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ANCIENT CEYLON AND TAMILS

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Lecturer, Department of Indian Studies, University of Malaya.

(Continued from last issue)

Even in the 7th century A. D. this port was famous and the Thevara Hymns of Sambanthar and Sundarar refer to its trading activities and the Sivan Temple which gave it popularity and reputation. W. A. S. Boake referring to this port says:

"Of the great antiquity of this abode of wisdom and beauty there can be no doubt. From its close proximity to the continent and the facility of communication by water in both monsoons with Rameshwaram which at that time was part of the continent of India the colonization of this part of Ceylon must have taken place at a very early date. The Sinhalese refer to it at a very early date as Mahatittha. Thiruktheeswaram was, I think, its most ancient name, for it can scarcely be doubted that Ceylon was first colonised from Southern India and there was built the great temple dedicated to Siva, as the name implies."

The Vaipavamalai, a Tamil chronicle says that Vijaya got the temple at Thiruktheeswaram rebuilt when he built Sivan Temples in East, North and South of Ceylon before becoming the king of Ceylon. There is ample proof in the chronicles of Ceylon and in the inscriptions and other documents to show that Siva worship, as the worship of the Tamils, gods such as Murugan, Thirumal was prevalent in Ceylon before and after the landing of Vijaya. The inscriptions of the ancient times refer to the names of "Siva" and "Mahasiva" very often. A cave inscription belonging to the second century B. C. contains the following words: "Mahasivarsana: cave of the prince Siva the son of King Siva".

According to Silappathikaram, in the 2nd century A. D. the King of Ceylon, Gajabahu II (A. D. 174) attended the consecration ceremony of Kannaki, the

pattini God, carried out by Sengadduvan the king of Cheras. On his return to Ceylon Gajabahu built a temple for Pattini and the Pattini cult has been prevalent in Ceylon since then. The Kannaki Temple in the Dalada Malika is said to have been the temple built by Gajabahu. Many works of Pattini cult were written in Ceylon from that time and they still survive.

The evidence to link Tamil Nadu culturally and ethnically with Ceylon in the hoary past is, so far, the urn-burials unearthed in Adichebanallur in South India and near Puttlam in Ceylon. The close resemblance between the urn-burials of these two countries indicate that the two countries had the same burial customs peculiar to the ancient Tamils in the first millennium B. C. The archaeological finds in Adichebanallur on the banks of the Tambiraparani also consist of the lance of the God Muruga, the flag with cock-emblem, and the mouth-cover of the priests. These go a long way to prove that the worship of Murugan, the oldest Tamil god, was in existence in Tamil Nadu in the first millennium B. C. The Kataragama in Ceylon, the famous abode of Murugan is claimed to be the oldest temple in Ceylon. The Kapuralas, the present day priests of Kataragama temple, use mouth covers even today whenever they perform puja to the God. The legendary tradition woven round the antiquity and history of the Kataragama reveals that the Murugan worship existed for a long time in Ceylon before the advent of Vijaya. This fact itself shows that

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14 (1) The Worship of Muruga or Skanda (the Kataragama god) J. C. R. A. S. Vol. XXIX No. 77, pp. 239 and 240 — Sir P. Arunasalam

(2) The Kataragama God—Ceylon Lit. Register, 3rd Series p. 289-356.

Maha Sivarathri

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

There is difference of opinion regarding the proper date for the celebration of the very sacred annual religious event for the Hindus, namely, Maha Sivarathri. Two different days have been given by eminent religious authorities whom we Hindus hold in equally high respect and by lay leaders. The dates given are the 11th of Feb. and the 12th of March. In view of this difference of opinion, it is humbly submitted that it would be very desirable to celebrate and observe in the usual religious manner both the dates. It would be in accordance with pious religious conduct and requirement. There could be no harm whatsoever by following this procedure.

According to news item in the issue of the Hindu of the 7th of Feb. The Maha Sivarathri Brahmotsavam is being celebrated twice this year at the famous Kalahasti Temple in India. It is here that a spider, a serpent and an elephant obtained salvation by worshipping Lord Shiva (All Mighty God). It is also here that Saint Kannappar (Kannappar Nayanar) attained salvation.

It is said that the Brahmotsavam in this connection occurs twice every nineteen years and that this year is one of such occasions when the Brahmotsavam occurs twice. At Kalahasti Temple the two Brahmotsavams will be celebrated from Feb. 8th to 15th and also from March 8th to 15th.

Even if the respective protagonists for the two dates hold that the other date is not correct, no religious offence could be caused if the celebrations

(Continued on page 3)

WHITHER CEYLON?

(By Muhandiram E. P. Rasiyah, J. P.)

A careful scrutiny of the trend of current events disclose striking problems—problems arising out of the relation between the government and the governed, the employer and the employee, between groups and parties with different political ideologies. And this problem of inter-relationship requires a degree of re-adjustment, if we are to supply the essential ingredients for a good and stable government and also for the progress and development of the country. In this world of diversity differences will occur, but a degree of unity and concord could be established, peace and progress secured, if our politicians and priests, pundits and preachers, our men and women could endeavour to work for the common good—welfare and freedom for all, in all spheres of life, political, economic, social, cultural and religious. How could this re-adjustment be brought about? Inter alia, those at the helm of affairs should turn honest, broad-minded, to errant and unselfish and our political conceptions should be purified.

Independence and Thereafter

Independence came to Ceylon without revolt, revolution or blood-shed in good will between the conqueror and the conquered, in an atmosphere of mutual confidence between the Britishers and ourselves, the Ceylonese. We were saved the tortuous fate of other countries. We emerged free with our Institutional continuity and stability almost unimpaired. But following the granting of this Independence, the political conceptions, the economic structures and the religious ideas and social habits of over 200 years were rudely overturned. So, the task of re-constructing, out of the social debacle, a new cult of civic cohesion and uniting all in Ceylon

devolved on that Great Ceylonese, D. S. Senanayake, who inaugurated the U. N. P. But with his demise, his principles and policies were relegated to the back ground by his Sinhalese adherents. Most of the patterns that had been woven, came to a stand-still, while some took a different shape.

Singhala Only

Under the new set-up, before any substantial advance could be made towards the re-contraction of Ceylon's social and economic life, 'the Singhala Only Bill' which gripped the imagination of the then M. E. P. Government came in as a boomerang. It has torn the unity and harmony that had existed for centuries between the majority and minority communities and thrown the Tamils at the mercy of the Sinhalese community. Though Independence was, generally expected to bring political freedom and other phases of freedom to all, yet in fact, it brought freedom only to a section, and indirectly marked the beginning of communal discrimination—the majority community trying to oust the minority of its proper place. Power politics appeared to hold sway to the exclusion of the most essential features of good government. Boil down the vexed problems brought about by most of our politicians and we will find self-interest, love of power and the desire to gain economic advantage lurking behind.

S. L. F. P. Rule

The S. L. F. P. was trying to administer the affairs of Ceylon with no Prime Minister in our Parliament and with a Speaker, who was playing hide and seek, till recently. Legislations have sometimes been drafted with retrospective effects. Politically, the S. L. F. P.

(Continued on page 3)

Ancient Ceylon and Tamils

(Continued from page 1)

there should have been Tamils worshipping God Murugan before the Aryans set foot in Ceylon.

After this evidence of 1st millennium up to the landing of Vijaya and other groups in Ceylon, we have only the stories of Mahavamsa connected with Lord Buddha's visits to Ceylon. These stories, as already pointed out, reveal the existence of Nagas in Ceylon and their connection with Tamils.

The legendary accounts in Mahavamsa regarding the visits of Lord Buddha imply the existence of Tamils in Ceylon during those visits. The fact that Vijaya sent an emissary to the Pandiyan King of South India for a bride for him, shows among other things that at the time of his landing in Ceylon there were connections between Ceylon and India. According to Mahavamsa the Pandiyan Princess came down to Ceylon with seven hundred girls and eighteen guilds.¹⁵ It is possible that at that time when royalty was held in high esteem the Pandiyan King would have sent one of his daughters to the land which was considered as part and parcel of Tamil Nadu in all respects.

The cave inscriptions of Ceylon belonging to the pre christian era reveal that various groups of persons — mainly merchants visited Ceylon from India, Cambodia and other countries and settled there, Vijaya would also have been a leader of such a group who visited Ceylon. His connection with a royal family and the position he acquired by marrying the princess of a powerful and highly civilized neighbouring country gave him the neces-

¹⁵ Culture of Ceylon in Mediaeval Times p. 19—W. Geiger.

ed in public places. There cannot be a better social service than educating the youth on how to preserve their health. The youth must be saved in time if they should be of service to the country. Schools, Community Centres, Rural Development Societies and Religious Associations should organise a campaign against evil habits by carrying on a vigorous propaganda to prohibit smoking and drinking.

sary strength and authority to assert himself and become the ruler of the aboriginal inhabitants and settled groups of Ceylon. At that time Ceylon was in such a weak position that whoever wanted to assert his authority was able to become its ruler. This is amply supported by the fact that two Tamil traders in horses, Sena and Kuttika in the second century B. C. were able to defeat the ruling monarch with the help of a small Tamil army and become rulers for twenty years.

The cave inscriptions also reveal that Tamils lived in Ceylon before the second century B. C. The word "Tamils" itself is found in many of these inscriptions. One cave inscription contains the following: "The cave of the householder Asoka, a Tamil trader". This inscription is remarkable as it gives even the name of a Tamil trader.

Another cave inscription of the second century B. C. found at Anuradhapura refers to a merchant guild of Tamils settled in Anuradhapura. The leader of the guild was a Captain of a ship.

The ancient inscription found on a rock among the ruins of Anuradhapura reads:

"Ilubaratshi Dameda Samane Karite Dameda Gahapstikana Pasade"

This inscription which belongs probably to the third century B. C. is translated as follows: "The terrace of the Tamil householders caused to be made by the Tamil Samana (living) in Ilubaratna".

These inscriptions and other references in Tamil literature and Mahavamsa reveal that Tamils were in Ceylon before and after the historical times. During those ancient times mainly traders and merchants went out of their own countries. Hence, we find many of the Tamils settled in Ceylon at those times were also merchants and traders.

In course of time Tamils also began to interest themselves in ruling Ceylon. From the accounts given by Mahavamsa, Tamil Literature and inscriptions we find that since the second century B. C. Tamils also ruled Ceylon off and on until they set up a permanent Tamil Kingdom in

Jaffna in the 13th century.

The first Tamils who captured the throne of Ceylon were, as already pointed out, two horse traders Sena and Guttika. They ruled from 177—155 B. C. They were followed after a few years by King Elara a nobleman of the Chola country. He ruled from 145—101 B. C. Even though he was a Hindu and a Tamil, he was praised by Mahavamsa which characteristically is antagonistic to Tamils. Dutugemunu killed Elara in a prolonged and fierce battle. Within a week of Elara's death, his nephew Bhalluka came down to Ceylon with 60,000 men to fight Dutugemunu. He was also defeated by Dutugemunu.

Again in the 1st century B. C. Ceylon was ruled by Tamils. Seven Pandiyan chiefs invaded Ceylon and defeated the king and five of them ruled Ceylon in turn from 43 to 29 B. C.

The fact that Anula the queen of Ceylon in the 1st century A. D. had two Tamils, a carpenter and a probita, as her lovers is more than enough to convince anyone the prominence and the power the Tamils had in Anuradhapura at that time.¹⁷

During the pre-christian era not only the Tamils but the Tamil language had also flourished in Ceylon. A poet named Pothan Thevanar went to Madura from Ceylon and became a member of the Tamil Sangam.¹⁸ His compositions are found in the Sangam works. A cave inscription of South India refers to a family that went from Ceylon and settled in South India in the third century B. C. Hence it is not impossible for Ceylon Tamil scholars of those times to go to the Sangam at Madura which attracted Tamil scholars from all parts of the Tamil-speaking countries.

In this paper I have made an attempt to show the early and intimate connections the Tamils had with the ancient Ceylon and their contribution to the culture, religion, trade and administration of Ceylon in the pre christian era by bringing together many of the evidence available at present.

17 (1) Mahavamsa 34: 10, 24
(2) Culture of Ceylon in Mediaeval Times p. 20.
18 Ilankaiyil Inpath, Tamil p. 24—K. P. Ratnam.

The Late Mr. C. Sittambalam C C S

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. C. Sittambalam, former Minister of Posts and Information.

After a brilliant career in the C. C. S., Mr. Sittambalam entered Parliament as M. P. for Mannar and functioned as Minister of Post and Information.

Mr. Sittambalam's father the late Mr. A. Cathiravelu, Advocate was at one time Editor of the Hindu Organ. Advocate C. Ponnambalam former Mayor of Jaffna is his brother.

The funeral was very largely attended.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy Passes Away

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Proctor S. C., Jaffna.

Mr. Sabapathy was one of the most outstanding lawyers of Jaffna and enjoyed a very lucrative practice in all the Courts in the Northern Province. He maintained the dignity of the noble profession to which he belonged.

Politics attracted him but he played his part in that sphere without being lost there. As member of the Jaffna U. C. and Municipal Council and later as the First Mayor of Jaffna he proved his mettle as a politician. The Jaffna Public Library owes its existence to him.

The funeral took place yesterday. A very large gathering of friends and relations attended the funeral.

In the District Court of Jaffna when Mr. N Sivagnanasundaram D. J. came on the bench along with Mr. G. C. Niles, A. D. J. and Mr. W. A. Walton Magistrate, Mr. T. Muttusamipillai referred to the death of Mr. Sabapathy and said that the Jaffna Bar had lost a very brilliant lawyer.

The District Judge in reply said that he and his brother Judges who were associated with him fully endorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Muttusamipillai on the passing away of Mr. Sabapathy.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1964

Treasure These Thoughts

Bear suffering with courage. —SWAMI SIVANANDA

STOPPING THE SMOKING HABIT

Recently there has been a renewed campaign in the United States of America to rescue the nation from what is medically asserted a positive danger to the health of the human body, the pernicious habit of smoking cigarettes. It is learnt that after the U. S. Surgeon-General's report of January 11, on 'Cigarette Smoking' the sale of cigarettes has noticeably dwindled. The drop in sales of cigarettes evidently indicates the reaction of the American people to the medical analysis of the evils of smoking.

In Japan, the Federation of Women's Organisations has taken a very practical step in its campaign against smoking by calling on the Government to release huge sums of money that are now spent on advertising cigarettes for financing research in the problem of health. Japanese women have organised a nation-wide campaign against smoking.

The habit of smoking is not confined to adults. School-going students also are addicted to cigarette-smoking so much that the sale of cigarettes in the tea-kiosks around educational institutions soars higher than that of ice-cream. It is regrettable that inspite of lessons on hygiene and health the inclination for smoking has not been lessened. The reason for this studied indifference to the problem of health is that there has been no propaganda against evil habits. There must be a constant reminder to the youth that smoking is not only injurious to health but also detrimental to the development of mental faculties. Proved statistics of the evils of smoking must be published and exhibit-

WHITHER CEYLON ?

(Continued from page 1)

took Ceylon out of the Right, professing to follow the Middle Path; but was unwittingly veering towards the Left.

Entrance to the University has reached a new standard — racial ratio. Students in most schools have been segregated into the so-called 'Streams' which were being poisoned with larger and larger doses of communal venom. While we bemoan the flight of talents to foreign countries, the Minister of Education was advising Graduates from North and East to seek their fortunes in foreign climes. Considerations of religion, language and nationality seem to be determining factors in appointments, transfers and promotions, instead of efficiency, merit, attainments or seniority. Strikes were a common feature — even students resorting to it. Various types of Balagevayas from different directions appear to be rearing their ugly heads. Cost of living has shot up to 111.5 and the dismal prospect for Ceylon is austerity. The dress of our Parliamentarians threatened to dwindle down to a span-cloth. Thus, economically we seem to be on the verge of bank-ruptcy and a financial crisis is forecasted by many. As a nation we have been compelled to take "the begging bowl" round the world. France is said to have come forward to give aid to the tune of 100 million francs. Ceylon that was once looked upon as a model for nations, notably for the ability to live peacefully and in dignity in a complex society, has now become a land of strikes, indiscipline, dissension and dissatisfaction.

Our leaders talked of peace and fundamental human rights in high-sounding words in the U. N. O., but prevented reforms, equality and fair-play in their own country and fought shy of all generous and noble ideals. During the last two wars, we heard of freedom of small nations and making the world safe for democracy. But in actual practice we find, most numerically superior nations trying to bring down under its sway, their weak and defenceless neighbours. By its step-motherly treatment, our Govt. has alienated large sections of the Tamil-speaking

citizens. Sixteen years of Independence have rolled by — With what result? There has been an alienation of large sections from devotion to the country and dedicated service. Barghere have migrated with a pang to Australia. All caused by policies lacking in appearance, at least, of impartiality.

Liberty and Freedom

Thus, we were in a momentous period of transition in the Island's history. These were times that tried and tested men. It was the duty of level-headed leaders and dependable intellectuals to interpret the current events and plot out the future course with foresight, tolerance and wisdom.

Liberty in the correct sense was like oxygen in the air. It was exhilarating to all those who breathed it. But, if it was confined within a limited space and used up for long, it lost its purity and it will asphyxiate the users. A nation which sought to keep liberty to itself and enjoy the benefits of independence while refusing to others, will eventually get acclimatised to tyranny and find an untimely end.

The words of Lincoln, that prophet of Freedom and Apostle of Democracy, need pondering at this juncture:

"No man is good enough to rule another man and no nation is good enough to rule another. For a man to rule himself is liberty. But either to rule another is tyranny. If any nation robs another nation of its freedom, it does not deserve freedom for itself and under a just God, it will not retain it long."

Throughout the country, at almost all levels, there was a feeling of apathy, detachment and frustration. Before conditions could further deteriorate, the government should try to win the co-operation and good-will of all sections resident here, if we are to prosper and Ceylon is to develop into a first rate Power.

When will the government stop talking of 'patience and understanding' and instead have the courage and statesmanship to translate into action its promise to establish Regional Councils with Tamil language in preponderantly Tamil

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRIPATHY

FROM 16-2-64 TO 22-2-64.

ARIES *Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]*

Old investments will bring in good results. Gains through landed properties promised. But expenses also will be heavy. Minor health upsets also likely.

TAURUS *Kartika 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithuna 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]*

Success in new undertakings promised. Ruin to enemies and fame also indicated. Younger brothers and sisters will be very helpful.

GEMINI *Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]*

Minor health upsets shown. You will find gradual improvements in most of your affairs. Personal problems will be solved. Financial gains indicated.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Agitya [Kataka Rasi]*

There will be some troubles in the office this week. New ventures will be delayed. Health upsets and minor accidents shown. Financially a fairly favourable week.

LEO *Maha, Poora 1, Uttira, [Singha Rasi]*

The first two days of the week must be spent with care. Beware of scandal-mongers. Domestic upsets also likely. Ruin to enemies promised.

VIRGO *Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]*

You will be able to triumph over your competitors this week. Ruin to enemies and fame promised. Professional success also indicated. But spend Tuesday and Wednesday with care.

LIBRA *Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]*

An unsettled week. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Abdominal complaints likely. Spend Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning with care.

SCORPION *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

Clashes with relatives likely. Vehicles will cause you some troubles. Financially a good week. Spend the last day of the week with care.

SAGITTARIUS *Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1 [Thanu Rasi]*

Health will suffer. Gains through landed properties promised. Friends will help you out of difficulties. Success in agricultural pursuits also indicated.

CAPRICORNUS *Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittan 1, 2, [Makara Rasi]*

You will be quick to pick up quarrels. Eye troubles likely. You will not be able to trust your friends very much. Ruin to enemies promised.

AQUARIUS *Avittam 3, 4, Salayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]*

You will have no peace of mind. Health too will not be very satisfactory. Financially a good week. Fame and social success also indicated.

PISCES *Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati [Meena Rasi]*

Expenses will soar. New ventures will be delayed. You will have to work hard. Minor health upsets likely. Eye troubles shown.

MAHA SIVARATHRI

(Continued from page 1) are piously observed on both dates by the lay Hindus.

On the other hand, religious offence might be inadvertently caused by the average lay Hindu by ignoring either date, even acting on the authority of religious experts. Moreover, this is not a suitable occasion for prolonged discussion, as one of the Holy dates is very close upon us.

The spirit of age long Hindu religious principles and venerable traditions with its comprehensive and all embracing transcendence will no doubt warrant religious observances on both days.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO No: 7888

- 1 Ramalingam Kanthamuttu and
- 2 wife Manonmaniammal both of Kondaikkadai, Valvettiturai
- Vs
- Plaintiff
- 1 Somasundaram Sundaralingam, Kuchcham lane Valvettiturai
- 2 Somasundaram Sothilingam and wife
- 3 Muthulechumy both of 26 Saratha Street, Trincomalee
- 4 Somasundaram Selvavinayagam Advocates lane Valvettiturai
- 5 Ratnavadivel Mailvaganam and
- 6 wife Puwanesvary both of Advocates lane Valvettiturai
- 7 Ratnavadivel Vyrmuttu and wife
- 8 wife Sinnathangam both of Advocates lane Valvettiturai
- 9 Sivapiragasam Kumarasamy and wife
- 10 Pushparajamany both of Pushpa Vasa to Advocates lane, Valvettiturai
- 11 Kathirgamamudaly Sivagurunathamudaly and wife
- 12 Manickavallinayaki Old Post Office Bungalow Valvettiturai
- 13 S Velupillai Sivasubramaniam Soda Manufactory Valvettiturai

Defendants,
It is hereby notified that Action No. 7888 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro, under the partition act No 16 of 1951 for the partition / sale of the land/lands called "Vadakkumanal" Mannachimanalukku Vadakku Kurunthamankadai Ayilninskadu and other parcels in extent 239 1/2 lms v. o. and 13, 3/16 kulies in Survey Plan No; 3152 dated 25-3-1916 prepared by Mr. G. O. Ganapathipillai Licensed Surveyor. Of this Lot No. 6A in the said plan No 3152 is in extent 25 lms v. c. and 16 kulies and situated at Udupidy Udupidy parish.
The Defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 17th day of February 1964 at 10 o'clock of the forenoon.
This 28th day of January 1964
By Order of Court
Sgd. Sri Pathmanathan
Clerk of Court
Drawn by
Sgd S Nagalingamudaly
Proctor for Plaintiffs
O 217 14

NOTICE

The share certificates issued in favour of Mr. Murugesu Thiyagarajah of Colombo Port Commission, Colombo, bearing share Nos. 720, 721, 722, 1157 and 1158 have been reported lost.

Duplicate Certificate will be issued unless objection is lodged within fourteen days from date hereof by a person duly entitled to do so.

T. Somasundaram,
Secretary,

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.,
420, Hospital Road Jaffna.

5th February, 1964.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

Shares: 5000 shares of Rs. 100/- each 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all time

Savings Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-

Fixed Deposits received for periods of 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% respectively.

Loans on the security of Jewels a speciality Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1424

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karuvalpillai Murugupillai of Achchuvely Deceased

Sinnammah widow of Karuvalpillai of Achchuvely
Vs. Petitioner.

1 Dr Saraswathy wife of Dr U. Athuraliya of King Edward Memorial Hospital Ealing W/13 Broad Way England.

2 Murugupillai Sivalingam of London House Guildford Street, London W C 1

3 Murugupillai Sivathanan of Achchuvely

4 Inthiradevy daughter of Murugupillai of Achchuvely

5 Nagamalar daughter of Murugupillai of Achchuvely

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of January 1964 in the presence of Mr. T. Gunaretnam Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 6th day of January 1964 having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow and Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly—unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 20th day of March 1964 and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

15th January 1964

N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Gunaretnam
Proctor for Petitioner.
O. 215, 7 & 14)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1371.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnathamby Muttiah of Urumpiray Deceased

Rasamany widow of Sinnathamby Muttiah of Urumpiray
Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of September 1963 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th September 1963 and the affidavit of the attesting notary and the witnesses dated 28th day of September 1963 having been read:—

It is ordered that the last will of the said Sinnathamby Muttiah No. 3491 dated 1st November 1951 and attested by A. Subramaniam Notary Public be and the same is hereby proved and order absolute in the 1st instance be entered and the said Petitioner, who was made the sole heir and executor in the said will, be declared entitled to have probate of the same be issued to her accordingly, unless any person or persons shall on or before 29th day of November 1963 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of September 1963

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

29-11-63

Time to show cause is extended till 31-1-64

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

31-1-64

Time to show cause is extended till 28-2-64

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

O 214 7 & 14

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1416.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thurai-samy Aiyadurai of Alaveddy Jaffna Deceased

Makeswary widow of Thurai-samy Aiyadurai of Alaveddy North
Vs. Petitioner

1 Velupillai Subramaniam and wife
2 Skanthathay both of Alaveddy north
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of December 1963 in the presence of Mr. R. N. Sivaprasam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 9th December 1963 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow and directing that such letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 13th day of March 1964 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 18th day of December 1963

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge, Jaffna
O 211 14 & 21

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1415

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thiruchittampalam Arumuga Gnaniar of Vaddukodai West Deceased

Arumuga Gnaniar Thiruchittampalam of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

Sivakamipillai widow of Thiruchittampalam Arumuga Gnaniar of do
Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles, Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of December 1963 in the presence of Mr M. Kathiravelu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased as an heir of the said deceased unless the respondents or others interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 13th day of March 1964 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 16th day of December 1963

Sgd. T. Muttusamipillai
Actg. District Judge

(O. 213, 7 & 14)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1387

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Parameswari wife of S. Kanagalingam of Kokkuvil West Deceased

Eliathamby Mathiaparanam of Kokkuvil West
Vs. Petitioner

Minor 1 Kanagalingam Paramasivam of Kokkuvil West
2 S Sanmugam Kanagalingam of Ataiady and presently of Chandra Theatre, Avisawela
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of October 1963 in the presence of Messrs G. C. & S. Somasegaram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is declared that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian - ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the father of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed 2nd respondent or any others interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 20th day of December 1963 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the minor 1st respondent should be produced in Court on the said date.

This 17th October, 1963

Sgd. G. C. Niles,
District Judge

20-12-63

Order Nisi extended for 21-2-1964.

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge
(O. 209, 7 & 14)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1378.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mohideen Kandu Mohamed Cassim of Kamal Lane, Vannarponnai west, Jaffna Deceased

Mohideen Kandu Mohamed Howth of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna presently of Department of Inland Revenue, Colombo

Vs. Petitioner

Kanniyar Mohideen Kandu of Kamal Lane, Vannarponnai West, Jaffna
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on 2nd October 1963 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Sultan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 22nd September 1963 having been read

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his step brother and directing such Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 6th day of December 1963 and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of October 1963

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd. M. M. Sultan
Proctor for Petitioner

Time to show cause extended till 14-2-64

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge
O 2 67 & 14

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Editor: R. N. SIVAGNANASUNDARAM.