

Library
ate
ATHA
THAN

JOURNAL
OF THE
CEYLON BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
1913.

VOLUME XXIII.

No. 66.

PAPERS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, 1913.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1912.
MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE SINHALESE.
THE 19TH (YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT IN CEYLON.
A RECENT FIND OF COINS.
THE FAILURE OF THE PORTUGUESE AND THE SINHALESE.

EDITED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

The design of the Society is to institute and promote inquiries
into the History, Religions, Languages, Literature, Arts,
Sciences, and Social Condition of the present and
former Inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon.

COLOMBO:

THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES CO., LTD., PRINTERS.

1915.

Price: to Members, Re. 1; to Non-Members, Rs. 2.

Donated to the Jaffna Library
in Memory of the Late
Sir. KANDIAH VAITHIANATHA
& MAHEN VAITHIANATHAN
JUNE 2002

JOURNAL
OF THE
CEYLON BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
1913.

VOLUME XXIII.
No. 66.

PAPERS

- PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, 1913.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1912.
- MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE SINGHALESE.
- THE 19TH (YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT IN CEYLON.
- A RECENT FIND OF COINS.
- THE FAILURE OF THE PORTUGUESE, AND THE SINGHALESE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAFFNA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

EDITED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

The design of the Society is to institute and promote inquiries
into the History, Religions, Languages, Literature, Arts,
Sciences, and Social Condition of the present and
former Inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon.

COLOMBO:
THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES CO., LTD., PRINTERS.

1915.

2654 S.C

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Council Meeting: January 22, 1913	1
Council Meeting: March 18, 1913	4
Council Meeting: April 8, 1913	7
Annual General Meeting: April 19, 1913	8
Presidential Address	8
Annual Report for 1912	15
Archæological Survey, 1912: Synopsis of work done by the	20
Office-Bearers for 1913, election of	27
Council Meeting: April 21, 1913	29
Council Meeting: May 20, 1913	30
Council Meeting: June 5, 1913	32
General Meeting: June 28, 1913	33
Paper read:—	
“Medical Literature of the Sinhalese,” by W. A. DE SILVA, J.P.	34
Note by E. R. GOONERATNA, J.P., Gate Mudaliyár	45
Note by D. J. ATTYGALLE, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.	46
Council Meeting: July 18, 1913	51
Council Meeting: July 25, 1913	53
General Meeting: August 7, 1913	54
Paper read:—	
“The 19th (Yorkshire) Regiment, and its connection with Ceylon,” by CHARLES REITH	55
Note by MAJOR FERRAR	65
Council Meeting: October 23, 1913	70
Paper not read:—	
“A recent find of Coins,” by H. W. CODRINGTON, C.C.S.	72

	PAGE.
General Meeting: November 28, 1913 ..	89
A Lecture on "the Failure of the Portuguese: and the Sinhalese People," by P. E. PIERIS, C.C.S., Synopsis of Lecture ..	91
General Meeting: December 18, 1913 ..	98
New Revised Rules and Regulations of the Society, adoption of ..	99

APPENDICES.

Rules and Regulations of the Society as finally revised and passed at the General Meeting held on December 18, 1913 ..	100
Ceylon Notes and Queries Part I, October, 1913 ..	—

JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CEYLON BRANCH.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, January 22, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., D.P.I., President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. P. Arunáchalam, M.A., C.C.S., M.L.C.,
Vice-President.

The Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesékara, M.L.C., Vice-President.

R. C. Kailásapillai, Gate Muda-
liyár.

Dr. J. Pearson, D.Sc., &c.

Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-
Law.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.,
LL.M.

Simon de Silva, Gate Muda-
liyár.

Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.

Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Hony. Secretary.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last Council Meeting held
on 5th November, 1912.

2. Resolved,—That the following Members be elected:—

(1) Alfred William Winter: recom- { F. H. de Vos.
mended by { Gerard A. Joseph.

(2) Doranégoda Nānaséna Terun- { P. E. Pieris.
nānsé Pandit: recommended { Simon de Silva.
by

- (3) Don Richard Wijewardene, B.A.,
Barrister-at-Law: recommended by { E. W. Perera.
Gerard A. Joseph.
- (4) P. Jorlis Dias: recommended by { W. F. Guna-
wardhna.
J. M. Senaveratna.
- (5) Don Disanérís Weerasingha,
Translator Mohandiram: recommended by { R. G. Anthonisz.
Simón de Silva.
- (6) Horatio Thomas Cartwright,
District Engineer, C.G.R.: recommended by { H. C. P. Bell
Gerard A. Joseph.
- (7) Godfred Gerard Godwin de
Livera Senaviratna, Revenue
Officer, Tamankaduwa: recommended by { Gerard A. Joseph.
E. W. Perera.

3. Considered estimates for printing the Society's Publications received from the following Firms, viz.:—Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd.; Messrs. H. W. Cave & Co.; Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson; Star Press; Times of Ceylon.

Decided to ask the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd., and the Star Press: (i) to send samples of their book work with samples of the paper they propose using for printing and the art paper for illustrations; (ii) to print and submit two pages of the Society's Journal; and (iii) to give rates for printing illustrations.

Resolved,—That the acceptance of the tenders from the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd., and the Star Press be left to the President and the Secretaries.

4. Considered a letter from Mr. F. Lewis to the Director, Colombo Museum, containing suggestions for keeping the Library open during longer hours.

Resolved unanimously, subject to the approval of the Museum Committee,—That:—

- (i) The Library be opened on Sunday Mornings from 7-30 to 12 noon, and that the Clerk and Peon in charge be paid Rs. 2.50 and 50 cts. respectively as remuneration for the extra hours of their attendance.
- (ii) The cost be divided between the Museum and the Society.

5. Read a letter from Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka consenting to serve as delegate at the International Congress of Historical Studies in London.

6. Considered the publication of Notes and Queries in the Journal.

Resolved unanimously,—That:—

- (a) Ceylon Notes and Queries be published quarterly and, if practicable, added to the Journal at the end of the year, and that Members be informed accordingly.
- (b) The acceptance of all Notes or Queries sent in be left to the President and Secretaries, as a Sub-Committee, to deal with.
7. Resolved,—That March 15 be provisionally fixed for the next Annual General Meeting but that the final date be left to the decision of the President and Secretaries

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAPPA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, March 18, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President in the Chair.

Sir Christoffel Obeyesékera, Kt., M.L.C., Vice-President.

The Hon. Mr. P. Arunáhalam, M.A., C.C.S., Vice-President.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.

Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S.

A. M. Gunasékera, Mudaliyár.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, C.C.S.

Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.

Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last Council Meeting held on 22nd January, 1913.

2. Resolved,—That the following Members be elected:—

(1) Yálégama Saranápála Terunnánsé: recommended by { E. R. Gooneratna.
T. Medhankara.(2) Edward James Wayland, Assistant Mineral Surveyor: recommended by { Gerard A. Joseph.
I. M. J. Abeyasingha.(3) William Reginald Bibile, Raṭémahatmayá: recommended by { H. C. P. Bell.
Gerard A. Joseph(4) Mutu Bandára Medagama: recommended by { M. Nánissara.
W. Chas. de Silva, B.A.(5) John Tampirája Muttiah, Chief Tamil Mudaliyár, S.C.: recommended by { Gerard A. Joseph.
R. Chelvadurai, Proctor.

3. Considered the matter of the early opening of the Library on Sundays.

Resolved,—That the Society do defray the whole expenses until the Museum is able to pay its share.

4. Laid on the table a letter from Mr. P. E. Pieris, C.C.S., suggesting a Sub-Committee be appointed to select books for purchase for the Society's Library, and that Rs. 500.00 be voted for the purpose.

Resolved,—That a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Pearson, Mr. P. E. Pieris and Dr. A. Nell be appointed, with their consent, to purchase books for the Library, and that a sum of Rs. 500.00 be voted for the purpose.

5. Laid on the table lists of books suggested for purchase by Dr. A. Nell, Mr. J. Harward and Mr. P. E. Pieris.

Decided to send the lists to the new Sub-Committee.

6. Read correspondence regarding the translation of references in Chinese books in the British Museum relating to the latest Chinese invasion of Ceylon, sent in by Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law.

Decided to send a copy of the *Spolia Zeylanica* containing the article on the Galle Trilingual stone to the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Branch of the Asiatic Society and to enquire from Dr. Giles and Mr. Backhouse whether the Chinese works noted therein have already been translated into English or into any other European language, and if so when and where such translations were published.

Further decided to write to Mr. Lionel Giles of the British Museum for full particulars regarding the works he offers to translate for the Society for £31 10s., the approximate number of folios the translations will cover, whether all or any of the Chinese books referred to by him have been translated into English or into any other European language, and if so, when and where they are published.

7. Laid on the table a short delineation of the character of Árumugam, the youthful calculator, forwarded by Mr. C. H. Noyce of London.

Resolved to acknowledge its receipt with thanks.

8. Laid on the table a Note on a silver coin entitled "Philippus," by Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S.

Decided to hand over the Note to the Honorary Secretaries for publication in "Ceylon Notes and Queries."

9. Read and adopted draft Annual Report for 1912.

10. Considered the nomination of Office-Bearers for 1913.

According to Rule 16 Messrs. R. G. Anthonisz, and E. B. Denham retire by reason of seniority, and Messrs. H. W. Codrington, and the Hon. Mr. Anton Bertram by reason of least attendance.

Two of these four Members being eligible for re-election, it was resolved that Mr. R. G. Anthonisz and Mr. H. W. Codrington be nominated for re-election and that Messrs. Anton Bertram, and E. B. Denham be deemed to have retired, and in their places, Messrs. B. Horsburgh, M.A., C.C.S., and C. Hartley, M.A., be nominated for election.

11. Considered date and business for the Annual General Meeting.

Decided that the date be provisionally fixed for Saturday, the 19th April, and that the business of the Meeting be:—

- (1) Presidential Address.
- (2) Reading of the Annual Report.
- (3) Election of Office-Bearers for 1913.

Resolved,—To invite the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Colonial Secretary, to accept the Vice-Patronship of the Society, and that Mr. Stubbs be further asked to preside at the Annual General Meeting.

12. Laid on the table draft Rules and Regulations as revised by the Sub-Committee.

Decided to consider the Rules and Regulations at a Council Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 8th April, at 4-45 p.m.

13. Laid on the table Paper entitled "the Medical Literature of the Sinhalese," by Mr. W. Arthur de Silva, J.P.

Resolved,—That the Paper be referred to Messrs. A. M. Gunasékara Mudaliyár and E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law, for their opinions.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAPPA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, April 8, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesékara, Kt., M.L.C., Vice-President.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.

A. M. Gunasékara, Mudaliyar.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. A. Joseph, Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last Council Meeting held on 18th March, 1913.

2. Resolved,—The following gentleman be elected a Non-Resident Member of the Society:—

S. R. M. C. Pethachi Chettiar,

Zemindar, Kánádrokáthan, | R. C. Kailásapillai.

South India: recommended | David Dévapuraratna.
by

3. Laid on the table a letter from Mr. John Ferguson expressing doubt as to his ability to represent this Society at the International Congress of Historical Studies to be held in London from April 3rd to 9th, 1913.

4. Laid on the table a letter from the Private Secretary to the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs intimating that he had consented to accept the position of Vice-Patron of the Society.

5. Laid on the table circular No. 85 of 19th March, 1913, containing the opinions of Messrs. A. M. Gunasékara Mudaliyár, and E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law, on the Paper entitled "The Medical Literature of the Sinhalese," by Mr. W. A. de Silva.

Resolved,—That the Paper be accepted for reading and publication and that the suggestions made by the Sub-Committee be referred to the writer.

6. Considered the final revision of draft new Rules as revised by Sub-Committee. Work was carried as far as Rule 13.

7. Fixed Monday, 21st April, for the next Meeting, to continue the final revision of the new Rules.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, April 19, 1913.

Present :

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., C.C.S., D.P.I., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. Chelvadurai, Proctor.
Simon de Silva, Mudaliyár.

Mr. P. E. S. Dharmasékara.

Dr. V. D. Goonaratna.

Mr. A. H. Gomes.

Mr. C. H. Joliffe.

The Hon. Mr. Kanagasabai.

Mr. M. A. C. Mohamed.

Pandit D. Nānaséna Théro.

Ven. M. Sri Nānissara, High
Priest.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. Charles Reith.

Mr. C. C. J. Senaviratna,
Proctor, S.C.

Mr. John M. Senaveratna.

Dr. V. Van Langenberg, M.B.,
C.M.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Visitors : Four ladies and twelve gentlemen.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last General Meeting held on 17th December, 1912.
2. Announced the names of Members elected since the last General Meeting.
3. Mr. J. Harward, President, delivered the following

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

I have attempted in this Address to summarise for you the work which has actually been done by this Society during the last ten years, to show the ground covered by the papers published in the Society's Journals, to group certain papers together and to attempt to indicate their significance.

Starting with this modest intention, I have been tempted to go a little farther and to include in this Review references to important work which has not appeared in the Society's Journal, but which has been done by present, or past, Members of the Society, or which is indirectly connected with it by the fact that the Council of the Society has been consulted with regard to it. It will I am sure be understood, that I do not profess to speak with personal knowledge of the many subjects which must be touched on in such a review.

Our journals for this period (1903-1912), including that for 1912 which will shortly appear, contain 57 Papers. Twenty-seven of these are either directly historical or devoted to the

publication of documents and inscriptions on which history is based. I will return to these later. Of the remaining 30 contributions, five which deal with numismatics might have been grouped with the historical Papers: for coins are one of the most reliable forms of historical evidence. *Four of these contributions are by one author, Mr. J. Still, and form an important group of Papers dealing with the early coinage of Ceylon,—a subject on which much new light has been thrown during the last 35 years. Mr. Still's Papers are valuable, not only for their original work, but also because they put in an accessible form a large amount of information about recent discoveries. His ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN COPPER COINS formerly current in Ceylon and of the locally made imitations of them is an interesting episode in the history of currencies.

The remaining Paper† on coins is one entitled "A Note on the Palæography of Ceylon," by the late Mr. C. M. Fernando, and deals briefly with the characters in the Nāgari legends on the later coinage of the 12th and 13th century. There is much work still to be done in connection with the coins in the Colombo Museum, and in private collections; and it is satisfactory to learn that a revised description of the Museum collection is being prepared by Mr. H. W. Codrington and Mr. J. Still.

Not the least attractive of the Papers contributed to the Society are those dealing with topography of which there are six, the contributors being Mr. Arunāchalam, Mr. J. P. Lewis, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. J. Still, and the late Mr. Donald Ferguson. No paper read before the Society has been listened to with more interest than Mr. Donald Ferguson's account of Mulgiri-gala.‡ Mr. J. Still's Paper on §Tantri-Malai, with the illustrations and supplementary material attached to it, forms one of the most attractive sections of the Journal in which it appears. Mr. F. Lewis contributed two papers|| on little known localities in the Eastern Province. There is still a large amount of work to be done in the exploration of ancient sites in this province and in the low-country jungles of Uva.

On Folklore, Folk Songs and Primitive Customs only two Papers have appeared in the Journal, Dr. Coomāraswāmy's account of ¶ceremonies connected with paddy cultivation, and Mr. W. A. de Silva's description of bali** ceremonies. The literature of this subject has been enriched by the publication of Mr. Parker's valuable work; but as a Member of the Society

* Vol. XVIII., No. 56, p. 398. Vol. XIX., No. 58, pp. 161, 191, 199.

† Vol. XVIII., No. 55, p. 162.

‡ Vol. XXII., No. 64, p. 197.

§ Vol. XXII., No. 63, p. 73.

|| Vol. XIX., No. 58, p. 142. Vol. XXI., No. 61, p. 165.

¶ Vol. XVIII., No. 56, p. 413.

** Vol. XXII., No. 64, p. 140.

writes to me, "there is a great deal of material (fast disappearing) which is still to be gathered from the lips of the people and which ought to be collected before it is too late."

Under the head of Art the last ten years have seen the production of very important work both in India and Ceylon. The Society cannot claim any proprietary right in Dr. COOMÁRASWÁMY'S '*magnum opus*' on Sinhalese Art, but the author's *two contributions on the subject to our Journal and the two lectures which he delivered to the Society, give us a right to congratulate him on the completion of such a splendid piece of work.

On the kindred subject of Architecture we have had one Paper,—an interesting discussion on the † "Antiquity of Stone Architecture in India," by Don M. de Z. Wickramasingha.

Music has not been entirely neglected. One Paper on ‡ Kandyán music has been contributed by Mahawalatenné Bandár. Literature has not received much attention in our Journals during this period,—the § only Paper being Mr. W. A. de Silva's account of the modern dramatic poetry of the Sinhalese.

On Philology we have not had a single Paper. The subject is not one on which any Paper is likely to be written which could be suitable for reading at a public Meeting. But there is ample scope for work which might suitably appear in the Society's Journals. The Eḷu forms of the Sinhalese language, and their affinities in the cognate languages of India, form a field of study on which much valuable work remains to be done. In fact very little systematic work on the subject has been published. I am informed that Mr. W. P. Ranasinghe, who was for many years a Member of the Council of the Society, and who contributed a valuable Paper on this subject to the Society's Journal in 1882, has completed an Eḷu Dictionary. I hope that some means will be found of publishing this while he is still able to see it through the press.

Philosophy is not a subject which has ever figured largely in the Society's Journals, though here again there is ample scope for work in the materials offered both by Páli and by Tamil Literature. It is a pleasure to mention that our Journals, during the period under review, contain one philosophical contribution of real value,—the || paper on the Tamil poem, "Jnána Vásishtam," by Mr. P. Arunácalam. I may express the hope that now that the author of that paper has more leisure, we shall receive more work of a similar kind from his pen. Outside Ceylon the philosophy contained in the Páli Sacred Books has received much attention both in Europe and America; and it is perhaps not inappropriate to mention that Professor Lanman of the Harvard University, who is engaged in reproducing the

* Vol. XIX., No. 57, p. 72. Vol. XIX., No. 58, p. 103.

† Vol. XXI., No. 62, p. 327.

‡ Vol. XXI., No. 61, p. 129.

§ Vol. XVIII., No. 54, p. 90.

|| Vol. XXI., No. 62, p. 303.

philosophy of Buddhaghósha, has thought it worth while to obtain from Ceylon Scholars versions of considerable parts of the ancient Sinhalese paraphrase of the Visuddhi Magga by Parákrama Báhu II.

On Ethnology we have had two *Papers, both from outside investigators.—Dr. Seligman's notes of his research work among the Veddás were to some extent an anticipation of the full and valuable work on the subject which he has since published.

On Prehistoric Ceylon we have had one † short paper only, entitled "A few remarks on Prehistoric Stones in Ceylon," by Mr. John Pole. The subject is one on which a great deal of patient work has to be done by collectors and investigators before there is much to show for it. But I believe that work is being done from which we may in time expect some new light on the Stone Age in Ceylon.

In this very brief review I have only alluded to those Papers which can conveniently be grouped under the branches of study which I have mentioned. But I must not omit to add that every Annual Report of the Society has been enriched by a summary contributed by the Archæological Commissioner dealing with the year's work of the Archæological Survey. We have owed this in the past to the kindness of Mr. H. C. P. Bell, whose long tenure of the appointment has recently been terminated by his retirement on pension. His successor, Mr. E. R. Ayrton, is giving us a similar contribution this year, and I hope that he will continue to do so.

Mr. Bell fortunately still remains with us; and, now that he is relieved of official duties, it may be hoped that he will have some leisure for unofficial publications.

In this connection I may add that it has been suggested to me that the work of the Archæological Survey might be supplemented by the appointment of a special Committee or Commission for the Preservation of Ancient and Historical Monuments, which would, with the least possible delay, draw up a List of important remains throughout the Island, with a view to safeguarding them from destruction. There has been, and is, a good deal of such destruction; some of it perhaps is inevitable. Such a body would devote special attention to buildings and remains which are in danger of destruction because they are in crowded localities, and to those Temples and Monuments which are being irretrievably injured by "restorations" and "improvements" carried out by the Buddhist monks in charge of them.

I return now to the more definitely Historical part of the Society's work. Of the twenty-seven historical papers, fourteen belong to the Dutch period, nine to the Portuguese period, and four to the two centuries which preceded the coming of the Portuguese.

* Vol. XXI., No. 61, pp. 59 and 73.

† Vol. XIX., No. 58, p. 272.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAFFNA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

The Papers on the Dutch period comprise the *2nd, 3rd, and 4th Parts of the reproduction by Mr. F. H. de Vos of the Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company, and †three other Papers by the same author based on Dutch Records. All of these contain material valuable to the future historian of the Dutch period.

From the late Mr. Donald Ferguson we have had two‡ Papers on the "CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN RÁJA SINGHA II. AND THE DUTCH" These Papers include full translations of the original Portuguese letters and are very carefully annotated. It would be difficult to point to a better model of historical study based on original documents, than that which is afforded by these and other contributions of the same author. If I may presume to offer advice to students in Ceylon, who have not had the advantage of studying history at a University, under teachers who have the true spirit of research, I would urge them to study Mr. Donald Ferguson's work again and again, and observe carefully his use of original materials.

Mr. Donald Ferguson has also contributed an §interesting Paper on "John Gideon Loten, the naturalist Governor of Ceylon," which has been supplemented by Memoranda by Mr. F. H. de Vos, and Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.

Three Notes on Dutch Medals have been contributed, ||one by Mr. F. H. de Vos, and ¶two by Mr. P. E. Pieris.

The Sinhalese side of the history of the same period has also been illustrated by Mr. P. E. Pieris, by the translation of Sinhalese documents dealing with **Kirti Sri's Embassy to Siam in 1750 and the ††Dutch Embassy to Kandy in 1731-2.

The contributions to the history of the Portuguese period, though less numerous, are certainly not less important.

From the hand of the late Mr. Donald Ferguson we have two special Numbers of the Journal, ††one of 445 pages giving his translation with notes of the History of Ceylon down to 1600 A.D. by João de Barros and Diogo do Couto; the §§other of 116 pages dealing with the discovery of Ceylon by the Portuguese.

Mr. J. P. Lewis has written an illustrated ||account of the Portuguese inscriptions in Jaffna, Mannár and Colombo, and

* Vol. XVIII., No. 54, p. 51; No. 56, p. 393, and Vol. XXII., No. 63, p. 63.

† Vol. XVIII., No. 54, p. 100; No. 55, p. 313 and No. 56, p. 325.

‡ Vol. XVIII., No. 55, p. 166, and Vol. XXI., No. 62, p. 259.

§ Vol. XIX., No. 58, p. 217.

|| Vol. XVIII., No. 56, p. 408.

¶ Vol. XVIII., No. 54, p. 130, and Vol. XXII., No. 65, p. 260.

** Vol. XVIII., No. 54, p. 17.

†† Vol. XXI., No. 62, p. 187.

‡‡ Vol. XX., No. 60.

§§ Vol. XIX., No. 59, p. 284.

|| Vol. XVIII., No. 56, p. 350.

Mr. P. E. Pieris an *account of inscriptions in St. Thomas' Church, Colombo.

Mr. P. E. Pieris has also given to the Society an †important Paper on Portuguese Ceylon of the 17th century. He has also added to the materials for the history of the period by publishing his own translation of Ribeiro. The Sinhalese side of the history of the same period is full of difficulties and offers scope for ingenious attempts at re-construction. It has been dealt with by Mr. P. E. Pieris in his Papers on the ††rebellion of Edirillé Rála, and on the §date of Bhuwanéka Báhu VII., and by Mr. W. F. Gunawardana in a ||Paper on Rája Singha I.

ON THE SINGHALESE HISTORY of the two centuries before the arrival of the Portuguese we have had four Papers, two from Mr. E. W. Perera, on ¶"Alakésvara, his life and times," and on the** "Age of Sri Parákrama Báhu VI," and two from Simon de Silva, Mudaliyár, on ††Vijaya Báhu VI. and the ††Kérágala Inscription. These Papers have given rise to controversial discussion which I will not raise again or attempt even to summarise. But two points deserve mention. First, the period is one to which some of the most important specimens of extant Sinhalese poetry belong,—Mr. Perera's Paper on the Age of Parákrama Báhu VI. contains an interesting attempt to reconstruct the history of the period from its literature. Secondly, the period dealt with in all these Papers belongs to the time when Ceylon was to some extent under the sway of China, and on which light is thrown by Chinese records.

All of you are doubtless familiar with those very interesting parts of Sir Emerson Tennent's great work on Ceylon in which he gives extracts from the Chinese historians who deal with the period. It is scarcely creditable to Ceylon research that since Sir Emerson Tennent's time there has been no more extensive attempt to collect all the references to Ceylon which are buried in Chinese Literature. The subject has lately been engaging the attention of the Council of the Society and we are now attempting to make a fresh start in the collection of Chinese materials. Some expense will be involved; but it is to be hoped that this will not be allowed to be an obstacle to a full investigation of this interesting side of Ceylon History. In this connection it may be mentioned that the summary which the Archaeological Commissioner has furnished of last year's work mentions two finds of Chinese Coins at Yápahuwa dating from the 10th to the 13th Century A.D., and

* Vol. XXII., No. 65, p. 385.

† Vol. XXI., No. 61, p. 89.

‡ Vol. XXII., No. 64, p. 168.

§ Vol. XXII., No. 65, p. 267.

|| Vol. XVIII., No. 56, p. 382.

¶ Vol. XVIII., No. 55, p. 281.

** Vol. XXII., No. 63, p. 6.

†† Vol. XXII., No. 65, p. 316.

‡‡ Vol. XXII., No. 65, p. 404.

8654-J.C

(5) "Kérágala Inscription," by Simon de Silva, Gate Mudaliyár.

At a General Meeting the Hon. Mr. P. Arunáchalam read a Note on Árumogam, the Tamil Calculator, and this was followed by Árumogam giving a demonstration of his calculating powers. A note on the "Ceylon Archives at the Cape of Good Hope," by Mr. R. W. Lee, was accepted for publication in the Journal.

A Paper entitled "The Earliest Dutch Visits to Ceylon," by the late Mr. Donald Ferguson, will be issued as a special Number of the Journal.

The following Papers were also accepted during the year for publication in the Journal:—

(1) "Medicinal Brand-marks on Cattle," by Mr. T. B. Yatawara, J.P., Ratémahatmayá.

(2) "D'Oyly's Diary," corrected and verified with Index and Preface, prepared by Mr. H. W. Codrington, B.A., C.C.S.

MEMBERS.

During the past year twenty-seven new ordinary Members were elected.

Life-Members.—The following gentlemen have become Life-Members:—The Hon. Mr. P. Arunáchalam, M.A., C.C.S., Registrar-General; The Hon. Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, Advocate-General of Madras; Mr. H. L. de Mel, Proctor, S.C., Revd. J. P. de Pinto, Wesleyan Minister; Mr. S. B. Kuruppu, Proctor, S.C.

Resigned.—Ten Members have resigned, viz:—Dr. H. F. Bawa, Dr. A. J. Chalmers, Mr. R. S. Churchill, Mr. C. Drieberg, Mr. T. Harward, Dr. R. H. Lock, Mr. S. Obeyesékera, Mr. C. T. Symons, Mr. C. T. D. Vigors, Dr. J. C. Willis.

Deaths.—The Council record with regret the death of Lord Stanmore, and Dr. V. R. Saravanamuttu, M.D., who was a member of the Society since 1898.

Lord Stanmore, as Sir A. H. Gordon, Governor, was Patron of this Society from 1883 to 1890. He was made an Honorary Member a few months after he left Ceylon in May, 1890.

He was more than official Patron of the Society, he did signal service for it in many ways by helping the promotion of culture and inquiry, particularly in the field of Archæology, and he finally established the Archæological Survey of Ceylon. Among services which Lord Stanmore rendered to Oriental Literature the translation of the *Mahāvamsa* by L. C. Wijeyesinha, Mudaliyár, must not be forgotten.

Defaulters.—The names of eight Members have been struck off from the List of Members for non-payment of subscriptions.

The Society has now on its roll 364 Members: of these 37 are Life-Members, and eight Honorary Members.

PUBLICATIONS.

One Number of the Journal, Vol. XXII., No. 64, was published during the year. It contains in addition to the Proceedings of the Council and General Meetings the following Papers:—

1. "Notes on the Bali Ceremonies of the Sinhalese," by Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.
2. "The Rebellion of Edirillé Rála, 1594—1596," by Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.
3. "Mulgiri-gala," by the late Mr. Donald Ferguson.

It has been decided to try the experiment of publishing quarterly if possible "Ceylon Notes and Queries" to supplement the Society's Journal.

THE MAHÁWANSA.

The appearance of a new translation of the *Mahāvamsa* (Chapters I.—XXXVII.) calls for special mention. In 1908 the Society was consulted on this subject by the Ceylon Government, and urged that Government should undertake the publication of a revised edition of the translation.

The original recommendation of the Council was that the work should be carried out under the direction of a Committee, with Professor Rhys Davids as Editor in Europe assisted by Messrs. P. Arunáchalam and Simon de Silva, Gate Mudaliyár, in Ceylon.

Professor Rhys Davids, after consulting European scholars, suggested that the work would be more likely to appear within reasonable time if entrusted to a single competent scholar, and recommended the selection of Professor Geiger, whose revised text of the *Mahāvamsa* had just been completed. This course was adopted.

Professor Geiger translated his revised text into German, and an English translation of this, with Professor Geiger's introduction and notes, was made by Mrs. Bode, Lecturer on Páli, at the University College, London, and revised by Professor Geiger. The work has been published by the Páli Text Society at the expense of the Ceylon Government. It contains only the original *Mahāvamsa*, i.e., Chapters I.—XXXVII. The Council hope that it will be followed by a revised edition of Mudaliyár L. C. Wijeyesinha's translation of the continuation of the chronicle.

DE QUEIROZ.

On the recommendation of the Council, the Ceylon Government has purchased the Portuguese Manuscript entitled "Temporal and Spiritual Conquest of Ceylon," by Fernão de Queiroz, which was in the possession of Mr. P. E. Pieris. This important work has never been published, and it is hoped that a translation will be undertaken of those parts of it which refer to Ceylon History.

LIBRARY.

The additions to the Library, including parts of Periodicals, numbered 314.

The Library is indebted for donations to the following:—

The Archaeological Survey of India; The Government of India; Mr. H. Coupland, I.C.S.; Sir R. C. Temple; *Revista Italiana*; The Manager, Indian Thought; The Government of Formosa; The Māha Bódhi Society; Dr. A. Carroll, M.A., D.Sc.; Mr. S. M. Gupta; Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, M.A.; Dr. J. Horovity, Ph.D.; Mr. T. Southwell, A.R.C.S.; Mr. J. A. Vas, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S.; The Director-General of Archaeology, India; The Government of Ceylon; The Archaeological Department, Madras; Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S.; Mr. H. G. Walton, I.C.S.; The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon; The Postmaster-General, Ceylon; Mr. M. Chakkravarti, M.A.; Miss Sophia Egroff; Mr. G. P. Andrew; Mr. E. R. Neves, I.C.S.; Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S.; Messrs. G. Thibant and Ganganaka; Dr. K. Asakawa, Ph.D.; Mr. S. V. Fitzgerald; Mr. Gabriel Gunawardana; Mr. W. B. Tydd; The Planters' Association of Ceylon; Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, D.Sc.; Mr. D. M. de Z. Wickramasingha, M.A.; Mr. B. C. Allan, I.C.S.; Mr. F. W. Strong, I.C.S.; The Editor, Wilson Bulletin.

The following books were purchased during the year:—

1. *Epistolae Praepositorum Generalium ad Patres et Fratres Societatis Jesu Antuerpiae: apud Joannem Meursium*, 1635.
2. *Ruins of Desert Cathay*, 2 vols., by M. Aurel Stein, London, 1912.
3. *Indian shipping: A History of the sea-borne Trade and Maritime activity of the Indians from the earliest times*, by R. Mookerji, London, 1912.
4. *Oriente Conquistado a Jesu Christo Pelos Padres Da Companhia de Jesu da Provincia de Goa*, Part I. and II., by P. Francisco de Sousa, Lisboa, 1710.
5. *Selections from the Records of the Madras Government. Dutch Records No. 15. Accompaniments to letters from Negapatam, 1748—1750 and 1757—8. Copied by the Revd. P. Groot, Madras, 1911.*
6. *Historia Indiae Orientalis ex variis auctoribus collecta et juxta Seriem Topographicam Regnorum Provinciarum et Insularum, per Africae Asiaeque littora ad extremos usque Japonios deducta auctore M. Gotardo Arthuro Dantiscano. MDCVIII.*
7. *The Historical Library of Diodorus the Sicilian. In fifteen books. The first five contain the Antiquities of Egypt, Asia, Africa, Greece, the Islands and Europe.*

The last ten, an Historical account of the affairs of the Persians, Grecians, Macedonians and other Parts of the World. To which are added, the fragments of Diodorus that are found in the Bibliotheca of Photius: Together with those published by H. Valesius, L. Rhodomannus and F. Ursinus. Made English by G. Booth of the City of Chester Esq., London, 1700.

8. *Orissa and her Remains Ancient and Mediaeval (District Pari) with an Introduction by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe, by M. M. Ganguly Vidyaratna*, Calcutta, 1912.
9. *Everybody's Astrology*, by Allan Leo, London, 1909.
10. *What is a Horoscope and How is it Cast?* by Allan Leo, London, 1910.
11. *Theoretical Astrology*, by H. S. Green, London, 1903.
12. *The Horoscope in Detail*, by Allan Leo and H. S. Green, London, 1909.
13. *Directions and Directing*, by H. S. Green, with a foreword by Allan Leo, London, 1905.
14. *Planetary Influences*, by Bessie Leo.
15. *The Degrees of the Zodiac Symbolised*, by Charubel, London, 1907.
16. *Prognostic Astronomy*, by Sepharial, London, 1901.
17. *The Progressed Horoscope*, by Alan Leo (complete with appendices), London, 1908.
18. *Solar Biology*, by Hiram E. Butler, London, 1910.
19. *The Influence of the Stars*, by Rosa Baughan, London, 1904.
20. *Historia dos Portugueses no Malabar por Zinadim. Manuscrito Arabe do Seculo XVI. Publicado e Traduzido por David Lopes S. S. G. L. Lisboa, 1898.*
21. *L'Apôtre De Ceylan P. Joseph Vaz Pretre de l'Oratoire, 1651—1711. Calcutta, 1896.*
22. *Selections from the Records of the Madras Government Dutch Records No. 14. Memoir written in the year 1677 A.D., by Hendrik Adriaan Van Rheede Commandeur of the Malabar, Canara and Wingurla Coast for his successor. Madras, 1911.*
23. *Astrology for All*, by Allan Leo, London, 1910.
24. *Hollandsche Mercurius, Verhalende de voornaemste saken van Staet en andere voorvallen die in en omtrent de Vereenigde Nederlanden en elders in Europa, 1650 to 1687.*
25. *Geschiedenis der Stichting van de Vereenigde O. I. Compagnie en der Maatregelen van de Nederlandsche Regering Betreffende de Vaart op Oost-Indie, Welke aan deze stichting voorafgingen door Mr. J. van Der Chys, Leyden, 1857.*

EXCHANGES.

There are now 50 Institutions on the exchange list, which receive the Society's Journal. The Society is indebted to most of them for valuable exchanges received during the past year.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN 1912.

Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., retired in December, 1912, from the position of Archæological Commissioner, which he has held since the year 1890.

This is not the place in which to attempt any estimate of the importance of Mr. Bell's work as Archæological Commissioner. But the Council take this opportunity of thanking him for the very valuable and interesting summaries which he has submitted year by year to the Society's Annual Reports. These, as published in the Society's Journals, form a very convenient record, and an outline of the progress of the work in its various branches.

The Council is indebted to Mr. Bell's successor, Mr. E. R. Ayrton, for the following summary of the Archæological work done in 1912.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1912.*

1.—ANURADHAPURA.

1.—Clearing.

All the Archæological Reservations at Anurádhapura were cleared of jungle and weeds.

2.—Excavations.

Jétawanárāma Area Section No. 1.—The northern portion of the ruins lying north-west of the Lanḱárāma Dágaba was excavated.

The remains of two separate monasteries of the usual type—a central image house surrounded by four small monastic buildings—were unearthed.

The northernmost monastery is approached by a long stone lined road and imposing entrance. The other group is similar in style of building and sculpture to the King's Pavilion.

*“*Duttugāmaṇi's Tomb.*”—This name was applied locally to two low mounds of earth situated at the junction of the Outer Circular Road and the Road from the Lanḱárāma Dágaba.

Excavation shows that the western mound hid the remains of the square platforms of two brick *sohon* or tombs, and the

* Mr. E. R. Ayrton served as Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner from March 1912. He assumed acting charge of the Archæological Survey on September 9th, and succeeded Mr. Bell in the substantive post from December 8th.

† Works executed subsequent to September 8th, when Mr. E. R. Ayrton relieved Mr. H. C. P. Bell.

eastern mound covered a brick-faced rock with a chamber on its summit and a small shrine on its eastern side. The top of the rock was reached by a flight of stone steps built against its southern face. These three buildings were contained in a long narrow courtyard with an entrance on the east. The shrine perhaps dates from the 12th century A.D. and the *sohon* are probably not older.

*“*Elephant Stables.*”—The local nomenclature is again at fault. The huge pillars to the north-east of the so-called Duttugāmaṇi's Tomb obviously mark the site of some large monastery of the type known as ‘pásāda.’ Excavations have been begun here and should yield interesting results. The size of the building shows that it was of some importance and, now that the identity of the great northern Dágaba (locally known as Jétawanárāma) with the Abhayagiri Dágaba is practically established, we may perhaps hazard the guess that this was the famous Ratnapásāda, the headquarters of the Highpriest of the Dhammaruci fraternity of the Abhayagiri monks.

*“*King's Palace*” so called popularly.—The group of buildings within the inner enclosure of the Monastery to the north-east of the “Elephant Stables” has been thoroughly excavated. It consists of a central image house with four smaller buildings, one at each corner. The inner enclosure wall has no less than six entrances. The ground between the inner and outer walls has not yet been excavated, but the remains of numerous small buildings can be seen above the surface of the ground. As the image house possesses the finest sculptured moonstone and steps in Anurádhapura, it has been thought advisable to fence in the whole of the monastic area to keep out stray cattle.

*“*Outer Circular Road “Palaces.”*—Three of the largest of these groups of ruins have been carefully excavated. All the buildings are alike in plan and construction but differ in small details and in the number of outhouses annexed to each.

Each group consists of a central building of two raised rectangular platforms connected by a monolith. The first of these platforms was unroofed and formed a sort of verandah, but the monolith supported a roofed porch leading on to the second platform on which was probably a house of at least two storeys in height. This block was surrounded by a high brick wall outside which stood smaller buildings such as lavatories, granaries and ‘dyeing houses.’ Within the enclosure was sunk a small tank into which ran the drainage of the House and courtyard.

The main entrance to the courtyard was a strong stone porch with a stone roof on which there appears to have been a brick and mortar spire.

It is to be hoped that the complete excavation of all buildings of this type at Anurádhapura will provide an explanation of their use. So far the results of excavation have been distinctly disappointing. The fragments of pottery and glass, found

* Works executed subsequent to September 8th, when Mr. E. R. Ayrton relieved Mr. H. C. P. Bell.

chiefly in the tanks, seem to be of a comparatively recent date. The only sculptures found, besides the plainly cut pilasters on the balustrades, are two well cut "*mūtra-gal*" or lavatory stones, the larger of which bears so strong a resemblance to the well known "*mūtra-gala*" lying to the east of the Ruwanveli Dágaba that it probably belongs to the same period. These buildings were apparently secular in purpose but no definite opinion can yet be expressed on this point.

3.—*Restoration and Conservation.*

Jétawanárāma Dágaba.—Work was continued on the tee and pinnacle of this Dágaba. The brick work on the north, south and east faces of the tee (*hatares kotuwa*), which had been previously partially restored by the Archæological Survey, was further built up, on a slope, to the level of the base of the pinnacle. The surface, ten feet broad, was concreted with a slight slope to throw off rain water.

The plinth of the lower part of the pinnacle (*dévatā kotuwa*) was plastered with cement to bind it in well with the concrete floor and all cracks and holes in brick work above were filled with brick work and plaster. The whole of the coping was restored in brick and lime mortar and its upper surface coated with cement.

Pankuliya Vihāré.—The large sedent stone Buddha was restored and set up on an *āsana* made of brick and mortar coated with cement.

Buddha on the Outer Circular Road.—This image, situated between the "Elephant Stables" and "Duttugāmañi's Tomb" was wantonly broken up by treasure seekers. It has now been restored and the opportunity taken of seating it again on its original throne.

Ransimālakaya.—A cemented brick wall topped with iron spikes and fitted with an iron gate has been erected round this ancient alms hall.

4.—*Archæological Reservations.*

The surveying and defining with land marks by the Survey Department of the Crown Reservation on account of ruins has been carried on throughout the year and is making good progress.

II.—*SÍGIRIYA.*

1.—*Clearing.*

The summit of the Rock was cleared of the long grass which annually springs up. The *Mápágala* rocks were cleared of jungle growth. The various "islands" within the bund to the east of the rock and the large *dágaba*, *vihāré*, &c., on the Inamalawa road, about three quarters of a mile from *Sígiriya*, were also cleared.

2.—*Excavations.*

A large stone-pillared Monastery lying to the south of the *dágaba* on the road to Inamalawa was excavated by trenches along the east and north.

The entrance of six steps with curved limestone balustrades and guardstones was on the north side. The whole building is in a very ruinous condition.

3.—*Restoration.*

The final touches were given to the staircases of the Southern Approach.

The ruined stone wall east of the "Lion-Stair-Case" house was restored but fell again owing to the heavy rains and will have to be rebuilt next year.

III.—*POLONNARUWA.*

1.—*Clearing.*

All shrubs and weeds were cleared as usual on the Archæological Reservations.

2.—*Excavations.*

The large mound to the south-west of the *Jétawanárāma Vihāré* was excavated and a very fine Monastery, raised on several terraces, was exposed, consisting originally of at least two storeys in height. The whole place had evidently suffered from fire which had cracked and discoloured the plaster. The lower storey, all that remains at present, shows twelve cells round a central Hall in the middle of which is a raised dais. Round this building ran an open verandah with two rows of small pillars on each side. These were reset. The main entrance lay to the west.

Two *sohon* to the north were excavated.

3.—*Restoration.*

"*Jétawanárāma Vihāré.*"—Work was continued on the inner and outer walls of the shrine. The steps and balustrade were reset and the floor of the doorway laid with cement. The basement of the *Maṇḍapa* was restored and pointed in cement and the fallen flights of steps were also replaced.

Quadrangle near Tópaveva.—The west stone facing wall of the platform was dismantled and rebuilt.

Kiri Vihāré.—Eight cracks on the face of the bell of the *Dágaba* were filled in with brick work and the big hole made by treasure seekers was filled up.

4.—*Drawing.*

The frescoes at *Demala-Mahá-Séya* were sketched and an oil painting made by Mr. D. A. L. Perera, Head Draughtsman, of the scene of Buddha's descent from Heaven.

IV.—YĀPĀHUWA.

1.—Clearing.

All the ruins opened out in 1911 at the base of the Rock were cleared of jungle. The coarse grass on the summit of the Rock was also cut and burnt.

2.—Excavations.

The “*Mal-vila*” (Lotus pond) on the top of the rock was cleared of earth. It is a shallow depression in the rock flanked by brick walls now in a ruinous condition.

The foundations in stone and brick of a large building, possibly forming part of a monastery, were dug out on the top of the rock.

The gateway in the outer wall of the city was excavated. It consisted of two guardhouses between which a shallow flight of steps leads up and down.

Some interesting finds of Chinese coins, dating from the middle of the 10th to the beginning of the 13th century A.D., were made here.

The inner bund is rather the facing of a broad terrace topped by a wall than a true bund. On this terrace the remains of several buildings have been excavated, of which two appear to be monastic in purpose. The palace which stood on a small plateau against the rock and above this terrace was also dug out. It was built of burnt brick and is disappointingly small in size.

3.—Restoration.

The palace was originally approached by a stone staircase in three flights. The lowest was in a state of fair preservation, but the second had almost entirely collapsed. It originally consisted of about 70 steps supported on each side, for at least half its height, by superimposed platforms diminishing in size. The expense of restoring the whole flight would have been too great and only thirty steps with six platforms on either side have been rebuilt. On the top platform an iron ladder has been fixed allowing easy access to the third flight of steps.

This flight, the most ornate of the staircases with its elaborate balustrades, was rebuilt by the Public Works Department in 1886. This year all cracks in the cement of this flight have been filled up, the door lintel hoisted up and fixed in position and two columns, which obviously belonged to each side of the interior of the *mura-gé*, replaced.

It may be found necessary later to strengthen the whole of the upper part of this flight of steps since several cracks have begun to appear in the masonry.

V.—NĀLANDA.

The *gedigé* and the area round were cleared of jungle and weeds.

The removal of some of the earth in front of the temple resulted in the discovery of more fallen sculptured blocks and pillars.

ACCOMMODATION.

When the extension of the east wing of the Museum was taken in hand in 1908, it was expected that some room would be

afforded for the Library, but the Council regret to state that the Society has not materially benefitted by the extension.

Donations and exchanges of publications from various learned Societies are gradually accumulating, but there is positively no room for housing these in a proper manner.

The Council hope that the west wing of the Museum, passed and approved by Government, will be undertaken shortly, and that by this means necessary room may be afforded for the Library of the Society.

COUNCIL.

Under rule 16 Messrs. R. C. Kailásapillai, Mudaliyár and C. Drieberg, retired by seniority, and Messrs. D. B. Jayatilaka and A. Mendis Gunasékara, Mudaliyár, by least attendance; but two of these gentlemen being eligible for re-election, Messrs. R. C. Kailásapillai, Gate Mudaliyár, and A. M. Gunasékara, Mudaliyár, were re-elected, and in the places of Messrs. C. Drieberg and D. B. Jayatilaka, Messrs. H. W. Codrington and W. A. de Silva were elected.

The vacancy caused by the departure of Dr. J. C. Willis was filled by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Anton Bertram.

PATRON AND PRESIDENTSHIP.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., who was President of the Society since 1909, having been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, left the Island in September, and the vacancy caused by his departure was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Harward, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.

Your Council desire to place on record their sense of indebtedness to Sir Hugh Clifford for the exceedingly valuable services which he rendered to the Society during the past five years as Vice-Patron and President.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs has kindly consented to succeed Sir Hugh Clifford as Vice-Patron.

The departure of His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, Patron of the Society, falls outside the period now under review, but the Council take this opportunity of thanking him for his assistance to the Society. He frequently presided at its Meetings, and has taken a very friendly interest in its proceedings.

FINANCES.

The balance sheet annexed discloses the satisfactory balance of Rs. 4,312.25 to the credit of the Society, at the end of the year.

The receipts last year amounted to Rs. 3,739.55, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,497.73.

The Council have again to point out that much trouble and expense has been caused by want of punctuality in paying their subscriptions on the part of Members.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Herbert Tarrant, and the Council offer their thanks to him for the kind trouble he has taken.

Balance Sheet of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1912.

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	Cts.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	Cts.
Balance from 1911	..	3,070	43	Charges a/c	..	513	58
Government Grant	..	500	00	Salaries a/c	..	998	26
Sale of Publications	..	80	62	Printing a/c	..	475	54
Life-membership commutations	..	379	75	Books a/c	..	310	35
Bank interest at 2%	..	61	28	Postage a/c	..	200	00
Sundries	..	107	25	Balance to 1913	..	4,312	25
Entrance fees	..	162	75				
Subscriptions—1913	Rs. 44-70						
1912	..	1,537-25					
1911	..	525-45					
1910	..	190-25					
1909	..	52-50					
1908	..	35-75					
1907	..	52-75					
1906	..	9-25					
		2,447	90				
		Rs...				Rs...	
		6,809	98			6,809	98

Audited by

HERBERT TARRANT.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,

Hon'y. Treasurer.

18th March, 1913.

5. On a motion proposed by the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai and seconded by Dr. V. D. Goonaratna, the Annual Report was adopted.

6. On the motion of Mr. J. M. Senaveratna, seconded by Mr. R. Chelvadurai, Proctor, the following Office-Bearers were elected for the year:—

President.

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., C.C.S.

Vice-Presidents.

The Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesekera, Kt., M.L.C.

Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. P. Arunáchalam, M.A., C.C.S., M.L.C.

Council.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.

Mr. H. W. Codrington, B.A., C.C.S.

Mr. A. M. Gunasekara, Mudaliyár.

Mr. C. Hartley, M.A.

Mr. B. Horsburgh, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. R. C. Kailásapillai, Gate Mudaliyár.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

Dr. Joseph Pearson, D.Sc., L.S.

Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.

Mr. Simon de Silva, Gate Mudaliyár.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Treasurer.

Messrs. H. C. P. Bell, A. N. Galbraith, C.C.S., and G. A. Joseph, C.C.S., Honorary Secretaries.

7. Mr. P. E. Pieris, in moving a vote of thanks to the President, said he had much pleasure in doing so, not only for his presiding that night, but also for the interesting Address in which he had reviewed the Society's work for the last ten years, so focussing their attention on the salient features, that they were enabled to gauge the movement of that work. The net result is that the Society is fast developing into an Historical Association, though with the growth of Science and the rise of other Societies in their midst he did not see how exactly that could be avoided.

He was glad that there was some prospect of a Society being organised at last for the Preservation of Antiquities. It had always seemed to him a surprising thing that no such body existed in a country like this. Rightly or wrongly there had so long been a feeling that any unnecessary display of zeal in this direction would not be welcome.

He joined in the President's expression of regret at the reception which a work of the scholarship of Dr. Geiger's *Mahāvamsa* had received in the country. It showed the pitiful apathy into which culture had sunk here as the result of a century of neglect. He hoped the brighter possibilities the President had hinted at would rouse their scholars into greater activity.

He welcomed their new President, who had the advantage of a longer familiarity with the Society which few of his predecessors enjoyed, and he hoped that the vigorous development which marked the tenure of his eminent predecessor would be continued under him.

8. Dr. A. Nell, in seconding the motion, said that Mr. Harward had been their Hon. Secretary for about twenty years. He had, during his travels in the Island, induced other Members to help the Society very much. He was certain that he would make an ideal President.

He was glad that a Society for the protection of antiquities was to be established. An instance had come under his notice at Attanagalla, near Véyangoda, where some ancient stones were being split up for building purposes. A good deal of that sort of vandalism could be prevented through the intervention of the Society.

He was sure he was voicing the sentiments of the Members present and those unable to be there, when he hoped that the new President would be long spared to the Society.

9. The Chairman returned thanks briefly.

10. The Meeting terminated shortly after 10 p.m.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, April 21, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesékera, Kt., Vice-President.

Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S.

Mr. A. M. Gunasékara, Mudaliyár.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Perera, Advocate.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. Simon de Silva, Mudaliyár.

G. A. Joseph, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last Council Meeting held on 8th April, 1913.

2. Read a communication from Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., Vice-President, regretting his inability to be in London for the Historical Congress.

3. Read letter from Mr. R. G. Anthonisz regarding the revised Rules.

4. Considered the draft Rules as revised by sub-Committee and carried final revision as far as Rule 30.

5. Provisionally fixed Tuesday, the 29th April, for next Council Meeting, to continue consideration of the revised Rules.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAFFNA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, May 20, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesékara, Kt., M.L.C., Vice-President.

Mr. A. M. Gunasékara, Mudaliyár.

Mr. C. Hartley, M.A.

Mr. B. Horsburgh, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. R. C. Kailásapillai, Mudaliyár.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

Dr. J. Pearson, D.Sc.

Mr. E. W. Perera, Advocate.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. Simon de Silva, Mudaliyár.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting held on 21st April, 1913.

2. Approved the election of the following gentleman as a Member:—

Prof. A. Joseph:	{ J. Harward.
recommended by	{ Gerard A. Joseph.

It was decided that an application for Membership from the K. K. Hofbibliothek, Vienna, Austria, be considered later, after the Honorary Secretary ascertains further particulars.

3. Informed the Council that Mr. H. C. P. Bell had kindly offered to read a paper on "The Frescoes at Demala-Mahá-Séya Vihárá, Polonnaruwa," illustrated by lantern illustrations.

Proposed by Dr. A. Nell, seconded by G. A. Joseph,—That Mr. Bell be thanked for his offer which the Council accepts with pleasure.

Amendment proposed by Mr. P. E. Pieris, seconded by Mudaliyár R. C. Kailásapillai,—That Mr. Bell be thanked for the offer of his paper and that he be requested to send it in to the Honorary Secretaries to be dealt with in due course.

Amendment proposed by Mr. E. W. Perera, seconded by Dr. J. Pearson,—That the matter do finally stand over till the Rules are passed.

The original motion and amendments were finally withdrawn and the following motion was proposed by Mr. E. W. Perera, seconded by Dr. Pearson.

The Council expresses its genuine obligation to Mr. Bell for his offer, and proposes to reply definitely when the revised Rules have been passed.

The Chairman moved the following amendment which was seconded by Mr. B. Horsburgh.

That Mr. Bell's offer of a Paper on the Demala-Mahá-Séya Frescoes be accepted with thanks. Three for the motion, five against. Five for the amendment, four against.

The amendment being carried was put to the Meeting as a substantive motion proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Horsburgh. The motion was carried; seven voting for it, four against.

4. Read correspondence with the Colombo Apothecaries Company regarding the delay in undertaking the printing of the Society's Journals owing to the difficulty in getting the diacritical type required. In this connection a memo. from Mr. H. C. P. Bell was read pointing out the importance of continuing the use of diacritical type as hitherto employed by the Asiatic Society.

Mr. Joseph stated that since the issuing of the agenda a letter had been received from the Colombo Apothecaries Company stating that some of the type had been received so that "copy" could now be put in type.

5. Read a letter from Mr. F. H. de Vos regarding the translation of the portion of Valentyn's Work relating to Ceylon.

Resolved,—That Mr. de Vos be thanked for his kind offer to translate that part of Valentyn for this Society and that he be informed that the Council will be prepared to print his translation, but regret that the state of the Society's funds will not permit of the payment of any remuneration.

6. Laid on the table a letter from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary forwarding letter from the Hakluyt Society with regard to the translation and publication of "De Quieroz".

Resolved,—That the Council do undertake to publish the translation in connection with the Journal of the Society, provided the Government pays for the cost of the translation, and in such case, that the British Embassy at Lisbon be asked to recommend a translator.

7. Laid on the table first part of translation by Mrs. J. C. Willis of Prof. Geiger's "Studies of the Máldivian Language".

Resolved,—That Prof. Geiger be asked kindly to permit the Society to publish a translation of his paper on the Máldivian Language in its Journal.

8. The consideration of the revised Rules had to be postponed. Decided to deal with them at the next Meeting to be summoned for 5th June.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, June 5, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesékara, Kt., M.L.C.,
Vice-President.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.	Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.
Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last Council Meeting held on 20th May, 1913.

2. Resolved,—That the following gentleman be elected a Member:—

Theodore Henry Edward Moonamale :	M. B. Medagama.
recommended by	Frank Modder.

3. Read two letters from Mr. H. C. P. Bell, withdrawing his offer of a Paper on "The Frescoes at the Demala-Máha Séya Vihárá, Polonnaruwa," in view of the want of unanimity by the Council regarding the terms of the offer.

4. Laid on the table a letter from the Society's Clerk asking for an increase of his pay.

Resolved,—That an increase of Rs. 10.00 per mensem be sanctioned from this month.

5. Laid on the table a letter from Mr. Edmund Backhouse (with connected papers) in regard to the translation of Chinese records relating to Ceylon.

Resolved,—That Mr. Backhouse be requested to supply specimens of translated material of not less than 10,000 words for £15.0.0, bearing upon the mission of Cheng Ho to Ceylon, and that any extracts from the works mentioned by Mr. Giles, in the early part of his letter, shall not be included for the present.

Resolved further,—That enquiry be made from Prof. Lionel Giles of the British Museum, as to the approximate length of the passages to which he refers in his letter, and that he be requested to give names in Roman characters.

6. Considered and finally passed the revised Rules from Rule 31 to Rule 48.

GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, June 28, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. T. Cartwright.	Dr. J. Pearson, D.Sc., F.L.S.,
Mr. B. C. Cooray, Mohandiram.	&c.
Mr. C. Hartley, M.A.	Dr. E. W. Perera, Advocate.
Mr. C. H. Jolliffe, A.M., I.M.E.	Dr. E. Roberts, M.R.C.S., &c.
Prof. A. F. Joseph.	Mr. J. E. Rode.
Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.	Dr. D. Schokman.
Mr. Donald Obeyesékara, M.A.,	Mr. J. M. Senaveratna.
LL.B.	Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.

Visitors: Two ladies, eight gentlemen.

Business.

1. In the absence of Mr. G. A. Joseph, Dr. A. Nell acted as Hony. Secretary.

2. Read and confirmed Minutes of last General Meeting held on April 19, 1913.

3. Announced the names of Members elected since the last General Meeting.

4. Laid on the table books received since the last General Meeting.

5. Laid on the table illustrations of ancient bronzes to appear in the Colombo Museum Monographs.

6. Laid on the table photographs of Dutch Governors of Ceylon taken from copies at Queen's House, Colombo.

7. Mr. W. A. de Silva read his Paper:—

THE MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE SINHALESE.

BY W. A. DE SILVA, J.P.

The Sinhalese from remote times had cultivated a literature of their own Religion and Science.

Medical science had received special attention and the art of healing was held in very high repute. Pāli and Sanskrit were the learned languages of the country. Religious literature was mostly written in Pāli and scientific works in the Sanskrit language.

In regard to medical science the Sinhalese largely availed themselves of the very comprehensive medical literature current in India. They however did not depend entirely on Indian works but from time to time enriched the literature with much original matter by productions of local authors. Many of the works written in the Island must have disappeared in the general destruction of valuable libraries. Works on religious subjects have been preserved from this general destruction as a sacred duty by the monks, who amidst the varying fortunes of the nation guarded these treasures with jealous care. Works on science and kindred subjects naturally suffered most. We have still a few important original works on medical science left to us. The more important and typical of these will now receive consideration. These can be divided under three classes:—Works written in Sanskrit and Pāli; Sinhalese works; and collections of recipes.

Before proceeding to discuss the medical works composed in Ceylon it is of interest to consider the nature and scope of the principal Indian medical works that have been adapted by the Sinhalese student of medicine, for Sinhalese medical practice is practically similar to the Hindu practice of medicine.

From earliest times up to about 800 B.C. the system of medicine in vogue was pure Vedic as contained in the *Rig Vēda* and the *Athurva Vēda*, but from 800 B.C. to 1000 A.C. it attained a definite character. Most of the standard Sanskrit works of medicine belong to this period.

Atreya, one of the earliest physicians mentioned in Indian works and whose writings have been partly placed in book form by Caraka, lived about the 6th century B.C. and is said by tradition to have been the chief physician attached to one of the seats of learning at the time; either the university of Taxila or the university of Benares which flourished at the time of Buddha.

Susruta the Surgeon lived about the 5th century B.C. at Benares.

Caraka is believed to have been according to tradition the physician to King Kaniska who lived about the 1st or 2nd century A.C. Vagbata is mentioned by Itsing, the Chinese pilgrim, as living during his time about the 7th century A.C. and to have composed a very comprehensive treatise on medicine. Mādhava and Vagbhaṭṭa II. wrote between the 7th and 11th centuries.

Sārārtha Saṅgrahāva

Is a work in Sanskrit. According to the Mahāwansa it was composed in the 5th century A.C. by King Buddhadāsa who reigned at Anurādhapura.

King Buddhadāsa was a great patron of medicine. He himself was an eminent physician and surgeon and the author of Mahāwansa eulogizes him for the services he rendered to humanity by his devotion to medical science. The *Sārārtha Saṅgrahāva* follows the lines of many of the well known Indian Sanskrit works but contains much original information. In this work detailed instructions are given in regard to the preparation of drugs and diagnosis and treatment of disease. Descriptions are given of surgical instruments and various surgical operations. Diagrams representing the human body

and the bodies of such mammals, as the elephant and horse, and birds, as fowls and peacocks, are given with directions as to the various points that should not be touched in surgical operations.

The book also gives incantations and charms for use in curing disease and for charming certain medicines. In common with many Indian authors the work describes thirty divisions of preliminary knowledge that should be studied by physicians. These include :—

I.—Text.

1 දුතලක්ෂණ, 2 නෛමිත්ත, 3 උභ, 4 ස්වප්න, 5 අර්ෂ්වකං, 6 ආරෝග්‍ය, 7 විපරිතඥාව, 8 භිෂග්, 9 වෛෂ්ෂ්ප, 10 මාතුරා, 11 පරිවාරක, 12 සම්පන්නි, 13 විකෘති ප්‍රකාති, 14 ස්වනකං, 15 දේශ, 16 කාල, 17 වයෝ, 18 දේහ, 19 සත්ව, 20 සාත්වික ලක්ෂණම්, 21 රස, 22 දේශ ස්වභාවඥාව, 23 සම්ප්‍රදේශ සම්ප්‍රදේශවිමි, 24 නෛරෝදේශ සමනං, 25 ත්‍රිවිධවිකෘති ලක්ෂණම්, 26 ආමා, 27 ශිෂ්ටාචාර, 28 දුත, 29 නිදානං, 30 පූර්වකතව

ත්‍රිශදන්තානභිෂග් දාෂ්ටිකා කම්භෙෂ්පා මාවරෙත්ත

*Translation.

1. Prognosis from the appearance of messengers.
2. " " " omens.
3. " " " patients.
4. " " " dreams.
5. " " " abnormal signs.
6. " " " recovery.
7. Conditions favourable to the recovery of patients.
8. Conditions unfavourable to the recovery of patients.
9. Qualifications of a successful physician.
10. Qualities of good drugs.
11. Qualities that help a patient in his recovery.
12. Qualification of attendants.
13. Symptoms of disease.
14. Diagnosis of diseases.

* In correcting the Paper for the Journal the writer has adopted the following translations (see remarks of Dr. E. Roberts, *infra*):—

5, Unfavourable signs; 14, Local conditions; 15, Climatic conditions; 16, Seasonal conditions; 20, Favourable symptoms; 28, Etiology; 29, Pathology; 30, Predisposing causes. *Ed. Sec.*

15. Local conditions.
16. Climatic conditions.
17. Age of patients in relation to disease.
18. Physical appearance of patients in relation to health and disease.
19. Various phases of energy.
20. Condition and nature of diet.
21. Various forms of taste.
22. Elements or humours.
23. Causes exciting elements or humours.
24. Causes counteracting the condition of humours.
25. Three forms of signs of disease.
26. Four origins of disease due to faulty assimilation.
27. Four forms of heat.
28. Origin of the causes of disease.
29. Diagnosis.
30. Premonitory symptoms of disease.

The main work is divided into the following forty-eight sections :—

II.—Text.

1 ද්‍රව්‍යගණ විකිත්තාව, 2 අත්තපාන, 3 ප්‍රතිසන්ධි, 4 කුමාර, 5 සිරෝරෝග, 6 අක්ෂරෝග, 7 කණ්ණරෝග, 8 ශ්‍රාණරෝග, 9 මුඛරෝග, 10 පිටර, 11 අභිසාර, 12 රක්තපිත්ත, 13 ක්ෂයරෝග, 14 උත්තාද අපස්මාර, 15 ඩික්කා ස්වස, 16 පංචකාස, 17 සිරගෙද, 18 ජර්දිරුචි, 19 හෘදරෝග, 20 අමගිණි මාශා, 21 කුෂ්ඨ, 22 ගුල්ම, 23 උදර, 24 ප්‍රමෙහ, 25 මුත්‍රාශාන, 26 මුත්‍රාස්මර්, 27 උපදංශ, 28 වෘඩිරෝග, 29 හනන්දර, 30 මූලවිකෘති, 31 වාතවිකෘති, 32 පාණ්ඩුරෝග, 33 ඝෛනික, 34 ගොළු, 35 ස්ලිපද, 36 විසර්ප, 37 ක්ෂුද්‍රවිකෘති, 38 වුණ, 39 භින්න, 40 ක්‍රිමරෝග, 41 සාමාන්‍යවිකෘති, 42 පක්කුකුම්, 43 ස්වේදවිකෘති, 44 සලාච්චික, 45 විෂවිකෘති, 46 ප්‍රතිවිෂවිකෘති, 47 රසායන, 48 වාජකරණවිකෘති.

*Translation.

1. Pharmacy, materia medica and therapeutics.
2. Articles of diet and their properties.
3. Pregnancy and diseases.

* In correcting the Paper for the Journal the writer has adopted the following:—11, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; 13, Consumption; 17, Hoarseness and aphonia; 18, Vomiting and nausea; 22, A kind of tumour of the chest and abdominal cavities; 23, Abdominal dropsy; 24, Abnormal urine; 26, Urinary calculi; 29, Fistula (urinary and anal); 31, Nervous disease; 32, Anaemia; 34, Oedema and inflammation; 35, Elephantiasis; 47, Tonics. *Ed. Sec.*

4. Children's diseases.
5. Diseases of the head.
6. Diseases of the eyes.
7. Diseases of the ears.
8. Diseases of the nose.
9. Diseases of the mouth.
10. Fevers.
11. Diarrhœa.
12. Hæmorrhages.
13. Disease of the lungs.
14. Insanity and epilepsy.
15. Hiccough.
16. Five kinds of cough.
17. Diseases of the throat.
18. Diseases of the larynx.
19. Diseases of the heart.
20. Stomach and liver disease.
21. Skin disease.
22. Worms.
23. Abdominal disease.
24. Organic disease.
25. Urine excess.
26. Restriction of urine.
27. Venereal diseases.
28. Diseases of scrotum.
29. Syphilis.
30. Piles.
31. Paralysis.
32. Jaundice.
33. Rheumatism, chronic.
34. Dropsy.
35. Tympanitis.
36. Boils.
37. Minor ailments.
38. Ulcers.
39. Fractures.
40. Diseases of women.
41. General.
42. Five (Medical processes) : Purgatives, emetics, nasnas (errhines), enemata of decoctions, enemata of oils.
43. Fomentations.
44. Surgery.
45. Poisons.
46. Antidotes.
47. Preparation of mineral drugs.
48. Restoratives.

Each of these subjects is treated in detail. The preparation of drugs as well as the preparation of various articles of diet receive special attention. Diseases are carefully described, diagnosis and prognosis are indicated in each case and are followed by a large number of recipes for the treatment of a disease in its various stages.

Bhesajja Mañjusá

Is a work written in Páli. Its author's name is given as the Principal of the Five Colleges and he was a learned Buddhist Monk. He lived during the reign of King Kalikála Sarvagña Paṇḍita Parákrama Báhu of Dambadeniya in the 13th century A.C. The king was a patron of learning and the important work, the Sinhalese version of the *Visuddhi Marga*, and a number of poetical and other works of merit were composed by him. The *Bhesajja Mañjusá*, according to the author's own statement, was composed for the use of the Buddhist Monks. Copies of this work are current in all Buddhist countries including Cambodia, Siam and Burmah, and versions of the work with translations into the vernaculars are found in these countries. The author has drawn upon for his materials a good deal of information from standard Sanskrit Indian medical works current at that period. Charms and incantations are excluded from its scope as well as sections dealing with diseases of women and children. There is much original matter. A translation of this work made by Saranaṅkara Saṅgharāja who lived in the seventeenth century A.C. during the reign of King Naréन्द्रa Siṅha is in existence.

Saranaṅkara Saṅgharāja was a scholar through whose activities at this period Buddhism and learning in the Island received an impetus. He was instrumental in re-establishing the order of Monks at a period when literary and religious activities in the Island had sunk very low. He was also the author of many compilations of great literary value, such as the translation of *Mahābodhi Waṇsa*, *Satara Banawara Sanne* and *Sārārtha Saṅgraha* (the religious work).

Bhesajja Mañjusá is divided into the following 60 sections :

Text.

සත්ස්සාත්‍යක්කමො වාශො සුබබොධාය වුච්චතෙ
උපස්සසම්මිති ද්විධා රසාදිනං විනාචන

පසත්ථවරණමිනාපි ආබාධපටි සෙධනං
අන්තර්ගතරූපානි දවද්ධිබ්බති රූපනං

විසාහාරො පටිවිසං ආමහෙද නිදස්සනං
නානාගණ භුක්ඛ්ඤ්ඤො මහාකම්ම විවාරණං

මූලකම්මවිධානඤ්ච දුකෙසුගමනෙසුච
සුපිනෙසුච උප්පානෙ රුගෙසුච අරිච්ඡිතා
විකාරසාමඤ්ඤවිධි නිදනසංහිතොපරෙ

සබ්බාසර හෙදෙව අරුචිහදසාමයො
පිපාසාප්ද්දිකසනං සසනංහිම මාමයො

සබ්බිබ්බිකා නිසාරෙ ගගනිවසුනාමකං
හගන්දරෙපමෙහොව සයොමො පිලකායුතො

මුත්තාසානො ස්මරිත්තො පදංසොමුසබ්බවචනං
රත්තපිත්තං සිතපිත්තං මාච්චිපිත්තොති සංයුතං

භූමිසුල මුදවත්තො නානාසුලෙහි සංයුතො
උදරංසාමාබ්බසුමිමංව කාමිලාපණ්ඩු සමායුතො

සොපොච්ඡුධි විසප්පො කුච්ඡං නිමිවලාමයො
සමිරරත්තංව විසුං වක්ඛුසොනා මයොනර්ථා

සාණ නනසිරෙවකධි සොපමිසිපද්දිකං
මසුරිකාදි හෙදෙව වණහග්ග විකිච්ඡිතං

සාපස්මාරං සගම්මාදං සක්ඛතුන භික්ඛ්ඡිතං
නානාවිසප්පනිකාරෙ කප්පනත්තං රසාදනං
ඉතිසත්ස්සා වයච්ඤි සම්මිප්පති සංගහො

Translation.

1. Exciting causes of disease.
2. Properties of medicines.
3. Rules of health.
4. Origin of disease.
5. Diet.
6. Prepared food.
7. Medicinal materials.
8. Poisonous foods.
9. Poisons.
10. Diseases of digestion.
11. Combination of drugs.
12. Properties of combined drugs.
13. Purgatives and emetics.

14. Vapours.
15. Prognostication by signs of messengers.
16. Prognostication by journeys.
17. Prognostication by dreams.
18. Congenital signs.
19. Unfavourable signs of disease.
20. Chronic fevers.
21. Chronic diseases of the lungs.
22. Diseases of the vocal chords.
23. Nausea and anorexia.
24. Diseases of the heart.
25. Thirst.
26. Vomiting.
27. Cough.
28. Asthma.
29. Hiccough.
30. Dysentery and diarrhoea.
31. Chronic dysentery.
32. Wasting.
33. Fistula.
34. Carbuncles.
35. Diseases of the bladder (stone).
36. Diseases of the genital organs.
37. Mouth disease.
38. Diseases of the liver.
39. Dropsy.
40. Anasarca.
41. Ascites.
42. Jaundice.
43. Anæmia.
44. Debility.
45. Boils.
46. Skin disease.
47. Worms.
48. Paralysis.
49. Rheumatism.
50. Diseases of the eye.
51. Diseases of the ear.
52. Diseases of the nose.
53. Diseases of the head (brain).
54. Elephantiasis.
55. Infectious diseases as small-pox.
56. Wounds and fractures.
57. Epilepsy.
58. Poison.
59. Treatment by fruits.
60. Treatment by the use of tonics.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAPPA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

The chapters on diet and the properties of medicinal materials in the *Bhesajja Mañjusā* are very carefully compiled and go into the various details of their preparation as well as their action in health and disease.

The symptoms of disease are described in detail and a large number of recipes are given for the treatment of each group of disease.

Yógārnavaṃsā.

Yógārnavaṃsā appears to be a compilation from the *Sārārtha Saṅgraha*, an abridged edition as it were with a translation of its more important Sanskrit verses into Sinhalese. This work, according to the introduction, was compiled by the Principal of Mayurapāda Piriveṇa, during the reign of Śrī Saṅgabō, Śrī Bhuvanēka Bāhu in the year 1818 after the attainment of knowledge of Buddha Gautama.

“අප මහ ගෞතම තරානතයන්ගේ ප්‍රථම බොධියේ පටන් එක් වාදකය් අවසාන අවලෝක අවුරුද්දක් ඉකුත්—අපව—ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආදි පොත්පත්ති විජේඤ්ඤා නිර්මාණ ඵලසාදන දෙකක් හුගේ අතික්‍රමණයෙහි අප ශ්‍රී සහබෝ, ශ්‍රී බ්‍රහ්මකර්මානු නිර්මාණ ලංකා විජයකොට අතිශය මංගල්‍යයෙන් විජ්ජමිනි කල්හි, ඔහු මහමේම ප්‍රත්‍යාපන ප්‍රතිග්‍රහකවචනාවනාශ්‍රී පථිකයෙහි විරඳනුයන් කාලයක්වැජ සම්පාදනයෙහි කරණලද තරානන ප්‍රාචීනා! අති මගුරපාද පිරිවෙනාදිපති තරානන සුත්‍රවූසි විර තේ විසින්”

Yógaratnākaraya.

Yógaratnākaraya is a work in verse and is practically a Sinhalese version of *Yógārnavaṃsā*. It lays no claim to originality as the introductory verses give the dates and names of the author of *Yógārnavaṃsā*.

“මෙත කුලනෙන් නින	ර
සතතට පැ නිවන් සු	ර
පැමිනි රජ මහ	ර
පවර බ්‍රවණේකබාහු නරව	ර
සතතට වැඩ නි	සා
යොරුවනාර වෙසෙ	සා
මතු පවතින ල	සා
අසවි විශතුනි සිතින් විම	සා

මොදර ගම් මහ නෙ	ර
පැවති පටුනෙක ගරු න	ර
මතු නිවන් සෙත් සු	ර
ලවන ලෙස කි මෙනවි පදක	ර

The final verse in the *Yógaratnākaraya* gives the date of its composition in its present form as 1587 Śaka Era (1665 A.C.) and the name of the author is given as the Poet Vidu (medical poet).

සක වසින් එක් දහස් පන්සිය සත අසුවක් අවුර	ඳ
වක පසින් මස බිතර පුර ගුරු දිනයෙ එසාරික යෙ	ඳ
එක එකින් අට සාලිසක් විදි විකිත්සාගෙන නිවර	ඳ
නෙකදෙසුං ගැර මෙපොත ලිවු සහ මොක් පතා කවිවර වි	ඳ

Vidyacintāmani Bhesajja Saṅgraha.

This is a compilation which gives a fairly complete *resumé* of the various forms of medical practice. It is written in Sinhalese with copious quotations from standard Sanskrit medical works. The book deals very exhaustively on the treatment of various forms of disease and gives a large number of special recipes. It also gives directions as to the preparation of various forms of medical compounds. In addition a section of the book is devoted to the treatment of disease by charms and offerings.

Vidyacintāmani must have been composed in the 15th century A.C. during the time that *Jayawardhanapura* (Kōṭṭé) was the capital of the Island. An introductory passage in the book gives the name of the compiler as well as his teacher's name and the author states that the work is a translation from the Tamil. “I Selasingha who as taught by the most learned Pandit Sandrasékara who learned his science, poetry, law, logic and grammar from the great Pandit Sinhabhaṭṭa who is descended from the Brahmin Pandit Rāmachandra Vidyaratna who came to *Jayawardhanapura* in this illustrious Island of Laṅkā from the country of Soli (Tanjore) in India at a time when ayurvedic science existed there in its purity, on the paternal side, and from Rājaguru Kovichandra Brahmin Pandit who was a pupil of the school of the Royal

Oculist Vydyámurthábhíráma on the maternal side, have compiled in Sinhalese this work *Vidyacintámani Bhesajja Saṅgraha* which existed in the Dravida (Tamil) language."

There is evidence in this work of the introduction of new drugs and new forms of treatment derived from Dravidian sources. Hitherto the standard works on medicine followed the orthodox lines of the Sanskrit works. This was a period in the history of the Island when its literature and institutions were greatly effected by the introduction of the culture of South India.

Varayóga Sáraya

Is a Sinhalese work in prose which generally follows the lines of the Sanskrit work *Sárārtha Saṅgraha*. It has been evidently compiled for the use of those who did not possess a knowledge of Sanskrit. The book is written in an easy and free style but contains divisions of chapters similar to the Sanskrit work. It is however not a mere translation as it contains matter gleaned from other sources as well. The book commences with an introductory verse. This has a striking resemblance to the introductory verse in the *Sárārtha Saṅgraha* and in indicating the thirty preliminary divisions of the science the *Varayóga Sáraya* copies the identical verses of the *Sárārtha Saṅgraha*. The name of the author and the date of the compilation are unknown.

නන්වා මුනිඳු වරණං ති හවේක ඔඳි.
සන්තෙති වුත්ත විවිධං වරනන්ත සන්තෙ
අත්ථං භික්ෂකසලෙති සමුඛ රිත්වා
වක්ඛාමි සංගහමිම ජන සංග හත්ථි.

Varayóga Sáraya though a comprehensive one is less scholarly in style and arrangement than any of the works noticed above.

There are a very large number of books of recipes in existence. Many of these deal with some special branch of medicine and are written in verse. There is a special work treating of the preparation of medicinal oils: *Snéha Satakaya*

One hundred oils. A translation of the work by the late Dr. Peiris is published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Ceylon.*

There is another work giving instructions for the preparation of nearly one hundred and fifty kinds of pills used in the treatment of diseases. The use of oils and pills does not belong to the regular routine practice of a Sinhalese Physician, but they are considered as very useful and important aids in the treatment of acute diseases, when an immediate effect is desired. Every physician of any pretension keeps a fairly large stock of these preparations for use in his practice. Some of these are very active in their effect and are used sometimes with great success in arresting the progress of very serious ailments.

The recipe books include special ones for diseases of the eye, fractures, hydrophobia, poison, serpent bites, fevers and various other ailments.

The following books mentioned in the paper are printed and published in Colombo.

Sárārtha Saṅgraha, Parts I. and II., edited by P. C. Guṇasékara, pp. 150 (incomplete).

Bhesajja Maṇḍusá, Parts I. and II., edited by M. Dharmaratna, pp. 168 (incomplete).

Yógaratnākara, Part I., edited by J. S. Rája Sundara, pp. 113 (incomplete).

Vidyacintámani Bhesajja Saṅgraha, edited by B. Jayasingha, pp. 561 (complete).

8. Dr. A. Nell read the following Note by E. R. Gooneratne, Gate Mudaliyár.

The recipe books referred to in this interesting Paper are very valuable, as the recipes are classified and embodied in books after they have undergone severe practical tests; and these books have been considered as important additions to Sinhalese medical literature.

There was in former times a set of laymen uneducated in Sinhalese medicine who carried on a successful practice entirely by the aid of these recipe books. They were styled *Waṭṭoru Vedarálas* (Recipe Doctors) and I knew one or two who were very popular.

I have in my possession a number of these recipe books, which I have collected from time to time, and which have been in our family.

* Vol. IV., No. 13, p. 164.

It would throw a flood of light on Sinhalese medicine, charms and incantations, if a compilation could be made from these MSS. and printed.

E. R. GOONERATNE.

9. Dr. Nell also read the following Note by Dr. J. Attygalle, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

The Paper entitled "Sinhalese Medical Literature," by Mr. W. A. de Silva, is an interesting one, but I note an important omission in the list of books given by him among those composed in Ceylon. I refer to *Bhesajju Nidāne*, a very large and comprehensive work on native medicine compiled by Don Simon Tillekeratne, Mudaliyār of Matara, about 1760 or a little later.

It consists of over 400 *ola* leaves of full size and gives a description of all the diseases known to native medical men and their treatment, including such special subjects as diseases of the ear, nose and eye, with a chapter on diseases of women and children. It is similar in its arrangement of subjects to *Vaidya Chintamani Sangraha* of Selasinhe mentioned by Mr. Silva. It is written partly in Sanskrit *slokas*, which are more or less quotations from old Sanskrit books on native medicine with *sannas* or translations added after each by the author. There is not much original matter in this book; which is the case with all the works on native medicine written since *Charaka* and *Susrutta*, the two oldest works on medicine and surgery extant in the East. The reason for this was that these were looked upon by all subsequent writers as inspired of the gods and they would neither add to them nor alter them nor propound new theories of diseases nor lay down any new methods of treating them save perhaps the inclusion of a few drugs, like opium, in their prescriptions, the use of which they had come to know through the Arabian Physicians, who followed in the wake of the Muhammadan invaders of India.

This *Bhesajju Nidāne* of Tillekeratne Mudaliyār is a valuable compendium of native medical practice and the only work in which I have found a description of *Parangi*: he has mentioned eight forms or varieties. This disease was not known to the native medical men before the 15th century. This book would seem to have never got into general use among medical men. Its existence is only known to a very few outside the family of the author and it would be well for the Reform Society, which is making laudable attempts to resuscitate the practice of native medicine, to place it within the reach of native medical men in general.

I do not think that the date 1665 A.D., given by Mr. Silva as the year of the composition of *Yōgaratnākara* is correct. In the copy in my possession, it opens with the two following verses:—

මෙත් කුර්තෙන් නින	ර
සත්තව පාසු සෙන් පු	ර
පැමිනි රජ මනහැ	ර
පවර බුමනෙකබාහු නරව	ර
මෙරජුව සොලොස් ව	ස
මතු හවුරුදු වෙසක් ම	ස
සියබසිනි යුතුර	ස
මෙකති නිසනෙමි අසවි කරනෙ	ස

From the above verses it is obvious that the composition of this book was commenced in the 16th year of the reign of a king by the name of Bhuvanēka Bāhu and completed in the month of *Vesak* six years afterwards. There was no king of that name reigning in any part of Ceylon in 1665 A.D. The king then reigning in Ceylon was Rāja Singha II. and there was no king of the name of Bhuvanēka Bāhu for a century previous. Perhaps Mr. Silva is confusing *Yōgārnavā* or some other work with it.

Jno. ATTYGALLE, M.D.

10. On the invitation of the Chairman to any Member or visitor to offer remarks on the Paper, Dr. E. Roberts said: that they were grateful to Mr. de Silva for his interesting Paper on the literature of Sinhalese medicine in which a great many of the native inhabitants of the Island are interested at the present day. Sinhalese medicine is nothing more than the medical system of Northern India. The "*Ayurveda*" or "Science of Life" which was introduced into the Island by the Āryan Physicians of Northern India. The Sinhalese medical works referred to in the Paper are not original works, but mere compendiums compiled from the works of *Susruta*, *Charaka* and others. The Sinhalese medical men have added nothing new, nothing original. They believed that the Rishis were men who possessed divine wisdom, and that it was therefore not possible to improve upon what they had said and written.

Mr. de Silva's interpretations of some of the medical terms are not, I think, quite correct.

In Text I. No. 5. "*Arishtakam*" should be "unfavourable signs," not "abnormal signs."

No. 20. "*Sātmika Laksanam*" should be "favourable signs."

No. 29. "*Nidānan*" should be "Etiology," not "Diagnosis."

No. 30. "*Pūrvahetucha*" should be "predisposing causes," not "premonitory symptoms" of disease.

In Text II. No. 11. "*Atisāra*" should be "diarrhoea and dysentery," not "diarrhoea" alone.

The word for dysentery is *Rakta-Atisāra*.

No. 13. "*Kshayarōga*" should be "Tuberculosis," not "disease of the lungs."

No. 17. "*Svara bheda*" should be "hoarseness and aphonia," not "disease of the throat."

No. 18. "*Chardi Ruchi*" should be "Vomiting and nausea," not "diseases of the larynx."

No. 22. "*Gulma*" is not "worms," but a kind of "tumour of the chest and abdomen." The word for worms is "*Krimi*."

No. 23. "*Udara*" is not "abdominal disease," but "abdominal dropsy."

No. 24. "*Prameha*" is not "organic disease," but "abnormal urine."

- No. 26. "*Mutrasmari*" is not "restriction of urine," but "urinary calculi."
 No. 29. "*Bhagandara*" is not "syphilis," but "fistula."
 No. 31. "*Vāta Vyādhi*" is not "paralysis," but "nervous disease."
 No. 32. "*Pāndurōga*" should be "anæmia," not "jaundice."
 No. 34. "*Śopha*" should be "œdema" and "inflammation," not "dropsy."
 No. 35. "*Ślipada*" is not "tympanitis," but "elephantiasis" or "Barbadoes leg."
 No. 47. "*Rasāyana*" should be "tonics," and not "preparation of mineral drugs."

We should be very careful in translating these terms, for otherwise the system is likely to get into disrepute. It is already in disrepute, and some people who know nothing about the science look upon it as quackery.

It is on the contrary a national system, and if properly worked will do a great deal of good to the people.

Despite the great advances of the Western medical system, and despite the presence of a large number of qualified men in the Island, the native medical men still command the bulk of the practice.

Except in operative surgery, midwifery and in the diagnosis and treatment of obscure diseases of the brain, chest and abdomen, the native medical men are as successful as the graduates of the Western school.

The system should, in my opinion, be encouraged.

12. Mr. DE SILVA replied to the two notes and Dr. Roberts' comments briefly.

He wished to suggest that Mudaliyār E. R. Gooneratne be asked to gift to the Royal Asiatic Society those *ola* books in his possession, which he had referred to in his Note. They would be very helpful and extremely interesting to the student of this subject.

With regard to the Note by Dr. Attygalle he regretted that the doctor had not read his Paper carefully, for he had taken some trouble in pointing out that *Yōgaratnākara* is a translation of *Yōgārnava* and the date and the name of author given in the introductory verses in *Yōgaratnākara* have reference to the original from which it was translated.

13. The CHAIRMAN said,—that the subject of Mr. Silva's Paper was one on which he could not lay down the law, but there were points in the Paper of considerable interest which should be mentioned.

There was a very interesting Paper, dealing with what was somewhat a similar subject, which appeared in the Society's Journal of 1886,* by Dr. Vanderstraaten, on the History of Medical Practice in Ceylon, on slightly different lines from Dr. de Silva's Paper which was on Sinhalese Medical Literature.

* Vol. IX., No. 32, p. 306.

Unquestionably in the early part of Dr. Vanderstraaten's Paper there was some reference to the grounds which Mr. de Silva had covered.

The early history of medicine was of very great interest both in the East and the West; and it would be curious to know whether the dates given by Mr. de Silva were correct. It must be remembered that Indian dates were doubtful, as there was nothing like an Indian history of the early ages. Susruta might have been a very approximate contemporary of the great Greek Physician Hippocrates, and Charaka, an approximate contemporary of Galen. There were no complete works of Susruta and Charaka, as there were no complete works of Hippocrates and Galen. He thought it was highly probable that Susruta and Charaka lived in an extremely enlightened although not a scientific age. Hippocrates was a man who was decidedly advanced for his age, as his contributions, which were of very great value, showed. Both in the East and West the history of medicine was followed on somewhat a similar track, namely, the early enlightened age was followed by a protracted age of somewhat blind adherence. Touching on the early masters they had just been told that the progress in the East was hampered by the fact that Susruta and Charaka were regarded as divine teachers and Hippocrates and Galen in the West were followed by equally blind adherence.

The history of medicine in the East and especially in Ceylon was extremely interesting because India and Ceylon led the way in the establishment of hospitals and a medical department under Government. No one who had read Greek would fail to find accounts of the organisations in Northern India during the time of the Greek Kings, the Government at the time being of a highly organised nature. There was a time when there were public Departments of Medicine and Sanitation, and hospitals specially associated with the name of Aśoka.

It was interesting to notice inscriptions in which Aśoka mentions his hospitals, and special mention of establishments in not only his dominions but in parts occupied by the faithful as far as Tambapanni or Ceylon. It did not mean that he established them himself in Ceylon; but there was no doubt that missionaries and other representatives whom he sent to Ceylon not only conveyed the doctrines of the Buddhist religion but everything that could be conveyed. Not very long afterwards Duṭṭugāmaṇi maintained eighteen hospitals, it was stated, in different spots and provided a table diet and medicine. The very modest number eighteen carried with it conviction that it was in the region of facts. The Paper that had been read told them of the medical work of King Buddhādāsa and those who turned to the *Mahāvamsa* would find that he also was very much connected with the actual practice of medicine, though there was some little difficulty in disentangling fancy from fact in the account of the cures which he wrought. Certainly in Ceylon, the practice of medicine was one consistent with the highest place in the land, not only

during Buddhadasa's time but also during the reign of Parákrama Báhu the Great, who was an active attendant in the hospitals.

Mr. de Silva had touched rather on the outskirts of a very interesting subject and he hoped that at some future time he would perhaps develop in detail and contribute more particulars really valuable to the literature to which he had referred to in his Paper.

14. Mr. E. W. PERERA proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. de Silva for his interesting Paper and expressed the hope that he would contribute a further instalment on the subject he had already touched on as it was capable of much development.

15. Dr. D. SCHOKMAN seconded.

16. With a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Dr. Roberts and seconded by Prof. A. F. Joseph the Meeting terminated.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, July 18, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. M. Gunasékera, Mudaliyár.

Mr. C. Hartley, M. A.

Mr. R. C. Kailásapillai, Gate Mudaliyár.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

Dr. J. Pearson, D.Sc., F.L.S.

Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.

Mr. Simon de Silva, Gate Mudaliyár.

Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Hony. Secretary.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting held on 5th June, 1913.

2. Resolved,—That the following be elected Members of the Society:—

(1) M. D. Sirinivásatissa Sthavira, Buddhist Priest: recommended by	W. N. S. Aserappa. J. Samaradivakara.
--	--

(2) Kumára Bandára Benjamin Ralapanáme: recommended by	Frank Modder. Gerard A. Joseph.
---	------------------------------------

(3) Śrī Dhammadinna Wágiswará- chariya Dharmaratana, Buddhist High Priest: recommended by	M. Nánissara, High Priest. Gerard A. Joseph.
--	---

(4) Charles K. Moser, American Consul: recommended by	J. Pearson. A. H. Pertwee.
---	-------------------------------

3. Read letter from the President of the Executive Committee of the 12th International Geographical Congress inviting the Ceylon Asiatic Society to be represented by a Delegate at the Congress.

Decided that as the previous communication mentioned in the letter had not arrived in time it was not possible to appoint a Delegate.

4. Read and laid on table letters from Prof. A. H. Giles of Cambridge, from the Secretary of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and from Mr. Lionel Giles of the British Museum.

E 2

Resolved,—That Mr. Lionel Giles of the British Museum be asked to give a translation of

- (1) *Ta Ching I Tung Chih* : 500 characters.
- (2) *Ming Shik* : 800 characters.

5. Read letters from the Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft and from Prof. W. Geiger of Erlangen University consenting to the Society publishing a translation of the latter's article on the Máldivian Language in the Journal.

6. Read letter from the Illinois State Academy of Science on the question of Calendar Reform.

Decided to reply that the Council considered the matter to be outside the scope of the Society's work.

7. Read letter from the Colonial Secretary regarding the publication of the manuscript entitled "Temporal and Spiritual Conquest of Ceylon." (De Queiroz.)

The Council agreed with the recommendation of the Hakluyt Society that the Portuguese Text should be published by the Ceylon Government, but desired to lay stress on the importance of publishing a translation of the work as well.

8. Laid on the table a Paper entitled "The 19th (Yorkshire) Regiment and its connection with Ceylon," by Mr. C. Reith.

Resolved,—That the Paper be referred to the President and Mr. H. W. Codrington for their opinions.

9. Laid on the table Parts II. and III. of Mrs. J. C. Willis' translation of Prof. Geiger's Paper on the Máldivian Language.

10. Read letter from the Colonial Secretary regarding an inscription to be put up in the Gordon Gardens selected as the site of the stone bearing on it the Royal Arms of Portugal and date discovered near the Old Breakwater Office.

Resolved,—That the following be the Inscription:—

"This rock has been removed from its original site opposite the ancient Portuguese Church of St. Lourenço, which stood near the present Battenburg Battery. It is believed to be the *padrao* erected as a record by the first Portuguese visitors to the Island."

It was decided to draw attention to the Inscription to be put up at the spot where the stone originally stood.

11. Read letter from the American Geographical Society of New York and sanctioned an exchange of publications.

12. Decided that the consideration of the revised Rules and Regulations be again postponed and that a meeting be called for Friday, the 25th July, for this purpose.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, July 25, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A.,	President, in the Chair.
Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.	Mr. Simon de Silva,
Mr. C. Hartley, M.A.	Gate Mudaliyár.
Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.	Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.
Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.	

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last Council Meeting held on 18th July, 1913.

2. Finally considered and revised Rules and Regulations.

3. The President explained that it is proposed to appeal to the public in a letter soliciting subscriptions towards a combined Lecture Hall and Art Gallery, and he had been asked as President of the C.B.R.A.S. to sign the letter together with the President of the Ceylon Natural History Society, President of the Ceylon Art Society, and the Director of the Colombo Museum.

Resolved,—That the Council records its approval of a scheme to build a combined Lecture Hall and Art Gallery, and authorizes the President to sign the letter to the Public soliciting subscriptions.

4. Laid on the table a Paper on "Coins," by Mr. H. W. Codrington.

Resolved,—That the Paper be referred to Messrs. P. E. Pieris and G. A. Joseph.

5. Resolved,—That the following be elected Members of the Society:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) James Ernest Reginald Perera, Proctor, S.C. &c.: recommended by | Edward W. Perera.
Gerard A. Joseph. |
| (2) Suresh Chandra Dutt Gupta, M.A.: recommended by | R. A. Rámapiñlai.
Gerard A. Joseph. |

6. Laid on the table Circular No. 348 containing the opinions of the President and Mr. H. W. Codrington on the Paper entitled "The 19th (Yorkshire) Regiment and its connection with Ceylon," by Mr. C. Reith.

Resolved,—That the Paper be accepted, read at a Meeting, and printed in the Society's Journal.

7. Decided that a General Meeting be held on the 7th August, for the reading of Mr. C. Reith's Paper.

GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, August 7, 1913.

Present:

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The Right Revd.	Mr. Gabrial Gunawardana.
Dr. E. A. Copleston, D.D.	The Hon'ble
Mr. J. P. Obeyesékara, B.A.	Mr. B. Horsburgh, M.A., C.C.S
Mr. B. C. Cooray.	Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.
Ven. F. H. de Winton.	Mr. J. E. Rode.
Mr. R. H. Ferguson, B.A.	M. D. Sirinivásatissa Sthavira.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, C.C.S., Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

Visitors:—Ten gentlemen and six ladies.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed the Minutes of the last General Meeting held on 28th June, 1913.
2. Announced the names of Members elected since the last General Meeting.
3. Laid on the table books and periodicals received since the last General Meeting.
4. Mr. Charles Reith read the following Paper:—

THE 19th (YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH CEYLON.

BY MR. CHARLES REITH.

The long period of twenty-four years which this famous corps spent in Ceylon is almost a blank page in the history of the regiment. For some unknown reason its existence seems to have been entirely overlooked by the home authorities, with the result that, when it was at last recalled, only two men who had come to the Island in 1796 returned with it in 1820, and so much were people's minds occupied by the upheaval on the Continent of Europe that events in Ceylon, and the trying experiences of the troops stationed there, were allowed to pass unnoticed. At any other time than during the stress and struggle of the Napoleonic wars the story of the Kandyan campaigns might have received the attention it merited, but it is only natural that interest in Ceylon affairs should have been eclipsed by the importance of events in Europe. The consequence is complete ignorance, among popular historians, of a very fascinating chapter of Imperial history. Even the versatile Green, in his popular "Short History", dismisses the subject with the erroneous remark that in 1794 Ceylon and other possessions "had been transferred to the British Crown." The story of early British rule, the foundation of the Island's prosperity, and the strange career of that humble Buonaparte, Pilima Talauwé, have been consistently overlooked and forgotten.

In view of the 19th's brilliant share in after events it is a pity it arrived too late to take part in the conquest of the coast settlements. The regiment arrived in December 1796, a few months after the surrender of Colombo, and thus missed the preliminary struggle with the Dutch. The motives

of British enterprise in the East have often been questioned, but there is little doubt that England was drawn into the contest of Eastern colonies not so much from thoughts of Empire building as from the opportunity of harassing enemies with whom she was at war. No one seems to have imagined that British occupation of Ceylon was to extend longer than the great wars with Holland and France, and even after the Peace of Amiens, in 1802, there was a general impression that the Island would be eventually restored to Holland. During the first few years occupation was purely military. Until 1799 the 19th regiment garrisoned Colombo and supplied detachments to the small forts of Negombo, Kalutara, and Mannár. Readers of Percival and Cordiner need no description of the life of the period. Both officers and men seem to have enjoyed their new surroundings, and, as at the present day, the loudest complaint is the cost of living. Their first experience of active service was during the taxation riots of 1800. Two companies of the 19th were sent to the assistance of the Mannár garrison which had been attacked by a mob of Sinhalese in excusable defiance of the East India Company's system of taxation. When the riot was quelled the relieving force carried out a brilliant march across country to Trincomalee, the first occasion on which this part of the country was penetrated. On the same occasion Captain Vincent of the 19th was attacked on his way from Negombo to Colombo, and he was obliged to fight stubbornly until relieved from the Fort. But the hard work which included much suffering and little glory was to come later.

In 1800 five companies of the 19th accompanied General Macdowal on his abortive mission to the King of Kandy. When the astute Adigár Pilima Talauwé realised that his scheme to assassinate his monarch was not to be supported, he guided the embassy into the thickest of jungles and obliged the General to proceed alone to Kandy, with a small escort, while the little army, which was to have restored order in the mountain kingdom, returned ignominiously to

Colombo. War at that time had not been declared, but the troops experienced for the first time the difficulties and dangers of the impenetrable Kandyan country where they were doomed soon after to suffer hardships worthy of a better cause. There is little reference among writers of the period to the experiences of the 19th with the embassy. Mention is made of a private being drowned while bathing, and of another being seized by a crocodile. When the Kandyans visited the camp "they were not a little surprised on Captain Vilant of the 19th regiment sketching off a likeness in a few moments of one of their Chiefs and presenting it to him." A Captain Anderson of the 19th published two volumes of poetry which was written mostly during his stay in the Island, and Percival, the author of "An account of the Island of Ceylon," belonged to the same distinguished corps, so it is evident that the regimental talent was not confined to soldiering!

Pilima Talauwé's request and importunities for interference in Kandyan affairs appear to have been consistently ignored until 1803, when he was at last successful in stirring up strife by secretly seizing the goods of some Colombo traders, and misrepresenting the object of the Governor's demand for their restoration. Both King and people believed the claim to be false, and an excuse for aggression, and war followed in February 1803, which was deplorable, not so much in its object, as in its conduct by the authorities, and for this the highest officials were alone to blame. At the outbreak of war the 19th were stationed at Trincomalee, and five companies joined the expedition which marched from there under Lieut.-Colonel Barbut. Two companies which had remained at Colombo marched with the other division under General Macdowal, and the only fighting which occurred before the two bodies met and occupied the deserted and undefended mountain capital was the storming of Gīrihā-gama fort by the Colombo companies of the 19th. The history of the 1803 campaign need not be detailed here, nor

the events which led up to the tragic massacre in June, but as some new light has been thrown on the subject by certain extracts from letters written by officers of the 19th and others during the siege of Kandy, their inclusion in this article may be of interest.

Notwithstanding the fact that Pilima Talauwé led an expedition from Kandy into a trap at Hanguranketa, where the extraordinary pluck and endurance of the troops alone averted a catastrophe, Governor North and General Macdowal accepted his assurances of friendship almost immediately after, and, acting on their trust, abandoned to the risks of climate and treachery a garrison which was wholly incapable of the task given it. At the commencement of the rainy season a secret treaty was arranged with Pilima Talauwé by which he agreed not to attack the town in return for the promise that he would eventually be made King of Kandy when hostilities were renewed and the King was captured. On the strength of this agreement with an enemy whose perfidy was obvious even then the General returned to Colombo leaving only three hundred Europeans of the 19th, 700 Malays, and a large number of sick to garrison Kandy. The sequel to his return was a warning which was unheeded. On the first morning at Colombo four hundred men of the 51st regiment which had accompanied him from the hills appeared at parade in apparent health. In a few days almost all were in hospital, and in three months three hundred of them were dead.

It is said that at the beginning of April deaths occurred so frequently in Colombo that the town "wore an aspect of great gloom and melancholy." Yet no one seems to have considered the troops in Kandy, and no attempt was made to establish and secure communications with the mountain capital. The condition of the Kandy garrison can be realised from what follows.

Extract from a letter from an officer of the 19th regiment dated Kandy, 12th April, 1803 :—

"The men, I am sorry to say, are getting very unhealthy, principally of fevers, and that damned disease, the berry-berry; we have forty-eight now in hospital, and have lost four men since you left us. I am convinced that nothing is so apt to bring on that Plague, the berryberry (for so it has literally proved to the 51st regiment) as low living, and exposure to heavy dews and the night air to which our men of late have been much subject. Tobacco, an article so absolutely essential to them, they cannot get here; but as it is a thing so easily transported it ought certainly to be sent them. The beef has now become wretched and at present no better can be obtained; the want of wine too now begins to be severely felt."

Extract from another letter from the same officer, dated May 1st, 1803 :—

"Our days in this place pass in a most gloomy manner, and, I am sorry to say, that if they keep us much longer in this hole, you will see very few of these fine fellows, you left behind, return. I have a long list of casualties this month, twenty-six or twenty-eight men since your departure, and more than half our number sick, and indeed in a very bad way. They have everything to fight against, though no man endeavours more to render them comfortable than Col. Barbut: he has written and represented their deplorable state, and if they are not removed, it will not be his fault. Upwards of fifty of the sick went yesterday to Fort Macdowal, from whence, in a day or two, they are to be conveyed to Trincomalee. Not a cooly to be had at Colombo, even were you to give 1,000 pagodas; not even a slaughter bullock, and we have the immense stock of six in this place! imagine therefore the state we are in."

General Macdowal revisited Kandy towards the end of May, but, falling a victim to fever, he was obliged to return to Colombo almost immediately. The suspicious behaviour of Pilima Talauwé in not visiting him was a further warning of coming disaster.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAFNA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

Extract from a letter from Lieut. ———, dated Kandy, 23rd May :—

“I have not much news to give you, except that our mortality and sickness is every day increasing, such is the melancholy state of our detachment, that out of two hundred and thirty-four men, remaining of those you left behind, there are not above five fit for duty, and even their services are required to attend those who are in the hospital. The number at present in the hospital is one hundred and twelve, mostly fevers, and fifty sick in barracks. The detachment at Fort Macdowal, have only eight men, out of fifty, fit for duty. Yesterday on the arrival of General Macdowal, he ordered the whole of the convalescent sick to get ready to march for Trincomalee; but dreadful to relate, when they came to be mustered, only twenty-three men out of the whole were found that were able to march. The General has written to the Governor, to send up doolies for the sick, to convey them to Colombo, being the nearest place.”

Extract from a letter from Quarter-Master Brown, of His Majesty's 19th Regiment and Paymaster to the Garrison of Kandy, dated 20th May :—

“The General has been here some days, and has expected, as usual, that the first and second Adigár would have paid him a visit long ago, but for what reason Heaven knows they have not yet made their appearance; the common report of the day is that they are endeavouring to surround their King, in order to take him prisoner; should this prove true, and they succeed, we may perhaps see you again, but I have no faith in them, knowing them to be deceitful intriguing rascals.”

Extract from another letter from the same, dated Kandy, 31st May :—

“No news of these Adigárs yet, it ever has been and still is my opinion, that they are deceiving our government, whether I am right or wrong time alone can discover. The rains have been very heavy indeed for these three days past,

it has hardly ever ceased a moment, and it is very cold at night. Poor Lieut. Bausset was brought to my house a few days ago, extremely ill with the fever. Capt. Pearce and Dr. Hope are both ill, the latter dangerously so; four of our men died last night, and how we are to get them buried, I know not, for there is scarcely a man able to walk.”

Extract from a letter from Lieut. Ormsby, 51st regiment and Commissary of Provisions at Kandy, dated June 10th :—

“This is a most dreary place, and our communication has lately been cut off owing to the heavy rains. There is not a man in the 19th regiment able to do duty, and they are now losing them very fast; and to mend the matters, Dr. Hope is very ill, of course the whole business falls on Dr. Holloway who has not a moment to himself. There are three or four more officers very unwell; Pearce is in great danger, I believe, and our Commandant, Major Davie, is also sick. What a melancholy catalogue I could give you of our departed friends. . . .

“God only knows what will become of us here, for if we were ordered to evacuate the place, there is scarce a single European that could walk a mile, and there are neither coolies or doolies. If we were to be attacked we have only three Artillerymen fit for duty. The Malay regiment have lost upwards of thirty men this month.”

Extract from a letter from Lieut. Blakeney, 19th Regiment, dated June 14th :—

“I need not attempt to picture to you the dreadful state of affairs here. Sickness and starvation, together with the treachery of the Adigár; combine these things with the General's sickness and departure and I fear not a man now here will ever leave it. I still keep my usual spirits, and have plenty of employment. I hope, however, to see you again, if the Malays stand by us, and I believe the flank companies from Trincomalee must be ordered up to save our throats.”

The last letter that was received from the ill-fated garrison was from the Commandant, Major Davie. It is of peculiar interest because this unfortunate officer was made the official scapegoat of the disaster which followed a week later. How little he was to blame becomes more and more apparent as one pieces together the fragmentary accounts of all that led up to the catastrophe.

Extract from a letter from Major Davie, Commandant of Kandy, dated June 17, 1803:—

“Henderson died on the 11th, and Bausset this morning, Rumley and Gonpil are also ill.

“The Lascars and Malays desert by dozens, and high rewards are offered to murder all the officers.

“— Batteries close to us. Our bullocks carried off by force, and attempts even made to carry off the small mortars from the park on the parade. A hopeful situation truly, and a pretty time to succeed to such a command.

“Excuse this scrawl, it being the 19th letter I have written this day, and besides I am far from well. The General and his Aide-de-camp left this on the 11th, both ill. I wish they may reach Colombo safe.”

Major Davie has been blamed with unnecessary bitterness for displaying the white flag, for trusting Pilima's word that the sick would be cared for, and finally for ordering the small party of troops capable of marching to give up their arms. It is evident that the officers of the Malay regiment urged the necessity of the white flag, and with good reason, since of the twenty Europeans fit for duty many were scarcely able to stand. In believing that Pilima Talauwé was the secret friend of the English, and would do his best to save them, Major Davie was only adopting the official view, and following the example and possibly the advice of his superiors. He had been informed of the treaty. The order to surrender arms was given in his absence, and it is on this account only that he is to blame. A message was brought to him at the river saying that Pilima Talauwé was

in a house close at hand where he must come at once as the Minister wished to speak with him, and could come no nearer on account of the King's suspicions. Davie went, and was never seen again, but it is evident that he died a prisoner in Kandy some months* later. A false message was brought to the troops by a bribed native soldier, telling them in Davie's name to obey the Chiefs in all things. The Chiefs ordered a surrender of all arms, and after consultation the officers gave the command.

Corporal Barnsley of the 19th alone escaped the massacre by endurance that was little less than miraculous. His account is not altogether accurate in the light of later discoveries, but it can hardly be expected of one of his rank to know the motives and circumstances which influenced his officers. Including those who were butchered in hospital the 19th regiment lost one hundred and seventy men. Out of a total strength of eight hundred and forty-three there were three hundred and thirty-eight deaths during the year, including the commanding officer Lieut.-Colonel Hunter.

The news of the disaster in Kandy cast a gloom over Colombo which was not relieved by the prospect of renewed hostilities with France. Encouraged by the expulsion of the British from the interior the Kandyans prepared to attack the coast settlements and there followed a series of decisive encounters in British territory between small detachments from the Colombo garrison and large bodies of the invaders. In every instance the latter were routed, and all possibility of an attack on Colombo was averted. The 19th, as usual, were much in evidence, and Captain Beaver and Captain Hankey were awarded special mention in General Orders for work at Mátara and in the Kelani Valley.

Desultory warfare was continued during 1804 and 1805, when hostilities came to an end, and peace was unbroken until 1815. In 1804 occurred another blunder, and further

* 1 YEARS. The probable date of his death is February 1812, *vide* D'Oyly's Diary. *Ed. Sec.*

disaster was averted on the occasion of the soldierly qualities of Captain Johnston of the 19th. General Wemyss, who had succeeded General Macdowal in the command of the troops made arrangements for a combined attack on Kandy by seven expeditions marching from different points round the coast. The idea was abandoned later and the leaders were ordered by letter to invade the enemy's territory and retire. The letter received by Captain Johnston at Batticaloa was ambiguous in its wording, and was treated by him as supplementary to previous orders. He marched to Kandy only to find himself besieged there alone. Rains set in, and he retired just in time to ford the river. The narrative of his march to Trincomalee, the difficulties he encountered, and the sufferings he underwent with the handful of troops he commanded is one of the most stirring chapters in the history of British occupation. He was tried by court-martial for disobeying orders, but he was justly and honourably acquitted.

Pilima Talauwé came to a well-deserved end in 1812 when he was tried and executed for conspiracy against his king. When the later cruelties of the monarch brought about the invitation to Britain in 1815 to dethrone him and rule the country, the 19th again marched to Kandy. On this occasion the interior came under British protection without a blow, and the whole Island settled down peacefully under the new *régime* for two years until conspiracies on the part of a priest adventurer again sowed the seeds of war and rebellion. In 1817 commenced the rebellion in Uva, a movement which might have assumed serious proportions had not active measures been employed to suppress it. Mistaken clemency at the outset fanned the flames and necessitated considerable severity later in the destruction of villages and crops, but by this time the greater portion of the Kandyan provinces was under arms, and it was not until 1818 that the capture of the ringleaders finally crushed opposition.

The events of this last campaign are too numerous for mention in a short article. Small garrisons and outposts

were established throughout the disaffected area, and on the receipt of information regarding the whereabouts of the enemy expeditions were dispatched by forced marches to capture or dislodge the leaders. In this way the Kandyans were constantly harassed; the arrival of an insurgent chief in any locality being surely followed by an unwelcome visit from British troops. The nature of the country prevented a speedy termination of hostility as the Kandyans though put to flight had little difficulty in making their escape through the heavy jungle. Under Lieut.-Colonel Hook, the 19th regiment shared in the entire campaign and distinguished itself as on former occasions, although active operations were invariably on a small scale. No event of very remarkable importance occurred, but the hard work accomplished by scattered detachments can be realised when we read that in the years 1817 and 1818, the regiment lost two hundred and five men from wounds and sickness. By 1819 the total strength had been reduced to five hundred and ninety-eight, and this number, after a quiet year of garrison life in Kandy and Galle at last returned to England in 1820.

Roll of Officers, 19th Foot, who died between 1796 and 1820.

(By MAJOR M. LL. FERRAR, late XIX. Foot.)

NAME.	DATE.	PLACE.
1. Major Herbert Beaver ...	19 April 1809	Colombo.
2. Bt.-Lieut.-Col. James McNab	4 June 1818	Trincomalee.
3. Capt.-Lieut. Thos. Alex. Kennedy ...	15 April 1800	Colombo.
4. Qr.-Master James La Hey\$...	25 March 1802	Trincomalee.
5. Lieut.-Col. James Dunbar Hunter ...	4 Sept. 1803	Trincomalee.
6. Lieut. and Adj. John Ker ...	17 Jan. 1803	Colombo.
7. Bt.-Major John Wm. Evans...	31 Dec. 1804	Jaffnapatam.
8. Lieut. Hector McLaine* ...	26 June 1803	Kandy.
9. Lieut. William Blakeney* ...	24 June 1803	Kandy.
10. Lieut. Peter Plenderleath* ...	24 June 1803	Kandy.
11. Captain Robert Ball ...	17 June 1811	Colombo.
12. Lieut. Martin Harland Byne* ...	26 June 1803	Kandy.
13. Ensign George Kearns ...	20 April 1801	Trincomalee.
14. Ensign Robert Smith* ...	26 June 1803	Kandy.
15. Captain Thos. Aldersey Jones\$...	18 April 1818	Batticaloa.
16. Captain Charles Pearce ...	6 Aug. 1808	Colombo.

8654 S.C.

NAME.	DATE.	PLACE.
17. Qr.-Master John Brown* ...	26 June 1803	Kandy.
18. Asst. Surgeon William Hope *	26 June 1803	Kandy.
19. Lieut. Henry Littleton Smith*	14 Oct. 1804	Lake Minnery.
20. Capt. James Peter Fitzgerald§	16 June 1815	Trincomalee.
21. Lieut. Robert Saunders ...	17 Jan. 1810	Colombo.
22. Paymaster Robert Nicholls§...	28 Aug. 1819	Point de Galle.
23. Qr.-Master Thomas Blake ...	14 Oct. 1814	Colombo.
24. Lieut. and Adj. Ried. Phe-		
poe Nixon ...	12 June 1810	Point de Galle.
25. Capt. William Robertson ...	21 July 1816	Matara.
26. Capt. John Gore-Langton ...	6 May 1818	Katabowa.
27. Lieut. John Bowyer Edensor	31 Oct. 1814	Point de Galle.
28. Lieut. Robert Gardiner§ ...	2 June 1815	Trincomalee.
29. Asst. Surgeon Richard		
Hooper ...	14 May 1818	Colombo.
30. Lieut. Fortescue Wm.		
Hatherley ...	20 July 1818	Katabowa.
31. Capt. James Edwin McGlas-		
han, K. H.§ ...	2 Dec. 1817	Kandy.
32. Lieut.-Col. Donald McBean§...	15 Nov. 1819	Point de Galle.
33. Ensign Wm. Thornton ...	6 Sept. 1816	Trincomalee.
34. Lieut. Berkeley Vincent*	14 Oct. 1804	Lake Minnery.
35. Lieut. Jasper Nixon ...	20 Oct. 1800	Ceylon.
36. Lieut. John Nairn ...	8 Aug. 1799	Not known.
37. Lieut. Randolph McDonald ...	30 Mar. 1799	Not known.
38. Ensign Charles Hume ...	17 July 1798	Not known.
39. Lieut. and Adj. John Crooks	28 June 1804	Not known.
40. Ensign Charles Douglas ...	April 1805	Not known.
41. Captain Richard Parsons ...	10 April 1813	Not known.
42. Captain Robt. Brown Duke...	5 Dec. 1816	Not known.
43. Lieut. Sir James Colquhoun, Bt.	24 April 1799	Errod, on the
		March to Se-
		ringapatam
44. Lieut. Thos. James Rodney§	13 Nov. 1809	Quilon, Tra-
		vancore.
45. Captain Hugo Wemyss ...	29 April 1815	On board the
		"Arniston"
		near the Cape
		of G. Hope.
46. Lieut. Harry Beaver ...	13 April 1816	"At sea."
47. Ensign Adam Callender ...	30 May 1815	Drowned in
48. Lieut. Francis Goodall ...	30 May 1815	the "Arnis-
		ton" off Cape
		das Agulhas.
49. Lieut. Donald Campbell ...	9 June 1819	Jersey C.I.

* Killed in action.

There are memorials in Ceylon to those marked §, none others that I know of.

In the same period amongst the N. C.O.'s and men there were 1,498 deaths and 557 invalided home.

(NOTE—The Roll is printed as written by Major Ferrar, but a comparison with Mr. J. P. Lewis's List of Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon shows these differences:—2. 4 January, 1818, Batticaloa 3. Capt. Thos. Alex. Kennedy; 12. 24 June, 1803; 17. Qr.-Master William Brown; 21. Lieut. Arthur Saunders; 24. 11 June, 1810; 25. Lieut. William Robertson; 27. Lieut. John Bower Edensor; 28. Lieut. Robert Gardner; 39. 28 January, 1804. *Ed. Sec.*)

The Ven. ARCHDEACON de WINTON, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Reith, said he was sorry to think that some one better qualified than he had not been present to offer remarks on the paper. The story to them, Englishmen, was a sad one—but it shed a good deal of light on the difficulties in those days and on military movements; and it was marvellous that any of the Yorkshires should have survived at all from the seige of Kandy.

There were two points on which he wished to touch.

The first was the passage where it was stated that:—

There is little doubt that England was drawn into the conquest of Eastern Colonies not so much from thoughts of Empire-building as from the opportunity of harassing enemies with whom she was at war.

Lower down the East India Company in connection with taxation was referred to and we are led to infer that this taxation was a good deal prevalent in Ceylon. If so, the motive in allowing the East India Company here was also surely the promotion of trade? No doubt also the War in Europe had a good deal to do with the military operations in Ceylon.

Then, secondly, the writer endeavoured to rehabilitate the reputation of Major Davie. If it were the case that an agreement had been made by the British Governor with the Adigár, it seemed only right to say that he (Major Davie) was really adopting the advice of his superiors. This officer is usually credited with motives of fear, and with having abandoned his men to a horrible massacre. One would have liked to learn how the troops managed to march where there were no roads and when they must have been dependent on native guides. The letters, however, are a most valuable means of gaining information and are written on the spot by men in the midst of the siege. He cordially moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Reith.

6. Mr. Paul Pieris—seconded. He said he had unfortunately not had the time required to study the Paper, or the period it covered. What an echo the whole story was, of 300 years ago. Take the references to *beri-beri* and tobacco. He was not sure what *beri-beri* was; but he quoted what a Portuguese writer wrote in his own age in Ceylon.—“The people in the island were subject to another disease: *beri-beri*. . . . The malady could only be cured by eating pork and smoking tobacco. The General issued an order that everyone should smoke tobacco.” Another remark was made in regard to the beef. Knox had remarked long before, though in another connection, “Beef here may not be eaten: it is abominable.” He proceeded to read a letter from Jeronymo de Azavedo dated 1603, which was almost an echo of the English officers. The very atmosphere in which these people fought is reproduced. Disease was the strongest weapon the Sinhalese had in the guerrilla warfare they carried on. What had the Sinhalese left after 150 years of that terrible guerrilla war?—they had their jungles and their *fever*. They continued their struggle with the aid of these. He hoped the start that

had been made by Mr. Reith would be followed up, and that he would continue his researches into the history of the living people in the midst of whom he lived. He seconded the vote of thanks with great pleasure.

7. The President said—They would all agree that Mr. Reith had given them in that Paper a glimpse of the past which brought things home to them in a very lifelike way, although some of the memories he recalled were rather sad ones. But the writer had carefully taken pains to steer clear of the politics of the period.

Mr. North, the Governor, wished to obtain a firm footing in the Kandyan kingdom and he was not altogether fortunate in all his attempts to carry out that ambition. He himself in his private letters to the Marquis of Wellesley showed that he had doubts as to the wisdom of his own policy. He wrote:—"I am not yet certain whether I have acted like a good politician or a great nincompoop"! (Laughter.) And afterwards he was quite ready to own that in so far as he was ready to place any confidence in Pilima Talauwé, his conduct was such that the Chief retained command of the situation.

He (the speaker) did not agree with Mr. Reith as regards the unfortunate Major Davie, though it was desirable to have such facts as enabled them to sympathise with him in the extreme difficulties in which he was placed. The position was one in which the bravest course would have been also the wisest and safest.

The vote of thanks was then put by the President and unanimously carried.

8. Mr. Reith—in thanking and replying on the points raised—said that the Archdeacon had referred to the East India Co. and taxation.

The reason the East India Co. was given the charge of Ceylon taxation was that it was rather doubtful what was to be done with Ceylon—and whether it was to be returned to the Dutch. The East India Co. was asked meanwhile to look after it. It sent several Tamil tax-collectors over who did a great deal of harm to the British name in Ceylon. And afterwards the system was stopped. Then secondly, with regard to Major Davie, we must take into consideration all that he suffered: in illness, absence of relief, and faced with the alternative that he must put his back to the wall and fight, or trust to the Adigar; he chose the latter—which was what Governor North was doing constantly. It seemed that Pilima Talauwé was the secret friend of the English.

As to Mr. Paul Pieris's remarks, (it was a pity Dr. Andreas Nell was not present to clear up what *beri-beri* was), he thought they all owed something to the British soldier. Englishmen in Ceylon were apt to forget this. Throughout the island there were the graves of British soldiers uncared for. Mr. P. R. Shand

had now been taking up the task of looking after the graves; they should all take an interest in their preservation as they were really the foundation stones of the island's peace and prosperity.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIR.

9. With a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by the Hon. Mr. Horsburgh, seconded by Mr. J. P. Obeyesékara, the Meeting terminated.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, October 23, 1913.

Present :

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.	Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.
Mr. A.M. Gunasékara, Mudaliyár	Dr. J. Pearson, D.Sc., F.L.S.
Mr. C. Hartley, M.A.	Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S.,
The Hon. Mr. B. Horsburgh,	L.L.M.
M.A., C.C.S.	Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.
Mr. A. N. Galbraith, B.A., C.C.S. and Mr. Gerard A. Joseph, C.C.S.,	
Honorary Secretaries.	

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last Council Meeting held on 25th July, 1913.

2. Resolved,—That the following candidates be elected Members of the Society:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Amarapura Ganapradhána
Sanghanáyaka Ukkattha-
mahátissa Ariyavansálan-
kára Nápatilaka, Buddhist
High Priest: recommend-
ed by | Arthur Jayawardana.
A. M. Gunasékara. |
| (2) William Claessen, M.S.A.:
recommended by | J. Harward.
Gerard A. Joseph. |
| (3) N. D. A. Silva Wijayasingha
Siriwardana, Padikára Mu-
daliyár: recommended by | J. Harward.
Gerard A. Joseph. |
| (4) Revd. Edgar Thomas Selby:
recommended by | J. Harward.
Gerard A. Joseph. |
| (5) Pandurangi Sita Rao, B.A.
(Non-Resident): recom-
mended by | A. E. Roberts.
O. A. Jayasékara. |
| (6) Mohendralal Lahiri, B.A.:
recommended by | M. Nánissara.
C. A. Hevavitarana. |
| (7) W. Saddhánanda Théro: re-
commended by | E. R. Goonaratna.
A. M. Gunasékara. |
| (8) Ukku Bandára Dolapihilla:
recommended by | C. A. Héavavitarana.
M. Nánissara. |

3. Laid on the table Circular No. 352 of 26th July, 1913, containing the opinions of Messrs. P. E. Pieris and G. A. Joseph on the Paper entitled: "A Recent Find of Coins," by Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S.

Resolved,—That the Paper be accepted for publication and that Mr. Codrington be asked to furnish illustrations of some of the coins.*

4. Laid on the table letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 5th September, 1913, regarding the Ms. entitled: "Fernão de Queiroz's Temporal and Spiritual Conquest of Ceylon," together with connected papers.

5. Read letter from Vereening Kolonial Instituut, Amsterdam, asking for an exchange of Publications.

Resolved,—That the Institution be put on the Exchange List from the present year and be so notified.

6. Laid on the table two Papers by Mr. P. E. Pieris, entitled: (a) "The Failure of the Portuguese," (b) "The Sinhalese People."

Resolved, after discussion,—That Mr. Pieris' offer of a lecture be accepted and that the President and Honorary Secretaries do invite H. E. the Governor, as Patron of the Society, to take the Chair.

7. Laid on the table Rules and Regulations of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, as finally revised by the Council.

8. Laid on the table Alphabetical Index to the Chinese Encyclopædia, etc., by Lionel Giles, M.A., purchased by the Society.

9. Laid on the table letter from Mr. Lionel Giles forwarding a translation from the "Ming Shih" and connected papers.

Resolved,—That it was agreed the letter, translation and all the previous connected correspondence be referred to Messrs. P. E. Pieris and E. W. Perera for expression of their opinions.

10. Read two letters from Mr. H. Woosman Mills, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, regarding advance copies of Papers for the press before such Papers are read.

Resolved,—That Mr. Woosman Mills be informed that the Council, after duly considering his application, deem it undesirable to depart from the rule that advance copies of Papers be issued only to Members of the Society.

11. Resolved,—That the Council of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society desires to record their feelings of deep sorrow at the death of Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., (Vice-President 1902—1903, President 1904—1909, Vice-President from 1909 up to his death,) and to record their deep appreciation of his valuable and devoted services to the Society.

The Council desires to offer to Mr. Ferguson and the members of the family heartfelt condolence in their great bereavement.

12. Decided that the date for next General Meeting be settled by the President and Honorary Secretaries.

* Mr. Codrington replied that illustrations could not be furnished, as many of the coins were not in his possession. The most interesting appear in the Colombo Museum Catalogue recently published. *Ed. Sec.*

A RECENT FIND OF COINS.

BY H. W. CODRINGTON, C.C.S.

In the early months of the present year a certain number of silver and billon* coins, chiefly Persian, Indo-Portuguese and Dutch, began to find their way into the local market. More appeared later and in all over eight hundred pieces have passed through the writer's hands. The find being a large one, some account of the coins, even if incomplete, seems desirable.

Of those dated the earliest is of 1601 and the latest of 1711: it is doubtful whether the Zeeland stuiver of 1731 formed part of the deposit. Many, especially the early Dutch, are much worn by circulation, but all, with a few exceptions, were clean and some of the latest dates show but little signs of wear. The evidence available points to the locality of the find as being in the Southern Province or the adjoining parts of Sabaragamuwa.

Persian. As far as is known no other coins of the Shahs of Persia have been found in Ceylon, but that they were in circulation is certain. By the Instructions of Governor Ryckloff van Goens in 1661: "No Portuguese coins, such as peruse, reals and paternosters, or any Indian coins, such as rupees, abaseys, pagodas, fannums, &c. are to be accepted without having been stamped with the Company's mark," and in spite of plakaat of February 8th, 1702, declaring "abatjes" and "mammodies" to be no longer current, they were still apparently in use about 1726, Valentyn mentioning great and small Persian "abassis" as circulating at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{3}$ to the ryksdaalder or $22\frac{1}{2}$ and 18 light stuivers respectively.

* An alloy of silver with a large admixture of base metal.

With the exception of a single five sháhí piece, the "great abassi" of Valentyn, the coins in the find are 'abbásís of 4, and maḥmúdís of 2 sháhís each, weighing about 114 and 57 grains respectively. A considerable number are counter-marked with the monogram of the Dutch Company, surmounted by C, the mint mark of Colombo.

One maḥmúdí has been assigned to the reign of Šafí I. on the strength of the marginal legend on the reverse: the coinage of 'Abbás II. is represented by the five sháhí piece and a maḥmúdí, the remainder bearing the name of his successor, either as Šafí II. or as Sulaimán I. The number of maḥmúdís from the mint of Ḥuwaiza in Khuzistán is noteworthy.

Indo-Portuguese.—These coins are comparatively few in number, but present some interesting varieties in which the legend is inverted in whole or in part.

The countermarks are:—

- (1) The Dutch Company's monogram
 - (a) Simply.
 - (b) Surmounted by C (Colombo) or I (Jaffna).
- (2) The monogram G A, supposed to represent "Galle."
- (3) R.

The roughly executed tangas, with the royal arms on the obverse and a gridiron or the monogram T A (tanga) on the reverse, and those with the gridiron between S L (São Lourenço) are perhaps the issues of the local mint. The double gridiron tanga of 1645 is believed to be unique.

Dutch.—The coins of the United Provinces form the bulk of the find, every province and five of the cities being represented: the greater number of the dubbeltjes or two stuiver pieces are of Overijssel and Zeeland. A few are counter-marked.

Miscellaneous.—These consist of three coins, one of the Duchy of Cleves, the mint of which has not yet been identified by the writer, and two of the Archdukes Albert and Isabella of the Spanish Netherlands.

REFERENCES.

- B. M. C. Pers. Poole, R. S.: Catalogue of the Coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum.
 Mus: Numism: Codrington, O.: Musalman Numismatics.
 Grogan. Grogan, H. T.: Indo-Portuguese Numismatics; references to columns in Spink's Monthly Numismatic Circular, July 1911, May and September 1912, January 1913.

* Coins of which the attribution to the find under discussion is doubtful.

PERSIAN.

ŞAFÍ I. A.H. 1038-1052 (A.D. 1629-1642).

Maḥmúdî, Huwaiza type.

Obv. in margin, ending in area, the Shi'ah Kalimah:

"There is no god but God, Muḥammad is the apostle of God, 'Alí is the friend of God."

Countermarked.

Rev. in margin, "[Sháh has]t az ján ghu[lám Şafi]" in area, "b Huwaiza"; date not read. For this legend, "The king is in soul the slave of Şafi," *vide* B. M. C. Pers. p. lxxviii. line 20, and p. 25 no. 34 a.: the word "zarb" "mint" is added, continued into the area.

1 specimen, Museum.

ABBÁS II. A.H. 1052-1077 (A.D. 1642-1666).

Five Sháhí piece.

Obv. in area, Kalimah: in margin, the twelve imáms
 "‘Alí Ḥasan Ḥusain ‘Alí Muḥammad Ja‘far Músa ‘Alí Muḥammad ‘Alí Ḥasan Muḥammad."

Rev. couplet:

"Throughout the world imperial money came
 Struck by God's grace in 'Abbás Sání's name."

(Mus: Numism: p. 96, couplet no. I.)

Mint: Tiflis A.H. 1075

1 specimen.

Maḥmúdî.

Obv. Kalimah: countermarked.

Rev. as in five sháhí piece.

Mint and date illegible.

1 specimen, Museum.

One coin resembling the maḥmúdî, but weighing 64.5 gr.

ŞAFÍ II. (SULAIMÁN I.) A.H. 1077-1105 (A.D. 1667-1694).

'Abbásîs, with title of Şafi II.

Obv. as on five sháhí piece.

Rev. couplet:

"Since 'Abbás Sání from the world is passed away
 Şafi (the second's) money has imperial sway."

(Mus: Numism: p. 96, couplet no. I)

(a) large lettering: date and mint illegible.

(b) fine lettering: date and mint illegible.

(c) fine lettering: Tiflis A.H. 1078.

3 specimens, 1 Museum.

'Abbásîs, with title of Sulaimán I.

(1) Obv. as on five sháhí piece.

Rev. couplet, the lines ending with "şáhib qirán"
 and "Sulaimán jahán" respectively (Numismatic Chronicle 1908).

"Coin the emperor struck in equity,
 By its assay the world's king Solomon is he."
 Date and mint illegible: countermarked.

2 specimens, Museum.

(2) Obv. as above.

Rev. "banda sháh wiláyat Sulaimán" (Sulaimán slave
 of the king of the country, *sc.* 'Alí).

Tiflis A.H. 1077, 1087, 1088, 1091 and 1 in Museum,
 date illegible.

Ardebíl A.H. 1089, 10.

Eriván A.H. 1090, 10.

Ganja A.H. 10. 9, 1092.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
 JAFFNA
 SPECIAL COLLECTION

Others, mint illegible: date, A.H. 10:

Most are countermarked.

cf. B.M.C. Pers. Pl. 111, 58.

3 specimens, Museum.

Mahmúdís.

(1) One as 'abbási 2: on two legend doubtful but apparently as on last; mint and date illegible. Museum.

(2) *Huwaiza* type, vide *Şafí* 1.: most countermarked.

Interlacing pattern:—

(a) to left: A.H. 1080? (Museum), 1085 (do.), 1089, 1091, 1092.

(b) to right:

A.H. 1081 or 1085 (Museum), 1085 (do.), 1086 (do.), 1088 (do.), 1089 (do.), 1090?, 1091 (do.) 1096 (do.).

(c) at bottom:

A.H. 10.

(d) at top:

A.H. 1089, 1092.

B. C. M. Pers. nos. 77-87 on pp. 37 and 38.

Unassigned.

(1) Obv. *Shi'ah Kalimah*.

Rev. legend unread in three lines, within line circle
Countermarked? V O C. Weight 108.5 gr.

1 specimen.

(2) Obv. legend unread.

Rev. do. Countermarked,

Weight 103.5 gr.: diam. .905 inch.

1 specimen.

INDO-PORTUGUESE.

Malacca type.

(1) *Malacca*: Tangas. (Grogan, 12873)

a. Obv. Crowned arms between A-M (Asia Malacca).
Countermarked G A.

Rev. Monogram T A (tanga) between D-M (de Malacca);
below, 1632.

b. The same, countermarked on reverse.

c. The same, no date.

d. The same, but date 1633 below arms: no countermark.

(2) D S type: Double Tanga. (Grogan 12893)

Obv. Crowned arms between G-A (Goa).

Rev. T A between D-S (de Seylão); below, date 1644.

Tangas, same design.

1642: a. with no countermark.

b. countermark G A on obverse.

c. V O C surmounted by I (Jaffna); 1 specimen.

d. obv. V O C, the O on right and the C on left;
no C above.

rev. the whole inverted.

2 specimens, 1 Museum.

Date illegible: countermarked

a. V O C

b. R

(3) Tanga of rough execution, apparently local (Grogan, 12892).

Obv. Crowned arms.

Rev. T A.

2 specimens, 1 weighing
33.5 gr.

Gridiron type: Double Tanga.

(1) Obv. Crowned arms between B-O

Rev. Gridiron between 16-45.

Tangas.

(2) Obv. as (1) but C-L° (Ceilão or Colombo).

Rev. as (1) but 16-40.

(Grogan, 12892.)

a. with no countermark.

b. countermarked R.

c. obv. letter to left apparently L° inverted and
badly formed, the other illegible; rev. the whole
inverted.

1 specimen.

- (3) Obv. as (1) but G-A.

Obv. as (1); 16-45.

(Grogan, 12894)

a. with no countermark.

b. on obv. G-A inverted.

2 specimens.

c. as b.; on rev. date inverted.

1 specimen.

d. as a.; G illegible and A upside down: rev. only one letter not read to right of gridiron.

1 specimen.

- (4) Of rough execution, apparently local; undated (Grogan, 12892).

Obv. Crowned arms.

Rev. Gridiron.

1 specimen.

- (5) Obv. Crowned arms between 3 i.

Rev. Gridiron between S-L (São Lourenço)

Probably of the local mint.

2 specimens.

a. the same, but L upside down.

1 specimen.

Saint type.

- (1) Obv. Crowned arms between G-A.

Rev. St. John Baptist between S-I (São João): below, date. (Grogan, 13870).

a. Double Tanga. 1650, countermarked V O C.

Do 16.., do V O C. surmounted by I (Jaffna).

b. Tanga. 16.., countermarked V O C; mint letters G-A or C-B reversed.

- (2) As above, but C-B (Chaul-Bassein.) (Grogan, 13871.)

a. Double Tanga, 1653.

b. Tanga, 1653.

DUTCH.

Friesland.

Dubbeltjes.

Obv. Lion of the United Provinces, with sword and bundle of arrows, between 2 S

Rev.

FRI

SIA

above, mintmark; below, date. (Type D)

- (1) Mintmark, lion of Leeuwarden:

1652, 1654, 1653 or 1658, 1660, 1664, 1665.

- (2) Mintmark, same between two quatrefoils:

1675, 1676, 1678, 1680.

Stuivers.

- (1) Obv. Crowned arms between I S: in margin, at top shield (? lion of Leeuwarden) MONETA + ORDINVM + FRISLÆ.

Rev. Floriate cross: in centre on shield lion of Leeuwarden:

NISI + DOMINVS + NSCVM + 1601 + (Nisi Dominus nobiscum.) 1 specimen.

- (2) Obv. Bundle ('bezem') of arrows between I S

Rev. F R I
S I A

date below.

('bezem stuiver')

- (a) Legend on Rev. between 4 dots:

? 1612, 1622, 1623, 1623 or 1627, 1629.

- (b) without dots:

1661, 1664, 168.

West Friesland.

* Schelling.

Obv. Crowned arms within wreath:

MO: NO: ORDIN (star) WESTFRISLÆ

(Moneta nova Ordinum West Frisiae)

above, 1680.

Rev. Floriate cross; in centre? WF

DEVS | FORTI | ET SPES | NOST

(Deus fortitudo et spes nostra)

1 specimen.

Dubbeltjes (1) Type I

W

F R I

S I A

- a. ? mintmark : 1615, 162, 1639.
- b. mintmark, fleur de lys : 164, 1646.
- c. mintmark, cinquefoil : 1653.
- d. no mintmark : 167, 1672, 1678.

- (2) variety of type I: obv. lion rampant without sword or arrows: no mintmark : 1671, 1672.

Stuivers.

- (1) Obv. Arms between I S

MO NO ORDIN WESTFRISLÆ.

Rev. Floriate cross : in centre, W $\frac{1}{2}$ F.

DEVS | FORT | ET SPS | NOST

- (2) 'bezem stuivers' :

W
F R I
S I A

1641

1 specimen.

Gelderland.

Scheep Schelling.

Obv. Crowned arms of Gelderland between 6 S.

MO : ARG DVC GEL ET C-Z (Knight on horseback
[ruyttertje])(Moneta argentea Ducatus Gelriae et Comitatus
Zutphen.)

Rev. Ship to r.; above, 1709.

VIGILATE DEO CONFIDENTES.

Dubbeltjes

Type I as Friesland, but G E L
R I A

- a. mintmark, cross of Nymegen :
1614, 1618, 1619 ?.
- b. mintmark, fleur de lys :
1645?, 1646.
- c. mintmark, dog sejant l.
1678, 1679, 1680.

Stuivers ('bezem')

- a. 1620
- b. mintmark, fleur de lys :
1640.

Groningen en Ommelanden.

Stuivers.

Obv. Arms quarterly, crowned, between I S

Rev. GRON
ET · OML

1683?, 1684

Holland.

Scheep schelling.

As Gelderland, but obv. arms of Holland and MO. NO.

ORD. HOLL. ET WESTFRI.

(Moneta nova Ordinum Hollandiae et West Frisiae.)

168, 1708, 1711.

Dubbeltjes.

- (1) Type I as Friesland but

HOL
LAN
DIA

mintmark rose :

1614, 1616, 1618, 1628.

- (2) Obv. Arms of Holland, crowned, between 2 S

Rev. as Type I: same mintmark.

(Type II.)

1677, 1678, 1699, 1700, 1701.

Stuivers (coin not seen)

16.

Overijssel.

Dubbeltjes.

Type I, but

(1) TRÂS
ISVLA
NIA

a.

(a) mintmark, fleur de lys :
1613 ?, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1633, 1634, 1635.

(b) mintmark, arms of Zwolle (a cross) :
1618.

(c) mintmark, arms of Overijssel (lion rampant) :
1616, 1617, 1637.

One coin of (a) countermarked with fleur de lys in oval: date, 1618.

Of two with illegible mintmarks, one dated 1618 countermarked with a ? crowned shield, and one with a bundle of arrows.

(2) TRÂN
 SVLA
 NIA

1616.

Type II., but Obv. arms of United Provinces, and rev.

TRÂS
ISVLA
NIA

mintmark, sixfoil:

1678, 1679, 1680, 170?, 1703.

Stuivers (I) ('bezem')

(a) mintmark fleur de lys: legend as on dubbeltje
Type I.

1619, 1627 or 1629.

(b) no mintmark; same legend :
1628, 1633, 1634, 1638.

(c) not stated, 1623, 1635.

(d) no mintmark; legend,

TRAN
SISVL
ANIA
1665.

(2) As dubbeltje Type II.: arms between I S
1670.

Utrecht.

Ruyter Schelling.

Obv. Knight on horseback.

(shield of Utrecht city) CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ
CRESCUNT

Rev. Arms quarterly: 1 and 4, cross; 2 and 3 lion
rampant.

MONET: NOVA ORDIN: TRAI

(Moneta nova Ordinum Trajecti)

above, 1679.

1 specimen.

Scheep schelling. As Gelderland, but arms quarterly as
above.

MO. NO. ARG. ORDIN. TRAIECT.

(Moneta nova argentea Ordinum Trajecti)

1701, 1703, 1704.

Dubbeltjes. Type I. as Friesland, but mintmark, shield of
Utrecht city, (a) and

TRA
IEC
TVM

1615, 1616, 1618, 1619.

(b) TRA
 IECT.
 1674

Type II. Obv. arms (lion rampant) and rev.
mintmark, shield between two roses, and

TRA
IEC
TUM

1709?.

Stuiver.

Obv. arms of Utrecht City (diapered) between I S
MON N....CIVI. TRA. 16.....

(Moneta nova argentea civitatis Trajectensis)

Rev. Cross with short arms

(shield of city) FORTITVDO NOSTRA DEVS

1 specimen.

Zeeland.

Dubbeltjes. Type I. as Friesland, but

ZEE

LAN

DIA.

Mintmark, castle

(a) between two quatrefoils :

1611?, 1612?, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619,
1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1633?, 1640, 1641.

One of 1628 countermarked with fleur de lys in
oval.

(b) between two dots, as also date :

1669, 1670, 1677.

Type II. : Obv. arms of Zeeland ; rev. legend as
Type I.

Mintmark, castle

(a) between two dots, as also date :

1681, 1683.

(b) as (a) but no dots flanking date :

1696.

(c) between two cinquefoils, as also second line of
legend :

1699.

(d) between two cinquefoils :

1700, 1701, 1702, 1705, 1707.

Stuivers. (1) 'bezem'

1612, 1619? 1631.

(2) Obv. charges of arms of Zeeland (demi-lion
issuant from sea.)

Rev. ZEE

LAN

DIA

(a) above, mintmark, castle, between · I · · S · ,
under which a line : below, date between two
dots :

1681, 1682, 1682 or 1689, 1683, 1684.

* (b) as (a) but without line : date after legend
1731.

Deventer.

Dubbeltje. Type I., but DAVEN

TRIA.

above, mintmark, dog sejant r.
1683.

Groningen.

Dubbeltjes or Jagers.

a. Obv. Arms (imperial eagle, in pretence escutcheon
of Groningen city).

(cross) MONETA· NOVA· GRONINGENSIS· 1604
Rev. Floriate cross : in centre, arms of Groningen
city.

SIT· NOMEN· DOMINI· BENEDICTVM.

1 specimen.

b. as above, but obv. star before legend and 1605.

Rev. SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDIC ···

1 specimen.

Kampen.

Arend schelling.

Obv. Imperial eagle surmounted by crown

MATHI· I· DG· ELEC· [RO· IMP· SEM·] AVGV.
(variant AVGVVS)

(Matthias I. Dei gratia electus Romanorum Imper-
ator semper augustus)

Rev. Arms of Spain quarterly over cross of Bur-
gundy.

MO. ARG. | IMPERI. | CIVITA. | CAMPEN.
 (Moneta argentea imperialis civitatis Campensis).
 Matthias I, Emperor, 1612-1619.

Dubbeltjes. Type I., but CAM
 PEN

above, three dots:

1657, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680.

Stuivers (billon).

Obv. Arms of Spain quarterly crowned between I S
 MO. NO. ARG. IMP. CIVI. CAMPEN
 (Moneta nova argentea imperialis civitatis Campensis)

Rev. Floriate cross: in centre, castle.
 DOMIN | VS. NOS | TER. AD | IVTOR

Nymegen.

Dubbeltje.

Obv. Crowned arms (imperial eagle, in pretence es-
 cutcheon of Gelderland) between 2 S
 MONE. NO. CIVI. NOVI. 16 20
 (Moneta nova civitatis Novimagensis).

Rev. Floriate cross with short arms: in centre, arms
 of city.
 (Sixfoil). BEA. GNS. CVI. DNS. DS. EIVS
 (Beata gens cui Dominus Deus ejus).
 Countermarked with shield (imperial eagle).

Stuiver (billon.)

Obv. Crowned arms between I S
 MO NO CIVI NOVIM...1620.

Rev. Floriate cross
 BEA. | GNS | CV. D | S DS EI.

1 specimen.

Zwolle.

Arend schelling.

Obv. Imperial eagle, surmounted by crown: orb on
 breast

MATTH. I. [DG. RO. IMP. SEM] AVGV

(Matthias I. Dei gratia Romanorum Imperator semper
 augustus)

Rev. Arms of Spain quarterly crowned: above, escut-
 cheon of Zwolle (a cross).

MONE. ARG. IMPERIA. CIVI. ZWOI

(Moneta argentea imperialis civitatis Zwollensis.)
 Matthias I, Emperor, 1612-1619.

Dubbeltje. Type I., but ZV
 OLLA

above, mintmark, a cinquefoil: below, shield of city
 between date.

1674, 1677.

Stuiver (billon). (a) Obv. Crowned arms of Zwolle between I S
 DEVS. REFVGIVM. NOSTR

Rev. Floriate cross: in centre, ? cinquefoil
 MON | ARG | CIVI | ZVOL
 (Moneta argentea civitatis Zwollensis).

(b) as (a) but without I S

? Kadzand (in Zeeland.)

Dubbeltje. Obv. Arms (quarterly. 1. eagle displayed. 2. three
 bars. 3. quarterly. 4. ? lion rampant.) over all, an
 escutcheon, a lion rampant?; surmounted by cap,
 between I S

CARL WILM ?.....A. CADS. B. I. & K

Rev. Floriate cross
 (quatrefoil) IN. DOMINO. FIDUCIA. NOSTRA.

1 specimen.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
 JAFFNA
 SPECIAL COLLECTION

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cleves.

Stuiver (billon.) Obv. Crowned arms quarterly of six
(1. Cleves. 2. Gulik. 3. Berg. 4. Mark. 5. Egmond.
6. ? Ravensberg.)

NVMMVS · CLIVENSIS

Rev. Floriate cross.

MON | ARG | CVS | MVS

(Moneta argentea cusa Mus...) 1 specimen.

Duke Frederick William A.D. 1640-1688.

Spanish Netherlands.

(Billon) Obv. Floriate cross, in centre Æ.

ALBER | TVS · ET · | ELISA | BET · D G

Rev. Crowned arms (party per fess: chief, per pale:

1. Hungary and Bohemia quarterly; 2. Spain, with
Portugal in pretence. Base, quarterly: 1. Austria;
2. Burgundy modern; 3. Burgundy ancient; 4. Bra-
bant: over all an escutcheon, Flanders impaling
Tyrol) between 16 15.

ARCHID · AVST · DVC · BVRG · BRA Z ?

(Albertus et Elisabet Dei gratia Archiduces Austriae
Duces Burgundiae Brabantiae &c.)

Albert (1598-1621) and Isabella (1598-1633). Arch-
dukes. 2 specimens.

P.S.—A part of the find consisted of bare silver Kandyan
fanams.

GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, November 28, 1913.

Present:

His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.,
Patron, in the Chair.

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President.

The Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesékara, Kt., M.L.C., Vice-President.

Mr. E. M. J. Abeyesingha.	Mr. T. A. E. Moonamale.
Mr. T. P. Attygalle, Superin- tendent of Police.	Mr. J. T. Muttiah, Mudaliyár.
Mr. W. D. Bandaranáike, Gate Mudaliyár.	Pandit D. Nānasēna Terun- nānsé.
Mr. T. H. Chapman, A.M.I.C.E.	Ven. W. A. Nānatilaka, High Priest.
Mr. W. Claessen, M.S.A.	Ven. M. Śrī Nānissara, High Priest.
Mr. B. C. Cooray, Mohan- diram.	Mr. C. Nāmasivāyam, J.P.
Revd. J. P. de Pinto.	Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.
Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.	Mr. J. P. Obeyesékara, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Simon de Silva, Gate Muda- liyár.	Mr. E. L. Perera.
Mr. Armand de Souza.	Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at- Law.
Mr. W. B. Dolapihilla.	Mr. P. E. Pieris, M.A., C.C.S., L.L.M.
Dr. Solomon Fernando, M.B., C.M.	Mr. A. E. Roberts, Proctor S.C.
Mr. A. H. Gomes.	Mr. J. E. Rode.
Mr. A. M. Guṇasékara, Muda- liyár.	Mr. W. A. Samarasingha, Mo- handiram.
Mr. Gabriel Guṇawardana.	Mr. John M. Senaveratna.
Mr. C. Hartley, M.A.	Revd. G. A. F. Senáratna.
The Hon. Mr. B. Horsburgh, M.A., C.C.S.	Dr. V. van Langenberg, M.B., C.M.
Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. D. D. Weerasingha, Mo- handiram.
Mr. M. Lahin, B.A.	Mr. D. R. Wijewardana, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Alfred Lewis.	
Mr. M. B. Medagama.	

Messrs. A. N. Galbraith, C.C.S., and Gerard A. Joseph, C.C.S.,
Honorary Secretaries.

Visitors: Nine ladies and thirty-five gentlemen.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last General Meeting held on August 7, 1913.
2. Announced the names of Members elected since the last General Meeting.
3. Laid on the table books and periodicals added to the Library since the last General Meeting.
4. Laid on the table Part I. of "Ceylon Notes and Queries."
5. Mr. P. E. Pieris, C.C.S., then delivered a lecture on "The Failure of the Portuguese, and the Sinhalese People."

THE FAILURE OF THE PORTUGUESE, AND THE SINHALESE PEOPLE.

BY MR. P. E. PIERIS.

(*Synopsis of Lecture.*)

The battle of Gannoruwa, 1638, where ends the history of the Sinhalese as a fighting race, is a convenient point from which to survey the results of forty years of Portuguese administration. That administration had ended in utter failure. The oppression of the Nindagama owners was such that their tenants were frequently obliged to sell their children to obtain the necessities of life. Their cocoanuts were forcibly acquired at the landlord's own valuation, or their trees tapped for toddy for the distillation of arrack. In dividing the ricecrops of the *Muttettu* fields the tenant was heavily mulcted to feed the village officials. The 'boom' in the arecanut trade, which was exclusively in Portuguese hands, led to the adoption of methods which have since been followed on the banks of the Congo and the Amazon. All classes were compelled to assist when a Portuguese landlord erected a house. The lascarins, who were employed in the same way as the Indian troops are to-day, were so oppressed that they could rarely find the opportunity to cultivate their holdings.

To the Disawas war was merely an excuse for speculation. Even during hostilities they kept up an active commerce with the enemy. They diverted the *Rajakariya* which the blacksmiths and goldsmiths had to render to their own aggrandisement. At all times the *soldados* were little better than brigands. The knave in Europe cannot be a saint in Ceylon. The Generals were

as bad as all the rest, and their chief preoccupation was to enrich themselves during their period of office. The Vedors da Fazenda followed suit and plundered the *Gabadagam* which had been reserved for the service of the King. They so mismanaged the Hospital that one after the other the various religious Orders refused to be responsible for its work. The Factors systematically falsified the Accounts. The legal decisions of the Ouvidors were always influenced by the amount of the bribe they received from the litigants. The soldiers themselves were so irregularly paid and so ill fed that they frequently rose in mutiny. The dishonesty practised by the Board entrusted with the distribution of the villages was so glaring that the Guardian of the Franciscans resigned his seat in disgust.

The Generals would interfere even in the details of ecclesiastical procedure, and there was little harmony between the civil and religious authorities. The former charged the latter with all manner of excesses, abuse of authority, and exactions; the latter triumphantly replied that, whatever they did, no complaint was made against them by the people. The great temple villages which had been conferred on them by the *Sannas* of Dharmapála for the maintenance of education in the country, were taken back by the Portuguese Government, and the Orders were allowed a pittance in their place. Even the application of a village for the maintenance of perpetual Masses for the soul of Dharmapála who had gifted a Kingdom to their King, was refused by the Portuguese authorities.

Their treatment of rebels who came back to them, as in the case of Correa, proved a disastrous policy. They had made the mistake of underrating the military pertinacity of the Sinhalese till it was too late. By the time the mistake was realised, the Sinhalese had mastered the use of the Portuguese weapons. Warfare and

extermination became almost synonymous terms with the Portuguese, but the system proved a failure.

Materials to reconstruct the life of the Sinhalese in the XVI. century are very meagre. "From Seyllan to Paradise is a distance of forty Italian miles" wrote John de Marignolli in 1347. The villager to-day, when out of reach of the rupee of the Estate Superintendent, is still very much what his ancestor was in Portuguese times. Robert Knox has of all European writers left on record the truest description of the Sinhalese. The costume of the various classes described. Children practically wore nothing. Grace and dignity were the objects kept in view in the costume of a Sinhalese lady. Personal names were little used among the great folk. Rewards for distinction in war varied according to caste. *Patabendi* names took the place of honorary titles. Cleanliness in the preparation of food was characteristic of the race. The diet was mainly vegetarian, and the use of stimulants was looked down upon. Social festivities centred round the great domestic events. Polyandry was largely the result of the system of land tenure. The position of the Sinhalese woman was far in advance of the age. Sinhalese medicine was much resorted to by the Portuguese. The great institutions of Kérágala and Totagamuwa long maintained the traditions of the Indian Universities, and the learning of Alagiyawanna Mukaveṭi was renowned in the country in the time of Tavernier. The character of a people is largely the result of its religious beliefs. Toleration of all creeds was the policy of the Sinhalese. They possessed all the attraction and all the failings of a non-commercial race. Industrial veracity was as lacking among them as among the Irish. Intermarriage was deliberately encouraged by the Portuguese authorities but did not prove a success.

6. His Excellency invited discussion on the subject of the lecture even if only to give Mr. Pieris a chance of replying.

7. Mr. Armand de Souza said: As they looked back on Portuguese rule three or four centuries ago and viewed in proper perspective the difficulties which confronted them in the administration of the country, he thought that they were somewhat unfair to the Portuguese if they forgot that it was a period of incessant warfare.

One of the most convincing tests of the character of the Portuguese rule in the East was the fact that, in spite of anxiety and trouble through incessant warfare, they had contrived to leave behind them memorials, which two other European nations had not been able to efface. For one thing, Mr. Pieris and he himself (the speaker) though coming from different parts of the East, bore Portuguese names. The Portuguese language still lingered in these lands, while the faith planted by the Portuguese was as vigorous as when they taught it.

He did not wish to say one word with regard to the Sinhalese people of the time, being incompetent to pronounce an opinion. He did not say that Mr. Pieris was unjust, either; but all of them were subject to the influence of unconscious bias. When the Portuguese arrived in Ceylon they had to learn a great deal, which subsequent nations profited by. Therefore they should not be altogether ungrateful to Portuguese rule in Ceylon.

He offered those criticisms merely to give Mr. Pieris the chance of replying, as His Excellency had suggested.

8. His Excellency: Will somebody else show the same spirit of benevolence for Mr. Pieris.

9. Mr. W. SAMARASINGHE remarked, that Mr. Pieris undoubtedly possessed the largest stock of material on the period which he had dealt with, but he ventured to think that he had been too enthusiastic in drawing conclusions.

The local histories were comparatively bare in their record of the doings of the Portuguese. We arrived at the details principally through the Portuguese writers and the severest indictment against the Portuguese was furnished by the Portuguese themselves. He urged that whenever a document of the past was utilised as evidence full allowance should be made to the attending circumstances. If a future historian were to read through a file of Ceylon newspapers and attempt to reconstruct the British official from that material he would probably not succeed in drawing a correct portrait of them. The character of a newspaper brings the points chosen for criticism out of their due proportion. Similarly when Portuguese writers, after the loss of their valued possession, dilated on the excesses of their countrymen, it is probable that they were not reflecting the manner of life of all the Portuguese.

The Portuguese undoubtedly did commit many acts of cruelty and oppression, but the task which confronted them of conquering a civilised people for the benefit of the conquerors may have involved the necessity for such acts. But in spite of these

admitted blots there may have been a less objectionable side to their character in ordinary every-day life which did not find adequate expression in the records which we possessed.

While saying this much he could not agree with Mr. Souza that the Portuguese had earned the gratitude of the people of Ceylon. The hold which the Portuguese language and customs gained over the country merely marked their earlier advent and long monopoly, but did not necessarily indicate any virtue which entitled them to gratitude.

10. Mr. A. E. ROBERTS said, the failure of the Portuguese rule in Ceylon can be traced to four causes, and they are: utter selfishness, self aggrandisement, a want of sympathy with the people over whom they ruled, and extreme cruelty. The most salient feature of their rule, one which more than any other contributed to cripple their success as colonisers, was their cruelty. For one hundred and fifty years this scourge lashed the people of Ceylon.

At the time of the Portuguese invasion, the Sinhalese were in their decadence. Fifteen centuries of great civilization, coupled with tenets of the most merciful philosophy ever taught by man, had mollified the fighting propensities of the Sinhalese people and it was only the cruelties of the Portuguese that coerced them to unbending resistance and deeds of daring which challenged the admiration of the Portuguese. The greatest mistake the Portuguese committed was to put the civilized Sinhalese man on the same footing with the barbarian Kaffir of Mosambique.

11. Dr. A. NEL said, it gave him great pleasure to propose the thanks of the Society to Mr. Paul Pieris, whose exceptional knowledge of the Portuguese period in Ceylon had been of great value to the Society. The speaker therefore differed from the three gentlemen who had preceded him regarding any unconscious bias, the lecturer having, he believed, narrated facts obtained by historical research and not merely stated opinions. The period Mr. Paul Pieris dealt with in this lecture was not solely all we knew of the Portuguese as colonisers. Episodes of Portuguese history in other parts of Asia made one admire the gallant adventurers, who with true courage ventured into unknown seas in small sailing vessels, braved the great perils of a long voyage, and occupied great tracts of country against overwhelming odds.

The failure and decay in Ceylon of Portuguese rule was associated with corruption and failure in their mother country, just as in the later years of the Roman Empire, plunder and corruption in the provinces could be traced to the disintegration of honest Government in Rome itself.

12. Mr. W. A. DE SILVA had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Pieris.

13. His EXCELLENCY: It has been proposed and seconded that a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Pieris. If it is your wish, ladies and gentlemen, that it should be given, kindly show it in the usual way.

14. The vote was carried with acclamation.

15. **HIS EXCELLENCY:** Mr. Pieris, I do not know whether it is necessary for me to be the intermediary to convey that vote of thanks to you but I do so, merely to give you the chance, should you wish it, to reply to the comments.

16. **MR. PIERIS:** I am very much obliged to you, Sir, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind vote of thanks. I sincerely hope that Mr. Samarasinghe and Mr. de Souza will combine and bring out an appreciation of the Portuguese for our future benefit.

17. **MR. HARWARD:** Ladies and gentlemen, I have had assigned to me the extremely pleasant duty of proposing to His Excellency a vote of thanks for coming here and taking the chair on this occasion.

It is a great pleasure to all Members of this Society to have in our midst one who not only sympathises with the studies which this Society is intended to promote, but has been, and still is, an ardent student himself. (Applause.)

I am sure I am stating the views of you all when I express the hope that His Excellency will not merely come and preside on many occasions, but also add his quota to the contributions which are embodied in the Journals of this Society (applause). I hope also that the fact of having such a distinguished scholar as their Patron will encourage the Members of the Society to throw themselves heartily into the various researches which some of them are well qualified to carry out, and that the period of His Excellency's patronship will be a period of activity on the part of the Society. (Loud applause.)

18. **SIR S. C. OBEYSEKARA** in seconding said, that when they heard that His Excellency was to be their Governor his coming was hailed with delight. They knew that he was one who took great interest in matters Asiatic. Their Society was a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. When they came to realise that His Excellency knew more of Páli than very many of them, it was proof that before he thought of coming to Ceylon he had taken interest in the literature of the East.

19. The vote was carried with acclamation.

20. **HIS EXCELLENCY,** replying, said:—Mr. Harward, ladies and gentlemen: The President of the Society was quite right when he said that I approached this subject with sympathy. I approached it with sympathy that I hope has been equalled. I am sure has not been surpassed, by any of my predecessors as Governors of this Colony.

Asiatic matters have for me for many years, when leisure was more frequent, been a very great solace and of abiding interest until the rough pressure of affairs curtailed my leisure, precluding me from the pursuit of those scholarly lines which now, in my mature judgment, represent one of the greatest joys of life. (Applause.)

It is my hope that others coming on—younger men—whether Civil Servants, persons engaged in professions or people engaged in no profession, but enjoying the gift of leisure to me long past, may carry on the torch and be interested and deal with their business in a scholarly spirit, so as to see its true bearing and appreciate the details of which they have to administer, dealing with those details with an intellectual comprehension of what lies behind the world of thought.

I recommend that spirit very much to those who enjoy the benefit of youth, now passed from me, and I hope among those who are Civil Servants here that there will be a succession—never yet wanting among Englishmen in the East—of men who have had sympathy with the institutions and the learning of the people among whom their lot is cast, especially the men who find themselves living alone, so far as European society is concerned.

Those people will find—I trust they will believe me in this—in the garnering in of the harvest of opportunities of knowledge which lie at their solitary doors, they will find in that the greatest respite from the tedium which would otherwise overcome them, and they will find in that the greatest opportunity of advancing their own inner and spiritual nature, and with it the advancement of the sympathy with which alone they can hope to be good and true and useful rulers of the people among whom they live. With that I thank you. (Applause.)

GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, December 18, 1913.

Present :

Mr. J. Harward, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The Hon'ble Sir Christoffel Obeyesékara, Kt., M.L.C., Vice-President.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.
The Right Revd. C. A. Coples-
ton, D.D.
The Hon. Mr. B. Horsburgh,
M.A., C.C.S.
Mr. C. W. Horsfall.

Mr. F. J. de Mel, M.A., LL.B.
Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.
Mr. Donald Obeyesékara, M.A.
Mr. James Pieris, M.A., LL.M.
Mr. John M. Senavératna.

Mr. A. N. Galbraith, C.C.S.
Mr. G. A. Joseph, C.C.S.

} Honorary Secretaries.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of last General Meeting held on 28th November, 1913.

2. Laid on the table and considered new Rules and Regulations passed by the Council and circulated among the Members :—

(i) Mr. C. W. Horsfall moved that in Rule No. 28, line 2, that the word "ten" be altered to "five," so as to limit a speaker to five minutes. Seconded by Mr. A. N. Galbraith.—Motion lost.

(ii.) Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. W. Perera that in Rule No. 30 the word "Requisition" be altered to "request."—Adopted.

(iii.) Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. Nell that in Rule 36, that at the end, the words "provided matter is available" be added.—Adopted.

(iv.) Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. G. A. Joseph that in Rule 45, after January 1, the word "in" be deleted, and "of" be substituted.—Adopted.

(v.) Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. Nell that in Rule 46 the following words be added: "and may in special circumstances suspend the operation of Rule No. 42."—Adopted.

(vi.) The Hon. Mr. B. Horsburgh moved, and Mr. C. W. Horsfall seconded, that the following be substituted for Rule 48:—

(vii.) "The Rules of the Society shall not be added to, altered or repealed, except at a General Meeting at which at least fifteen Members are present, nor unless at least two-thirds of the Members present shall vote for such addition, alteration or repeal."—Adopted.

(viii.) Resolved, on a motion proposed by Sir Christoffel Obeyesékara, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. B. Horsburgh,—That the Rules as amended at this Meeting be adopted and passed.

(ix.) A vote of thanks to the Chair concluded the proceedings of the Meeting.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, CEYLON BRANCH.

FOUNDED AS THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CEYLON,
FEBRUARY 7, 1845, INCORPORATED WITH THE ROYAL
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND, FEBRUARY 7, 1846.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.*

THE SOCIETY AND ITS MEMBERS.

1. The design of the Society is to institute and promote inquiries into the history, religions, languages, literature, arts, sciences and social condition of the present and former inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon.

2. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members, who may be either Resident or Non-resident, and Honorary Members.

3. Members residing in Ceylon shall be considered Resident. Members who do not reside in the Island, or who may be absent from it for a year or upwards, shall be considered Non-resident.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

4. Any person desirous of becoming an Ordinary Member of the Society shall be nominated by two or more Members, (of whom one must act on a personal knowledge that the candidate is likely to be a suitable and useful Member) who shall give the candidate's name, address and occupation, and shall state whether such candidate desires to be admitted as a Resident or Non-resident Member.

* Passed at General Meeting of December 18th, 1913.

5. The nomination shall remain exposed in the Library for at least ten days before the day of the Meeting of the Council; and the names of the candidates for election and of their proposers and seconders shall be attached to the notice summoning the Meeting of Council. The Council will not consider any objection brought by others than Members of the Council unless such objection is made in writing and communicated to the Honorary Secretary at least three days before such Meeting.

6. The decision of the Council on the claims of a candidate nominated for election as an Ordinary Member, and on any objection made thereto, and as to whether he should be admitted a Resident or Non-resident Member, shall be final. The names of Members elected by the Council shall be announced at the next General Meeting of the Society.

7. Every newly elected Ordinary Member shall be promptly informed of his election, and he shall at the same time be furnished with a copy of the Rules. He shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of Membership until he shall have paid his entrance fee and subscription for the current year or compounded for the same as hereinafter provided.

8. Any Member may resign his Membership by sending to the Secretary notice in writing. The resignation of a Member shall not take effect until he shall have discharged any liabilities due by him to the Society; unless these be waived, or remitted, by the Council. If the Member resigning be a Member paying Annual Subscription, then, further, unless his notice of resignation shall reach the Secretary before the 1st January of any year, his resignation shall not take effect until he shall have paid the subscription due from him for that year.

9. Foreign Societies and Institutions may on application be placed on the List of Members, and will, on payment of the same subscription as Non-resident Members, be entitled to receive the Publications of the Society.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

10. Any person who has rendered distinguished service towards the attainment of the objects of the Society shall be eligible as an Honorary Member for life.

11. Honorary Members shall be elected only on the nomination of the Council at a General Meeting of the Society.

12. There shall not be at one time more than twelve Honorary Members of the Society.

13. An Honorary Member so elected shall be informed of the election by letter bearing the seal of the Society and signed by the President and one of the Honorary Secretaries.

14. Honorary Members shall be entitled, without payment, to all the privileges of Ordinary Members.

COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY.

15. At each Annual General Meeting the Society shall, subject to the following Rules, elect a Council to direct and manage the concerns of the Society for the period commencing with the day immediately after such Meeting and ending with the day of the next such Meeting. The term year in the ensuing Rules signifies the aforesaid period.

16. The Council shall be elected from among the Ordinary and Honorary Members of the Society, and shall consist of a President, not more than three Vice-Presidents, and not more than three Honorary Secretaries, an Honorary Treasurer, and twelve Ordinary Members. Provided that no one shall be appointed to be a Vice-President, who has not already had at least one year's service on the Council.

17. The President shall be appointed to hold office for three years from the date of his election, and shall be elected under Rule 21 only on any occasion when a vacancy occurs. A retiring President shall be eligible for immediate re-election, either to the same office or to any other position on the Council.

18. The senior Vice-President, in order of longest continuous service as such and having had not less than four years' service as Vice-President, shall retire, and shall not be eligible for re-election as Vice-President until at least one year shall have expired between his retirement and such re-election; but he shall be eligible for immediate re-election to the Council in any other capacity. If there shall be two or more Vice-Presidents with equal periods of longest continuous service, it shall

be decided by mutual consent, or by drawing lots, which of them shall retire.

19. The Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer shall be eligible for re-election to these offices respectively from year to year; if not so re-elected, the retiring Honorary Secretaries and Honorary Treasurer shall be eligible for immediate re-election to the Council in any other capacity.

20. Of the twelve Members of the Council who are not Honorary Officers of the Society, four Members shall retire annually, two by seniority, and two by reason of least attendance. Of the four retiring Members two shall be eligible for immediate re-election and two for re-election after the lapse of one year.

21. Should any vacancy occur among the Honorary Officers or Members of the Council during the interval between two Annual General Meetings, such vacancy may be filled up by the Council, and the Council's appointment shall hold good till the Annual General Meeting.

22. At Meetings of the Council the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the senior Vice-President present, or, in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, by some other Member of the Council. Four Members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

23. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by the Council, subject to the control of the Society. The Council shall have power to appoint Committees for special purposes and to report upon specific questions, and shall have power to decide what number shall form a quorum of such Committees. The Council may also appoint paid Officers to execute special duties in connection with the working of the Society.

24. The Honorary Treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys received and paid by him on account of the Society, and submit a statement thereof to the Council. The accounts shall be audited annually by an Auditor to be appointed by the Council, and the Auditor's report shall be read at the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

25. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in March, to receive and consider a Report

865498

of the Council on the state of the Society; to receive the accounts of the Honorary Treasurer and the Report of the Auditors thereon; to elect the Council for the ensuing year; to deliberate on such other questions as may relate to the regulation, management, or pecuniary affairs of the Society; and to transact any other business fixed by the Council.

26. At General Meetings the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the senior Vice-President present or some other Member of the Council. Provided that if the Governor of Ceylon for the time being be present, His Excellency shall be requested to take the chair. Five members shall form a quorum.

27. The course of business at General Meetings shall be as follows:—

- (a) The Minutes of the preceding Meeting shall be read, and, on being accepted as accurate, shall be signed by the Chairman.
- (b) Donations presented to the Society, and books acquired, shall be announced or laid before the Meeting.
- (c) Any specific and particular business which the Council may have appointed for the consideration of the Meeting shall be discussed.
- (d) Any question relating to the regulation, arrangement or pecuniary affairs of the Society, of which fourteen days' notice in writing signed by five Members shall have been given to one of the Honorary Secretaries, shall be discussed.

(e) Papers and communications shall be read.

28. No speaker taking part in a discussion shall be allowed to speak more than ten minutes unless specially permitted to do so by the Chairman.

29. Every Member of the Society shall have the privilege of introducing visitors at a General Meeting, either personally (in which case the names of such visitors should be notified to one of the Honorary Secretaries) or by a card to be handed to one of the Honorary Secretaries containing the name of each visitor and of the introducing Member.

30. General Meetings shall be convened by the Council at its discretion, or upon the written request of ten Members of the Society.

Public notice shall be given of General Meetings, and at least seven days' notice, together with an intimation of any special business which is to be brought forward for consideration under sub-sections (c) and (d) of Rule No. 27, shall be given to Resident Members.

PAYMENT BY MEMBERS.

31. Every Resident Member shall pay on admission an entrance fee of Rs. 5.25, and as subscription in advance for the current year a sum of Rs. 10.50.

32. Every Non-resident Member shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.25, and as subscription in advance for the current year Rs. 5.25. Provided that in the case of Members admitted in the last quarter of any year the subscription for that year shall be remitted.

33. The annual subscription shall be due on January 1st of each year and must be paid not later than March 31st of each year. If a Member's subscription remains unpaid on the 31st of December his name shall be removed from the List of Members unless the Council shall otherwise decide.

34. The following compositions are allowed in lieu of the annual subscriptions due by Resident Members and Non-resident Members, and payment thereof shall entitle to Membership for life, *viz*:—

	Resident Members.		Non-resident Members.	
	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Upon election	115	50	60	50
After two annual payments	84	00	42	00
After four do	73	50	36	75
After six do	62	00	31	00
After ten or more do	50	00	25	00

35. The Publications of the Society shall not be forwarded to any Member until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

36. The Society shall from time to time publish a Journal containing Papers, illustrations, notes, or letters on subjects submitted to, or discussed before, the Society, together with all proceedings of the meetings of the

Council and General Meetings. "Notes and Queries" shall also be issued quarterly in connection with the Journal provided matter is available.

37. The Council shall have the power to decide on the admission of Papers into the Journal, or on their being read at the General Meetings of the Society. Notice of the receipt of a Paper shall be sent without delay to every Member of the Council. A Paper when once accepted may not be altered before it is read, except by the author.

38. The Honorary Secretaries shall edit the Journal and send a copy to each Member of the Society entitled thereto whose address is known.

39. The author of any Paper published in the Journal shall be entitled to twenty-five copies of such Paper.

40. To those who are interested in, and to those whose studies have lain in the direction of, the subject of the Paper, a confidential copy will be sent on application to the Honorary Secretary.

THE LIBRARY.

41. The Library will be open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., on Saturday, till 2 p.m., and on Sundays from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., and at other hours as shall be notified; but not on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Government holidays.

42. Every Resident Member shall be at liberty to borrow any books from the Library, except such works as are reserved for use in the Library itself.

43. For every book so borrowed a receipt shall be signed by the Member borrowing it.

44. No Member shall borrow at the same time more than three works, without the special permission of one of the Honorary Secretaries.

45. Books borrowed may be retained for a month. If not asked for during this period, the loan may be renewed by the Member signing a fresh receipt. All books borrowed shall be returned to the Library before January 1 of each year.

46. The Council may, by special Resolution, on such terms as it thinks fit, sanction the loan of manuscripts or of works reserved for use in the Library; and may in special circumstances, suspend the operation of Rule 42.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47. Members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the use of the Library on the same terms as Ordinary Members of this Society, and to attend the Meetings of the Society. If desirous of joining this Society, they are eligible for admission without the formalities prescribed by Rule 4.

48. The Rules of the Society shall not be added to, altered or repealed except at a General Meeting at which at least fifteen Members are present, nor unless at least two-thirds of the Members present shall vote for such addition, alteration or repeal.

December 18, 1913.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE	..	..	..	..	i.
CIRCULAR	..	..	..	..	ii.
A PHILIPPUS, BY H. W. CODRINGTON	..			..	v.
DHARNA, BY F. H. DE VOS	..		..	..	vi.
ANCIENT DOORWAYS AND PILLARS, BY G. A. JOSEPH	..			..	vi.
A NOTE ON THE "MAHAWANSA," BY E. R. AYRTON	..			..	viii.
MR. SALMON ON CEYLON, BY J. M. SENAVERATNE	..			..	xi.
KING'S SLAVES AT GAMPOLA, BY J. M. SENAVERATNE	..			..	xv.
THE SINHALESE AND SPRING TIDES, BY E. W. PERERA	..			..	xvi.
<hr/>					
PLATE I.—PHILIPPUS: A.D. 1652	...		...	...	v.
PLATE II.—CARVED WOODWORK FROM KANDYAN TEMPLES	...			...	vi.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, CEYLON BRANCH.

CEYLON NOTES AND QUERIES.

PREFACE.

The Circular issued in February 1913, and reprinted here, shows the object with which the present Publication is started. It is hoped that it will secure not only the publication of interesting matter, but also its preservation in a form which will render future reference possible.

Our contributors will lighten the task of the editors, if they will attach full and correct references to all quotations, and to all matter which has appeared elsewhere.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this supplement to the Society's Journal is not intended to be a vehicle for reissuing matter which already exists in an accessible form in such Publications as *The Ceylon Literary Register*, *The Orientalist*, *Lawrie's Gazetteer*, &c. Extracts from sources of this kind will only appear when a contributor has fresh light to throw upon the subject.

Some difficulty will be found in discriminating between a Note and a Paper.

Some of the contributions already sent in are more of the length of a Paper than of a Note: one has already been read as a Paper at a Meeting of the Society, and its publication is deferred till the next issue of the Journal.

This section of the Journal is specially intended for those shorter contributions which may serve the purpose of breaking new ground, starting questions on which light can be thrown by others, and providing material which may be of use to those who are working on a more extensive scale.

J. HARWARD,
President,
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch

CEYLON NOTES AND QUERIES.**CIRCULAR.**

Owing to the recent formation of the Ceylon Natural History Society, and the admission into the "*Spolia Zeylanica*" of Notes bearing on archæology, history, and similar subjects connected with the Island, the Ceylon Asiatic Society has been necessarily affected, and the field of contributions to its Journal considerably narrowed.

2. At the desire of the Council of the Asiatic Society, Dr. J. Pearson, Director of the Colombo Museum, has kindly consented to omit in future from the "*Spolia Zeylanica*," Notes, &c., bearing on archæology, history, and the like, on the understanding that the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will print such communications, if possible, quarterly.

3. The Council has therefore decided to give effect at once to the following Resolution of Council passed on May 2nd, 1912, viz:—

"Dr. Nell moved that the Journal of the Ceylon Asiatic Society do contain Notes and short contributions, and that it do appear more frequently, if possible."

"The Council agreed that in future Notes be published in the Journal, after being accepted by the President and Secretaries."

4. It is proposed to issue quarterly, in connection with the Society's Journal, "*Ceylon Notes and Queries*," and to re-publish them as a Supplement to the Journal at the end of each year.

5. Members of the Society who may find themselves unable to write full Papers for the Journal will, it is hoped, readily respond to this invitation to contribute "Notes and Queries," however short, on any of the subjects within the purview of the Society.


6. All such communications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, R.A.S. (C.B.), Colombo Museum.

J. HARWARD,
President,
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.

No. 1.—A PHILIPPUS.

The silver coin described below was purchased recently in Colombo :—

Obv.—Bust of Philip IV. of Spain in armour to right, within two bead circles, PHIL. IIII. D.G. HISP. ET INDIAR. REX, and on top the date 1652 divided by a fleur-de-llys, the mint mark of Ryssel.

Rev.—Crowned coat-of-arms, supported by two lions, the Golden Fleece pendent. Within similar circles, ARCHID. AUST.DUX.BURG.CO.FLAND. .

Weight.—32.522 grammes : diameter, 43.5 mm.

The legend expanded runs :—Philippus IV. Dei gratia Hispaniarum et Indiarum Rex, Archidux Austriae, Dux Burgundiae, Comes Flandriae, etc.

The mint mark and the termination of the royal title show that this piece was struck for the use of the Spanish Netherlands.

It is therefore a Filips-daalder, Philippus, or Zilveren Reaal, a coin first struck by Philip II. in the Low Countries as the equivalent in silver of the half Gouden Reaal, and the predecessor of the Dutch ducatoon with which it agrees in size and weight. Its original value of 30 stuivers had risen to 52 by 1611. In 1648 and 1652 the use of Brabant Kruisdaalders and of ducatoons “nu en dan in Indie gecomen,” presumably the coin under discussion, was tolerated in the Dutch settlements in the East at the rate of 50 and 63 stuivers each respectively : in 1715 a new Brabant ducatoon or Philippus was current for 13 schellings or 78 stuivers, the rate at which the ducatoon of the United Provinces circulated.

The coat-of-arms is interesting as it retains the shield of Portugal which had been lost to King Philip in 1640 :—



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

Philippus: A. D. 1652.

Coupé.—The chief per pale :

1. Quarterly, Castile and Leon : 2. per pale, Aragon and Sicily : the point enté of Granada ; over all an escutcheon of Portugal.

The base quarterly :

1. Austria : 2. Burgundy modern : 3. Burgundy ancient : 4. Brabant : over all an escutcheon, per pale : Flanders and Tyrol.

H. W. CODRINGTON.

No. 2.—DHARNA.

François Valentyn (*Beschryving van Ceylon*, page 48) says :—

Buyten deze hebben zy nog meer andre gewoonten, om de schuldenaars tot betaaling te dwingen, van welke geenzins eene de minste is, dat de schuldeyschers den schuldenaar dreigen zich zelve te vergeven, waar voor hy dan zou moeten boeten.

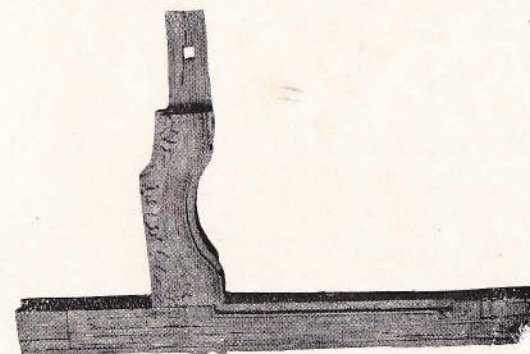
Whether such a custom as that referred to, viz., of the creditor compelling payment by threatening the debtor that he (the creditor) will poison himself if payment is not made, ever existed in Ceylon, is doubtful.

This is of course the Indian practice of sitting *dharna*, which is now an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 508.

F. H. DE VOS.

No. 3.—ANCIENT DOORWAYS AND PILLARS.

In November, 1912, when in the Kandyan District in connection with the "Monograph on Flags" being prepared by the Colombo Museum, I visited Kuṇḍasāla, Degaldoruwa and Malwatté Temples among others. From these Temples I was



Carved Woodwork from Kandyan Temples.

able to secure some fine specimens of Kandyan carved doorways and pillars.*

At Kuṇḍasāla Temple there was a heap of ancient carved doorways and pillars in a dilapidated open shed being eaten by white ants. Among them I found the beautiful top of a doorway with the *haṇsa* floral design and the *aturu haraskadé*. The *makara* abounds in Sinhalese architecture above doors and images. This one is a beautiful *makara toraṇa* forming the central feature in an arch with two *haṇsas* (mythical sacred goose) with sprays of foliaceous ornament. These are said to have belonged to the Palace of King Naréन्द्रa Siṅha. They were presented by Rambukwellé Medankara, Incumbent of Kuṇḍasāla Vihárá.

Kuṇḍasāla is a village in Udagampaha Kóralé, Lower Dumbara. Śrī Vira Parákrama Naréन्द्रa Siṅha reigned 1701 to 1734 A.D., and had his Palace at Kuṇḍasāla. He was the son of the preceding King Vimala Dharma Súriya of Kandy. Forbes in his eleven years in Ceylon (Vol. II. p. 117) says :—

“ Four miles from Kandy, on the opposite bank of the river, “ are the remains of the palace of Kundasale, the residence of Sri “ Wira Parakrama Narendra Sinha, the last King of the Sinhalese “ race. The buildings at Kundasale were burnt by the “ detachment of troops under the command of Captain Johnson “ in 1804.”

The Náta Déválé in Kandy was also built by Naréन्द्रa Siṅha. This King married a Princess of Madura. At Kuṇḍasāla Vihárá I saw the best specimens of old ivory carved *ola* book covers. The temple has many valuable antiques presented by Kings Naréन्द्रa Siṅha and Kírti Śrī Rája Siṅha, especially a beautiful awning cloth worked in gold.

The Degoldoruwa pillar is of satinwood. It was presented by Amunugama Piyaratna Terunnánse. This Vihárá is built at the foot of a mass of rock about 40 ft. high. In the inner part of the Temple is a large recumbent figure of Buddha in a cave.

* Plate II.

The two pillars from Malwatté Temple were found imbedded in a wall which came down in the premises. These pillars are believed to have been originally in a temple built by King Kīrti Śrī Rāja Sinha for the Hierarch, Wellewītiye Saṅgharāja Mahā Nāyaka. They were got for the Museum through the kindness of T. Medankara Terunnānsé who obtained the consent of the High Priest for their removal.

I am indebted to Mr. E. W. Perera, Advocate, and to Mr. J. B. Perera, Muhandiram, for much assistance in securing the specimens for the Museum.

GERARD A. JOSEPH.

No. 4.—A NOTE ON THE “MAHAWANSA.”

King Paṇḍukābhaya, after defeating his uncles, chose Anurādhapura as his capital and proceeded to lay out the general plan of the town. Near the West gate he placed the “ground set apart for the Yonas.”*

GEIGER† says of the word *Yonasabhāgavatthu* that its meaning is extremely doubtful :—

“It would mean ‘common dwelling ground of the Yonas or Greeks.’ It is not probable, that four centuries B.C., already at Paṇḍukābhaya’s time, Greeks had settled in Ceylon, but the building erected by that king may afterwards have served as a dwelling place for foreigners and may have got its name from this fact.”

In India the word *Yona* or *Yavana* was originally applied to the Asiatic Greeks but by the second century A.D. it was used to denote any foreigners coming from the North Western frontier;‡ and so in MONIER WILLIAM’S Sanskrit Dictionary we find *Yavana*

“An Ionian, Greek, . . . a Muhammadan (sometimes applied to both the Muhammadan and European invaders of India as coming from the same quarter); any foreigner; . . . The country

* GEIGER: *Mahāvamsa* (Translation), p. 74, ch. x., v. 90.

† GEIGER: *Mahāvamsa* (Pali) Introduction, p. liv.

‡ V. A. SMITH: *History of India*, 1908, p. 199.

of the Yavanas, sometimes applied to Bactria, Ionia, Greece, and more recently to Arabia.”

On turning to CHILDERS’ *Pāli-English Dictionary* we find that *Yono* and *Yavano* are given as meaning “foreign, barbarian; Ionian, Greek”; but he gives further an important note :—

“At the present day the name *Yona* is applied by the Sinhalese to the ‘Moormen’ or Arabs settled in Ceylon. . . . The date palm is called by the Sinhalese *Yōn-Indī* (*Yona-sind*), and CLOUGH (*Sinhalese-English Dictionary*) also gives ‘*Yon*’ as the Elu form of *Yōni* and *Yawana* or Arabia.”

The Tamil form of the word as used by the Moors of Ceylon is *Sōṇakan* or *Sōṇan*.*

At the time when Paṇḍukābhaya reigned (377-307 B.C.)† the word *Yona* would be only used in its original meaning, just as in the third century, B.C., King Aśoka of India uses the name to describe Antiochos Theos and the other contemporary Hellenistic monarchs;‡ and, as GEIGER says, it is difficult to imagine that there were at that time a large enough Colony of Greek traders to warrant the setting apart of a piece of land for their special use.

But we must remember that the *Mahāvamsa* was probably composed at the beginning of the sixth century, A.D., as a sort of commentary on the *Dīpavamsa*,§ and the learned composer may well have interpolated or added from some later work the details of the laying out of the city by Paṇḍukābhaya, anachronistically portraying features more appropriate to his own time. If we accept this view there is no reason why we should not translate *Yona* by ‘foreigner’ and consider that before the sixth century, A.D., there existed a foreign quarter to the West of Anurādhapura. But who were these foreigners?

* Cf also WINSLOW: *Tamil-English Dictionary*—சோனகன் ‘one of a low tribe among the Mohammedans or Moors’.

† GEIGER: *Mahāvamsa* (Trans.) Introduction, p. xxxvi.

‡ V. A. SMITH: *History of India*, 1908, p. 199.

§ GEIGER: *Mahāvamsa* (Trans.) Introduction, pp. xi. and xii.

The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien visited Ceylon at the beginning of the fifth century, A.D., and was greatly struck with the town of Anurádhapura. In special he notices the houses of the Sabaeen merchants which were beautifully adorned.*

The Chinese word here used is *Sa-po* and BEAL (who first translated it as 'Sabaeen') considers that it refers to merchants of Saba or Arabia.† LEGGE, who follows his translation adds, in a note :—" I suppose the merchants were Arabs, pre-runners of the so-called Moormen, who still form an important part of the mercantile community of Ceylon."‡

KLAPROTH and REMUSAT did not translate the word but suggested that *Sa-pho* might be the Chinese form of a Sinhalese expression.§

The Sanskrit values of the Chinese are given by LEGGE as *Sá*, and *vá*, *bo*, or *bhá*.|| It is worth considering whether we have not here the Chinese equivalent of *Yavana*, *Yona*, or *Sóna*, though, in any case, I am inclined to translate both *Yona* and *Sa-po* as 'Arab', and regard the colony outside Anurádhapura as the predecessors of the present Moormen. Their descendants, as we have seen, are still given the name of *Yona* by the Sinhalese.

As we have seen the reading adopted by GEIGER is *Yona-sabhágavattu* and other readings such as *Yena sabhágavattu* and *Yojana sabhágavatta* are obviously corruptions of this. But in the readings *So naṇ sabhágavatta*, *So taṇ sabhágavattu*, and *Sonnasabhágavatta*,¶ I am tempted to see misspellings of *Soṇa* the Tamil form of the word *Yona* as applied to themselves by the Moors.

EDWARD R. AYRTON.

* BEAL, *Travels of Fa-Hien and Sung-yun*, p. 154; *Buddhist Records of the Western World*. Introduction, p. lxxiv; LEGGE, *A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms*. p. 104. KLAPROTH and REMUSAT, *Pilgrimage of Fa-Hien*, p. 334.

† BEAL, *Travels of Fa-Hien and Sung-yun*, p. 154. Note 2.

‡ *Loc. cit.* p. 104. Note 2.

§ *Loc. cit.* p. 343. Note 15.

|| *Loc. cit.* p. 104. Note 2.

¶ GEIGER: *Mahāvamsa* (Pali) ch. 10., v. 90 and note.

No. 5.—MR. SALMON ON CEYLON.

A fairly rare work (now in my possession) is that published in 1739,—174 years ago,—entitled "Modern History, or the Present State of All Nations, describing Their respective Situations, Persons, Habits, Buildings, Manners, Laws, and Customs, Religion and Policy, Arts and Sciences, Trades, Manufactures and Husbandry, Plants, Animals and Minerals, being the most complete and correct System of Geography and Modern History extant in any Language. By Mr. Salmon. Illustrated with Cuts and Maps accurately drawn according to the Geographical Part of this Work. By Herman Moll.—Printed for Messrs. Bettesworth and Hitch in *Paternoster Row*; J. Clarke under the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*; S. Birt in *Ave Mary Lane*; Tho. Wotton over against *St. Dunstan's Church*, and J. Shuckburgh next the *Inner Temple Gate*, both in *Fleetstreet*; and T. Osborne in *Gray's Inn*. M.DCC., XXXIX."

Considering that the work is a "System of Geography and Modern History" of the entire world, Mr. Salmon has, in comparison with other countries, a good deal to say of "The Present State of the Island of Ceylone" to which he devotes eight chapters running into something like 20 pages (pp. 341-364). That he was a shrewd observer is evident from almost every page, as is also the generally correct and fairly reliable nature of his information.*

The following extracts may, perhaps, not prove wholly uninteresting.

Referring to the "Cinglasses, their genius and temper", he says:—

(They) 'tis said, do not want courage, and are men of quick parts, complaisant and insinuating in their address, naturally grave, of an even temper, not easily moved, and when they happen to be in a passion, soon reconciled again; they are very

* [Based very greatly on Knox' *Ceylon*, 1681.—Ed. Sec.]

temperate in their diet, neat in their apparel, something nice in their eating, and do not indulge in sleep; but though they commend industry much, like the natives of other hot countries, they are a little inclined to laziness; they are not given to theft, but intolerably addicted to lying, and have not much regard to what they promise; they allow their women great liberty, and are seldom jealous; they are extremely superstitious and great observers of omens; if they see a white man or a great belly'd woman at their first going out in a morning, they promise themselves success in what they undertake; sneezing is an ill omen, and if they hear a certain little animal, like a lizard, cry, they look upon it to be so unfortunate, that they will not proceed in what they are about for some time after.

Of the "Habits of the Women" he writes:—

The women go in their hair combed behind their heads, and oil it with coco-nut oil; they have a waist coat flourished, which fits close to their bodies, and shows their shape. A piece of callico they wrap about them which falls below their knees, and is longer or shorter according to their quality. They have jewels in their ears, in which they bore great holes, and stretch them like their neighbours of Cormandel. They have necklaces and bracelets on their arms, and rings in abundance on their fingers and toes, and about their waists have a girdle or two of silver wire and plate. They have a stately mien, but are however very obliging and condescending to their inferiors, and converse freely with them; when they go abroad they throw a piece of striped silk over their heads, as our women do their hoods.

Of the "Cinnamon tree" Mr. Salmon has a good deal to say that is at once interesting and original. His references to the Dutch are by no means complimentary to those "Lords of all the seas of the world," as they styled themselves then. He says:—

I cannot but lament the negligence of my countrymen, in making no attempts to procure a settlement in this island, when they knew the consequences of it, and it lay open to them for so many years together. It is not at this day much above three score years since the Dutch monopolised this trade to themselves, and excluded the rest of the world from this charming

island. It is impossible to sail by it without being under a concern that we must never set a foot on shore in this earthly paradise, but be excluded by that boorish race who have usurped the possession of it... Our merchants seem to have been so terrified with the unheard of cruelties of the Dutch at Amboyna, that they durst not put in for a part of the cinnamon trade at Ceylone.

Mr. Salmon is as enthusiastic over Ceylon's "Spicy breezes" as he is positive that her men are not "vile":—

When I sailed by this island in my voyage from the Coast of Cormandel, we had not touched at any land for about four months, and the evening before we made Ceylone, when our best artists on board were confident we were a hundred miles from that or any other land, the air was so extremely sweet, so replenished with fragrant smells, that I was morally sure we must be near some land: I called up several of my fellow travellers hereupon, who regaled their smelling faculty in the same manner, and it was the general opinion that this must proceed from the cinnamon groves in Ceylone.

The ancient history of Ceylon Mr. Salmon dismisses in a paragraph; but to its modern history he devotes something more than a page.

With reference to the successful siege of Colombo by the combined efforts of the Sinhalese and the Dutch, Mr. Salmon writes:—

The same year (1655) the Dutch and the Cinglasses with their united forces, laid siege to Columbo on the south-west part of the island, being the capital of all the Portuguese settlements. This place the Portuguese defended very well for a whole year, under the disadvantage of a famine, and the want of many necessaries: however, the city of Columbo at length surrendered upon articles the eleventh of May 1656, and the Dutch took possession of it with their troops, excluding the King from any share in their conquest, tho' they had expressly stipulated to deliver Columbo into his hands, according to a letter, from that Prince to their General, translated and printed by the Hollanders themselves, which I shall here insert, to shew that the Dutch have no other right to this island, but what they gained by force and treachery.

LETTER.*

The Letter of the King of Ceylone to the Dutch General, upon his taking possession of Columbo.

“Our Imperial Majesty being very desirous to introduce the Dutch nation into our dominions, Adam Westerworld came on this coast with a squadron of ships, just as we had made ourselves masters of Batecalo, when we thought fit to conclude a peace with him, which being confirmed by oath, was but slenderly observed by some officers afterwards: as for instance, by Capt. Burchart Kocks, alias Coque (who was killed by a soldier at Puntegale) and commissary Peter Kieft, who being sent as plenipotentiaries to our court, did confirm the before mentioned peace by oath, pursuant to which at their departure for Gale, they took along with them one of our Dissauva's, in order to deliver into his hands the country of Mature; but at his coming there they found means to render the same ineffectual, by finding out certain difficulties, which made the said Dissauva return to our court to our great dissatisfaction. It was about that time that our beloved Director General did come into our kingdom from Holland, with full power to act as he should find it suitable to our service, and to the establishment of a firm peace and friendship, pursuant to which he desired us to bury all past miscarriages in oblivion, promising at the same time, in the name of the Prince of Orange and the East-India Company, full satisfaction for the same; as also that the fortresses of Negumbo and Columbo (when taken) should be delivered into the hands of our Imperial Majesty, and certain Hollanders to be allotted in the said places for our service. 'Tis upon this account that we sent our auxiliaries to assist our dearly beloved Hollanders in the taking of Columbo; which being taken, since they are become forgetful of their promise, and do continue to do so to this day, your Excellency is left at your own liberty to do what you think fit, till notice of this proceeding can be given to the Prince of Orange, and the honourable company: but I would have you remember, that

*[Mr. Salmon has “lifted” this letter bodily from Baldaeus “Translated from the *High Dutch*, printed at Amsterdam, 1672.” Chap. xli. pp. 698-9.—*Ed. Sec.*]

such as don't know God and keep their word, will one time or other be sensible of the ill consequences thereof. I am sensible I have God on my side.”

POSTSCRIPT.

“Two letters have been dispatched from our Imperial Court: your Excellency has written to George Bloem,* but without mentioning anything relating to our service: your Excellency may write such frivolous pretenses to whom you please, but ought not to impose them on our Imperial Majesty, it being in vain to alledge, that the Director General had received his instructions from Batavia; whereas he brought his full power along with him out of Holland: such sinister dealings as these create no small jealousy, so I cannot see with what face you can accept any farther credit from us; I have taken care to have this translated into Dutch, that you may have no reason to plead ignorance. George Bloem shall stay here till I receive your answer, when I intend to send him back with a letter.”

JOHN M. SENAVERATNE.

No. 6.—KING'S SLAVES AT GAMPOLA.

The *Niti-Nighanḍuwa* (p. xxxiii.) tells us that in Kandyan times high-caste women who had connection with low-caste men were consigned as slaves of the Crown to the royal village of Gampola. This is, so far as I can remember, the only Sinhalese chronicle to mention this arbitrary law against women.

Was it rigorously and extensively enforced, and what references are there, if any?

That the law was enforced once at least in the last King's reign is evident from the following entry in the *Judicial Commissioners' Diary* of 7th February, 1823:—“A Vellāla woman of Gonigoda in Hārispattu stated that ten days before the accession she was banished as a King's slave to

* The Dutch Interpreter at the King's Court.—J. M. S.

Gampola because she eloped with a painter to Sabaragamuwa. The Assessors stated that it was customary under the King's Government to punish offences such as that committed by the woman against the rules of caste, by sending the female offenders as King's slaves to Gampola, and to deprive them of their right of inheritance, but they never heard of their property being forfeited to the Crown. The lands and other property went to the next of kin."

What king was it who first enacted the law, and was there no punishment for men offending likewise?

JOHN M. SENAVERATNE.

No. 7.—THE SINHALESE AND SPRING TIDES.

The following contribution from the late Mr. W. Goonetilleke, Editor of *The Orientalist*, appeared about May 1892 in the now defunct newspaper, the *Ceylon Examiner*. It is of sufficient interest to bear republication:—

In the course of my reading I have frequently noticed that many scientific facts which we are inclined at first to class under the head of modern discoveries, had already been known to the ancients. It is not my intention to adduce instances of this from any foreign works; but what I am tempted to bring to the notice of your readers is from a work written in the Island. I refer to the *Mahawansa*, the authors of which were Sinhalese.

In Chapter LXXXIV., stanza 44, which I had occasion to refer to the other day in connection with quite a different point, we meet with the following passage:—"Like as the moon * * * swelleth the expanse of water in the ocean, so did this king thoroughly extend the excellent religion of the Tathágato." (Wijesinha's translation.)

The reference here can be to nothing else than the Spring tides at the full and new moon.

This establishes beyond a doubt that the Sinhalese were acquainted with the cause of these tides long before any European nation set foot on the Island.

EDWARD W. PERERA.

[*Mahawansa* LXXXIV., 44 :—

Páli Text.

එවං කරොතොනා චිම්බොපකාරං
සුධාකරොවාරි නිබ්බ රාජා
සසාසනං චිම්බිති සම්මදෙව
සම්ම රාජස්ස තථාගතස්ස

Sinhalese Translation.

මෙසේ රජ තෙමේ නානාපකාර උපකාර කෙරෙමින් අමාන රඟමිහු සාගරය සෙසින් සම්ම රාජන්වූ තථාගතයන්ගේ සස්න මොනවට වඩිනය කෙළෙයි.

This translation the learned High Priest Nánissara, Principal of the Vidyodaya College, Málīgákanda, confirms as a faithful rendering:—

Instead of saying අමාන රඟමිහු සාගරය වඩන්කාක් මෙන් the elliptical clause has been used as in Páli, where චිම්බිති (=වඩන් කාක්) is omitted after වාරිනිබ්බ ("ocean"). අමාන රඟමිහු is the rendering of සුධාකරො which is a synonym for "moon" and literally means "mine of water."

For a "similar statement" the High Priest refers to stanza 17 of the 3rd canto of the *Raghuwansa*.

Text.

නිවාන පදමිසි මිනෙත වසුමා
නාපසා නාගතං පිවතා සුතානාම,
මහොදධො පුර ඉවෙසු දසිනා
දදුරු ප්‍රහමී ප්‍රබසුචිකාන්තිනි

Translation.

"When the king saw the lovely face of his son with eyes motionless like the lotus in a lake when there is no wind, his heart overflowed with delight like the ocean on seeing the moon."—*Ed. Sec.*]

25498

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAFNA
SPECIAL COLLECTION

