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SAIVA  
PRAKASA  
PRESS

# THE Hindu Organ

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

PHONE No. 856

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VOL. LXXIX

JAFFNA, FRIDAY APRIL 28, 1967

NO. 3

Letter to the Editor

## WHO ARE JAFFNA TAMILS? WHAT IS THESAVALAMAI?

Sir,

In a foot-note appended to a Thesavalamai case reported in four New Law Reports at page 333, the late Sir P. Ramanathan questioned the propriety of Thesavalamai being styled the law of Malabar inhabitants and considered it as a misnomer in view of the history and tradition which ascribe to the ancestors of the Tamils of Jaffna, a colonization of the Coromandel coast and not from the coast of Malabar.

We must remember in this connection that the traditional accounts of our history as embodied in the Kailayamalai and the Vypavamalai speak of the colonization of Jaffna, an earlier one led by the Iutist Yalpadu from whom the Peninsula itself derived its name and a later one in the middle of the 13th Century, when the Aryachakaravatty established a kingdom in Jaffna.

The first colonization was on an extensive scale, from the Malabar coast. These earlier colonists had done the arduous pioneer work of converting a dreary waste land into smiling gardens and had settled down in the villages and hamlets, throughout the Peninsula. Many years before the second colonization which consisted of a small band of Chieftains, their relations, retainers and attendants sparsely distributed and settled in some villages among the larger community of earlier settlers for purpose of civil and military administration of Jaffna and for the collection of revenue in the newly established kingdom of Aryachakaravatty.

The description in the Dutch Thesavalamai code of Isacksz had overemphasized the earlier colonization by calling it a compilation of the customs and usage of the Malabar inhabitants of Jaffna leaving out of account the second colonization of

Jaffna altogether. But on the other hand Sir P. Ramanathan had overemphasized the colonization from the coromandel coast completely ignoring the first. The customs and usages of the Malabar inhabitants constitute no doubt the main basis and ground work of the law of Thesavalamai but the subsequent additions and modifications made in the Thesavalamai after the advent of those from the Coromandel coast are by no means inconsiderable. The Aryachakaravatty referred to above is the progenitor of the dynasty of the Aryachakaravattys of Jaffna. He is said to have come from the place called Madapali in the Kalinga country (the present Orissa) in the Northern most part of South India beyond Thirupathi near the Vindhya Hills. This nobleman of the Ganga family and his followers were forced to quit their territories and come over to Ceylon as a result of the tyranny of the rapacious Muslim invaders of the country during the 13th century. In Ceylon they were called Madapalis, which incidentally is not a caste, but is the common name of the people who had migrated from Madapali to the Northern parts of Ceylon. The earlier colonists who had migrated to Ceylon along with the Iutist Yalpanan were naturally jealous of the new comers who were more cultured, more refined and more civilised and also were well versed in the art of Government and were of a much superior stock. Naturally a tussle started between those who came earlier from the Malabar coast and those who came later from the Coromandel coast (Kalinga country). Either party claimed superiority over the other in the social scale. So much so that they were a source of eternal worry and headache to the Portuguese and Dutch rulers of the Province of the Jaffna Peninsula for a pretty long time. Every

time a Mudaliyarship or other titles were conferred on a member of one clan, a similar title was inevitably conferred on a member of the rival clan also. Otherwise there was bound to be serious clashes among the two clans. To avoid these unfortunate happenings and to maintain peace and order in the country they had to resort to the expedient or policy of Divide and Rule (Divide et Impera), as almost every European conquerer in all Asian countries did. Even today there exists, especially in the division of Vadamarachy an invidious social distinction between the so called Vellala clan and Madapali clan. Being in the majority the early settlers from the Malabar coast were able to impose caste distinction, although in point of fact the earlier colonists were of an inferior stock having been drawn from the lower station of society in Malabar. The Iutist Yalpadu was himself a person of the Pana caste—wandering tribe, eking out an existence by entertaining with musical instruments members of the superior caste especially the Royalty and the Nobility. Those who came later from the Coromandel coast were definitely of a superior stock and belonged to the Royal families of the Kalinga country. If any of my readers have any doubts about my opinion about the aforesaid two clans I shall refer them to the treatise on ancient Jaffna at page 389 by late Rasanayaga Mudaliyar who rose from the ranks and became a member of the Ceylon Civil Service. He was also a grandson of the famous Veerasinga Udayar of Navaly, and also to the book on the same subject by Mr. S. Navaratnam who was at one time a member of the Tutorial Staff of Manipay Hindu College and a historian of no mean order. Madapalli (especially the Raja or Kumara Madapallis) are the direct descendants of the

## Saiva Conference

"Saiva Sadhanas are their efforts in publishing it in an attractive manner with contributions from learned men." said Mr. T. Muttusamipillai while delivering his presidential address on the first day of the Conference.

The Saiva Conference organised by the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai was conducted on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant according to the programme issued by the Sabhai. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sri K. Vajravelu Mudaliar who was unable to obtain a seat on the 21st instant to fly from Trichy to Jaffna. Mr. T. Muttusamipillai presided and delivered the presidential address in which he traced the history of the Sabhai and spoke about the importance of Saiva Sadhanas Sri Panchadharma and Holy Ash (அபூதி). Vidwan Pon. Muttucumar B. O. L. Vidwan K. K. Nadarajan, Mr. M. Gnanaprakasam B. A., B. Sc., Mr. M. Kandiah B. A. and other learned scholars delivered

impressive lectures on religious topics. The Hindu Organ 75th Memorial Number was released on the morning of the 23rd by Mudaliar C. Muttuthamby. The first copy was purchased by Mr. S. Namasivayam. While releasing the Number Mudaliar complimented the Editors for

Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor S. C. one of our prominent Saiva Sithantha scholars and who had once presided some years ago over the Saiva Sithantha Conference in South India presided over the Conference during the evening session on the 23rd instant. The morning session of the Conference on the 24th instant was set apart for ladies and was presided over by Mrs. R. Vythalingam. Principal Hindu Ladies College Chavakachcheri. The president stressed that our women should take an important part in the promotion and propagation of the Saiva faith and that they should see that their children are given a religious training in their homes. Mrs. M. Sathasivam spoke on "திருவள்ளுவரும் சமயமும்" and Miss A. Kandiah on "பற்று கான் மத்திலைக் கண்டாய்".

The evening session of the 24th instant was presided over by Mr. T. Muttusamipillai when Mr. K. Sookalingam and Mr. S. Ponnambalam spoke on "பொன்னும் மெய்ப்பொருளும்" and "பசுவின் பெருமை" respectively.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"That Goredchakas Sabha should be established in Jaffna in order to educate the masses about the holiness and importance of the cow and to take the necessary steps for banning cow slaughter in our land."

"That the above Sabhai should obtain on lease from the Government a piece of land about one hundred lachams in extent for the protection of the cows and oxen which are neglected by their owners and those which could be saved from being sold for slaughter."

Arya Chakaravathy of Jaffna. As I stated earlier Madappali is not a caste but is a title. I am confirmed in this view as there is no caste corresponding to the Madappali caste in any part of India. According to the history of the Kalinga Dynasty, the Madappali clan was ruling first from Kantharodai, later from Singar Nagar at Vallipuram just two miles from Point Pedro, and just before the arrival of the Portuguese from Nallur.

Yours etc.

M. Chelvatamby

Puloly East,  
Pt. Pedro,



## NOTICE

The offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed on Monday the 1st of May on account of May Day.

Manager.



தமிழ்நாட்டில் இளங்குடி கல்வி  
தமிழ்நாட்டில் தானிய விலைகள்  
தமிழ்நாட்டில் தானிய நேர்த்துமை  
தமிழ்நாட்டில் தானிய வரவு

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1967

## CANNOT CRIME BE CURBED?

The incidence of crime having become a serious challenge to the Government, the people who are themselves a constituent part of the nation must face the threat and resolve to meet the situation without any further loss of time. In this national effort religious societies and leaders must take a determined part by educating the people to practise their Faith in their own interest. Acceptedly the evil of drink is the source of all crimes and once this demon is laid low criminal intentions and inducements will not naturally occur.

In the Indian sub-continent, the Tamil Nad Government has given serious thought to the question of enforcing stricter prohibition in that state. Shri C. N. Annadurai, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nad, has on more than one occasion publicly announced his views on this aspect and has indicated that what Mahatma Gandhi had strenuously strived for in this unique campaign for independence included prohibition as a cardinal article of faith.

Slaughter of cattle may not be a matter on which a Government can be demanded to exercise control but certainly the prohibition of slaughtering cows must be enforced

not merely on religious grounds but also for other reasons.

We have time and again, appealed to religious societies to do some spade work in the cause of religion and humanity by organising close contact with the congregation of each temple and persuading the members to adhere to the minimum requirements of religious observance, — abstaining from taking non vegetarian diet and drink. Such contacts will become useful in the economic sphere also as the preservation of cattle will induce greater agricultural advantage and the tapping of palms for sweet toddy will go a great way in helping the people find a rich substitute for sugar for which a large sum of the national wealth is being unnecessarily diverted to foreign countries.

Crime is one of the prohibitions in every religious code and particularly so in the Saiva Faith. The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai has the capacity for service in this direction.

A New J. P.



We are glad to learn that Mr. R.C. Manmatharayan an Ex-Municipal Council Member, member of the Board of Management of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, chief office bearer of each of the local temple boards of trustees and president of the Jaffna Rasika Rangan Sabhai had been made a Justice of the Peace for the Jaffna Division. He took his oath before the District Judge Jaffna on the 19th instant. He is a keen and enthusiastic social and religious worker. When he was a member of the Municipal Council he was instrumental in passing a resolution banning cow slaughter within the Municipal area. He also took a keen interest in stopping slaughter of animals and fowls in some of the Hindu temples in Jaffna.

## Letters to the Editor

## Animal Slaughter and Leather

Sir,—

Readers will recall my letter to the Editor, which appeared in the 'Hindu Organ' of 10-3-67 under the caption "Practicable by Buddhists and Hindus".

Replying to the same letter, which appeared under the title "Animal Slaughter" in a popular English evening Daily on 26-2-67, a reader under the pen-name "Leather Hunt", made certain observations in the same evening Daily of 20-3-67.

In the letter referred to, "Leather Hunt" observed that "collecting hides of animals dying naturally, to meet the demands of local shoe factories etc., is not only impracticable, ridiculous and puerile, but also laughable". I would like to remind "Leather Hunt" that with such wide scale animal slaughter taking place daily, naturally very few animals can have the mercy of undergoing natural death with the result that leather available from such sources may not meet the country's full requirements of leather.

I agree with "Leather Hunt", of the vast need for shoes, sandals, bags etc., in present day life, but all right thinking Buddhists and Hindus will not agree with him that the solution to this problem lies in the advocacy of animal slaughter on a still wider scale. All devout Buddhists and Hindus who cherish Asoka's Edict "The living must not be nourished with the living", will therefore not agree with "Leather Hunt's" point of view. He remarks "if the doctor's suggestion is implemented I do not think even 500 people in Ceylon could be supplied with leather goods". My reply is that, an alternative solution to the doubts raised by "Leather Hunt" (with regard to sufficiency of leather) is already in existence. Apparently he had not given thought to the fact that to-day a large variety of shoes, sandals, ladies handbags, suit-cases etc. are available made out of material not obtained from animal slaughter. In fact many of these items are cheaper and more popular than their corresponding leather equivalents. It would be

clear therefore to any sensible and rational mind that leather is not indispensable for the manufacture of items listed by "Leather-Hunt", for it is well known that a number of synthetic materials (rubber, nylon, hard-board etc.) are today available as alternatives to leather. And if such industrial projects are promoted then the "little" leather that would be available from the natural death of animals might meet the requirements of those Buddhists and Hindus who still fancy for genuine leather goods.

In his letter "Leather-Hunt" further observes that "if the doctor suggested the use of 'human hide', there would have been some sense etc." for which I would like to mention that it should have been obvious to him that the thinners and fine texture of the human skin prevent its use as hide. But I can assure him that human flesh of course ranks equal to that of beef, mutton or chicken in chemical composition, and therefore in nutritive value! But the slaughter of a human animal for food or otherwise would of course be "Murder" in the eyes of the law of the land, but not the slaughter of innocent cattle, goats, poultry etc. Their slaughter for purposes of food, though not taken seriously by "popular" Buddhists and Hindus, amounts to violation of the basic tenet (Ahimsa) of the religions.

"Leather-Hunt" concludes his letter saying saying "An ounce of practice is worth a pound of preaching", for which I would like to tell him that I practise what I preach, in that I am a strict vegetarian who does not take eggs or even Maldivian fish in any form.

Dr. M. Sivasubbia  
Kandy  
15-4-67

## Origin of the Konesar Temple

Sir,—The origin of the names Konesar and Thirukonamalai and of the Dravidian race formed the subject of two articles written by me and pub-

lished in your esteemed journal under dates 24-8-1956 and 16-5-1958. In these two articles I refuted the attempt of Dr. Paranavitane, the former Archaeological Commissioner of Ceylon and Professor of Archaeology in the Ceylon University to trace the origin of the names Konesar and Thirukonamalai to the Sinhalese name Congala which he said was derived from the root "Gora" which the Tamils called "Kona" which is the root word in Konesar and Konamalai.

In my first article I wrote as follows:—'Except for a few references in the Indian Puranas to Kona Lingam, the name Konesar as a name of Siva is not in use in any part of India today. The only other place in Ceylon where Siva is worshipped under the name of Konesar is Thondaimanaru.

Since I wrote the two articles referred to above I have been doing research in my own humble way to discover further proofs to strengthen my earlier surmise that the Dravidians originated from Kailash and the Tibetan Plateau, and in the course of which I made the following happy discovery in Thiruvassagams:—

"கோனார் சிறைச் சென்னிக்  
கத்தன் குணம் பாலிப்  
புனார் வனமுடையிர் கொன்  
லுசலாடாமோ"  
"திருப்பொன் றுசல்"  
5th stanza

The word Konar (கோனார்) which means "He of the mountain" or "Lord of the Mountain" (Kailash) from such an indisputably authoritative source proves beyond doubt that Konar, Konesar and Konapparr which essentially mean the same were forms of a more ancient name of Siva, and they have no connection at all with the Sinhalese or their language.

I also hope to show with some precision in a paper which I am preparing on the "Origin of the Dravidians" to be read at the next World Tamil Conference in Madras in January 1968 the period at which the Dravidians came to South India and Ceylon which was certainly before the Aryans set foot on the soil of India. In determining this period it is the Thiruvassagam which has given me the clue in interpreting the Indus discoveries.

Yours faithfully  
C. Nagalingam

Thondaimanaru  
15-4-67



## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRIPATHY

FROM 30 - 4 - 67 TO 6 - 5 - 67

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

Health will continue to be a problem. You will have no peace of mind. New ventures will be delayed unnecessarily. Domestic upsets shown. Friends will help you out of difficulties.

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

Ruin to enemies promised. You will gain through some old investments. Foreigners and strangers will be helpful. But minor troubles in the working place shown. Spend Sunday morning with care.

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

Sunday afternoon, Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. There will be no mental peace. Minor health upsets likely. But financially a good week. Old investments will bring in good results. Friends will help you much.

**CANCER** Penarpoosa 4, Ponasa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Clashes with relatives likely. Expenses will soar and you may find it difficult to meet them. Spend Tuesday evening, Wednesday and Thursday with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable.

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

Gains through landed properties promised. Professionally a fairly good week. But there will be no mental peace. Father's relatives will cause you some trouble or father's health may suffer. Spend Friday and Saturday with care.

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels. Troubles in the office shown. Health will suffer. Minor accidents not ruled out. But financially a good week and there will be no major calamities.

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

You will have no mental peace. Domestic affairs will be in a mess. Health too will be unsatisfactory. But ruin to enemies promised. Professionally a fairly good week.

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

You will be able to triumph over your competitors. Fame and social success also indicated. Financial gains promised. But minor health upsets specially eye troubles likely. Misunderstandings in the domestic circles also not ruled out.

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

Abdominal complaints likely. There will be no mental peace. Troubles through secret enemies and clashes with relatives likely. But elder brothers and sisters will be helpful. Gains through land transactions promised.

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

Financially a good week. Success in agricultural ventures indicated. Fame and social success also promised. But mother's health may suffer; vehicles may cause you some troubles.

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

You will have to struggle a bit to have your own way in things. Father's health may suffer. Financially a good week. Friends of the opposite sex will be helpful.

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

A good week for finances. Younger brothers and sisters will be helpful. But health must be given particular care. Expenses will soar week end although you get enough to meet them.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2014/T.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late S. Kanagasabapathy of Kondavil. Deceased

Saraswathy widow of Kanagasabapathy of Kondavil. Va. Petitioner

1 Kanagasabapathy Nirmalakumar

2 Kanagasabapathy Pathmarathy

3 Kanagasabapathy Tharmakumar

4 Kanagasabapathy Chandrakumar

5 Kanagasabapathy Kalyanthy all of Kondavil—the 2nd to

5th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 1st respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. M. J. Rajendram Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on this 31st day of January, 1967 in the presence of Mr. T. Shanmugarajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Last Will dated 19th May, 1958 attested by C. Arulampalam, Notary Public under No. 2614, affidavit of the Notary and the two witnesses dated 16th December, 1966 and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 30th January, 1967 having been read;

It is ordered and declared that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the said 2nd to 5th minor respondents; and that the Last will and testament bearing No. 2614 of 19.5.1958 attested by C. Arulampalam, N. P., proved and that the Probate be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or others whomsoever shall on or before the 21st day of April, 1967 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to its contrary.

It is also ordered that the said minor respondent be produced before this court on the said date.

This 31st day of January, 1967

Sgd. G. C. Niles  
District Judge, Jaffna  
Drawn by  
Sgd. T. Shanmugarajah  
Proctor for Petitioner  
5 21 & 28

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2034

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Velupillai Thambu of Kaithady. Deceased

Velupillai Chelliah of Kaithady. Va. Petitioner

1 Sinnammah widow of Velupillai Thambu

2 Ledchumipillai widow of Sinniah

3 Velupillai Subramaniam

4 Velupillai Sinnathamby

5 Velupillai Visuvaranahar

6 Velupillai Sathasivam

7 Arumugam Selvaratnarajah

8 Arumugam Velupillai

Minor 9 Thavamany daughter of Arumugam

10 Rasammah daughter of Arumugam

11 Pathmavathy daughter of Arumugam

12 Vigneswary daughter of Arumugam, all of Kaithady

Respondents

The 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Respondents are minors, appearing by their guardian ad-litem, their elder brother, Arumugam Velupillai, the 8th Respondent abovenamed.

This matter of the Order Nisi coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of March, 1967 in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit

## 'ORDER NISI'

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2031

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Velupillai Nadarajah of Araly West, Vadduccoddai. Deceased

Nadarajah Sanmoganathan of Araly West Vadduccoddai. Va. Petitioner

1 Ponnachehi widow of V loppillai Nadarajah

2 Nadarajah Parameswary

3 Nadarajah Sabapathipillai

4 Nadarajah Sivanathan

Minor 5 Nadarajah Nageswary

6 Nadarajah Esawary

The 5th and 6th respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. M. J. Rajendram Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of March 1967 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit

and petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that:—

(a) the 1st respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 5th and 6th respondents abovenamed for the purpose of these proceedings,

(b) the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly,

unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before the 17th day of May 1967 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the minors in Court on the 17th day of May 1967.

This 1st day of March 1967

Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram District Judge,

Drawn by

S. V. Somasundaram Proctor for Petitioner (11 28 & 4)

of the petitioner having been read and filed of record:—

It is ordered that (a) the 8th Respondent Arumugam Velupillai be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 9th to 12th minor Respondents abovenamed to represent them in these proceedings (b) the Petitioner being one of the heirs of the deceased be appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased abovenamed, and (c) Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested in the above estate shall show sufficient cause on the 19th day of May 1967 to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the 8th Respondent abovenamed shall attend Court and do produce the abovenamed 9th to 12th minor Respondents before this Court on the aforesaid date, Jaffna, this 7th day of March 1967

Sgd. G. C. Niles Acting District Judge

6 28 & 4

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 9416

1 Kander Kathiresu and wife  
2 Sinnammah of Thunnalai North

Vs Plaintiffs

1 Ramu Kulaveerasingam and 2 wife Sellammah both of do; 3 Valliappan Krishna-

pillai and; 4 wife Wallipillai both of Thunnalai South;

5 Santhirasegaram Velliparam; 6 and wife Saraswathy both of Thunnalai North; 7 Sinna-

thamby Ponniah and; 8 wife Nageratnam both of Thunnalai South 9 Kanthar Santhirasegaram of do; Minor 10

Velautham Jayaveerasingam; Minor 11 Velautham Thisai-

veerasingam, both of Thunnalai North; Minor 12 Nadarajah Navaratnam; Minor 13

Nadarajah Ganesamoorthy both of do; 14 Ramalingam Subramaniam; 15 Rama-

lingam Ratnam both of Thunnalai South; 16 Kanapathipillai Selvarajah, 17

Ramu Veeravagu; 18 and wife Walliammai, 19 Kanapathipillai Ponnampalam all of Thunnalai North; 20 Murugapper Kanthasamy of Thunnalai North, Minor 21 Kathirithamby Sathiyamoorthy of Thunnalai South; Minor 22

Kathirithamby Krishnanandamoorthy; Minor 23 Kathirithamby Sundaramoorthy; Minor 24 Kathirithamby V. nayagamoorthy; Minor 25

Kathirithamby Sivalingam; Minor 26 Kathirasy daughter of Kathirithamby; 27 Kathirithamby Marugupillai all of Thunnalai South personally and as G. A. L. of 21—26

Defendants; 28 Vallipuram Thiagarajah; 29 Thiagarajah Sangarapillai both of do; 30 Valliapper Santhirasegaram; 31 Vallipuram Nadarajah and; 32 wife Thirupathiammah both of Thunnalai North; 33 Kanagasabai Thangavel; 34 and wife Sellammah both of do; 35 Sinnathamby Nadarajah; 36 Suppar Ponniah; 37 Suppar Chelliah; 38 Valliapper Sinniah; 39

Valliapper Kanapathipillai; 40 Marugapper Sithamparipillai; 41 Kandiah Kathirgammathamby; 42 Kandiah Murugapper, all of Thunnalai North; 43 Sinnamma widow of Velautham of Thunnalai South G. A. L. of 10th and 17th Defendants; 44 Chellamma widow of Nadarajah of Thunnalai North the G. A. L. of the 12th and 13th Defendants.

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 9416 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 "Arichchian Thoddam" in extent of 10 3/8 lms. V. O. do Veedu and situated in Northern Province, Jaffna District, Kadavally parish, Veerasingam medeti Kurichchi Thunnalai Arichchian Thoddam.

The Defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 17th day of May 1967 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon. This 30th day of March 1967

By order of Court

S. J. Navaratnam Clerk of Court

Drawn by

R. Sathapathipillai Proctor for Plaintiffs

6 28



## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
CHAVAKACHCHERITestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 147In the matter of the intestate  
Estate of the late Velup-  
pillai Thamboo of Kaithady  
Centre DeceasedSinnammah widow of Velup-  
pillai Thamboo of Kaithady  
Centre, Kaithady

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Ledchumy widow of Veluppillai Siniiah of Kaithady north
- 2 Veluppillai Subramaniam of do
- 3 Veluppillai Sinnathamby of do
- 4 Veluppillai Visuva-nather of do
- 5 Veluppillai Sadasi-vam of do
- 6 Veluppillai Chelliah of do
- 7 Arumugam Selva-ratnam Rasa of Deriniagala
- 8 Arumugam Velup-pillai of Kaithady north

- Minor 9 Thavamani Devi daughter of Velup-pillai Arumugam of do
- " 10 Rasammah daughter of Veluppillai Arumugam of do
- " 11 Pathmadevi daughter of Veluppillai Arumugam of do
- " 12 Wickneswara Devi daughter of Velup-pillai Arumugam of do
- 13 Sinnathangam wi-dow of Veluppillai Arumugam of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 13th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th minors for the purpose of watching their interest in these proceedings and that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner as the wife of the deceased Veluppillai Thamboo for the purpose of administering the estate of the deceased Veluppillai Thamboo coming on for disposal before V. M. Cumaraswamy Esquire District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 5th day of March 1967 in the presence of Mr. C. Balakrishnan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition having been read.

It is ordered that the 13th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th respondents for the said purpose and that letters of administration to administer the estate of the deceased be granted to the petitioner as his wife unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested in the said estate appear in court on the 4th day of May 1967 and show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

This 5th day of March 1967

Sgd. V. M. Cumaraswamy  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. C. Balakrishnan  
Proctors for Petitioner.  
7 21 & 28

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1961In the matter of the intestate  
estate of the late Sornamma  
wife of Veluppillai Krish-  
napillai of Saravanai  
DeceasedVeluppillai Krishnapillai of  
Saravanai  
Vs. Petitioner

- Minor 1 Thanaledchumy daughter of Krishna-pillai
- " 2 Krishnapillai Vara-tharajah
- " 3 Krishnapillai Jeya-rajah
- 4 Murugar Eliathamby all of Saravanai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. M. J. Rajendram Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of October 1966 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 5th October 1966 having been read.

It is ordered that the above named 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the above-named 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose of these administration proceedings and that the petitioner as the husband of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the above-named 4th respondent or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 16th day of January 1967 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents should be produced in court on the said date 15-3-1967.

This 10th day of October 1966  
Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram  
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for  
5th June 1967  
Sgd. N. A. De S. Wijayasekara  
District Judge.

350 21 &amp; 28

## ORDER NISI

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 2019In the matter of the intestate  
estate of Moothatham-  
by Ehamparam of Anai-  
coddai DeceasedPakkiam widow of Ehampara-  
m of Anaicoddai  
Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Ehamparam Sivasubra-maniam
- 2 Ehamparam Loganathan
- 3 Manoranjitham daughter of Ehamparam all of Anai-coddai the 2nd and 3rd Respondents being minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. M. J. Rajendram, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1967 in the presence of Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 4th day of February 1967 having been read.

It is ordered that the 1st respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd and 3rd minor respondents abovenamed for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to as the widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th day of April 1967 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 1st respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 6th day of February 1967

Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijesekara  
District Judge, Jaffna

19.4.67  
Time to show cause extended  
till 10-5-67  
Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijesekara  
D. J.

1 7 21 &amp; 28

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1884In the matter of the intestate  
estate of the late Siva-  
packiam widow of Chenathi-  
rajah Kulaveerasingham of  
Kokuvil East, Jaffna

Deceased

Kulaveerasingham Nadesan of  
Kokuvil East, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Kulaveerasingham Rajendram
- 2 Kulaveerasingham Ratna-sabapathy
- 3 Kulaveerasingham Selva-rajah
- 4 Kulaveerasingham Thanga-rajah all of Kokuvil East, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. M. J. Rajendram Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of June 1966 in the presence of Mr. C. Arulampalam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 17th day of June, 1966 having been read.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled to as the eldest son of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of September 1966 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 21st day of June 1966.

Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram  
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by  
Sgd. C. Arulampalam  
Proctor for Petitioner

2-9-66  
Time to show cause is extended till 26-10-66.

Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram  
District Judge Jaffna

26-10-66  
Time to show cause extended till 13-2-67.

Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram  
District Judge, Jaffna

13-2-67  
Time to show cause extended till 28-4-67.

Sgd. N. M. J. Rajendram  
District Judge, Jaffna

(8 21 &amp; 28)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 2018In the matter of the intestate  
estate of Anthony Chelliah  
alias Arulanatham Raju  
Chelliah of Navaly

Deceased

Elizabeth Jayamany widow of  
Chelliah of Navaly.

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Jayaraja Devi daughter of Chelliah
- 2 Manoranjitham daughter of Chelliah
- 3 Chelliah Samuel Sandra-segaram
- 4 Chelliah David Thayananthan
- 5 Chelliah Ernest Nithianantham
- 6 Chelliah Solomon Yogananthan all of Navaly the 1st to 6th respondents being minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 7th respondent.
- 7 Jacob Benedict Arumai-nayagam of Navaly.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. M. J. Rajendram Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1967, in the presence of Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner dated 29th day of January 1967 having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 6th minor respondents abovenamed for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to as the widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th day of April 1967 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 7th respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 6th day of February 1967.

Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijesekara  
District Judge, Jaffna

19-4-67  
Time to show cause extended till 10-5-67

Sgd. N. A. de S. Wijesekara  
D. J.

(3 7 21 &amp; 28)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL  
BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

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

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Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, J. P.  
Shroff.

சாமிநாதன் வியாபாரிகள் மூலம்  
சாமிநாதன் வியாபாரிகள் மூலம்  
சாமிநாதன் வியாபாரிகள் மூலம்  
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Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing  
No. 2 Brown Road, 2nd Lane, Jaffna, for and on behalf of  
the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at  
their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450 K. K. S. Road,  
Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday April 28, 1967.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM