaffna F. I. N. S., Member P. R. C., Opium Board, Executive Committee of Relief Fund; President, Divisional Agricultural Association; Board of Directors, Jaffna Co-operative



SENAPATHIGE J. RODRIGO, J. P., M. B. E.,
FISHER-MUDALIYAR, COLOMBO.



MUDALIYAR G. SUBRAMANIAM.
Mudaliyar. Jaffna Kachechi and Maniagar,
Jaffna Town.



A. KANAGASABAPATHY.
District Mudaliyar, Nainativu Pattus.
Mullaitivu.



WILLIAM HENRY PERERA
GUNAWARDENA SENEVIRATNE WELARATNE
AMARASIRIWARDENA,
Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle.

Central Stores ; Member, Rural Educational Committee ; Director, Jaffna Hindu College. Made J. P. 1931. Received rank of Mudaliyar 1933.

Selvadurai Thampiappah Elankayar, District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya South.

Rasasagarer. Sivasithampara Udaiyar. District Mudaliyar Vavuniya North.

Kanagasabapathy. Arumugam, District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus, Mullaitivu ; born 1882 ; *f* Arumugam Canapathipillai ; District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya North ; *uu* Ampalavanar Canapathipillai, District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya South, (2) Chelliah Canapathipillai, President, Village Tribunals, (3) Thambiah Kumara Udaiyar, District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus, (4) Velautha Retnasingha Mailvakana, District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus ; *gu* Mailvakana Velautha Retnasingha, District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus ; Mailvakana Velauther, District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus.

1934 Appointed District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus, Mullaitivu.

Southern Province.

Wanigatunga. William Henry Perera Gunawardena Seneviratne Welaratne Amarasiwardena. Atapattu Mudaliyar, Kachcheri, Galle ; born 1879 ; *gf* Isaac de Silva Seneviratne, Gate Muhandiram Kandy ; *guu* Don John de Silva Welaratne Jayatilleke Amarasiwardena, Kachcheri Muhandiram, Kandy, (2) Robert de Silva Seneviratne, President, Village Tribunals, Hinidum Pattu, *g-gff* Gate Mudaliyar, Don David de Silva Welaratne Jayatilleke Amarasiwardena, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Kandy, (2) Henricus Christopher Wickremasekera, Kachcheri Muhandiram, Kandy, (3) Gabriel Perera Wanigatunga Gunawardena, Kachcheri Muhandiram, Kandy ; *father-in-law* Louis Amarasekera, Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale ; *bro-in-law* James Amarasekera, Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu ; *bro-in-law* (2nd marriage) E. A. Weerasinghe, Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu.

1899 Government Surveyor. 1907 Chena Muhandiram, 1920 Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu. 1923 Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu. 1934 Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle Kachcheri. Commended for meritorious services on numerous occasions.

Lanerole. Jonathan Percy Nonclars de, Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu ; born 1894 ; *u* E. F. Edirisinha, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, N'Eliya ; *Cousins* Edwin Wirasinha, Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu, (2) S. B. Wijesingha (*qv*) President, Village Tribunals Thiagoda, (3) D. L. Wirasinha, Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu. (4) W. H. P. Wanigatunga (*qv*) Atapattu Mudaliyar,

Galle; *gu* J. Seneviratne, Mudaliyar, Hikkaduwa; *g-gf* H. C. Silva Wickremasekera, Mudaliyar, Kandy Kachcheri. *g-guu* Johannes de Corea Abeyaratne Siriwardena, Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale, (2) W. H. Silva Wickremasekera, Mudaliyar, Kurunegalle Kachcheri, (3) Don Adrianus de Lanerolle, Muhandiram, Galle Kachcheri. *g-g-gf* Henricus Christopher de Corea Abeyaratne Siriwardena, Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale 1810-1827.

1929 Appointed Mudaliyar and President, Village Tribunals Hinidum Pattu after having served in the Clerical Service and as President, Divisional Agricultural Association and free Ayurvedic Dispensary, Tawalawa.

Goonetilleke. George Albert de Silva Abeyasiriwardana Seneviratna. Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle and Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate. He is the third member of the family to hold the Atapattu Mudaliyarship of Galle. He is *g-g-g-g-g* nephew of Simon de Silva Jayatilaka Seneviratna Goonetilleke, Mudaliyar, 1760. The title "Nanayakara" is attached to this family which is derived from a courtier of Raja Singha's time who settled at Kitulampitiya in the Galle District.

Goonetilleke. Charles Edwin de Silva Abeyasiriwardana Seneviratne, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu, and Mohetti Mudaliyar of the Galle Atapattu. Elder brother of the above.

Goonetilleke. William Alexander de Silva Abayasiriwardana Seneviratna. Mudaliyar, Bentota-Walallawiti Korale. Younger brother of the above.

1927 Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu. 1931 transferred to present post. Initiated colonisation schemes and established Village Development Societies.

Jayawardhana. Don Frederick Arthur Obeyasekera Karunanaike, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu; born 1898; *f* Harry O. Jayawardhana, (*qv*), Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu; *gf* Arthur Jayawardhana, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle; *gu* Don Alfred Charles K. Jayawardhana (*qv*), Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu; *Cousin* J. P. Jayawardhana (*qv*); President, Village Tribunals, Bentota-Walallawiti Korale; *g-gf* Don Bastian Karunanaike (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu; *g-gu* Don William Karunanaike (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura.

1916 Clerk, Native Department, Hambantota Kachcheri. 1922 joined School of Tropical Agriculture, Peradeniya. 1924 Diploma of Agriculture; acted for Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu. 1926 Muhandiram, Magam Pattu. 1928, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu.

Wirasinhe L. Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu.

Ameresekere. Wilmot Alfred, Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Matara; born 1875; *bro.* H. E. Ameresekere, (*qv*), Retired Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu; *u* Louis Ameresekere, Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale 1876; *gf*



THREE GENERATIONS OF MUDALIYARS.

Seated :- ARTHUR JAYAWARDHANA, ATAPATTU 'MUDALIYAR, GALLE ;

On the left :- HIS SON HARRY O. JAYAWARDHANA, MUDALIYAR,
WEST GIRUWA PATTU ;

On the right :- HIS GRANDSON, F. A. O. K. JAYAWARDHANA,
MUDALIYAR, TALPE PATTU.





DON FREDERICK ARTHUR OBEYASEKERA KARUNANAICK,
JAYAWARDHANA, MUDALIYAR, TALPE PATTU.



SENERAT MUDALIGE HENRY
PERCY OSWALD WIJEWICKREME SENEVIRATNE PERERA,
Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu.



ADRIAN BASTIAN WICKREMASINHE JAYASEKERA,
Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale.

Don Johannes Abraham Ameresekere, Mudaliyar, Mahara, 1851; *g-gf* Don Carolis Ameresekere, Muhandiram, Mahara; *g-g-gf* Don Andris Ameresekere, Muhandiram, Mahara.

1892, Assistant Record Keeper, Galle Kachcheri; 1897, Interpreter. 1900, Acting Mudaliyar and President, Village Tribunals, Hinidum Pattu. 1902, Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura. 1903, Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Puttalam. 1907, transferred to Badulla and 1917 to Matara. Honorary Secretary Matara Agricultural Committee and Education District Committee.

Wickremaratne H. E. Mudaliyar. Weligam Korale.

Wijetunge. Samson Perera Abeyesekera, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu; *gu* Dionisyus Desa Abeyesekera, Mudaliyar, Giruwa Pattu who married a grand-daughter of Manuel Dias Andrado, a distinguished Chieftain of Portuguese times; *g-gf* D. Desa Abeyesekera, Acting Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu; wife's *gf* Manuel de Fonseka, Mudaliyar, Kalutara Totamune. *bro-s-in-law* Dunstan Edwin Wijesekere (*qu*) Colombo Mudaliyar, and F. A. Wijesekere, (*qu*) Retired President, Village Tribunals, Waikkal.

1918, Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu. 1930, transferred to Wellaboda Pattu. Inaugurated Cotton growing and was presented with a Gold medal by the public.

Perera W. A. Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu.

Perera. Senerat Mudelige Henry Percy Oswald Wijewickreme Seneviratne, Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu. *f* S. M. H. Daniel Perera W. Seneviratne, Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu. *uu* Gate Mudaliyar S. M. Joseph David Conrad Perera, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu (²) Gate Mudaliyar, S. M. William Henry Robert Perera, Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu; *gf* S. M. William David Perera, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu; *g-gf* S. M. David Perera, Mudaliyar, Yagam Pattu in Pitigal Korale; *g-g-gf* S. M. Welon Gonsal Perera, Chief Interpreter to the Dutch Commodore at Trincomalie and later at the Secretariat; *f-in-law* late Gate Mudaliyar, C. G. de Alwis, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale.

Jayasekera. Adrian Bastian Wickremasinhe, Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale; born 1875. *f* Bastian W. Jayasekera, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Badulla (*qu*) *Cousin* D. C. de Silva, Rate Mahatmaya, Tamankaduwa; *gf* Don Adrian W. Jayasekera, Muhandiram and Acting Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle; *gu* Gate Mudaliyar, Don Adrian de Z. Jayasekera, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Batticaloa; *bro-in-law* A. H. Munasinghe (*qu*). Muhandiram, Siyane Korale.

1897, Government Surveyor, 1910, Chena Muhandiram up to 1930 held numerous acting appointments as President, Village Tribunals and as Mudaliyar and eventually promoted to present office.

Wijesinghe W. A. Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu; (see B. R. Wijesinghe, Retired Mudaliyar.)

Dahanayake H. A. Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu.

Wickremasuriya. Don Francis Abeyasinghe Wickremaratne Wira, Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu; Claims descent from Batiyatissa, a Chieftain of Kataragama; *gf* Don Adrian Abeyesinghe Wira Wickremasuriya, Mahabetme Muhandiram; *gn* Don Louis de Silva Abeyasinghe Wickremasuriya, Mudaliyar.

1932 appointed Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu; after having served as Sub-Inspector of Police.

Kanakarathne. Don Abilion de Silva Kanakarathne Wijayasiriwardane; born 1889; paternal *g-gf* Janis de Silva Kanakarathne, Village Headmen; an ancestor held a Kanganyship in the Cinnamon Department.

1910, served in the Clerical Service and Interpreter in Waste Lands Department, and to a Riot Commissioner in the Central Province. 1931, promoted to Class I of the Clerical Service. 1935, appointed Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu. Writer of several Sinhalese books and composer of verse in the same language; office-holder in several Buddhist institutions. Life Member Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.

North-Western Province.

Kaduruwewa K. B. Gravets Mudaliyar, Kurunegalle.

Wijesinghe W. E. P., Gravets Mudaliyar, Puttalam.

Arasaratnam Christopher, District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya; born 1884.

1904 Clerk, Puttalam Kachcheri, 1921 promoted to present office.

Abayasekera. Robert Henry de Silva Jayawardena Wijeyesinghe, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale North; born 1880; *bro-in-law* E. A. Wirasinha, Retired Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu; *Nephew,* E. N. A. Wirasinha, President, Village Tribunals, Gangaboda Pattu; *g-gf* Don Louis de Silva Abayasekera, Gravets Muhandiram, Galle.

1905, served in the Salt Department; 1914 appointed Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Puttalam. 1924, Mudaliyar, Puttalam Pattu. 1926, transferred Pitigal Korale North. In 1921 received honorary rank of Muhandiram, 1924, promoted to honorary rank of Mudaliyar. Compiled the "Puttalam Salt Manual."



DON ABILION DE SILVA KANAKARATNE,
MUDALIYAR, WELLABODA PATTU.



CHRISTOPHER ARASARATNAM,
District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya.

Abayeratne C. A., Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale South.

De Costa F., Mudaliyar, Puttalam Pattu.

North Central Province.

Ranatunga H. W., Gravets Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura.

Uva Province.

Medagama. Imiyabandarawali Bandaranayake Rajakarunaratnayake Mudianselage Mutu Bandara, Gravets Mudaliyar, Badulla; born 1886.

Entered Clerical Service 1903 and after having served in various capacities as President, Village Tribunals and Rate Mahatmaya was promoted to present office in 1930.

Sabaragamuwa Province.

Wanasundera D., M. C. B. R. A. S., Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Ratnapura.

Hony. Secretary Ratnapura F. I. N. S., Hony. Treasurer Social Service League and Boy Scouts' Association.



RATE
MAHATMAYAS
IN OFFICE
TODAY.



ALFRED EDWARD MADAWALA,
Rate Mahatmaya, Dewamedhi Hat Pattu.

Rate Mahatmayas In Office Today.

Central Province.

Talgodapitiya A. B. Chief-Interpreter Nilame, Kandy Kachcheri and Gravets Rate Mahatmaya, *nephew* H. W. Talgodapitiya, (*qv*) President, Village Tribunals, Dewamede Hatpattu.

Nugawela T. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Udunuwara and Yatinuwara.

Madawala Alfred Edward, Rate Mahatmaya, Dewamede Hatpattu; born 1894; *bro.* H. B. Madawala President, Village Tribunals, Dambadeni Hatpattu; *uu* T. B. Madawala, Rate Mahatmaya, Weudawili Hatpattu, (2) W. Madawala, Rate Mahatmaya, Tumpane; (3) T. B. Poholiadde, Rate Mahatmaya, Hurulu Palata.

1923, Rate Mahatmaya, Demala Hatpattu; 1931, transferred Dewamede Hatpattu. Chairman, Divisional Agricultural Association; Member, District Agricultural Association; Probation Officer and Inquirer into Sudden Deaths; Vice-President, Local Boy Scouts' Association.

Nugawela H., Rate Mahatmaya, Harrisattu.

Ratwatte T. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Pata Dumbara.

Warakaula L. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Pata Hewaheta.

Panabokke M. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Palata.

Wettewe T. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Bulatgama.

Ellepola T. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Matale South.

Dharmakirti Lankadikari Ekanayake Subapanditamudianse-ralahamilage Loku Bandara, Rate Mahatmaya, Matale North; born 1894; *uu* Walter Udugama, Disawe, Matale South, (2) P. B. Ellapola, Rate Mahatmaya, Matale South.

1912, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office. 1917, transferred Fiscal's Office, Kurunegalle. 1925, President, Village Tribunals, Weudawili Hatpattu. 1931, Rate Mahatmaya, Matale North.

Hulangamuwa A. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Matale East.

Unamboowe U. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Kotmale.

Nugawela J. R., Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Hewaheta.

Aluwihare C. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Walapane.

Northern Province.

Madukande S. M. U. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Vavuniya.

Eastern Province.

Kotagama. Attanayake Rajakaruna Anawalangumudianse-
ralahamilage George Dharmawardena, Rate Mahatmaya, Bintenne;
born 1901; *qf.* T. B. Aluwihare, Rate Mahatmaya, Matale South, *g-gf*
Nilgala Bandara, Rate Mahatmaya, Bintenne; *g-g-gf* Kotagama Talgaha-
gedara, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellasse.

1932, appointed Rate Mahatmaya, Bintenne; also functions as
President, Village Tribunals, having previously served as Record
Keeper, Badulla Kachcheri.

Madawela R. B. W., Rate Mahatmaya, and President, Village
Tribunals, Wewagam Pattu.

North Western Province.

Maralande T. W., Rate Mahatmaya, Weudawili Hatpattu.

Madahapola P. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Hiriyala Hatpattu.

Nugawela V. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Katugampola Hatpattu.

Illangantilleke J. H., Rate Mahatmaya, Wannu Hatpattu.

Madawala A. E., Rate Mahatmaya, Dewamedi Hatpattu.

Jayasundara J. E. de S., Rate Mahatmaya, Dambadeni Hatpattu.

Muttettuwagama. Akkarakuruppu Wickremasinghe Siriwar-
dane Seneviratne Mahipala Wasalamudianseralahamilage Ekneli-
goda Daniel, Rate Mahatmaya, Demala Hatpattu; born 1900; *u* P. B.
Muttettuwagama, Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita Korale; *gf* A. A. W.
Ekneligoda Disawe and Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita Korale; *cousin*
H. E. Muttettugama, Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita Korale. (*qv*)

Entered Government Service as Extra Clerk, Ratnapura
Kachcheri and later joined School of Tropical Agriculture. 1922,
obtained Diploma in Agriculture. 1923, Forest Ranger. 1931, Rate
Mahatmaya, Demala Hatpattu. 1932, appointed Justice of the
Peace; Member, Rural Education District Committee and Presi-
dent, Divisional Agricultural Association.

North Central Province.

Bulankulama P. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Nuwaragam Palata.

Poholiadde T. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Hurulu Palata.

De Silva D. C., Rate Mahatmaya, Tamankaduwa.



ATTANAYAKE RAJAKARUNA
ANAWALANGUMUDIANSERALAHAMILAGE GEORGE
DHARMAWARDENA KOTAGAMA.
Rate Mahatmaya, Bintenne.



AKKRAKURUPPU WICKREMASINGHE SIRIWARDENE
SENEVIRATNE MAHIPALA
WASALA MUDIANSERALAHAMILAGE
EKNELIGODA DANIEL MUTTETTUWEGAMA.
Rate Mahatmaya, Demala Hat Pattu.



JAYASUNDERA RAJAKARUNA NAVARATNA PANDITA
ATTANAYAKE BANDARANAYAKE-MUDIANSSELAGE
CHARLES WILLIAM BIBILE.
Rate Mahatmaya Wellassa.

Tennekoon. Malalakumara Wannianayake Gajasinghe Tennakoonmudianselage Ukku Bandara, Rate Mahatmaya, Kalagam Palata; born 1878; *gf.* Wannionehe of Seven Korales, who according to Codrington's "Notes on some Principal Kandyan Chiefs" was at one time almost an independent Chief.

1901, Clerk, Land Settlement Department. 1905, Interpreter same Department. 1912, Interpreter Muhandiram, Anuradhapura Courts. 1916, Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura. 1924, Rate Mahatmaya; Member, D. R. C., Divisional Agricultural Association.

Uva Province.

Medegama M. B., Kachcheri Mudaliyar and Rate Mahatmaya, Badulla. (See under Mudaliyars.)

Katugaha H. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Yatikinda; *f* T. B. Katugaha, Disawe; *bro.* G. B. Katugaha, Rate Mahatmaya, Buttala; *bros-in-law* G. H. Dimbulana, President, Village Tribunals, (2) W. Dimbulana, Rate Mahatmaya, Wiyaluwa; *cousins* A. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya; (2) J. G. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Buttala; (3) J. A. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita; *uu* P. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya; (2) K. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Maturata, (3) M. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wiyaluwa; (4) J. A. C. Rambukpota, President, Village Tribunals, Kuruwita; maternal ancestors, see under A. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya.

Bibile. Jayasundera Rajakaruna Navaratna Pandita Attanayake Bandaranayakemudianselage Charles William, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellasse; born 1894; *f* W. R. Bibile, Rate Mahatmaya, *gff* Abesundera Bandara, Rate Mahatmaya, (2) Benjamin Taldena, Rate Mahatmaya, *g-gf* Heenbandara, Rate Mahatmaya, *g-g-gf* Kahatama Seneviratne Bandaralage Bandara, Rate Mahatmaya. before the cession of the Kandyan Kingdom; *father-in-law* late Gate Mudaliyar Harry Jayawardene (*qv*) Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu.

1918 appointed Rate Mahatmaya, Wellassa. Won a Gold Medal at School of Tropical Agriculture.

Kumbalwela. Edward Joseph, Rate Mahatmaya, Wiyaluwa; born 1883; *gu* Godagedara, Rate Mahatmaya, Yatikinda; *gff* Gombadde Disawe, Uva, 1774-1832, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellassa, (2) Godagedara Disawe, Uva, 1782-1847.

1924 appointed Rate Mahatmaya, Wiyaluwa.

Katugaha G. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Buttala (see under H. B. Katugaha, Rate Mahatmaya, Yatikinda.)

Madugalla. Karunatillaka Jayasundera Weerasekera Wahalanayakemudianselage Walauwe William, Rate Mahatmaya, Bintenne born 1885; *u* T. B. Mediwaka, Rate Mahatmaya, Bintenne; *g-gf* Madugalle De Dumbara, Rate Mahatmaya.

1913, appointed Rate Mahatmaya, Bintenne, (Uva.)

Rambukpota. Seneviratne Mudianselage Albert, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya, born 1890; *bro.* C. C. Rambukpota, Korale Mahatmaya; *b-in-law* F. A. O. K. Jayawardhana, (*gv*) Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu, *cousins* H. B. Katugaha (*gv*) Rate Mahatmaya, Yatikinda; *f* P. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya; *uu* P. B. Katugaha, President, Village Tribunals, Kandy, (²) K. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Maturata, (³) M. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wiyaluwa, (⁴) J. A. C. Rambukpota, President, Village Tribunals, Kuruwita; *gf* Rambukpota Seneviratna Bandara, Disawe and Rate Mahatmaya, Yatikinda, 1820; *g-gf* Rambukpota Seneviratne Nilame (Jr.), Basnayake Nilame and Kuruwe Disawe, Uva, 1804; *g-g-gf* Rambukpota Seneviratne Nilame, Adigar, 1790; *g-g-g-gf* Rambukpota Seneviratne, Mudaliyar, 1740. The family claims to trace its descent to Rambukpota Nilame, Hetapenage Nilame, Lord of the Bed-Chamber, 1563.

1909, Clerk, Badulla Kachcheri. 1923, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya. The Rambukpotas are perhaps one of the oldest and most aristocratic Kandyan families living today. The history of the Rambukpota clan is said to date back to 1563 from which year onwards it has had an almost unbroken connection with the administration of this country, whether under Kandyan Kings, or later when the British became rulers of Ceylon. The romantic story of the vicissitudes of this family; its successes and achievements, can be traced through nine generations during which no less than twenty four members of the family have been Chieftains, distributed over an area extending from Matara to Wellawaya and Buttala; from Uva to Kandy, Sabaragamuwa and Galle District.

Sabaragamuwa Province.

Rambukpota J. A., Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita Korale, (see under H. B. Katugaha, Rate Mahatmaya, Yatikinda, and A. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya).

Goonsekere H. A., Rate Mahatmaya, Nawadun Korale.

Ratwatte B., Disawe and Rate Mahatmaya, Kadawatte and Meda Korales, President, Village Tribunals, Kadawatte Korale.

Elapata S. A. I., Rate Mahatmaya, Atakalan Korale, *f* E. A. Elapata, Disawe and Rate Mahatmaya, (a kinsman of A. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya, *gv*).



K. J. W. W. W. W. MADUGALLA.
RATE MAHATMAYA, BINTENNE.

Ellawala W. T., Rate Mahatmaya, Kolonne Korale and President, Village Tribunals.

Kiriella G. J. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Kukul Korale and President, Village Tribunals.

Meedeniya J. H., Rate Mahatmaya, Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama.

Mapitigama M. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Paranakuru Korale.

Ratwatte C. L., Rate Mahatmaya, Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.

Muttettuwegama. Nelliwala Siriwardana Mudianseralahamilage Herbert Ekneligoda, Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita Korale; born 1893; *f* P. B. Muttettuwegama, Rate Mahatmaya, Kukul Korale; *u* T. W. Ekneligoda, Rate Mahatmaya, *gf* M. B. Ekneligoda, Rate Mahatmaya, Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama; *qu* T. B. Ekneligoda, Rate Mahatmaya, (2) W. A. A. Ekneligoda, Rate Mahatmaya, Disawe, Sabaragamuwa; *cousin* E. D. Muttettuwegama (*qv*) Rate Mahatmaya, Demala Hatpattu.

1911 Clerk, Ratnapura Kachcheri, 1924 Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita Korale, after having served at Colombo Kachcheri; as Mohottala, Meda Pattu and Korala, Uda Pattu, Kuruwita Korale and Nawadun Korale.



MANIAGARS
IN OFFICE
TODAY.



KATHIRESAPILLAY UDAYAR ARIACUDDY.
Maniagar, Valikamam West.



EMMANUEL RAJA SANDRASAGARA, J. P., U. P. M.,
Maniagar, Delft.

Maniagars In Office Today.

Northern Province only.

Subramaniam G., Maniagar, Jaffna Town and Kaehcheri Mudaliyar (see under Mudaliyars.)

Ariacuddy Kathirasapillai Udayar, Maniagar, Valikaman west; born 1879. It is claimed that this officer's direct ancestors held minor headmanships in the division for three generations.

1917, President, Village Tribunals, and Inquirer into Crimes, Batticaloa South; 1929 promoted to present appointment; was Justice of Peace, Batticaloa District.

Chinnatamby Kanthapoo, Maniagar, Vadamoradchi; born 1879.

1899, Entered Government service and later promoted Chief Clerk, Excise Department. 1915, promoted to present appointment. President Co-operative Society, Karaveddi and Vadamoradchi Co-operative Union. Manager of two Hindu Temples; organised an Agricultural Exhibition.

Sivaguru Vaithalingam, Maniagar, Tenmoradchi, born 1887.

1932, appointed Maniagar after having held the post of Chief Clerk, Minor Courts, Badulla and Haldummulla.

Chelliah Vaithalingam, Maniagar, Punakari; born 1880; *g-g-gf* Rajakulasuriya Ramalinga Mudaliyar.

1900, Entered Clerical Service; 1914, Maniagar, Karaichelly; 1918, transferred to Pachchilaippali; 1930, transferred Punakari.

Somasunderam Muttiappillai, Justice of the Peace, Maniagar, Islands; born 1889; *f* Vinasithamby Muttiappillai, Maniagar, Islands; *u* Karthigesar Vaithilingam, Maniagar, Delft; *gf* Mudaliyar Weerasagara Ambalavanar, Maniagar, Islands.

1918, appointed Maniagar, Islands. 1928, made Justice of Peace. The family claims descent from a Velala Chieftain of Tirukovalavur, South India, who bore the name of Peramudaigan. Visuvanathan Mudaliyar and Rajasoorie Segathalaiva Mudaliyar both of whom held appointments as Chieftains under previous governments are also said to belong to the same clan.

Sandrasagra Emmanuel Raja, J. P., U. P. M., Maniagar, Delft, and President, Village Tribunals, *bros.* J. N. Sandrasagara (*qv*) Maniagar,

Valikamam; (2) F. R. Sandrasagara, District Mudaliyar; *cousin* A. Bastianpillai, Chief Mudaliyar, Mudaliyar S. M. P. Vanderkoon, District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya, James Saverimuttu, District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya. *u* A. Paul, Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna; *gf* Sinnathamby Mudaliyar Mathakal; *gu* Gate Mudaliyar Sandrasagara, Mudaliyar, Saverimuttu Mudaliyar, Provincial Mudaliyar (*gv*).

1904, Clerk, Village Tribunal; 1907, transferred to Provincial Road Committee; 1912, Second Clerk and Interpreter, Provincial Road Committee; 1926, promoted Chief Clerk, Provincial Road Committee; 1929, Maniagar and President, Village Tribunals, Delft. Before the present holder of this office, his brother had functioned in the same capacity. The name is a tradition in the Island of Delft for which the family has done much. Maniagar E. R. Sandrasagara's administration of Delft is notable for the visit to that Island in 1930 of H. E. the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley and for the holding of an Agri-Horticultural Exhibition.





MUDALIYAR J. N. SANDRASAGARA,
Maniagar, Vallikamam.

ATIKARS
IN OFFICE
TODAY.

Atikars In Office Today.

Mannar District only.

Muttutamby Seemanpillai, Mudaliyar, District Atikar, Mannar Island; born 1874; *f* Marsalpillai Seemanpillai, District Atikar, Musali; *u* Visentipillai Vrasipillai, District Atikar, Musali.

1897, Appointed Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Mannar. 1916, Appointed District Atikar, Mannar Island.

Seemanpillai Anthony, District Atikar, Mantai.

Arulappah Seemanpillai, Mudaliyar Percival; District Atikar, Musali.



VANNIAS
IN OFFICE
TODAY.



MUDALIYAR VALMURUGU PONNUSAMY,
Vannia, Manmunai South and Eruvil Pattu.



MEERA LEBBE MOHANED ALI.
Vannia Mudaliyar, Sammanturai Pattu.

Vannias In Office Today.

Eastern Province only.

Canagasaby C. Walter, Vannia, Erravur and Koralai Pattus born 1898.

1919, Clerk, Government Service, Class II. 1932, promoted Vanniah.

Ponnusamy. Mudaliyar Valmurugu, Vannia, Manmunai South and Eruvil-Poration Pattu; born 1880; *f* Visvanathenpillai Valmurugu President, Village Tribunals; *gf* Vetharanyan Canagasaby Udayar, Koralai Pattu.

1909, appointed Udaiyar, Koralai Pattu. 1919, Vannia, Manmunai; 1921, Vannia, Manmunai and Eruvil Pattus. 1934, received honorary rank of Mudaliyar.

Namasivayam. Sinappu, Vannia, Manmunai North, Batticaloa town; born 1891; *uu* Kandapper Velupillai Vanippam, Vannia, Koddiiyar Pattu, (2) V. C. Velmurugu, President, Village Tribunals, Batticaloa; *gu* K. Kathiravelu Vanippam, Vanniah, Koddiiyar Pattu.

1917, Passed Government Clerical Exam and served in the Irrigation and Public Works Departments; acted as Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Batticaloa; 1924, Vanniah, Koddiiyar Pattu; 1929, transferred to Karavayur and Nintavur Pattus; 1931 transferred to present office.

Kariapper M. S. Vannia, Karavaku Pattu.

Mohamed Ali Meera Lebbe, Vannia, Sammanturai Pattu born 1898; *f* U. W. Meera Lebbe, Vannia, Akkarai Pattu, Karavaku, Nindur and Sammanturai Pattus; *gff* Uduma Lebbe Podi, Vannia, Akkarai and Nindur Pattus. (2) Mohamed Ali Podi, Vanniah, Sammanturai Pattu.

1919, School of Tropical Agriculture and later appointed to a post in the Land Department, Batticaloa Kachcheri; 1923, president, Irrigation Village Council; acted as Vannia, Karavaku Pattu; 1925, Assistant Vannia, Manmunai Pattu North; 1928, acted as Vannia Mudaliyar, Manmunai Pattu North; 1929, Vannia Mudaliyar, Panama Pattu; 1932, Vannia Mudaliyar, Sammanturai Pattu.

Canagaratna, W. H. Vannia, Akkarai Pattu.

Lebbe Ahmed Lebbe Sinne, Vannia, Panama Pattu; born 1908.

1929, Assistant Mudaliyar, Manmunai Pattu; 1932, Acting Vannia Mudaliyar and later confirmed and transferred to Panama Pattu; also holds office of Inquirer; 1934, acted as Vannia Mudaliyar, Akkarai Pattu in addition to his own duties; member, Excise Advisory Committee and Salt Storekeeper, Pottuvil as from October 1st. 1934, Chairman, Divisional Agricultural Association Village Committee, Hony: Member, Game Protection Society won a Silver medal for growing Mun-eta.

Saravanamuttu T., Vannia, Trincomalie town.

Canagasingam A., Vannia, Tampalakam.

Rasiah M., Vannia and President, Village Tribunal, Kaddukulam.

Sangarapillai T., Vannia, Koddiyar.





AHMED LEBBE SINNE LEBBE,
Vannia Mudaliyar. Panama Pattu.

PRESIDENTS OF
VILLAGE
TRIBUNALS
IN OFFICE
TODAY.



VICTOR EMMANUEL ABAYAKOON,
President, Village Tribunals, Hewagam Korale.

Presidents of Village Tribunals Who Are In Office Today.

Western Province.

Abayakoon. Victor Emmanuel, President, Village Tribunals, Hewagam Korale; *f* Mudaliyar John Abayakoon; (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales; *bro.* A. C. P. Abayakoon (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Rayigam Korale; *father-in-law* Gate Mudaliyar J. D. C. Perera, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu; *gf* J. C. C. Abayakoon, Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Panadure Tots; *g-gf* D. P. C. Abayakoon, Mudaliyar, Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales.

1902, Clerk, Colombo Kachcheri; 1913, Muhandiram, Alutkuru Korale North; 1922, President, Village Tribunals, Hewagam Korale.

Jayatilleke D. A., President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale West and additional President, Village Tribunals, Alutkuru Korale South.

Samarasinha. Don Alfred Francis, President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale East and Hapitigam Korale; born 1884.

1904, Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office; 1919, transferred to Colombo Kachcheri; 1921, Muhandiram, Hapitigam Korale; 1925, acted for Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; 1928, President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale East and Hapitigam Korale.

Perera. Bodiabaduge Martin Perera, President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale and additional President, Village Tribunals, Alutkuru Korale South; born 1886.

1918, President, Village Tribunals, Alutkuru Korale North and later transferred to present office.

Malalasekera. Malalage Alwis Peiris, President, Village Tribunals, Pasdun Korale.

1912, Clerical Service; 1931, promoted to present office.

D'Alwis. Arnold Valentine Hidella Goonesekera Seneviratne, President, Village Tribunals, Rayigam Korale; born 1886; *g-ff* David D'alwis (*qv*) Mudaliyar Kalutara and Panadure Tots., (?) John Gerard Perera, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *gun* Gate Mudaliyar, John Louis Gunawardhana, Kuruve Mudaliyar; (?) Gate Mudaliyar J. P. Guna-

wardhana (*qv*) 2nd Atapattu Mudaliyar; *g-gf* Floris D'Alwis Gunawardhana Muhandiram; (²) Abraham Perera Gunawardhana, Kuruwe Mudaliyar; *g-g-gf* Don Reynoldus Gunawardhana, Mudaliyar; (²) Don Louis Perera Samarawira Gunawardhana, Muhandiram.

1921, Muhandiram, Rayigam Korale; 1931, President. Village Tribunals, same Korale.

Perera. Herbert Edward, President, Village Tribunals, Kalutara and Panadure Tots., born 1889; *bros-in-law*, Maurice Perera, Mudaliyar (*qv*) and J. D. C. Perera, Muhandiram, Siyane Korale East, (*qv*).

1916, Muhandiram Hewagam Korale; 1925, promoted President, Village Tribunals.

Central Province.

Hindagala L. B., President, Village Tribunals, Haris Pattu, Yatinuwara and Tumpane.

Werapitiya S. B., President, Village Tribunals, Pata Dumbara and Pata Hewaheta.

Girihagama J. A., President, Village Tribunals, Uda Nuwara, Uda Palata and Uda Bulatgama.

Arawawela A. B., President, Village Tribunals, Matale South.

Tenne H. B., President, Village Tribunals, Matale North.

Dunuwille. Rajakaruna Ekanayake Dharmakirti Panditamudi-aneralahamilage Cyril Perera, President, Village Tribunals, Uda Hewaheta and Walapane; born 1900; *f* J. A. Dunuwille (*Jr*) Rate Mahatmaya, Kotmale (*qv*) *g-gf* Millewa, or Dunuwille Disawe, Wellasse, who was involved in the Rebellion of 1818 and was taken prisoner to Colombo where he died; *g-g-gf* Dunuwille Maha Mohatalla (*qv*) Disawe Matale; *g-g-g-g-gf* Dunuwille Rajakarandara Ekanayake Dharmakirti Mudaliyar, Disawe, Matelle, who served under king Kirti Sri and King Rajadhi Rajasingha; *g-g-g-g-g-g-gf* Dunuwille Hini Korale, Disawe; *uu* Henry Dambawinne, Rate Mahatmaya, Udukinda, (²) J. Eriyagama, Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Hewaheta; *guu*. Dunuwille Loku Banda, Disawe, Uda Palata and Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Nuwara, (²) Dunuwille Kuda Banda, Rate Mahatmaya, Hewaheta.

1932, appointed President, Village Tribunals, Uda Hewaheta and Walapane.

Yatawara W. B., President, Village Tribunals, Kotmale and N'Eliya Gravets; *u* T. B. Yatawara, Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Palata; *gu* L. B. Yatawara, Disawe.



PIYADASA WIJEYASUNDERA JAYASINGHE.
President, Village Tribunals,
Gangaboda Pattu.

Northern Province.

(See also under Maniagars)

James A. R., President. Village Tribunals. Vavuniya and Mullaitivu.

Southern Province.

Perera Cyril L., President, Village Tribunals, Bentota Walallawiti Korale. See also under Don John Edgar Perera Abeyasekera, retired President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale.

Jayawardhana J. P. M. K., President, Village Tribunals, Bentota-Walallawiti Korale; *f* Alfred Jayawardhana (*qv*) Mudaliyar, *gf* Don William Karunanaika, (*qv*) Mudaliyar *bro* of Don Bastian, Mudaliyar (*qv*) see also under F. A. O. K. Jayawardhana, Mudaliyar. Talpe Pattu.

Herat J. J., President, Village Tribunals, Talpe Pattu and Four Gravets, Galle.

Jayasinhe. Piyadasa Wijeyasundera, President. Village Tribunals, Gangaboda Pattu; born 1888.

1907, entered Government Service and promoted to present office in 1920.

Wijesinha. Samuel Bendict de Silva, President, Village Tribunals, Gangaboda Pattu, *nephew*. H. C. B. Wijesinha, Acting President, Village Tribunals, Wellaboda Pattu, *bro-in-law*, Gate Mudaliyar E. B. Goonetilleke, Talpe Pattu, *gf* H. C. Wickremaratne, Mudaliyar, Alupota; *g-g-gf* Don Solomon, Mudaliyar of the Wibadde, Southern Province and Commandant of the Militia of Galu Korale in Dutch times. Other relatives through marriages and in the collateral lines are, Andrew Wijesinha, Mudaliyar, Giruwa Pattu West, Edwin Wijesinha, Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu, Neddie Wijesinha, Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu, Don Andreas Wijesinha, Mudaliyar, Giruwa Pattu East; Benjamin Wijesinha, Mudaliyar, Giruwa Pattu East; Nicholas Wijesinha (*qv*) Gate Mudaliyar; Justice of Peace and Atapattu Mudaliyar Galle; J. W. Alwis, President, Village Tribunals, Morawak Korale; L. C. Wijesinha (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Ratnapura Kachcheri; J. W. Wijesinha, President, Village Tribunals, Morawak Korale; S. N. Amerasekera, Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale; James Amerasekera, Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu, Gate Mudaliyar, Moses Goonetilleke, Justice of Peace. D. B. Kuruppu (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Ratnapura Kachcheri; Gate Mudaliyar, James Wijesinha (*qv*) Justice of Peace Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle.

1910, Acting Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale; 1911, Muhandiram, Giruwa Pattu West: thereafter President, Village

Tribunals, Kandaboda Pattu and Morawak Korale; 1930, transferred to present office.

Gooneratne H. C., President, Village Tribunals, Wellaboda Pattu and Four Gravets.

D'Alwis. James Walter Wickremasinha Goonesekera Seneviratne, President, Village Tribunals, Morawak Korale; born 1892; claims descent from Srimal Bandara who in Portuguese times was baptised and received the name of D'Alwis, and whose son John D'Alwis was Mudaliyar Pasdun and Bentota-Walallawiti Korales.

1910, entered Native Department, Galle Kachcheri; 1925, President, Village Tribunals, Wellaboda Pattu; 1926, transferred to Morawak Korale, in 1934 acted for Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu.

Perera. Percy Aloysius Edgar, President, Village Tribunals, Kandaboda Pattu; born 1895; *f* Mudaliyar, Gabriel Perera, C. C. S., *gf* D. F. de S. Abeyawardana, Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale.

1920, passed Clerical Exam. and served at the General Treasury for 8 years, before being promoted to his present office; is a cricketer of some note having played both for St. Joseph's College and captained the Treasury team. Received Efficiency Medal from Ceylon Defence Force.

Wickremaratne S. C., President, Village Tribunals, Giruwa Pattu West.

Corea. Edward Stanley Tarrant, President, Village Tribunals, Hambantota; born 1900; *f* Gate Mudaliyar, James Edward Corea, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale North; *gf* James Corea, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale North; *g-gf* James Corea, Muhandiram, Pitigal Korale.

1918, Clerk Puttalam Kachcheri, later transferred to Galle Kachcheri. 1933, acting President, Village Tribunals, Wellaboda Pattu. 1934, acting President, Village Tribunals, and then appointed to present office. Numerous ancestors right up to Portuguese times held prominent positions as Chieftains.

Eastern Province.

See also under Vannias.

Allegakone. William Covington Rajadurai, Justice of Peace, President, Village Tribunals, Batticaloa North; born 1882; *f* Gate Mudaliyar, R. W. Allegakone (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Trincomalie Kachcheri; *gf* William Allegakone, Mudaliyar, Batticaloa Kachcheri.

1900, Clerk Irrigation Department; 1903, transferred to Batticaloa Kachcheri; 1905, acting Vanniah Mudaliyar, Manmunai



HERATH WIJEPALA WIJEYASUNDERA MUDIANSelage
TALGODAPITIYA,
President, Village Tribunals, Dewamedi Hat Pattu.



CYRIL GURNEY LINDEN ALAHAKOON
WIJESIRIWARDANA DE ALWIS,
President, Village Tribunals, Chilaw.

Pattu; 1906 acting President, Village Tribunals. Kalmunai; 1910, Vanniah Mudaliyar, Erruvil; 1912. President, Village Tribunals, Batticaloa North.

Ramanathan E., President, Village Tribunals, Trincomalie.

North Western Province.

Gopalawa W. President, Village Tribunals, Weudawili Hatpattu.

Kapuwatte. Halawath Bandaranayake Mudianseralahamilage Robert Bandar, President, Village Tribunals, Hiriyala Hatpattu; born 1899.

1922, entered Government Service in a subordinate capacity; 1930, promoted to present office.

Moonemale T. H. E., President, Village Tribunals, Katugampola Hatpattu.

Talgodapitiya, Herath Wijepala Wijeyasundera Mudianselage. President, Village Tribunals, Dewamedi Hatpattu; born 1887; *u* A. B. Talgodapitiya (*qv*) Chief Interpreter Nilame, Kandy Kachcheri and Gravets Rate Mahatmaya, *gf* Ukku Banda, Rate Lekam and Rate Mohattala.

1909, Assistant Shroff, Badulla Kachcheri; 1910, Clerk, Kurunegalle Kachcheri; 1930, promoted to present office.

Wickkrematileke. Arthur Percy Spence de Silva Wijeyesinhe Seneviratne, President, Village Tribunals, Puttalam Pattu; born 1897; *u* Gate Mudaliyar, Abraham de Silva Seneviratne, Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Kurunegalle; *g-g-f* L. C. Wijesinha (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Ratnapura Kachcheri;

1921, appointed President, Village Tribunals, Puttalam Pattu; 1927, passed Proctor's Exam; 1930, obtained Diploma of the Glasgow School of Accountancy and published a Manual on the Law of Insolvency; 1932, promoted to Grade I of the Service.

De Alwis. Cyril Gurney Linden Alahakoon Wijesiriwardana, President, Village Tribunals, Chilaw; born 1897; *f* Gate Mudaliyar, C. G. de Alwis (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale, *gf* Mudaliyar Corea, Alutkuru Korale.

1918, Chief Clerk, Sanitary Board, Puttalam Kachcheri; 1922, transferred to Land Settlement Department; 1927, promoted to present office and appointed Inquirer into Sudden Deaths. The family claims descent from the famous Alagakonar Adigar

who fled from the Kingdom of Kotte and sought refuge at Pitivala in Galle District, during the reign of Buwaneka Bahu IV in 1649 :

North Central Province.

Jayawardene G. B. T. B., President, Village Tribunals, Hurulu Palata.

Ralapanawa K. L. B., President, Village Tribunals, Kalagam Palata.

Mahadivulwewa P. B. D., President, Village Tribunals, Nuwara-gam Palata.

Uva Province.

Dimbulana C. B., President, Village Tribunals, Udukinda and Kumbalwela Korales in Yatikinda.

Dimbulana G. H., President Village Tribunals, Buttala-Wellawaya.

Bakinigahawela T. B., President, Village Tribunals, Wellasse-Bintenne.

Lankatilleke. Lankadikari Rajapaksa Jayasundera Mudianse-lage Harry Barnabas, President, Village Tribunals, Wiyaluwa and Yatikinda; born 1883; *bro.* J. C. Lankatilleke, Rate Mahatmaya, Udukinda; (2) V. E. Lankatilleke, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya; *gf* Lankatilleke, Rate Mahatmaya, Badulla; *g-gf* Lankatilleke Disawa; *bro-in-law* L. B. Mahagedara, Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Hewaheta.

1905, entered Government Service; 1912, appointed President, Village Tribunals, Badulla. Joined the Ceylon Defence Force in 1903 as a Private and retired in 1926 as Sergeant-Major, having been mobilised on Active Service during the Great War. Capt., Badulla Sports Club;

Sabaragamuwa Province.

(See also under Rate Mahatmayas.)

Weragama W. B., President, Village Tribunals, Kuruwiti Korale and Palle Pattu in Nawadun Korale.

Morahela. Abeysinha Alahakoon Rajakaruna Wasalamudianse-ralahamilage Punchi Bandara, President, Village Tribunals, Nawadun Korale, Meda and Uda Pattu and Meda Korale; born 1888; *uu* W. A. Alahakoon, Korale, Kadawatte; (2) L. B. Morahela, Korale, Meda Korale.

1909, Clerk, Land Settlement Department and transferred later to Ratnapura Kachcheri. Served as Korale, Uduwagam Pattu and was promoted to present office. The Morahela family, according to an ancient ola manuscript appears to be derived from Wihidigama Terunnanse who with his relatives held the Morahela Nindagama. A Sanas dated in the Saka year 1578, indicates that King Raja Sinha had bestowed rewards for bravery in the field of war, on Morahela Alahakoon Terrunause Disawa of Wellasse and Mada Kalapuwa, (Batticaloa.)

Beligodapitiya T. B., President, Village Tribunals, Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama.

Abeyratna B., President, Village Tribunals, Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.

Kempitiya T. B., President, Village Tribunals, Belligal and Paranakuru Korales.



MUHANDIRAMS
IN OFFICE
TODAY.



ARTHUR HAMILTON WIJEGUNARATNA WEERASUNDERA
MUNASINGHE,
Muhandiram, Siyane Korale West.

Muhandirams In Office Today.

Western Province.

Goonetilleke. R. P., Muhandiram, Salpiti Korale; (see under Gate Mudaliyar James Francis Peiris Goonetilleke, Mudaliyar, and Gate Mudaliyar James de Silva Wijesinhe, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle Kachcheri.)

Ameresekere. C. A., Muhandiram, Alutkuru Korale North.

Perera. Joseph Dodwell Clyde, Muhandiram, Siyane Korale East; born 1903; *f* Gate Mudaliyar Henry A. Perera (*qv*) Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo; *u* Gate Mudaliyar Philip Perera, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; wife's *gf.* and *g-gf.* Gate Mudaliyar, J. A. Abeyasekera, Mudaliyar, Colombo, and Panditasekera, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *bro.* Maurice Perera, (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale West.

1923, entered Government Service and promoted to present office in 1929.

Samarakone. A. W., Muhandiram, Ambatalenpahala.

Munasinghe. Arthur Hamilton Wijegunaratna Weerasundera; Muhandiram, Siyane Korale West; born 1894; *bro-in-law.* A. B. W. Jayasekera, (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale; *g-gf* Don Christombu Weerasundera, Mudaliyar, Bentota-Walallawiti Korale.

1914, joined Native Department, Colombo Kachcheri, and on numerous occasions acted as President, Village Tribunals, Alutkuru Korale, and as Muhandiram, Ambatalenpahala, Salpiti Korale and Siyane Korale West; 1927, appointed to present office. Complimented for meritorious service in connection with relief work during 1930 Flood.

Gunasekera. E. J., Muhandiram, Kalutara and Panadura Totamunes.

Southern Province.

Perera. Stanley Muhandiram, Weeraketiya.

North-Western Province.

Illangantilleke. Lionel Herbert, Gravots Muhandiram, Kurunegalle; born 1904; *f* J. H. Illangantilleke, Rotd. Rate Mahatmaya, Wannu Hatpattu; *gf.* S. E. Herat, President, Village Tribunals, Hiriyala Hatpattu.

1925, entered Government Service as Clerk and in 1923 promoted to present office. Represented Ceylon at the World Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead in 1929.

CHIEF HEADMEN
WHO HAVE
RETIRED
FROM OFFICE.

Retired Mudaliyars.

Ameresekere. Henry Ernest, Mudaliyar and President, Village Tribunals, Magam Pattu; born 1872; *bro.* W. A. Ameresekere, (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Kachcheri and Gravets, Matara.

1894, Chief Clerk, Land Acquisition Department; 1900, acting Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu; 1903, Muhandiram, Magam Pattu; 1909, Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu; 1924, Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu and President, Village Tribunals. Chairman, Village Committee; Member, Irrigation Advisory Board; Vice-President, Paddy Growers' Association, Hambantota District; President, Medical Club; Member, C. B. R. A. S.

Bandaranaike. Gate Mudaliyar Walter Dias, retired Colombo Mudaliyar whose *son-in-law* is Sir James Peter Obeyesekere, Kt. Maha Mudaliyar today (*qv*). Gate Mudaliyar Bandaranaike belongs to a family which for many generations has been intimately associated with the Chief Headman System of Ceylon in which it has served with distinction, and some of whom have held the much coveted office of Maha Mudaliyar.

Canagasaby. G. Mudaliyar Gilbert Hannah, Vannia Mudaliyar. Akkarai and Panama Pattus; born 1861; *cousins* Jeremiah Somanader, Mudaliyar, President, Village Tribunals, whose *father-in-law* was Chinnatamby Chetty Tambiah, Vannia Akkarai, Nindoor and Panama Pattus; (2) Albert Canagasaby, Mudaliyar, Vannia, Koralai Pattu and President, Village Tribunals; (3) Gate Mudaliyar Ezekiel Somanadar, Chief Mudaliyar, Eastern Province; (4) Abraham Somanader, Vannia, Akkarai Pattu; (5) Mudaliyar Samuel Wesley Arnold Canagasaby, Vannia Mudaliyar, Manmunai Pattu; *guu* Mudaliyar Ramanathar Rasacariar Daniel Somanadar, 1st Mudaliyar, Batticaloa District, who served in the Rebellion of 1817 at Wellasse; (2) Valiuther Subramaniam, Vannia, Bintenne; *g-guu* Allegacone Adrian Sathianather, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, who accompanied Capt. Johnston as Portuguese Interpreter and was in charge of the Commissariat at Mandoor during the Wellasse Rebellion; (2) Vanniah Adigar Don Philip Rasacariar Jagenatha who also accompanied Capt. Johnston.

1891, Fiscal Officer, Sanitary Inspector and Salt Store-keeper, Kalmunai; 1905, Vannia Mudaliyar, Panama Pattu; 1920, Justice of Peace; 1923, Gate Mudaliyar. Linked Pottuvil with Mupane by road; colonised Lahugala; opened 500 acres

of land and was commended for special services in connection with relief and salvage work in the wrecks of s. s. "Tonbridge," "Gymeric," "City of Mysore" and "Botanist."

De Fonseka. George William Abayasekere Gunaratna, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *u* Liveris de Fonseka, Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Panadura Totamunes; *gu* Dandris de Silva Gunaratna, Mudaliyar, Raiygam Korale.

1916, appointed President, Village Tribunals, Hewagam Korale; 1921, promoted Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale. Stood for election in 1936 to the State Council for the Kalutara Seat and forfeited his deposit of Rs. 1000/- through having failed to poll one-eighth the number of votes as the winning candidate.

Rajah. Mudaliyar Phillipupillai John, Justice of the Peace, Unofficial Police Magistrate, Maniagar and President, Village Tribunals, Delft; born 1867; *guu* Mudaliyar Don Nicholas Tisseverasinghe, alias Periya Thambar, who was also known as "Dutch Mudaliyar" owing to his familiarity with that language; (2) Mudaliyar Don Manueltamby Puvirajasinghe; *g-gf* Mudaliyar Don Juan Puvirajasinghe; *g-gu* Mudaliyar Don Diego Warnasuriya Arasunillaiyitta who held the office of "Respador"; *g-g-gf* Mudaliyar Don Sanchuwani Pillai Diego Vaz, alias Don Diego Vaz Puvirajasinghe.

1918, Maniagar and President, Village Tribunals, 1925, made Justice of the Peace, Unofficial Police Magistrate; 1927, received titular rank of Mudaliyar. Revolutionised the system of paddy growing in Delft by the introduction of a pest which destroyed the prickly pear with which the Island was over-run.

Wijesinhe. Benjamin Robert, Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu; born 1864; *Cousins.* W. A. Wijesinhe, (*qv*) Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu; (2) E. R. Wijesinhe, retired Mudaliyar; *f* Andreas de S. Wijesinhe, (*qv*) Mudaliyar East Giruwa Pattu; *gf* Nicholas de S. Wijesinhe, (*qv*) Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle.

1889, Second Constable, Salt Department. 1892, acting Muhandiram, Magam Pattu; 1893, reverted to Salt Department; 1895, acting Muhandiram, West Giruwa Pattu; 1896, Muhandiram, Magam Pattu; 1898, acting Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu; and confirmed later. 1899, transferred to East Giruwa Pattu;

Wijesinhe. Don Charles Richard Siriwardene, Mudaliyar, Siyano Korale West; born 1866; *f* Don Abraham Alexander Wijesinhe Siriwardene, President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale; *gf* Mudaliyar, Joseph de Silva Wijewickrema Ekanayake; *bros-in-law.* Gate Mudaliyar



D. C. R. WIJESINHE,
Retired Mudaliyar. Siyane Korale West.

Philip Perera; Gate Mudaliyar, Henry A. Perera, Atapattu Mudaliyar; (*qv*); *cousins*. W. R. H. Wijeyesinhe, Mudaliyar, Puttalam; (2) J. D. C. Wijeyesinhe, Muhandiram, Kurunegala Kachcheri.

1901, Muhandiram, Ambatalen Pahala and Inquirer, Itinerating Police Courts, Western Province; 1906, transferred Panadura and Kalutara Totamunes; 1912, President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale; 1922, Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale West.

Wirasinha. Edwin Abeysundara, Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu.

Zoysa. H Walter, Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale South; previously President, Village Tribunals, Pasdun Korale and of the Clerical Service.

Stood for election in 1936 to the State Council for the Gampaha Seat and forfeited his deposit of Rs. 1000/- through having failed to poll one-eighth the number of votes of the winning candidate.



RATE MAHATMAYAS
WHO HAVE RETIRED
FROM SERVICE.

Retired Rate Mahatmayas.

Lankatilleke. Lankadikari Rajapakse Mudianselage John Christopher, Rate Mahatmaya, Udukinda; born 1872; *bros.* Harry Barnabas Lankatilloke (*qv*) President, Village Tribunals, Wiyaluwa; (?) V. E. Lankatilloke, Rate Mahatmaya; *gf* Dickelle Lankadikari R. J. M. J. Lankatilleke, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellasse, 1864; *g-gf* Jayawardena Lankatilleke Disawo.

1895. Entered Government Service and after having served in various capacities was appointed Kachcheri Muhandiram, Badulla; 1908, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya. 1930 transferred to Udukinda. Inquirer into Sudden Deaths, Chairman, Village Committee and Probation officer. The family is an old and respected one and has a long tradition of administrative experience having provided several Chieftains.

Rambukpota J. A., Rate Mahatmaya, Kuruwita; *f* M. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wiyaluwa; *son-in-law* S. A. I. Elapata, Rate Mahatmaya, (*qv*) Atakalan Korale, (see also under A. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya.)

Rambukpota P. B., Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya, *son.* A. Rambukpota (*qv*) Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya.

Rambukpota J. G., Rate Mahatmaya, Buttala; *f* M. B. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wiyaluwa. (see also under A. Rambukpota, Rate Mahatmaya, Wellawaya.)



PRESIDENTS OF
VILLAGE TRIBUNALS
WHO HAVE RETIRED
FROM SERVICE.

Sanico, J. C. van

Ceylon

Gesichte.-

The CAMERONS of Ceylon

by J. C. van Sanico
Vice-Consul for the Republic of Poland,

S. 115

- mit Bildern.-

Colombo, Plâté Ltd., 1936.

Leinwand-Band, quarto.

- engl. -

Retired Presidents of Village Tribunals.

Abeyasekera. Don John Edgar Perera, Retired President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale; born 1894; *cousins* (1) Don Bastian Perera Abeyasekera, President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale; (2) Hector Bandaranaike Perera, President, Village Tribunals, Bentota-Walallawiti Korale; (3) L. V. W. Perera, Chena Muhandiram, Pasdun Korale; *f* Don David Henry Perera Abeyasekera, President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale; *son* Cyril L. Perera, President, Village Tribunals, Bentota Walallawiti Korale (*qv*) *bro.* James A. Perera Abeyasekera, Retired Muhandiram, Hewagam Korale, (*qv*).

Entered the Public Service in 1894 and after serving as Kachcheri Muhandiram, Galle, Muhandiram West Giruwa Pattu and President of Village Tribunals, Kandaboda Pattu, retired from the office of President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale, counting a service of thirty three years.

Herat. Alfred Victor, President, Village Tribunals, Hiriya Hatpattu, born 1868.

1895, Clerk, Fiscal's office, Chilaw; 1907, promoted Deputy Fiscal; 1916, Inquirer into Sudden Deaths and Commissioner of Oaths, Chilaw District; 1918, President, Village Tribunals, Hiriya Hatpattu.

Kuruppu. Abraham, President, Village Tribunals, Raiygam Korale, *guru* Don Bartholomeus Kuruppu (*qv*) Kachcheri Mudaliyar; (2) Don Simon Kuruppu, (*qv*) Rate Mahatmaya, Atakalan Korale; (3) Don Samuel Kuruppu, Muhandiram, Yakawala.

1905, President, Village Tribunals, Raiygam Korale, after having served in the Clerical Service; 1908, promoted President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale; 1911, transferred to Raiygam Korale at his request; 1916, "retired from the Public Service on the ground of inefficiency" for alleged inaction in connection with the 1915 Riots; 1916, offered a post in the Clerical Service which he declined; 1927, arrears pension were restored to him and his four sons were granted free scholarships at Royal College, Colombo. An ancestor held office as Mudaliyar, Raiygam Korale.

Senaratne. Don James Abeysekere Dissanayake, President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale East; born 1875; *bro-in-law* J. R. Eheliyagoda, Korale, Pannawal Korale, *uncle* Francis Mapitigama, Rate Mahatmaya, Galboda and Kinigoda Korales; (2) Francis Marambe,

Rate Mahatmaya. Kukul Korale; *gn* Marambo Korale, Kuruwita Korale; *g-gf* Sonerat Wibado Nilame; *g-g-gf* Sonerat Mudaliyar, Kannimahara in Dutch times.

1896, Entered Government Service and later acted for Deputy Fiscal, Kegalle Kachcheri; 1908, Interpreter, Land Settlement Department; 1928, President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale East; on retirement in 1933 elected Chairman, Village Committee.

Wijesekara, Francis Alfred, President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale West; *bro* Dunstan E. Wijesekera, (*qv*) Colombo Mudaliyar; *cousin* Richard Samuel Wijesekera, Mudaliyar, Raiygam Korale; *f-in-law* Gate Mudaliyar, A. de Rowel, Mudaliyar (*qv*) Pitigal Korale; *gf* Manuel de Fonseka Wijetunga Samaranayake, Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes; *g-gf* Johannes de Fonseka, Mudaliyar.

1900, President, Village Tribunals, Siyane Korale West; having previously held the office of Salt Inspector since 1896; Acted as Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, District Judge, Chilaw, Itinerating Police Magistrate, District Judge, Negombo and Kalutara. Served also as President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale and Pasdun Korale.



THE CHIEFTAINS
OF CEYLON A
HUNDRED YEARS
AGO.



FOLLOWING is a complete list of the Chieftains of Ceylon a hundred years ago, taken from the "Ceylon Almanac" of 1835. It may be stated here that that publication, unlike its attenuated "descendant" of today which is issued as a single sheet like a Railway Time Table, fulfilled the functions of a combined "Civil List," official Directory and even newspaper. The spelling of proper names is reproduced exactly as in the "Almanac," even where the orthography of the same name is varied in different places:—

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE GOVERNOR'S GATE.

Don David Jayetilleke Abbe Siriwardene Illangakoon, Maha Modliar of the District of Mature and Chief Interpreter of the Gate, Modliar of the four Gravets of Mature and Gajenaiké Modliar, first Maha Modliar and Chief Interpreter of the Governor's Gate, and Maha Modliar of all the Districts from Chilaw to Mahagampatto, inclusive.

Abraham De Saram Wijesekere Abeyegoeneratne, Second Maha Modliar of the Governor's Gate, and Modliar of the Dispense Villages, and Maha Vidahn of Pantura.

Johannes Godfried Phillipz Wijekoon Panditeratne, Third Maha Modliar of the Governor's Gate, and Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court.

Christoffel De Saram Wannigesekere Ekenaike, Fourth Maha Modliar of the Governor's Gate, and Modliar and Interpreter to the Commissioner of Revenue and Commerce.

Don Philip Samerkoon Wijewickreme Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Translator to Government.

Christoffel Petrus Gerrardus De Saram Wannigesekere Ekenayke, Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Translator to the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Kandy.

Don Abraham De Alwis Abeyesiriwardene Goonetilleke, Modliar and Assistant Interpreter of the Governor's Gate.

Don Jacobus Dias Wijewardene Bandernaiké, Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Translator of the Supreme Court.

Johannes Jacobus De Saram Wijeyasekere Abeyeratne, Modliar of the Governor's Gate, Assistant Interpreter to His Excellency the Governor and Superintendent of Ambatellen Pahala.

Don Abraham De Thomas Wickreme Pandita Teleka, Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Johan Louis Perera Abeyesekere Goonewardena, Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Modliar of the Cooroewo.

Erneste De Saram Wijeyasekera Karonearatne, Modliar of the Governor's Gate, Interpreter and Cingalese Translator in the Chief Secretary's Office.

Julius Valentyn De Saram Wijeyesekere Goonetillekeratne, Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Translator in the Chief Secretary's Office.

Don David De Liwera Wijewardene Tennekoon, Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Translator of the Commissioner of Revenue's Office.

Don Andris De Alwis Amarasiriwardene Goonetilleke, Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Second Interpreter of the Supreme Court.

Don Johannes Franciscus Dias Wijesekere Bandarenaike, Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Don Cornelis Goonewardene Abeyratne Dasenayke, Mohotty Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

(Here follows the name of a titular Mudaliyar who is so described in the "Almanac" and which for that reason is not included in this publication, as also in the case of other titular holders of rank hereafter in this list.)

Abraham Dava Nasa, First Malabar Modliar and Translator of the Governor's Gate, Head of the Protestant Chetties and Adikarum over the Malabar Washermen, Barbers and Musicians of Colombo.

Aroomagatta Pille Coomarasawmy, Chief Malabar Interpreter to His Excellency the Governor, Modliar of the Gate, Head of the Heathen Chetties, and Adikarum over the Heathen Malabar Washermen, Barbers and Musicians of Colombo.

Don Simon De Melho Wanigerkoon, Second Chotty Modliar of the Governor's Gate, and second Head of the Protestant Chetties of Colombo.

Don Simon Barend De Silva Jayetilleke Seneweratne, Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

Don William Adrian Dias Bandaranaike, Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

Wilhelmus Nicholas Pieris Wickeremesinhe Siriwardene, Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

Gerrardus Gysbertus Phillipsz Wijesekere Panditeratne, Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

(Here follow the names of two titular Muhandirams.)

Don Bastian Perera Goenettleke Senewiratne, Basnaike Mohandiram.

KANDYAN CHIEFS AND HEADMEN.

Molligodde Rajakaroon Senewiratne Herat Wahale Mudianse, First Adigar.

Dulleywe Nawaratne Wickremesinhe Samerekoon Jayatilleke Panditte Mudianse, Second Adigar.

Molligodde Rajakaroon Senewiratne Herat Wahale Mudianse, Dessave of the Four Corles.

Dulleywe Nawaratne Wickremesinhe Samerkoon Jayetilleke Panditte Mudianse, Dessave of Matelle.

Eheyleyagodda Dassanaice Ranasinhe Mudianse, Dessave of the Three Corles.

Mullegamme Heratdawoende Wickremesinhe Ekenaike Abeykoon Panditte Rajepakse Mndianse, Senior Third Adigar.

Dodantelle Kandura Mudianse, Chief of Lower Bulatgamme.

Dunuwille Rajakarunadara Ekenaike Dharmakirti Panditte Mudianse, Dessave of Uda-Palata.

Gallegodde Rajepakse Rajekaroon Panditte Wahale Mudianse Dessave of Wallapana.

SEVEN CORLES.

Eroowawelle Senanyke Boowenayke Bahoo Narayne Rajagooroo Wahale Panditte Mudianse, Dessave of the Eheledolos Pattoo.

Moladande Rajepakse Attapattoo Samerkoon Mudianse, Dessava of the Pahaledolos Pattoo.

Segoo Madar, Madegey Mohandiram.

NUWEREKALEWIYE.

Dulleywe Nawaratne Wickremesinhe Samerkoon Jayetilleke Panditte Mudianse, Dessave of that part under the Matelle Agency.

Nuwerewewe Suriya Kumarasinhe Mudianse, Satpattoo Maha Wanne Unnahey of that part under the Seven Corles Agency.

UWA.

Dimboolane Senanayake Herat Mudianse, Senior Dessave of Gampaha and Udakinda including the Kunumaduwe and Oolpange Department.

Godagedere Dassanayke Mudianse, Dessave of Medakinda, and the Bogoda and Rilpola Palates of Yattekinda.

Ramboopota Senewiratna Mudianse, Dessave of the Oya and Hornatotte Palates of Yattekinda and Pattipola and Palwatte of Wellasse.

Dambewinne Wijeyeratne Rajakaroone Mudianse, Dessave of the Kandepola Corle of Yatteekinda, and Vidahn of the Royal Villages therein situate.

Kandekumbure Ratnayeke Mudianse, Gombadde Dessave.

Gonnegodda Senewiratne Goeneratne Wahale Panditte Mudianse, Dessave of Bintenne and Part of Wellasse, and Vidahn of the Royal Villages of Bintenne.

Kandekumbure Ratnayake Mudianse, Rate Mahatmaya of Wellewaye Corle.

Dimboolane Senanayake Herat Mudianse, Junior Dessave of Weyaloowa.

Mettee Beembera Gedara Mohattle, Mohattal of Passere Korle of Yattikinda.

Dessanayke Mudianse, Dessave of Kandakara Korle of Yattukinda.

Basnaike Nileme of Maha Rhoonoo Katragam Dewale in Kandukare (Vacant.)

Katoogaha Lokoo Banda, Basnaike Nileme of Maha Katragam Dewale of Badula.

Katoogaha Bandaranaike Herat Mudianse, Basnaike Nilame of Horangone Dewale in Kandepalle Korle of Lower Uwa.

Nina Markar, Kariyappa or Head Moorman over the Madige of Wellasse.

SAFFRAGAM.

Mahawalatenne Wickremesinhe Chanderesekere Senewiratne Mudianse, Dessave of the Koanna, (?) Meda-Kadawatte and Attakalan Corles.

Doloswelle Kotelawelle Wijesundere Wickremesinhe Tennekoon Mudianse, Dessave of Nawadun, Kukula and Kuruwitte Korles.

Eknelligodde Mahupala Ackra Kuruppu Wickremesinhe Basnaike Mudianse, Basnaike Nilame of Saman Dewale.

PRINCIPALS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Dunnuwille Rajekarunadara Ekanaike Dharmakirtie Panditte Mudianse, Maha Gabada Nileme.

Dehigamme Nawaratne Attapattoo Wahale Mudianse, Uda Gabada Nileme.

Talgahagode Karuna Jayetilleke Rajegooroo Mudianse, Gajenaika Nileme and Kooroowe Lekam.

Kadigomuwe Tilakeratne Mudianse, Maha Lekam.

Golakelle Samaradiwakere Chandoresekere Wahale Kuruppu Mudianse, Attepattoo Lekam.

Waegoddepola Bandaranaike Wahale Mudianse, Wedikare Lekam.

Wattarantenne Molligodde Rajepakse Attepattoo Wahale Mudianse, Nanayakara Lekam.

Rankottiwala Diwakara Wijeyekoon Mudianse, Waddenatuwakkukare Lekam.

Madugalle Karoonatileke Jayesundere Wiresekere Rajapakse Wahala Nayke Nisi Mudianse, Padikara Lekam.

Ramoonoowe Wijeyeratne Artannyke Dhammaddaja Panditte Mudianse, Kodituwakku Lekam.

Mullegamme Heratdawoode Wickremesinhe Ekenaike Abeyekoon, Kunamaduwe Lekam.

(Here follows a list of the "Principals of Temples")

Unambuwe Ekenaike Wahale Mudianse, Ratamahatmeya of Kotmale.

Halpe Chanderesekere Ekenaike Wijesundere Wahale Mudianse, Ratamahatmeya of Upper Bulatgamme.

Dodantelle Kanduru Mudianse, Chief of Lower Bulatgama.
Tickery Appoohamy, Mudianse of Minery.

NATIVE HEADMEN ATTACHED TO THE LATE COLLECTOR OF COLOMBO.

Louis De Liwera Wijewickreme Senewiratne Tennekoon,
Modliar of the Attepattoo.

Don Hendrick Dassenaike Abewardene Wickremeratne,
Mohotty Modliar of the Attepattoo.

Johan Leonard Philipsz Wijewardene Panditeratne, Mohotty
Mohandiram of the Attepattoo.

Johan Martinus Perera Wijewickreme Goenewardene, Mohan-
diram of the Attepattoo.

Johan Gerrard Perera Samereweere Goenewardene, Mohandiram
of the Attepattoo.

Don Joseph De Silva Wijesoondere Goonesekere, Mohandiram
of the Attepattoo.

Johan Godfried Piris Samerewiere Siriwardene, Mohandiram of
the Attepattoo.

(Here follow the names of three titular Muhandirams of the Atta-
pattu, and one titular Muhandiram of the "Cutcherry.")

SALPITTY CORLE.

Don Adrian De Alwis Goenetilleke Sameranayke, Modliar.
Louis De Saram Wiresinhe Seriwardene, Mohandiram.

(Here follows the name of a titular Muhandiram.)

HEWAGAM CORLE.

Don Simon De Liwera Sameranayke Senewiratne, Modliar of
Hewagam Corle, with the rank of third Attepattoo Modliar of
Colombo.

Johannes De Alwis Wijewickreme Goonewardene Dissanayke,
Second Modliar.

Don Daniel De Alwis Caroonanayke Jayasinhe, Senior
Mohandiram.

Don Welon De Alwis Subeyegoonewardene Wijesekere, Vidahn
Mohandiram.

David Perera Abeyegoonewardene Sameresinhe, Vidahn Mohandiram, Ambetelle.

Don Louis Wijesoorigey Appoohamy, Vidahn Mohandiram of Mulleriawe.

(Here follow the names of three titular Muhandirams.)

HINA CORLE.

Johannes Louis Pieries Sameresinhe Siriwardene, Modliar.

Don Joseph Samerediwakere Wijesondere, Mohandiram.

Don Daniel Kusalhamy, Vidahn Mohandiram.

(Here follows the name of a titular Muhandiram)

GANGEBODDE AND OODOOGAHA PATTOOS.

Don Salomon Dias Wijeyawickreme Jayatilleke Senewiratne Bandaranayke, Modliar.

Don Harmanis Abeysekere Senewiratne, Vidahn Mohandiram of the Gangeboddepattoo.

Don Simon Wijesinhe Ratnayke, Vidahn Mohandiram of Oodoogahapattoo.

Don Carolus Ameresekere Wijeyeratne Goonewardene, Vidahn Mohandiram of Mahare.

(Here follows the name of a titular Muhandiram.)

ALOOTCOOR CORLE AND NEGOMBO.

Johannes Corea Wijeyesekere Abeyratne, Modliar.

Don Hendrick Perera Seunaiké Wijeyasinhe, Mohandiram.

Jacob Corea Abeyratne Gunesekere, Vidahn Mohandiram of the Dasiapattoo.

Don Abraham Sunderehuru Goonesekere Senayke, Vidahn Mohandiram of Doenagahapattoo.

Daniel Gomes Abeysinhe Weerekoon, Mohandiram over the Lascreeens of the Wellale Caste of Negombo.

(Here follow the names of two titular Mudaliyars and a titular Muhandiram.)

HAPITIGAM CORLE.

Don Samuel Ameresere Kulletilleke, Modliar.

Don Cornelis Ameresekere Ekenayke, Mohandiram.

Don Simon Paulus Ameresekere Kulletilleke, Mohandiram.

(Here follows the name of a titular Mudaliyar.)

CALTURA.

David De Alwis Goonesekere Senewiratne, Modliar of Cultura and Raygam Corle.

Don Johannes Abeysoondere Goeneratne, Mohandiram of Cultura.

Coomaremulle Mohottygey Don Hendrick Wijeyesoodere Goeneratne, Mohandiram of Cultura.

Don David Tennekoon, Vidahn Mohandiram of Cultura.

(Here follows the name of a titular Mohandiram.)

Mohamedoe Lebbe Segoda Mira Lebbe, Head Moorman of Cultura.

RAYGAM CORLE.

David de Alwis Goonesekere Senewiratne, Modliar.

Don Cornelis Goenetilleke Wijesoondere, Second Modliar.

Don Constan De Liwere Samerediwakere Marapooly, Mohandiram.

Don Anthony Samerasinhe Goenewardene, Mohandiram.

PASDOON CORLE.

Harmanus Perera Sameresinhe Jayewardene, Modliar of the Pasdoon and Wallallawitty Corle.

Don Abraham De Alwis Goenetilleke Wijewardene, Mohandiram.

Don Louis Wijeyagooneratne Samerenaike, Vidahn Mohandiram of the Pasdoon Corle and Vidahn of Indegodde Pattoo.

WALLALLAWITY CORLE.

(The first name under this head is that of a Titular Mohandiram.)

COEROEWE.

Johan Louis Perera Abeyesekere Goenewardene, Modliar of the Gate, Coeroewe Modliar in charge of the Elephants.

Domingo De Liwera, Mohandiram of the Coeroewe Department.

Don Simon Wanigeratne, Mohandiram of the Coeroewe Department.

Don Willem Francisco Mardappa, Head of the Roman Catholic Chetties.

Carlous Perera Jayesekere Sameresinhe, Padikary Mohandiram, (Purveyor.)

Paulus Gomes Abesinhe Jayewardene, Daddayakkere Mohandiram, (Gamekeeper.)

Silverster Perera Areskoole Wijesooriya Tillekeratne, Mohandiram of the Guides.

Johannes Perera Wijewardene Caroona Nayeke, Mohandiram of Colombo.

Johannes De Silva Jayesinhe, Mohandiram of Colombo.

(Here follow the names of two titular Muhandirams.)

Toepahigey Cornelis Van Rooyen, Vidahn Mohandiram of the Four Gravets of Colombo.

(Here follow the names of a titular Mohandiram in the Town Major's Department, and of a head Moorman and a Maldivian Interpreter.)

Gregory De Zoysa Wijegoeneratne Siriwardene, Interpreter Modliar to the Colonial Chaplain, and Cingalese translator in the Ecclesiastical and School Department, also Interpreter and translator in the Hindoostanee and Bengalese Languages for the Courts of Justice in Colombo.

HEAD FISHERMEN.

Thomas De Andrado Arsekollesoriye Wijeyeratne, Modliar of the Fishers of Colombo.

Francisco Fernando Arsekoleratne Coorookoole Soeriye, First Attabandy Mohandiram of Colombo.

Francisco Fernando Warnekolesooria Wijeratne, Second Attebandy Mohandiram of Colombo.

Gregory Fernando Kurokule Sooria Gunaratne, Third Attebandy Mohandiram of Colombo.

(Here follows the name of a titular Pattangatty Muhandiram of the Fishers of Colombo.)

GALKISSE AND MOROTOO.

Manuel De Fonceka Wijetoenge Samerenayke, Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of the Fishers of Morottoo and Galkisse.

Alexander Darne Ratne, Pattangatty Mohandiram of the Fishers of Morottoo and Galkisse.

NEGOMBO.

Jeroninus De Mendis Senewiratne, Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of the Fishers.

Johannes Fernando Mihindocoolasooriye, Pattangatty Mohandiram of Dowe.

DANDOGAM.

Warnekoelsoeriye Jusy Rowel, Maha Vidahn Muhandiram of the Bands of Lascreeens of the Fishers Caste Porwecareas, and Angookareas and other Fishers of the Allootcoor Corle.

CALTURA.

Celestina Fonseka Wijetoengey Areskooleratne, Maha Vidahn Modliar of the Fishers of the Cultura District.

David Fonceka Warnesoerie Wirasinhe Areskooleratne, Mohandiram of the Fishers of the Cultura District.

CHANDOS.

Rajepakse Roomanelage Samuel Alphonse Wijesekera Gooneskere, Mohandiram of the Lascoreens of the Chandos and Chunamberus Caste of the Negombo and Alloochoor Corle.

SILVERSMITHS.

Louis De Sampaye Aberatne Jayetilleke, Maha Vidahn of the Gold, Silver and Copper Smiths of Colombo.

WASHERMEN CASTE.

Matthew Gomes Samereratne Rajepakse, Modliar of the Washers' Caste of the Colombo District.

Julius Gomis Rajepakse, Mohavidahn Mahandiram of the Washers' Caste of the Colombo District.

**NATIVE HEADMEN ATTACHED TO THE
LATE COLLECTOR OF JAFFNA.**

Philip Rodrigo Motookistna, First Cutcherry Modliar of Jaffna.

WALLIGAMMO DISTRICT.

Siwecoornada Modr. Iregonaden, Maniagar of Jaffna.

Maieweraya Modr. Sittambelam, Maniagar of Walligammo East.

Rasanayega Modr. Iregonaden, Maniagar of Walligammo North.

Illengenerana Modr. Wittyweeloe, Maniagar of Walligammo West.

WADEMPRATCHY.

Sidem Brenader Cadergamer, Maniagar of Wademoratchy.

Ramalinga Modliar, Maniagar of Ten-Moratchy.

THE ISLAND.

Cartigeeser Wiragitty Pulle, Maniagar of Welene Island.

Innengatte Modliar, Maniagar of Pungertivoe, Analativoe and Nynativoe.

Mana Modliar Sanmogam, Maniagar of Carativoe.

THE WANNY DISTRICT.

Wedaraniya, Modliar, Candawanam, Modliar, Senaderaya, Modliar, Cadirgamer, Modliar, Aroner Sarewanamottoo, Modliar, Innassy Swampulle, Maniagar and Canagayer, Modliar.

NATIVE HEADMEN ATTACHED TO THE COLLECTOR OF TRINCOMALEE.

Don Carolus Philip Desylva Wijeratne Dissenake Karoone-ratne Jayetilleke, Chief Modliar of the Province and Modliar of the Cutcherry of Trincomalie.

(Here follows a list of several titular Chieftains as well as official Mudaliyars, but in the absence of surnames, and the single name which many of them appear to bear this list is of little value and therefore is not reproduced.)

NATIVE HEADMEN ATTACHED TO THE LATE COLLECTOR OF GALLE.

Nicholas Dias Abesinhe Wijewardene, Modliar of the Attepattoo and Modliar and Interpreter of the Cutcherry of Point de Galle.

Don Bastian Karonanaike Jayewardene, Modliar of the Galle Corle.

Johannes Dias Abesinhe Ameresekers, Mohandiram of the Galle Corle.

Baptist de Zilva Jayetilleke Caronaratne, Modliar of the Gangeboddepattoo.

Johannes Ferdinandus Wejeratne Obeyesekere, Modliar of the Talpepattoo.

Don Hendrick Abeyewickreme Goonesekere, Mohandiram of the Talpepattoo.

Don Adrian de Silva Goonetilleke Ameresiriwardene, Modliar of the Bentotte District and Wallallawitty Corle.

Don Daniel De Alwis Wijesiriwardene Goonetilleke, Mohandiram of the Bentotte District and Wallallawitty Corle.

(Here follow the names of several titular Mohandirams.)

**NATIVE HEADMEN ATTACHED TO THE
COLLECTOR OF TANGALLE.**

Don David Jayetilleke Abesiriwardene Illangakoon, Maha Modliar, Modliar of the Attepattoo and Interpreter to the Collector.

Don Bastian Ferdinandus Wijesiri Gunaratne Obeyesekere, Mohandiram of the Attepattoo.

Gerard De Saram Wijesekere Tillekeratne, Modliar of the Gangeboddepattoo and Four Baygams.

Pertus Abraham Cornelis Abesiriwardene Illangakoon, Modliar of the Belligam Corle, and Belligam Tottemoney.

Don Hendrick Perera Wijesinghe Gunetilleke, Modliar of the Moruwa Corle and Cattoone.

Don Johannes Rodrigo Wijeyaratne Siriwardene, Modliar of the Kandeboddepattoo.

Dionisius Abraham Dissanaiké, Modliar of the Wellaboddepattoo.

Don Thomas Rodrigo Wijeratne Siriwardene, Modliar of the Girewaypattoo and Chief of the Elephant Hunt.

Dionisius Lambertus Perera Wickremeratne Ekenaiké, Modliar and Interpreter to the Collector.

Don David Senerat Ratnaiké, Bitme Mohandiram of Galle-gamme.

Don Andris Wijesinhe Appohamy, Bitme Mohandiram of Ankonagoda.

Don Adrian De Silva Abeye Goonewardene Karunaratne, Modliar of the Mahagampattoo.

PUTLAM.

Simon Casie Chitty, Maniagar of Putlam.

CALPENTYN.

Anendappa Odear, Chief of the Chetties.

MANNAR.

**Bastian Pulle, Cutcherry Modliar, Ritnasinge Modliar, Wender-
coon Modliar, Casinaden Modliar, Rasakaria Modliar, Sandere-
segera Modliar, Provincial Modliar.**



SOME PROMINENT
CHIEF HEADMEN
OF THE PAST.

ABAYAKOON MUDALIYA. Dumbara Rajakaruna Seneviratne, "held high office in the middle of the last century" says Lawrie in 1896.

ABAYAKOON. Mudaliyar John, Justice of the Peace, Muhandiram, Alutkuru Korale South; *f* J. C. C. Abayakoon, Muhandiram, Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes; *gff* D. C. P. Abayakoon, "Effective Muhandiram," Colombo Atapattu, 1804; Mudaliyar, Pasdun and Walallawiti Korles, 1809-1822; served in numerous expeditions to the Kandyan territories under Lt.-General Hay Macdowal; (2) Don Daniel de Silva Amaraweera Abeysiri Gunawardana, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu. *u* Dona Catherine de Saa Siriwardena Manamperi Wijesundere, of Ranchu Ate Walauwa, Agalawatte, Pasdun Korale, the descendants of a long line of Mudaliyars of Ranchu Ate or "Eight Companies" of Soldiers; *ss* V. E. Abayakoon, *qv* President, Village Tribunals, Hewagam Korale; (2) A. C. P. Abayakoon, *qv* Mudaliyar, Raiygam Korale.

1887, President, Village Tribunals, Alutkuru Korale North; 1893, Mudaliyar, Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales; 1894, Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale South; Oriental Scholar and Journalist.

ALAHAKOON. Rampanhinda Diwakara, "Mohattala in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Niyarapola Adikaram, descended from Alahakon Mohattala was in office in the reign of the last two Kings. His daughter was in the Queen's *Multenge*. Ukku Banda, Kuda Adikaram, held the offices of Maduwe Lekam, Kuruwe Lekam and Adikaram in the last King's reign, and Korala under this Government. His sister married Ratwatte Palle Walauwa Ratemahatmaya."—*Lawrie*.

ALLEGAKONE. Gate Mudaliyar Rasiah William, Mudaliyar, Trincomalie Kachcheri; born 1857; *f* William Allegakone, Mudaliyar Batticaloa Kachcheri; *s* W. C. R. Allegakone *qv*, President, Village Tribunals, Batticaloa North.

1877, Process Clerk, 1879, passed Clerical Exam; 1880, Clerk, Trincomalie Kachcheri; 1885, Kachcheri Mudaliyar; 1897, Clerk, Batticaloa Kachcheri; 1898, Cadet, Ceylon Civil Service; 1911, Police Magistrate, Point Pedro. Received rank of Gate Mudaliyar in 1911.

ALAGARETNAM. S. R. B., Chief Mudaliyar, Eastern Province; *u* Gate Mudaliyar, Ezekiel Somanader, *qv*.



MUDALIYAR JOHN ABAYAKOON,
Mudaliyar, Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales.



KANDAMANAGE DON BASTIAN TILLEKEWARDENE
ABAYARATNE,
Gajanayake Mudaliyar.

ANGAMANA. Adigar, ".....descended from an old family." "He was a man of influence and high rank." He held office as Adigar, 1766-1786.

ABAYARATNE. Kandamanage Don Bastian Tillekewardene, was by all accounts, a name to conjure with in the Southern Province, during the latter days of Dutch rule in Matara. Most of the details of his romantic career are found only in legends, but the broken wall which once bounded what is known to this day as "Gajanayaka Mulana" still mutely testifies to the existence of this Chieftain. But this is not the only testimony. We find him moving across the musty pages of the Dutch records, first as Muhandiram, then as Mudaliyar, and then again as Gajanayaka. He then disappears from the records, but re-appears again as Gajanayaka, thus lending colour to the story of his banishment and re-instatement in that high office.

Of his parentage nothing is known, but he must have belonged to a high-class family of the Durawe Community to have married a daughter of Barestu Mudaliyar, who according to Dutch records, was an influential Durawe Chief of the Southern Province.

On the Dutch deciding to form an Elephant, or Kuruwe Department, which was a flourishing institution during the Portuguese period, Don Bastian was placed in charge thereof and invested with the rank and dignities of Gajanayaka i. e. Captain of the Elephant Department—an office which in Sinhalese times corresponded, according to Sir Emerson Tennent, to that of Master of the King's Horse in the English Royal Household.

The years *circa* 1760 were troublous times for the Dutch. The Kandyan king was intriguing with the Low-country Sinhalese to regain the lost maritime areas. In 1765 the Dutch penetrated into Kandy and occupied the capital for nine months. The Chiefs who took part in these attacks and later entered Kandy, were not slow to seize as much as they could of the spoils of war. Don Bastian Gajanayaka in common with others had helped himself to many valuables. He had also grown rich and arrogant and had incurred the hatred and envy of a rival Chieftain, also under the Dutch. The latter it is stated planned the downfall of the Gajanayaka, by informing the Dutch Dissawa, Jan Schroeder, that Don Bastian was in league with the King of Kandy to stir up further trouble in the Southern Province, adding that in the Gajanayaka's Walauwa were to be found Kandyan gold boxes etc. The Gajanayaka Walauwa was accordingly searched and the gold boxes and other ornaments found and accepted as proof positive of guilt. Don Bastian was deprived of his office and banished to the

Cape of Good Hope as a Prisoner of State. The late Mohotti Mudaliyar Gooneratne of the Gallo Atapattu, relates that the wife of the Dutch Governor of the Cape fell ill with some affection in her ear, which baffled the skill of the local physicians. The Governor, was then informed that the Chieftain from Ceylon had earned a reputation among certain classes as a clever physician, albeit of oils and herbs of his native land, and that he may be consulted. Don Bastian was accordingly brought in and with the use of some of the oils from Ceylon succeeded in effecting a cure. The Governor and his wife were, it is said so grateful, that they offered Don Bastian, a large reward in money. The proud ex-Chieftain however, refused the gift, saying that in his country physicians did not accept money rewards for the service they rendered, but if the Governor desired he could reward him by using his influence with the Ceylon Governor, to induce the latter to permit Don Bastian to return to Ceylon and to be given the opportunity to disprove the false charge on which he had been banished.

This request was complied with and Don Bastian was granted permission to return to Ceylon. On arrival the ex-Chief set about the task of proving his innocence, which he did to the satisfaction of the Government.

The ex-Chief was able to establish his innocence, and was restored to office and power. He determined now to wreak vengeance on his rival. Slowly but surely the trap was laid and the guilty Chieftain found himself the victim of a plot similar to that with which he had temporarily got the better of his hated rival. The traitor was arraigned for treason and sentenced to be banished to Cochin.

Don Bastian thereafter continued to exercise undisputed sway and died full of years and full of honours. He was buried in the Dutch Churchyard opposite the Kacheheri and District Court at Matara, and on his tombstone two elephants bearing aloft the Hastiya Maha Kodiya—the Banner of the Gajanayaka's, were carved, in token of the office he held.

Don Bastian was succeeded by a relative, Nawarunne Palliyeguruge Ediriweera Goonewardana, whose son Simon de Zylva Samerassekara Goonewardene, was the first to hold this office under the British Government, his Act of Appointment being dated 1802. His son too held this office, but it was shortly after abolished. The family of the last mentioned migrated to Negombo, and his descendants still reside at the old Walauwa known as "The Mansion," where the last Gajanayaka died and was buried in the cemetery adjoining the Negombo Methodist Chapel.

CANAGASABY. Samuel William Arnold, Vanniah Mudaliyar † Manmunai Pattu, North; born 1878. 1898, Assistant Shroff, Batticaloa Kachcheri; 1905, Vanniah Mudaliyar; 1907, made titular Mudaliyar and presented with a Sword for services rendered during the Cyclone of 1907.

D'ALWIS. David Hidella Gunasekere Seneviratna, Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes. (see also under Arnold D'Alwis President, Village Tribunals, Raiygam Korale.)

Third Mudaliyar, Residency, Kandy. Awarded Gold Medal by Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg "as a reward for eminent services during the Kandyan Rebellion, 1818."

D'ANDRADO. Reynoldus, Mudaliyar, and Military officer, under the Dutch from whom he received a grant of 58 acres of land known as "Mahawatte" in Grandpass, Colombo which is still in the possession of his descendants. Mudaliar D'Andrado traces his descent to the famous Don Pedro of Portuguese times. (see under Gate Mudaliyar, S. R. de Fonseka.)

D'ANDRADO. Thomas, *n* Reynoldus D'Andrado, (*qv*); *f* Manuel D'Andrado, Disawe, Matara, 1715. Muhandiram and later Mudaliyar, Colombo; Superintendent, Arrack Monopoly.

DASSENAIKE. Samaradiwakere Wickremesinghe, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale, 1750; *f-in-law* Don Solomon Ameresekere Ekanayake, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale. (See also under Mudaliyar A. L. Dassenaik.) Previously an officer of the Kandyan Court under King Sri Narendra Raja Sinha. Having incurred the displeasure of the King, he fled the Kandyan country and settled in Hapitigam Korale, where he founded the family which bears his name, and which to the present day in unbroken continuity holds the office of Mudaliyar of this Korale. With his Lascreeens he accompanied the Dutch Governor, van Eck, when Kandy was invaded by the Hollanders. He was rewarded with a Gold Medal and Chain and was permitted the distinction of being preceded by four tom-tom beaters when he appeared in public.

1 "About 435 A. D., a second invasion of the Eastern Province, by a Chola Prince named Kulakodan, was successful and for many centuries the Eastern Province was a Tamil Kingdom tributary to the Sinhalese Kings. It was this Prince who brought over from India the Vanniar, a branch of the Velala tribe and placed them in charge of the rice cultivation of his Kingdom. These Vanniar are said to be the ancestors of the present high-caste population of the District.....Before the District was divided into seven Divisions ruled by seven Vanniahs—chief of whom was the Vanniah of Nantai, who held the status of feudatory Prince under the Kings of Ceylon—it was ruled by the Sub. Kings of Palugamam, Batticaloa, Podera, and Panama. Nadeniya, or Nadukadu, was ruled by Sada Tissa, brother of Dutugemunu, son of Kakewonea Tissa. The seven Vanniahs referred to above were known as the Vanniahs of Singarawatte." *Monograph of Batticaloa District* by S. O. Canagaratnam.

DASSENAIKE. Don Johannes Wickremesinghe, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale, 1794; *f* Samerediwakere Wickremesinghe Dassenaike, (*qv*), Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale. The earlier part of his service was under the Dutch. The British retained him in office; routed Leuke Disawe's men when they made an incursion into the Hapitigam Korale and damaged his property; was awarded a Gold Medal and Chain.

DASSENAIKE. Don Johannes Adrian, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *f* Don Johannes Wickremesinghe Dassenaike, (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; maternal *gf* Don Philip Ameresekere, Mudaliyar; *f-in-law* Samarasinghe Siriwardene, Mudaliyar; *bro.* Don Hendrick Dassenaike, *qv*, Mohotti Mudaliyar of the Atapattu, 1814; Daniel Dassenaike, Muhandiram of the Guard, 1814, who was killed in the Kandyan Rebellion of 1816; Cornelis Dassenaike, *qv*, Mudaliyar Hapitigam Korale.

DASSENAIKE. Don Hendrick, Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale; *f* Don Johannes Wickremesinghe, (*qv*), Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *f-in-law*, Paulus Perera Wijesekera Ekanaike, Mudaliyar.

Appointed Atapattu Muhandiram and Interpreter to Major Beaver; promoted Gate Mohottiar; 1805, received a Gold Medal for special services; 1815, proceeded to Kandy with 100 armed Lascoreens and for these services was promoted Mohotti Mudaliyar of the Atapattu of Colombo; 1845, Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale.

DASSENAIKE. Gate Mudaliyar Don Cornelis, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale, *f* Don Johannes Wickremesinghe Dassenaike, *qv* Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *f-in-law*. Frederick de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale.

1813, Clerk, Collector's office, Colombo; 1817, Confidential Clerk, Kandy Residency with rank of Mudaliyar and the added title of "Goonewardhana Abeyratna; later appointed Chief of Dalada Maligawa; 1818, Gate Mudaliyar; 1824, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale.

DASSENAIKE. Gate Mudaliyar Henricus Lucius, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *f* Don Cornelis Dassenaike, *qv*, Mudaliyar Hapitigam Korale; *s-in-law* Henry Ashmore Peiris, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale.

1869, Muhandiram, Hapitigam Korale; 1871, Gate Muhandiram; 1875, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; 1878, Gate Mudaliyar; 1895, acted for Maha Mudaliyar.

DASSENAIKE. Gate Mudaliyar, Louis Arthur, J.P., U.P.M., Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *f* Henricus Lucius Dassenaike, *qv* Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *s* Arthur Lee Dassenaike, *qv*, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale.





GATE - MUDALIYAR
HENRICUS LUCIUS DASSENAIKE.
Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale.



GATE MUDALIYAR C. G. DE ALWIS,
Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale.

1895, Gate Muhandiram; 1896, Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; 1903, Deputy Fiscal, Colombo and Superintendent, Hulftsdorp Jail; 1912, Gate Mudaliyar; 1916, J. P., U. P. M.; commended for exceptional ability in opening roads and for services of a unique and confidential character in connection with the protection of certain sections of the West Coast of Ceylon during the early stages of the Great War.

DE ALWIS. Gate Mudaliyar, Cyril Gilbert Alahakoon Wijesiriwardana, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale South; born 1866; *f* Don C. de Alwis, Mudaliyar, Madapatha; *f-in-law* Henry Richard Corea, Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale North, who was a descendant of Edirille Rala; *s* Linden De Alwis, *qv*, President, Village Tribunals, Chilaw; *s-in-law* Percy Perera, *qv*, Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu.

1891, Clerk, Land Registry; 1911, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale, South; 1927, Gate Mudaliyar, having been made Gate Muhandiram nine years earlier in recognition of his services in handling the affairs of his Korale during the 1915 Riots without Police or Military assistance.

DE FONSEKA. Gate Mudaliyar, S. R., J.P., U.P.M., Mudaliyar, Salpiti Kerale; *g-gf* Pedro de Fonseka, Interpreter Muhandiram, whose father was Maha Vidane and afterwards became Muhandiram and Mudaliyar; *g-g-g-gf* Don Michaellesz de Fonseka who succeeded Louis D'Andrado as Adigar of Kalutara and Walallawiti Korale. The family claims descent from Don Pedro, a Chieftain, in Portuguese times who is said to have become Maha Adigar in the Court of King Wimala Dharmasuriya. His people obviously went over to the Dutch, for we find Don Pedro's son, Manuel D'Andrado, Adigar, Kalutara, taking up arms against the Portuguese on behalf of the Dutch, and even fighting against the Sinhalese King.

DE FONSEKA. Johannes, Totamune Mudaliyar, *f* Franciscu de Fonseka, Mudaliyar; *gf* Manikku de Fonseka, Mudaliyar and a scion of the Fonseka family mentioned preceding; *ss* Selestinu de Fonseka, Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Panadure Totumunes; Manuel de Fonseka, District Mudaliyar, Kalutara and Superintending officer, Public Work Department from Wellawatte, (Colombo), to Bentota.

DE MELHO. Simon, Amongst the famous Mudaliyars of the past, in what is described as the Christian Chetty Community, is Simon de Melho, who according to Casie Chitty, belonged to a family "distinguished for its respectability." De Melho held the important post of Chief Tamil Mudaliyar of the Gate and as such

had the distinction of having served on the personal staff of no less than ten Dutch Governors. His son was the even more famous Philip de Melho, linguist and scholar, who was admitted to the Ministry of the Dutch Reformed Church.

DE MIRANDO. Carlo, Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department and Mudaliyar, Modera Totamune. He was awarded a Gold Medal by the Dutch Government; his son Solomon Mirando was also Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department.

DE SARAM. Peter George, Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale South; *u* Julius Valentine de Saram, *qv* Maha Mudaliyar; *gf* Panditaratne *qv*, 3rd Maha Mudaliyar. Later Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests.

DE SARAM. Alexander Wijesekere, Muhandiram, Salpiti Korale, *f-in-law* Kotalawala Don Philip Wijesiriwardhana, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo. Muhandiram de Saram appears to have been the founder of the family of this name. His descendants were; *ss* Anthonan Wirasinga Siriwardhana de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale, who married a daughter of Perera Ekanayke, Adigar, Panadure; ⁽²⁾ Hendrick de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *g-ss* Louis Wijesingha Siriwardhana de Saram, Muhandiram, Boralessgamuwa; ⁽²⁾ Lienduran Wijeyesinghe Karunaratne de Saram, Maha Mudaliyar, who married a daughter of Abraham Perera, Kuruwe Mudaliyar; ⁽³⁾ Domingo Wijeyesekera Abeyratne, Mohottiar of the Guard, who married a daughter of Don Simon Dissanayake Tillekeratne, Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu; ⁽⁴⁾ Simon Wirasinga Siriwardhana de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale, *g-gss* Johannes Wijeyesekera Abeyratne de Saram, 1st Maha Mudaliyar; ⁽²⁾ Louis Wijeyesekera Karunaratne, 2nd Maha Mudaliyar; *g-g-gss* Federick de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; ⁽²⁾ Abraham de Saram, 2nd Maha Mudaliyar, who married the daughter of Christoffel de Saram, 4th Maha Mudaliyar; ⁽³⁾ Hendrick de Saram, Mohotti Mudaliyar; ⁽⁴⁾ Julius Valentine de Saram, *qv*, Maha Mudaliyar; ⁽⁵⁾ Ernest de Saram, *qv*, Maha Mudaliyar; *g-g-g-gs* Peter George de Saram, *qv* Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale South.

DE SILVA Don Joseph, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo Kachcheri; born 1795; *f* Don Johannes de Silva, Muhandiram, Demala Hatpattu; *bro* Louis Martinus de Silva, Mudaliyar, Hewagam Korale; *bros-in-law* Don David de Silva Wijetunge, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Kurunegala; ⁽²⁾ Goonesekere, Mudaliyar, Mahara; ⁽³⁾ Don Bartholomeusz Kuruppu, *qv*, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Ratnapura; ⁽⁴⁾ James de Silva Wijesinghe, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle; *nephew* George Nathaniel de Silva, Muhandiram, Galle.



RICHARD CHARLES DISSANAYAKE DE SILVA,
Mudaliyar, Puttalam Pattu.

As Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo, was presented with a Gold Medal by "Her Majesty's Principal Civil, Judicial and Military Officers and the principal merchants and other gentlemen of Ceylon."—"The Ceylon Observer" July 10th 1870, refers to the presentation as follows:-

"It is with much pleasure we give insertion to the following notice of a mark of respect recently paid to a well-known and very intelligent native Mudaliyar. To call forth this handsome tribute of spontaneous good-will from so many of his superiors and equals, the Mudaliyar must be possessed of more than ordinary talents, and his conduct must have been more than ordinarily exemplary and engaging."

The "notice" referred to was an acknowledgment of the gift.

DE SILVA. Richard Charles Dissanayake, Mudaliyar, Puttalam Pattu; born; 1864; *f-in-law* S. H. Jayawickreme, Mudaliyar, Kurunegala, whose *f-in-law* was Christian Samarawira Jayasuriya, Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu.

1888, Clerk, Fiscal's office, Kurunegala; 1906, Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu. Joined C. L. I. in 1885 and was promoted Lieutenant in 1904; represented Ceylon in the Coronation Contingent from Ceylon and received Coronation and Long Service Medals.

DE SILVA. Joseph Wijewickreme Ekanayake, *s-in-law* Don Alexander Abraham Wijesinghe Siriwardeno, President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Koralo, 1875-1885; *gs* D. C. R. Wijeyesinghe, *qv* Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale West.

Interpreter Mudaliyar, Kandy Residency. Served in the Kandyan Rebellion and was selected to escort the Kandyan King to Vellore in South India. Made Gate Mudaliyar and was presented with a Gold Medal.

DE ZILWA. George Nandoris Samaranayake, Mudaliyar, Modera Totamune and Mohotti Mudaliyar.

Mudaliyar De Zilwa has had a most picturesque and romantic career. Having belonged to the Buddhist priesthood at one time, he showed such enterprise and scholarship that he was called to Burma as tutor and religious mentor to the Royal Household there and received a title which in English means "Royal

Tutor." He was also Sinhalese pandit and tutor to Governor Maitland. For his services of a valiant and outstanding character in the suppression of the Rebellion of 1818 he was presented with a Gold Sword and Belt.

DE ZOYSA. See under Zoysa.

DODANWELA. Wickremasinha Chandrasekera Karunatillaka Seneviratna, Disawe, Matale and Tamankaduwa, 1762; *f* Dodanwela Appuhami whom Valentyn mentions as one of the Kandyan Chiefs who met the Dutch Ambassador at Sitawaka in 1721. Dodanwela Dissawe is described as belonging to a family of the first rank. At one time he held the offices of Rato Mahatmaya, Yatinuwara, Tambalagamuwa and Kottiar.

DON BASTIAN. Karunanaike Jayawardhana, Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu, (see under F. A. O. K. Jayawardhana, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu.)

Interpreter Mudaliyar and Assistant Superintendent, Mauritius over the State prisoners of Ceylon; Mudaliyar, Galle District, Magam Pattu. Shortly after the conquest of the Kandyan Kingdom, Don Bastian was one of those who were selected to escort the State prisoners to Mauritius where he formed the friendship of Holman, who in his book of travels mentions the Mudaliyar and his brother Don William, *qv*. Holman states that on his arrival at Colombo, the State Barge was sent to fetch Don Bastian ashore. The Mudaliyar, was later presented with a Sword and Belt.

DON WILLIAM. Karunanaike Jayawardhana, Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura. (see also Don William.)

Succeeded his brother at Mauritius. On his return he was appointed Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura; transferred to Alupotta and later to Gallo Police Court as Interpreter.

DORAKUMBURE. Adigar., *f* Dorakumbure Adikaram Mahatmaya who was a relative of Adikaram Ellopola. After long and faithful service as Korala and Rato Mahatmaya, Matale North and South, he received the Honorary rank of Disawe from Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Ceylon.

DUNUWILA. Disawe, *gs* of Hini Korale Disawe. He was Disawe of Matale. "A man of influence in the reigns of King Kirti Sri and King Rajadhi Raja Sinha." After his death his properties are said

to have been confiscated, but they were later restored to Dunuwila, Maha Mohattala. D'Alwis says of him in the *Sidal Sangarawa*, Dunuwila Gajanayake Nilame, who produced two fine poems, *Ratiratna Alankara* and *Dunuwila Hatana*, was a talented Kandyan of ancient family. His estate which had been previously confiscated to the Crown, was re-granted to him after six years by the influence of Migastenne and Pilima Talauwa..."

DUNUWILA. Maha Mohattala, *g-g-gf* of Cyril Percy Dunuwila, *qv*, President, Village Tribunals, Uda Hewaheta. The Maha Mohattala was a staunch royalist in the defence of the Kandyan Kingdom against the British and received grants of several lands. In 1818 he married a daughter of Kobellowatte Gabada Nilamo who later married Millewa Rate Mahatmaya, Haris Pattu and afterwards Disawe, Wellasse. (see also under Dunuwila Disawe.)

DUNUWILA. James Alexander, Rate Mahatmaya, Kotmalo, 1885. (see also under Cyril Percy Dunuwila, President, Village Tribunals, Uda Hewaheta.)

Dunuwila Rate Mahatmaya, was later Deputy Fiscal, Tangalle and on several occasions acted for the District Judge, Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests there. He was a Chieftain of scholarship and high attainment, having been the son of that illustrious Kandyan lawyer, J. A. Dunuwila, Senior, who at his baptism received the Christian names of Governor Mackenzie who with his wife were sponsors on the occasion. Having served first as Interpreter Mud; Kandy District Court, 1840, he became a Proctor in 1844, Advocate in 1853 and was later appointed Deputy Queen's Advocate and acting District Judge, Kandy in 1864. J. A. Dunuwila, Jr. was the first Kandyan Sinhalese to receive his education in England when he attended Cheltenham College.

DUNUWILA. Loku Banda, Disawe, Uda Palata, and Rate Mahatmaya, Uduuwara; *gu* of Cyril Percy Dunuwila, *qv*, President, Village Tribunals, Uda Hewaheta; was a distinguished Kandyan Chieftain who administered a very large area during a troublous period when the country was distraught alike by the intrigue of Chieftains who had been deprived of their ancient feudal power, and by the introduction of strange laws and customs after the Kandyan Kingdom had been ceded to the British. His father, Millewa, or Dunuwila Disawe, Wellasse, had been already involved in the Rebellion of 1818 and taken prisoner to Colombo, where

he died and was buried at Kotahena. Loku Banda was similarly suspected of treasonous intentions and charged with having made preparations to wage war against the British sovereign, but after trial in 1835 he was acquitted and so completely was the confidence of the Government in him restored, that he was appointed Superintendent of Police and rendered invaluable service in the suppression of the Rebellion of 1848. He married a daughter of Moladando Rate Mahatmaya, Hewaheta, and had a son who was admitted into the Ceylon Civil Service.

EHELAPOLA. Disawe, Uva, belonged to a "family which was one of the greatest of the Kandyan aristocracy. Its name was Wijaya-sundera..." It is presumed that he married "a Pilima Talauwe lady" by whom he had two sons; (1) Ehelapola, Adigar; (2) Ehelapola, Disawe, Matale.

EHELAPOLA. Disawe, Matale; *f* Ehelapola, Disawo, Uva, who died in 1807. The Disawe of Matale held that office when Lt; General Macdowal was Ambassador of the British. "He incurred the displeasure of the King and was sent out of Kandy..."

EHELAPOLA. Disawe, Seven Korales; *born* 1773; *made* Disawo 1803; succeeded Migastenne, 2nd Adigar, 1806. In 1812 he succeeded Pilima Talauwe as First Adigar when the latter rebelled and was put to death. He was transferred to Sabaragamuwa, and when in March 1814, he declined to return to Kandy on the orders of the King, he was deprived of his office which was given to Molligoda who killed many of Ehelapola's followers. His brother, nephew, wife and four children were later put to death. He went over to the British and was given the titular office of First Adigar. He was afterwards arrested and detained at Colombo and "although no charge was ever made against him, he was never restored to liberty." He was banished to Mauritius in 1825. (see also under Don Bastian, Mudaliyar.)

ELLEPOLA. Nilame, alias Kahando Mahanto Nawaratno Wickromasinha Mudianse; held the office of Maha Lekam and then became Disawe, Three Korales, Second Adigar and Godapola Disawe, Matale. In 1815 he was Muhandiram of the Atapattu House Guard and Lekam, Royal Armoury. In British times he held the offices of Chief of the Hangidio of Matale and Wahalakada Muhandiram. He was tried by Court Martial 17th October, 1818, found guilty of waging war against the King and was sentenced to death by hanging. The sentence was afterwards varied to one of decapitation and he was executed on October 27th. 1818.

ERAWWAWELA. Wickremasinha Wijewardana Navaratna Rajapakse Wahala Mudianse, Disawe, Tamankaduwa, 1778; went to India on an embassy. His wife was the mother of Dodanwela Rate Mahatmaya.

ERAWWAWELA. Adigar, Disawe, Matala beheaded in 1798 or 1799 by order of Pilima Talauwe, Adigar. "The King did not hear of it for several years and when Pilima Talauwe rebelled the king said "if ono Maha Nilame can behead another, surely I can behead an Adigar."

ETIPOLA. "This is an old and distinguished family." Etipola Disawe was put to death. *gs* held office of Rate Adikaram; Etipola Muhandiram Rala; (2) Etipola Mohottala; *g-g-gs* Etipola Disawe; *g-g-g-gs* Nugawela, Rato Mahatmaya.

GALAGAMA. Disawe, Bintenne; found guilty of treason and put to death in the reign of King Narendra Sinha. His lands were confiscated.

GOONETILLEKE. Isaac de Silva, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle; *f* Manikku de Silva, Thombu Holder under the Dutch.

GOONETILLEKE. Gate Mudaliyar, Sabaragamuwaralage James Francis Peiris, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu to whom the famous Joseph Silva, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo, was related by marriage; *born* 1853; *son-in-law* of James de Silva Wijesinho, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Gallo, *s* R. P. Goonetilleke, *qv*, Muhandiram, Salpiti Kerale.

After holding several appointments at Kandy and Nuwara-Eliya Kachcheries he was promoted President, Village Tribunals, Gangaboda Pattu and was later Mudaliyar, Hinidum Pattu, Weligam Korale and Kandaboda Pattu. Played a large part in the suppression of the Ambalangoda Riots.

GOONERATNE. Gate Mudaliyar E. R., Mudaliyar, Galle; after a long and distinguished career he acted for the Maha Mudaliyar, Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, K.C.M.G., Kt. etc. during the fateful year of 1915. It is claimed that his ancestor was the last Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle, under the Dutch and the first to hold that office under the British. He was awarded Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal.

GUNARATNA. Mudaliyar, Dandris de Silva, Mudaliyar, Raiygam Korale; *born* 1827.

1843, awarded a Silver Medal and monthly stipend of one Rix-dollar at Kalutara English School; later selected "English Normal student" and sent to Colombo Central School on an

increased stipend; 1847, transferred to Colombo Academy and became Catechist, Madampe; 1850, Assistant Teacher, Colombo Academy; 1852, Head Master, Bentota School; 1858, Interpreter, Supreme Court; 1864, Mudaliyar, Raiygam Korale; 1882, retired from service having received thanks for his valuable services for which he was later made Gate Mudaliyar.

Mudaliyar Dandris de Silva had had many early struggles, but received material encouragement from Christian missionaries and high Government officials. He had a distinguished scholastic career and his exalted literary style gained for him the sobriquet of "Ceylon Macaulay." A prolific writer to the local press, he was an authority on Demonology and Witchcraft and has been acknowledged by Sir Emerson Tennent as an expert in this branch of esoteric lore. Although a Catechist of the Christian Church at one time, he later became Buddhist and vigorously agitated for the discontinuation of the solemnisation of Buddhist marriages in Christian places of worship. His administration of Raiygam Korale was notable for his labours in the restoration of abandoned tanks, and for the monster petition that was submitted against him by over a hundred villagers who formed a hostile crowd and attempted to rush the gates of Queen's House to lay their grievances before the Governor. After full inquiry, the Mudaliyar was completely exonerated.

GUNAWARDHANA. Gate Mudaliyar, Johannes Paulus, Atapattu Mudaliyar; *f* Abraham Perera Samarawira Gunawardhana, Kuruwe Mudaliyar, 1790; *g-gf* Don Louis Perera Gunawardhana, Muhandiram (see also under Arnold de Alwis, President, Village Tribunal, Raiygam Korale); *bros* J. G. Perera Gunawardhana, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale and Kuruwe Mudaliyar, 1830; (²) John Louis Perera S. Gunawardhana, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale, 1850.

HALANGODA. Abayakoon Mudianse, descendant of Uduwawala Wijekon, Disawe; *ss* Halangoda Gajanayake Nilame; (²) Halangoda Mohattala, who was cut to pieces in 1803 at Hanguranketa by order of the King, for having gone over to the English at Fort Macdowall.

HALANGODA. Lekam, *s* of Halangoda Mahatmaya who was also known as Disawe, 1818; Atapattu Lekam, Matelle; 1828, Rate Mahatmaya, Laggala; 1829 Vidane, Pannogama; 1830, Vidane Gurulawala, Kalalpitiya and Pannegama.

IRUMARAPUNTAYYA. Mudaliyar, Maniagar, Nallur, 1796-1827; *f* Periya Irumarapuntayya Mudaliyar, Adigar, Vallikamam in Dutch times; *s* Weerasinga Mudaliyar, Udayar, Naval.

In view of his meritorious services, Irumarapuntayya Mudaliyar was permitted by Sir Edward Barnes, Governor, to retain the title of Mudaliyar after his retirement.

IRUMARAPUN TAYYA. Don Paulo, Mapano Mudaliyar, who was the first Mudaliyar, of the Provinco, having been appointed to according to S. O. Canagaratnam's *Monograph of the Batticaloa District*.

ILLANGAKOON. Muhandiram, Don Simon Wijayawardhana Mudaliyar of the Atapattu, † 1680, from which time onwards we find the name Illangakoon so frequently flitting across the horizon of the history of Ceylon in as far as it relates to the Chief Headmen System.

JAYASEKERA. Bastian W, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Badulla, later served as Interpreter on the Service Tenures Commission and received a Gold Medal from Governor Gregory.

JAYAWARDHANA. Don Adrian Wijesinha, "Mudaliyar of the Guides, otherwise known as Thamby Mudaliyar."

He joined the military service in a humble capacity and when the Department of Guides was formed on the recommendation of Major General Hay Macdowall in 1803 with Capt. Fredrick Hankey of the 19th Regiment in command, Jayawardena was attached to this Department and by his efficient and loyal services earned promotion to the office of Mudaliyar. He also received a gift of a Gold Medal and Chain.

1 The office of Atapattu Mudaliyar appears to have been one of importance in Dutch and also in early British times. It seems to have been a post to which Chieftains of distinction alone were appointed. Such a Mudaliyar would be the Head of the Atapattu Department just as the Maba Mudaliyar was that of the Guard.

Under the Kandyan Government the Atapattu Mudiense was an officer who had to go with his Detachment against an invading army. Rebeiro gives as the reason for the "King of Candy's" Atapattu Mudaliyar marching on Jaffna, the fact that the garrison of that Fort was small and that Felipe de Oliveira, who had brought that Kingdom under submission, was dead.

In the "Colombo Journal" of 1832 is given the following description of the duties of the Chiefs and Headmen in the maritime provinces of Ceylon. "The Atapattu Mudaliyar is the first Mudaliyar of the Cutcherry. His duty is to interpret to the Collector, and to conduct the sales of the different rents of the district, under the direction of the Collector: to see the different payments of the rents paid in, according to the condition of the farm, and also to conduct other business immediately connected with the Cutcherry; affording information in matters of revenue to the District.

The Mohottiar of the Atapattu is to assist the Atapattu Mudaliyar in all the above services; to translate the Cingalese writings, such as documents and other correspondence.

Muhandirams of the Atapattu are next in rank to the Mohottiar, and are also employed to translate the correspondence between the Collector and Corale Mudaliyars, and other Headmen of the districts, and to tax timber for the ascertaining of Government duty upon it.

The military character of the duties of a Mudaliyar of an Atapattu is shown by the following certificate that had been given by one of the earliest Government Agents, or Collectors, of Galle to an Atapattu Mudaliyar:

"I, William Montgomery, do hereby certify that Don Bastian Jayatilleke Gunaratna, Mudaliyar of the Atapattu, has ever since I have known him, conducted himself with the utmost propriety and fidelity, and has been particularly active in the late rebellion and has always gone along with the several Detachments sent against the rebels, and has in every way shown himself to be a zealous and active servant of Government etc..." other Atapattu Mudaliyars of note were.—

BANDARANAYAKE. Don Balthasar Dias Wijewikkrema, Atapattu Mudaliyar, 1739.

KOTALAWELA. Don Philip Jeremias Samaradiwakara, Atapattu Mudaliyar, 1748.

TENNEKOON. Don Carolis de Livera Wijeyawickreme, Atapattu Mudaliyar, 1800, with the honorary rank of Maha Mudaliyar.

JAYAWARDHANA. Don Alfred Charles Karunanaikē, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu, born 1860; (see also under F. A. O. K. Jayawardhana, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu); maternal *gf*, Don Johannes de Silva Wijetilleke Karunaratne, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu who was pilloried for high treason, but said to have been re-instated in office later.

1884, Entered Government Service; 1899, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Matelle; 1897, Kacheheri Mudaliyar, Nuwara-Eliya and President, Village Tribunals; opened a cattle-breeding farm and a Headmen's Lodge at Nuwara Eliya; and an experimental garden at Weoraketiya.

JAYAWARDHANA. Arthur, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle, (see also under F. A. O. K. Jayawardhana, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu.)

1867, Translator, Provincial Road Committee, Galle; 1869, Clerk, Fiscal's office, Matara; 1876, Mudaliyar, Bentota-Walalla-witi Korales and later promoted Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle. He was one of the oldest members of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

JAYAWARDHANA. Harry O, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu; *f* Arthur Jayawardhana, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle. (see also under F. A. O. K. Jayawardhana, Mudaliyar, Talpe Pattu.)

1893, Muhandiram, Magam Pattu; 1894, acting President, Village Tribunals, West Giruwa Pattu; 1895, acting Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu and promoted Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu; 1897, Muhandiram, Alutkuru Korale North; 1903, acting President, Village Tribunals, Salpiti Korale; 1904, Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale East; 1906, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu. Rendered invaluable service in the suppression of a Riot amongst the Negombo Fishers.

KAHAWATTE. Atapattu Disawe, He was Rate Mahatmaya, Yatinuwara during the reign of the last King of Kandy. In recognition of his loyalty to the British during the 1818 Rebellion his lands and those of his heirs were declared duty free.



RICHARD RAJANAYAGAM BARR
KUMARAKULASINGHE J. P.,
Maniagar, Vallikam.

KEPPETIPOLA. Disawe, Tamankaduwa; "sent by the last King in October 1804 to attack the troops commanded by Capt. Johnstone coming from Batticaloa.

KEPPITIPOLA. Disawe, Uva, "one of the leaders of the Rebellion of 1817-18, which broke out in Wellassa. He was captured on the 26th October and tried by Court Martial on the 26th November, 1818." "In 1820, the Lt. Governor, Sir Edward Barnes approved that Keppitipola Loku Banda, the Disava's son, be sent to Colombo to be educated in English. In 1822 he was permitted by the Lt. Governor to visit his grandmother at Matala for three months."

KUMARAKULASINGHE. Richard Rajanayagam Barr, Maniagar, Vallikamam. 1902; Justice of the Peace; born 1864; f Mudaliyar J. W. B. Kumarakulasinghe; *bro-in-law*, Mudaliyar, J. T. Muttiah.

Held the office of Maniagar for 25 years and on his retirement was made Justice of the Peace in recognition of his meritorious services. His father was a well-known scholar and writer of Tamil verse and is mentioned in Arnold's "Galaxy of Tamil Poets." The family is old and distinguished tracing descent from an ancient Jaffna King in acknowledgment of which social position the Dutch Government in 1756 conferred on an ancestor of the Maniagar the title of "Irumarapuntuyya."

KUMARAKULASINGHE. Gate Mudaliyar Kakanayakam Charles Barr; born 1862;

After a career of promise at Colombo Academy, in 1884 he accepted appointment in Government Service as Interpreter to the Paddy Commutation Commissioner, Batticaloa and by his efficiency and scholarship gained promotion as Chief Tamil Interpreter to Government in 1884, and received the rank of Gate Mudaliyar, in 1893. At his death the following notice of him was published in the Government Gazette over the signature of Sir Everard im Thurn, Colonial Secretary :-

"His Excellency the Governor desires that public expression may be given to the regret caused by the death of Mr. Kakanayakam Charles Barr. Kumarakulasinghe, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate, Tamil Interpreter to the Governor and Chief Tamil Translator to Government. The late Mr. Kumarakulasinghe entered Government Service in 1886 and by his personal character and loyalty to Government did honour to the

community to which he belonged, and has left behind him an example which the Government trusts will serve as an encouragement to younger generations of his countrymen. By his Excellency's command.

Frederic im Thurn,
Colonial Secretary.

Colombo, June, 9th., 1903.

KURUPPU. Don Simon, *bro* Don Bartholomeus Kuruppu, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Ratnapura; *nephew* W. Ellawala, Rata Mahatmaya later Kandyan Member, Legislative Council.

Entered Government service as a Korale and later became Rata Mahatmaya. Received a Gold Medal from Governor Sir Henry Ward for opening Galgama-Maha Eliya Road.

KURUPPU. Don Bartholomeus, Mudaliyar, Ratnapura Kachcheri on its establishment in 1815; *bro.* Don Simon Kuruppu, Rata Mahatmaya, Anakalan and Kolonne Korale; *son-in-law* W. Ellawala, Rata Mahatmaya; *bro-in-law* Don Joseph de Silva, *qs.* Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo.

Mudaliyar Kuruppu is derived from the family of that name of Panaduro, where a tombstone on the grounds of St. John's College marks his grave.

LOWE. Alwin, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale, South; *f-in-law* Manuel de Fomoken, District Mudaliyar, Kalutara. (see also under *Athanasius de Fomoken*, Totamune Mudaliyar, Kalutara.)

MARDAPPA. Gate Mudaliyar George William. First Tamil Interpreter under the Dutch Governor Jan Schreuder. Mardappa, or *Mardappah*, on the name is rendered today—belonged to the same community as de Molho and Rajawajikere J. P. Casi Chitty, Mudaliyar, Kapibigan Kurulo.

MADUGALLA. Gujanayake Nilame, Rata Mahatmaya, Dumbara about 1806; *bro* Madugalle Disawe, *qs.* "...joined the Rebellion. He was a prisoner at Colombo in 1819 and in 1820; in Jaffna in 1820, and at Galle in 1821. He was released on December, 25th. 1822 and was ordered to appear before the Resident at Kandy in fourteen days and to give security for good behaviour, and he and his son were accordingly to reside in Kandy. His lands which had been confiscated were restored."

MADUGALLA. Karunatillaka Jayasundera Wickremasekera Rajapaksa Wahala Nayake Nisi Mudianse, Mandugala Gabada Nilame, Disawe, Wellassa; *f-in-law* Halangoda Disawe, Nuwarakalawiya; "imprisoned in Jaffna, and was pardoned on the Prince Regent's birthday, 12th August, 1817. He joined the rebellion and was beheaded in Kandy on 26th. November, 1818. His lands were confiscated. His widow and four children were sent to Kalutara, and his mother and sister to Colombo. Part of the lands were restored to the family."

MAMPITIYA. Amurthahasta Navaratna Wickramasinha Senanayake Pandita Wahala Mudianse, Disawe, Three Korales and Seven Korales, 1721. Met the Dutch Ambassador van der Cassier at Sitawaka. "This family was one of the highest rank during the eighteenth century. It was descended from Abasin Bandara of Alapalawala." His son, Disawe, Wellassa, married a daughter of Ellepola Adigar. "The daughter was the favourite mistress of King Kirti Sri, to whom she bore two sons and six daughters. After King Kirti Sri's death she was the mistress of his successor, King Rajadhi Raja Sinha."

Mendis. Don Andiris Wijesiriwardena Wickremanayake, Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department, *bro* Don Theodoris Mendis, *qv*, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu.

Chief Mudaliyar, Mendis had had a long and distinguished career in the Cinnamon Department. He had served under the last Dutch Governor, J. G. van Angelbeek, and was retained in service by the British. He is said to have been of prepossessing appearance and martial bearing and had the distinction of gifting his sword and belt to the Duke of Wellington when the latter visited Ceylon and expressed a desire on that occasion to carry the regalia as a present to the Sovereign of England as a mark of loyalty from a Chieftain of Ceylon. He belonged to the Warnakula Clan of the Salagama Community of which he was the last scion.

MENDIS. Don Theodoris Wijesiriwardena Wickremanayake, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu, *f* Louis Mendis, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Mahabadde; *bro* Don Andiris Mendis, *qv*, Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department; *bros-in-law* Don Adrian de Abrew Rajapakse, Maha Mudaliyar, (²) Simon Cornelis Rajapakse, Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department.

Originally at Dadalle in the Cinnamon Department and on its abolition was appointed, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu, in succession to Nicholas Dias Abeysinghe, Mudaliyar, of the Goi-

gama Caste, despite the vociferous protests of over a thousand influential residents of the district. In proof of his own influence and capability he administered his Pattu from his ancestral residence at Kosgoda. In view of his outstanding capacity he was presented with a Gold Medal.

MIGASTENNE. (Snr.) Adigar, a descendant of Abayakōn Madaliya, gr "Rate Mahatmaya, Dumbara and held many high offices; a man of wealth and influence," died 1798; *son-in-law* Mampitiya Sandana "was put to death by the last King." The line was extinct in 1798.

MIGASTENNE. (Jr.) Adigar, "A man of even greater position than his brother." Disawe 1788. Went to Madras in 1795 as Ambassador with Denigommuwe Disawe and concluded a treaty with Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras. Disawe, Seven Korales and Saffragam; married (1) a sister of Ehelapola Adigar and later (2) the daughter of Pillima Talauwe.

MOLADANDE. Rajapakse Samarakon, Atapattu Mudianse; Disawe. Udalata; *bro*s Moladande Rate Mahatmaya, Hewaheta, (1) Moladande Disawe, Pahala Dalupatha, who married a sister of Angamma, Rate Mahatmaya, "There was a Moladanda Rala 1602; Moladanda Atapattu Appuhami, 1714 A. D." In 1760 Moladanda Batwadana Nilame attempted to raise a rebellion against King Kirti Sri and his "estate was confiscated and granted to Gopala Mudaliyar, a Moorman." Moladanda Disawe mentioned at the head hereof was tried for treason in 1835 and acquitted.

MOLAGODA. James Henry, f Disawe, Ridigam Pattu, translator Kandy Kachecheri 1846; Rate Mahatmaya, Uda Hewaheta 1848; Haris Pattu 1852. Relatives, (1) Watterantenne Loku Banda, Rate Mahatmaya, (2) Molagoda Rajapakse, Atapattu Wahala Mudianse Nanayakkara Lekam, 1833.

MOLLIGODA. E. W. Rate Mahatmaya, Four Korales was one of a select party who were taken to Colombo with the last King of Kandy. He was then nine years of age and was educated at Government expense. Later he was appointed Rate Mahatmaya and discharged his duties with such acceptance during the rising of 1848 that he received the following letter from Sir J. Emerson Tennent, the famous historian, who was at the time Colonial Secretary of Ceylon:—

"The Pavilion"

Kandy, 8th July, 1848.

"Sir,

I have it in command from the Government to convey to you the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction at learning of the highly peaceful and contented condition of the District under your charge at a period when the minds of the people have been agitated by false rumours in others. His Excellency regards this at once as evidence of the personal influence and consideration which you enjoy in your own country, and of the manner in which you have exercised it for the support of order. For this I am directed to communicate to you His Excellency's thanks and the assurance of his confidence in your continued exertions to explain to the people those measures of Government in which you are to co-operate in carrying into execution and thus to assist in promoting the peace, contentment and prosperity of your District."

MOOTOOKISTNA. Gate Mudaliyar, Manuel Abraham, Head of the Christian Chetties. (see also under Gate Mudaliyar, Raja Sree Mootookistna.)

MOOTOOKISTNA. Solomon Rodrigo, Gate Mudaliyar, and Head of the Christian Chetties. (see also under Gate Mudaliyar, Raja Sree Mootookistna.)

MOOTOOKISTNA. Gate Mudaliyar, Raja Sree Abraham Rodrigo, Colombo; born 1751; *f* Mamoli Mootookistna, Mudaliyar, Chief Tamil Interpreter to the Government of Madras and is mentioned in the correspondence of that Governor with the Royal Court of Kandy from which Mootookistna appears to have received numerous gifts; sons Philip Rodrigo Mootookistna, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Jaffna, and Mudaliyar, of the Peninsula who was presented with a Gold Medal by Governor Brownrigg. He was first the officer to hold the rank of Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Jaffna, under the British. (2) Simon Rodrigo Dava Nasa Mootookistna, Mudaliyar, Kalpentyn and Puttalam, 1816-1838; *g*-sons Abraham Rodrigo Mootookistna, Mudaliyar, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, 1842-1856; (2) William Mootookistna, Mudaliyar, Jaffna, 1845-1860; (3) Gate Mudaliyar, Solomon Rodrigo Mootookistna, Head of the Christian Chetties, Colombo, 1847-1857; (4) Gate Mudaliyar, Manuel Abraham Rodrigo Mootookistna, Head of the Christian Chetties, 1857-1880; (5) Christopher Joseph Mootookistna, Mudaliyar, and Interpreter, Kandy.

1790, Chief Tamil Interpreter to the Dutch Government; 1796, Chief Tamil Interpreter under the British. Appointed Head of the Christian Chetties of Colombo; later presented with a Gold

Medal by Hon'ble Fredorick North, Governor of Ceylon. The Mootookistnas are derived from an old and influential Brahamin family of the name Muthu Krishna, from Muttukrishnapuram, near Palam Kottai, Tinnevely, Southern India. Gate Mudaliyar, Mootookistna received the names Rodrigo Deva Nasa on becoming Christian of which communion he was a prominent member, his remains having been interred at St. Thomas' Church, Kochchikadde, Colombo, where there is a tombstone to his memory. He was already married when he arrived in Ceylon specifically to accept the appointment of Tamil Interpreter of the Dutch Government, so that the Mootookistnas, or Muttu Krishnas, are not descended from the later arrivals from Madras during early British times, whom Tennent characterises as "low caste dubashes."

MULLEGAMA. Disawe, 1803; Disawe, Wellassa, 1815. "He received a slave as a fee for appointing a man to the office of Rate Rala." "He was appointed Adigar by the English Government. He was also Diwa Nilame. He was examined as a witness in the State Trial, 1835." s Mullegama Rate Mahatmaya, Nuwara Kalawiya.

NUGAHAPOLA. Adikaram, f of Nugahapola Disawe, who was Atapattu Lekam. "He was Disawe of Matale 1819, and Nanayakara Lekam and Basnayake Nilame of the Kandy Pattini Dewale in 1822."

PERERA. Gate Mudaliyar, Henry Aloysius Palihawadana Wijegoonewardena, Colombo Mudaliyar, and Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo; born 1855; bro Gate Mudaliyar, Philip Perera, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; sons Maurice Perera, *qv*, Mudaliyar, Siyane Korale, West; (2) J. D. C. Perera, *qv*, Muhandiram, Siyane Korale, East.

1874, Clerk, Colombo Kachcheri; 1877 passed Clerical Exam. and transferred to Colonial Secretary's office; 1879 transferred to the Colombo Kachcheri; 1886 appointed Muhandiram, Colombo Kachcheri; 1890 promoted Mudaliyar; 1892 Mudaliyar, Colombo Town including Salpiti Korale and Ambatalenpahala; 1908 promoted Kachcheri Mudaliyar, and Atapattu Mudaliyar, Western Province; 1899 received a Gold Medal from Government; 1903 made titular Gate Mudaliyar; 1911 Justice of the Peace and in 1916 on his retirement was made Justice of the Peace for the Island and presented with another Gold Medal after a period of 43 years service. He was a member of the Excise, Opium, Sanitary and Education Boards and of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. His *f-in-law* was Gomis Mudaliyar,

of Malwatte Walauwa, Grandpass, Colombo, which was one of the mansions of Commander Pieter Sluyskan retired Dutch Governor of Surat. This mansion was one of the country seats of Governor North.

PERERA. John F., Justice of the Peace, Fisher Mudaliyar and Customs Mudaliyar; *f* Cornelis Perera, Mudaliyar; *gf* Belichoru Perera, Mudaliyar, (Ratran Mudaliyar,) *f-in-law* Henry Mendis Karunaratne, Muhandiram, whose father was Simon Mendis Karunaratna Abaysiriwardene Rajapakse, Second Mudaliyar, of "Rajapakse."

1871 appointed Customs Mudaliyar, Colombo; later appointed Fisher Mudaliyar, in addition to his other duties and was made Justice of the Peace and Inquirer into Sudden Deaths. He was largely responsible for the construction of a protection mole to form a small harbour for fishing craft at Mutwal and his advice was frequently sought by Government in connection with Port matters, the coaling grounds and the silting of the Kelani River at its estuary. He belonged to a distinguished Salagama family that was well-known and respected by all communities. His family has held appointments as Mudaliyars from Dutch times.

PERERA. Abraham. Kuruwa Mudaliyar, *bro-in-law* Lienduran Karunaratne Wijeyesinghe de Saram, Maha Mudaliyar, *s* John Paulus Perera, 2nd Atapattu Mudaliyar, whose *bros-in-law* were Abraham de Saram, 2nd Maha Mudaliyar; (2) Frederick de Saram, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale.

RAJAPAKSE. Pasqual de Zoysa. Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department, in early Dutch times having served under Governor Laurens Pyl. The separation of the military, from the revenue and administrative duties of Mudaliyar which the Dutch inaugurated had not been introduced yet in Mudaliyar Rajapakse's day, so that he was a full-fledged warrior Chieftain and his services to the V. O. C. were largely of a military character. He is described as "Lord of the Manor" and amongst other villages, he received those of Udugama and Kimbiya as accomodesan.

RAJAPAKSE. Gerardus de Abrew, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo; *f* Simon Cornelis Rajapakse, Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department, *uu* Don Adrian de Abrew Rajapakse, *qv*, Mudaliyar, (2) Don Andiris Mendis, Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department. *gf* Don Theodoris Mendis, *qv*, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu.

Mudaliyar Rajapakse was one of the wealthiest and most influential Chieftains in his day. There is a wood cut-illustration of his famous "Maradana Waluwa," Colombo, in Tennent's History of Ceylon.

RAJAPAKSE. Simon Cornelis, Chief Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department, *bro-in-law* Don Theodoris Mendis, *qv*, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu, s Gerardes de Abrew Rajapakse, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo.

RAJAPAKSE. Don Adrian de Abrew, Mudaliyar, Mahabadde, Welitara Totamuna; *gf* of the famous Samson Rajapakse, Gate Mudaliyar.

RAMANADA BRAHMAN. This was a Tamil Chieftain of some distinction in the very early days; 1581. S. O. Canagaratnam in his *Monograph of the Batticaloa District* quotes the following from a sannas in regard to this Chieftain concerning certain lands that had been granted to the latter by the King Raja Sinha; "On Wednesday the 29th April, in the year (Kali Yuga) 1581 A. D., on the auspicious day of the conjunction of the star 'Kisbat' and the full moon and on eclipse day, the conqueror of foreign Kings, the Chola (Prince), who is like Indra, the god of the golden regions the destroyer of Sura (the giant ruler of Lanka and Southern India), the great father (of his people), the Lord Rajasinha Maharajah has been graciously pleased to grant Ramanatha Brahamana, to his children's children and their descendants in perpetuity, Kondavattavan field and Kottan Pattu, near Samanturai Pattu, in the Batticaloa country. Any one obstructing this shall make himself liable to the sin of polluting Benares, Rameswaram, Katragama, and the Manikaganga."

RATWATTE. Disawe, married the *g-g* daughter of Abayakon Mudaliya. On Migastenne Adigar's, *qv*, death his lands were given by the King to the latter's Malabar Nayakers, but when the Kingdom passed to the British, Ratwatte Nilame took possession of them. There is also mention of a Ratwatte Dewamedde Disawe, who was the *bro-in-law* of Angamana Adigar, *qv*. Ratwatte Dewamedde Disawe, was put to death by King Kirti Sri.

ROWEL. Gate Mudaliyar A de, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale South, Justice of the Peace, Un-official Police Magistrate; *sons-in-law* Martin Dabrera, Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale South; (2) F. A. Wijesekere, *qv*. retired President, Village Tribunals.



GATE MUDALIYAR SANDRASAGARA SAVERIMUTTU,
Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna,
Chevalier of the Order of Gregory the Great.

The family counts several generations of Mudaliyars, both under the British and Dutch. Some of the earlier among them were Anthony Rowel, Mudaliyar, 1763; Joronis Rowel, Mudaliyar, Jusey Rowel, Mudaliyar, 1817 and Migel Rowel who was *g-g-gf* of A. de Rowel for whom it is claimed that on his mother's side he was descended from Kammala Maha Mudaliyar, who was succeeded by Maha Mudaliyar Illangakoon, *gf* of S. W. Illangakoon *qv* Colombo Mudaliyar.

SANDRASAGARA. Mudaliyar Joseph Nicholas, Maniagar, Vallikamam, Justice of the Peace, born 1873; *bros* E. R. Sandrasagara, *qv*, Maniagar, Delft; F. R. Sandrasagara, District Mudaliyar; *cousin* A. Bastiampillai, Chief Mudaliyar.

1893, Clerk, District Road Committee; later appointed Road Committee Surveyor and granted Surveyor-General's Special License; acted as Superintendent, Minor works; 1903, Maniagar and President, Village Tribunals, Delft; 1915, Maniagar, Vallikamam West, Justice of the Peace etc. Mudaliyar, Sandrasagara was in continuity of his family tradition a devout Roman Catholic and zealous church worker. He was complimented on numerous occasions by Judges of the Supreme Court; has endowed churches and built schools, particularly those at Mathakal and Kilaly with which latter the history of the family is intimately associated since early Dutch times. The traditions of the family date back to the times of the Tamil Kings of Jaffna when the ancestors of the Sandrasagaras were in the Royal Court.

SAVERIMUTTU. Gate Mudaliyar, Sandrasagara, Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna; born 1805; *f* Sandrasagara Mudaliyar, who had served under the Dutch; *nephew* Sinnathamby Mudaliyar, Mathakal; *g-nephews* E. R. Sandrasagara, *qv*, Maniagar, Delft, (2) Mudaliyar, J. N. Sandrasagara, *qv*, etc.

1827, Volunteer Clerk, Customs Department and after several promotions was appointed Chief Mudaliyar in 1843. He was a keen, practical Catholic and his activities in Church affairs were so manifold and productive of fruitful results that in 1879 he was created a Knight of the order of Gregory the Great with the title of Chevalier. He was presented with two Gold Medals and Chains and in 1887 was made Gate Mudaliyar.

SOMANADAR. Gate Mudaliyar, Ezekiel, Chief Mudaliyar-Eastern Province, 1864-1898; *bros* Jeremiah Somanader, President, Village Tribunals, Batticaloa; (?) Abraham Somanader, Vanniah, Akkarai Pattu; *s* Albert Canagasaby Somanader, Vanniah, Akkarai Pattu; *f* Daniel Somanader, 1st Mudaliyar, Batticaloa Kachcheri and Interpreter with the title of Rajakariar Mudaliyar, 1822-1857; *gf* Anathar Anthony Ramanaden, 2nd Mudaliyar, Batticaloa Kachcheri, 1819-1822. Received a Gold Medal on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

WIJEYESEKERE. Kariawasam Daluwattumullagamage Don Dunstan Edwin, Mudaliyar, Colombo Town; born 1874; *bro.* F. A. Wijeyesekere, *qv* retired President, Village Tribunals, Waikkal.

After a distinguished career as a Police officer during which he was selected among others to watch the safety of their Majesties, the King and Queen when they visited Ceylon in 1901, he was appointed in 1914, Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; 1921 promoted Colombo Mudaliyar.

WIJESINHA. Louis Corneille, Mudaliyar, Ratnapura Kachcheri; born 1834; *cousin* Gate Mudaliyar, James de Silva Wijesinhe, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle, *bro-in-law* Gate Mudaliyar, Moses Silva Goonetilleke, Mudaliyar, Kandy Kachcheri; *f-in-law* Ekanayake Korale Mahatmaya, Atakalan Korale; *nu* Gate Mudaliyar, Nicholas de Silva Wijesinhe, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle; (?) Kuruppu, Rate Mahatmaya.

Educated at Colombo Central School and later at Colombo Academy; followed oriental studies under Pundit Batuantudawe and was eventually appointed probationary Minister by the Wesleyan Mission; 1864, Mudaliyar, Ratnapura Kachcheri, later transferred as Interpreter, Itinerating Police Court, Matara; Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Nuwara-Eliya and Interpreter, Matala Courts. It is chiefly as an Oriental Scholar that he is best remembered. He achieved a great deal in exposing the oppressive character of service tenures; translated the *Mahawansa* and was invited to translate *Visuddhi Magga* but was prevented from undertaking the work owing to failing sight.

WIJESINHE. Abraham de Silva, Commander Mudaliyar, Galle District. (see also under Gate Mudaliyar, James de Silva Wijesinhe.)



GATE MUDALIYAR EZEKIEL SOMANADAR.
Chief Mudaliyar, Eastern Province.

WIJESINHE. Andreas de Silva, Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu, *f* Gate Mudaliyar Nicholas de Silva Wijesinghe *qv* Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle, and Gravets Mudaliyar, 1866; *s* B. K. Wijesinghe, *qv*, retired Mudaliyar, Giruwa Pattu East; *nephews* W. A. Wijesinhe, *qv*, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu; ⁽²⁾ E. L. Wijesinhe, retired Mudaliyar.

1854, Muhandiram, Giruwa Pattu; 1858, Interpreter, Minor Courts, Hambantota; 1864, Interpreter, Tangalle District Court, 1873, Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu.

WIJESINHE. Gate Mudaliyar, Nicholas de Silva, born 1806; *s* Andreas de Silva Wijesinhe, *qv*, Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu; *gs* B. R. Wijesinhe, *qv*, Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu; *g-nephews* W. A. Wijesinhe, *qv*, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu; ⁽²⁾ E. R. Wijesinhe, retired Mudaliyar.

1836, Mudaliyar, Hambantota Kachcheri; 1848, Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale; 1849, Mudaliyar, Giruwa Pattu; 1856, Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Galle.

WIJESINHE. Gate Mudaliyar, James de Silva, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle Kachcheri, 1878; born 1816; *gf* Abraham de Silva Wijesinhe, *qv*, Commander Mudaliyar, Galle District and a kinsman of Gate Mudaliyar, Nicholas de Silva Wijesinhe, *qv* Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, Galle; *bro-in-law* Joseph de Silva, *qv*, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo; *cousin* L. C. Wijesinhe, *qv*, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Ratnapura; *g-son* R. P. Goonetilleke, *qv*, Muhandiram, Salpiti Korale.

Entered Government Service at a very early age in a subordinate capacity and was later promoted Interpreter, Police Court, District Court and afterwards of the Supreme Court; 1852, Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu; 1878, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle; was largely responsible for the construction of the canal to Nilwala Ganga and the Urubokka Spill, for which the rank of Gate Mudaliyar, was conferred on him; Justice of the Peace and a zealous Christian who was responsible for the building of the Godapitiya and Patolpitiya churches in the Matara District.

ZOYSA. Dines de, Mudaliyar, Cinnamon Department, which in the past was divided for administration purposes into the Ruhunu, Dadalle, Welitara, Kaluamodera, Modera, (Colombo), and Welisara Totamunes. Mudaliyar de Zoysa was awarded a Gold Medal by the Dutch Government for meritorious services.

ZOYSA. Louis de Wijesekere Jayatilleke, born 1817; *f* Harabe de Zoysa, a titular Mudaliyar.

Entered the Public Service in 1845; was Muhandiram, Colonial Secretary's office and later promoted Mudaliyar and given the rank of Gate Mudaliyar; during a short period Mudaliyar of Bentota-Walallawiti Korale and because of his erudite scholarship and high linguistic attainments he was taken away from administrative work and entrusted with duties of a purely academic character. He was a member of many Commissions, including the Archaeological and Education Commissions, and of numerous learned Societies in Ceylon and in Europe where he had friends amongst the foremost oriental scholars of the world at the time; was a Life Member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, having been one of the foundation members; first Librarian of the Oriental Library and Chief Translator to the Government of Ceylon. He was given the Honorary Rank of Maha Mudaliyar. He commenced the translation of the Mahawansa into English which he had to abandon owing to failing eyesight, and after his death the work was entrusted to the well-known Mudaliyar, L. C. Wijesinhe, *qv.* Maha Mudaliyar de Zoysa was earlier in his career appointed Justice of the Peace for the Southern Province and on his death after a period of 37 years service, the Ceylon Government Gazette contained a special minute of the appreciation of his services by the authorities, who described him as a model and a pattern for the emulation of all Ceylonese.

He had two sons, one of whom the late Muhandiram W. H. de Zoysa was a popular figure with all communities in the Island, and with whose death in 1935 a distinguished family of the Salagama Community became extinct.





Group showing Chieftains of the Eastern Province on the occasion of the visit to Ceylon of the late King George V. Standing on the extreme right is Mudaliyar S. S. B. Kumarakulasinghe, Kacheheri Mudaliyar, Trincomalee; Seated on extreme right is Mudaliyar J. Tambi Raja Muttiah, Chief Mudaliyar, Eastern Province; Seated on his right is Gato Mudaliyar K. C. B. Kumarakulasinghe, Chief Tamil Interpreter to His Excellency the Governor. The others in the group are Vanniah-Mudaliyars of the Eastern Province.

Addenda.

DE SARAM. Julius Valentine, Maha Mudaliyar, *f* Louis Wijeyasekera Karunaratne de S. 2nd Maha Mudaliyar, *u* Johannes Wijeyesekere Abeyaratne de S. (*qv*) 1st Maha Mudaliyar, *gf* Domingo Wijeyesekere Abeyaratna de S. Mohottiar of the Guard; *guu* ⁽¹⁾ Lienduran Wijeyesinghe Karunaratne de S. (*qv*) Maha Mudaliyar, ⁽²⁾ Louis Wijesingha Sriwardhana de S. Muhandiram, Boralessgamuwa, ⁽³⁾ Simon Wirasingha Sriwardhana de S. Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *g-gf* Anthonan Wirasingha Sriwardhana de S. Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *g-gu* Hendrick de S. Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; *g-g-gff.* ⁽¹⁾ Alexander de S. Wijesekere, Muhandiram, Salpiti Korale: ⁽²⁾ Perera Ekanayake, Adigar, Panadura; *g-g-g-gf* Kotalawala Don Philip Wijesriwardhana, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo; *bros* ⁽¹⁾ Ernest de S. (*qv*) Maha Mudaliyar, ⁽²⁾ Hendrick de S. Mohotti Mudaliyar, *neph* Peter George de S. (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale, South; *g-neph* Gate Mudaliyar, Louis Arthur Dassenaik (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *g-g-neph.* Arthur Lee Dassenaik (*qv*) Mudaliyar, Hapitigam Korale; *f-in-law*, A. de Saram, Mudaliyar.

Maha Mudaliyar Julius Valentine de S. held the office of Chief Interpreter to Government during the period that Maha Mudaliyar Louis de Zoysa was Chief Translator to Government.

DE SARAM. Johannes Wijeyesekere Abeyaratne, 1st Maha Mudaliyar, *u* of Julius Valentine de S. Maha Mudaliyar, *f* Domingo Wijeyesekera Abeyaratne de S. Mohottiar of the Guard; *gf* Don Simon Dissanayake Tillekaratne, Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu; *ss* ⁽¹⁾ Frederick de S. Mudaliyar, Salpiti Korale; ⁽²⁾ Abraham de S. 2nd Maha Mudaliyar, whose *f-in-law* was Christoffel de S. 4th Maha Mudaliyar.

DE SARAM. Lienduran Wijeyesinghe Karunaratne, Maha Mudaliyar, *gu* of Julius Valentine de S. Maha Mudaliyar, (*qv*); *bro-in-law*, Abraham Perera, Kuruwe Mudaliyar.

DE SARAM. Ernest de S. Maha Mudaliyar, *bro* of Julius Valentine de Saram, (*qv*); *f-in-law* Abraham de S. 2nd Maha Mudaliyar, whose *f-in-law* was Christoffel de S. 4th Maha Mudaliyar. Unlike his brother Julius Valentine, Maha Mudaliyar, Ernest de S. held the combined offices of Chief Interpreter and Chief Translator to Government subsequent to the retirement of Louis de Zoysa Maha Mudaliyar, who was Chief Translator. Ernest de S. was a Chieftain of great erudition and influence.

MUTTIAH. Dharma Varotaya Chinkabahu Mudaliyar Kumarakulasinghe Mudaliyar John Talbot Tambiraja, born 1868; educated St. John's College, Jaffna, and Wesley College, Colombo. *m.* Raneenayagam, *da.* of Mudaliyar J. W. Barr Kumara Kulasinghe, Tamil Poet and Scholar. Held the rank of Mudaliyar *ex-officio* for 30 years and was Chief Mudaliyar, Eastern Province, 1895-1902.

(1) 1899-1900 detected about 80 thefts of timber in Eastern Province, the fines therefor amounting to Rs. 1500/-

(2) 1901, discovered extensive Crown land rent frauds in Eastern Province thus recovering Rs. 4000/- to the Revenue.

(3) Commended by G. A. for encouraging paddy cultivation in Bintenne.

(4) Thanked by Mr. Moor, C. C. S. for discovering important documentary evidence during his investigation into the Salt Defalcation in Batticaloa, 1901.

(5) Rendered effective assistance in working the Sanitary Board and the Vahaneri-Unniichchi Irrigation schemes, Eastern Province; *d* in his 49th year while holding post of First Tamil Interpreter Mudaliyar, Supreme Court.

PANDITARATNE. Johaan Gerard Phillipz, 3rd Maha Mudaliyar, whose sister married Louis Wijeyesekere Karunaratne de Saram, 2nd Maha Mudaliyar *qv* whose son was Julius Valentine de Saram, Maha Mudaliyar, (*qv*).

Maha Mudaliyar Panditaratne was Chief Interpreter of the Hon'ble the Supreme Court and because of his wide knowledge and fluency in English was nominated to a seat in the first Legislative Council in 1834 during the time he held which appointment he received his full salary as Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court.

PERERA. Abraham, Kuruwe Mudaliyar, whose sister married Lienduran Wijeyosinghe Karunaratne de Saram Maha Mudaliyar, (*qv*); *s* John Paulus Perera, 2nd Maha Mudaliyar, who married the daughter of Johannes Wijeyesekere Aboyaratne de Saram 1st Maha Mudaliyar, (*qv*).

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