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JAFFNA, FRIDAY JANUARY 11, 1974

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS DREW VAST GATHERINGS

RESEARCH CONFERENCE REACHED HEIGHTS OF GLORY ON THE FINAL DAY

The curtain was rung late in the night on Wednesday January 9, 1974 when the Fourth International Tamil Research Conference was officially concluded. A long line of illuminated vehicles depicting the p st history of Tamil Culture that started from the historical spot known as Sangili Thoppu' formed a picturesque pro ession along the important highways and re ched the esplanade late in the night. The people of the Peninsula througed the streets of the Northern City and occupied every inch of space and points of vantage. Though torrential rain greeted the entry of the procession into the Esplanade, the several ten thousands braved the showers and witnessed the moving drama of historical details To sum up the story, it was unpredecentedly impressive instructive and interesting.

Professor Vithiananthan's Presidential Address

mirror of a people's ge- published. pine. The Tamil langu-

have pre graphy. that they served their linguistic and celtural identity. In fact try where Tamilis theme great merit have been other aspects of culture spiritual level. He lives dium of instruction even published by the Ceylon within the larger context on the memory of all who His literary contribute the University level Tamile in the fields of Dravidian and South are interested in Universitions are of a very lefty. The Ceylon Tamile have of short stories, no- and South East Asia stu sity Education as he was order.

vilege to welcome such an of great worth. When the o'sm and poetry. of over threa millions various fields-literature, Lanks of Tamil speaking people language, medicine, science Language is always a sto. Were carried out and

speech referred at length name for researches in the held in Sri Lanka. to the reasons for the history and cu ture of the holding of this conf r | Ismile, Swami Vipulan- The International Asso-

international gathering of Arva Chakravartis came the University of Sri Lan first Conference Seminar wn overboard, when with scholars at this comfer- to power in North Caylon ka scholars have produced of Tamil studies in Ma- the establishment of this ence. Sri Lanks, "The in the 13th century an research of outstanding laysis in 1966. The second acceptance was held lars from many parts of "India's utmost isle, Ta-mil Saugam" was esta- at international Seminars in Madras 1968 and the the world embarked on vaprobane; is the home land blished and research in have brought credit to Sri third in 1970 The Asso- rious projects of research

It is with this back 7th of January 1974. ground that the 4th International Seminar of Tamil age has been spoken in During the 19th & 20th Research is being held in ture, be pertinent to as those scholars to present Ceylon for over two centuries the scholarship Jaffna. It is but fitting sess shousand years. From of the Caylon Tamile was that Jaffna which has made by the association More and more scholars the Chola conquest on held in high esteem and made significant contri- to Tamil studies within get interested in Tamil rewerds Tamil became a won teme and recognition bution to Tamil Studies the last 10 years of its rearch. language of official re- in South India. The Ta- in various spheres for so existence. For a leng time cords and in that respect mile of Ceylon were many centuries should be it was the considered view! it retained the posit on pioneers in the field of the venue of this conferuntil the establishment of scholarly editions of litera | ence, It is indeed a great sequent editors, The Ceylon conference seminar of this I have in my Tamil Tamils also earned a nature in Tamil is being

enge at Sri Lanka Though and a immortalised his cistion of Tamil Research the Tamils are spread out name in India and on side was formed on January 7, minds us all of the great of the University Movecountries by the discovery of the 1964 in New Delhi at the patriot Sir Arunachalam ment. He organised the throughout the world-in greatness of the ancient XXVI-th international and his invaluable ser-line and musical Congress of Oriental ats vices to his people.

Size, Sizespore, Burma instruments of the Ta- as a full Association of Indonesia, Vietnam, Eiji, mile Ctedit: should be scholars from all over the Union of South Africa, given to Ceylon for her world who were doing the general progress as a Civil in this country owes much Rhodesia. Magritima, Mar contribution in the field of research in the field of Sevent and a Judicial of its success to the initiating and other countribution in the field of Tamil and Dravidian Officer is only one chapter atives: taken by Sir tries, yet it is only in In-by modern accesses and studies. The scope of this of his multiferious action of the country of the foundar President of the dis. and Sri Lanks in the field of lexico- Association included the vities. promotion of studies of Even during the last Literature, History, Reli- keep on representing read. President of the Social Caylon is the only count kwenty years works of gion, Philosophy and are in the intellectual and Service League;

ciation will be somplet-

of learned men that research in Tamilelogy could be done only by those It is indeed a great pri- also produced a literature vels, literacy criti- dies. One of the projects whose mother tongue is At | f this Association was the Tamil. This view was throeven though their mother ing its tenth year on the tongue was not Tamil. The conference seminars organised by the Associa-It may, at this june- tion served as a forum for the contribution their research findings.

This Association gave (Over to page 6;

European colonial rn e sy and grammatical works honour for Jaffna as this Father of Progressive Movement Sir P. Arunachalam

The 9th of January re-rightly called the Father

founder President of the Ceylon National Congress.



திருச்சிற றம்பலம்

நம்ச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும் நமக்கிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும் நமச்சிவாயவே நாதவின் நேத்துமே நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காப்டுமே,

இருச்சிற்றம்பலம்:

Dindu Ornan

FRIDAY JANUARY 11, 1974

THAI PONGAL THOUGHTS

Tradition has it that with the Makura Sangranthi, hope for happier happenings springs in There is, however, a the minds of the people proviso. Sun's entry into Capricornus does not by itself make the magic change from misgivings to merry thoughts. Prayer on the part of man is a pre-requisite for more prosperous time to dawn for it is accepted tenet that nothing moves but by the Grace of God. Hence the effort of every individual for rehabilitating himself or herself has to be made by means of industry accompanied by international Tamil con- ciation is the child be have incessant prayer to Parameshwara.

Astrological predictions, astronomical calculations and traditional beliefs are all dependent on the undeniable fact that Divine Will shall prevail. Hence the teachings of the spiritual leaders that the Blessings of the Almighty have to be sought for. We differ from the poet's musings that "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of" and reaffirm his belief in worship by stating has given up wordly desir- You know how difficult also express our gratitude

that "all things are wrought by prayer." The seasonal change with Sun on its Northerly transit heralds the period of good harvests. The especity to reap the produce in full is with

human beings who must endeavour to make the

hay of prosperity while the sun shines. Let us daily pray for the enlightenment of our minds so that we may be able to discern the truth and develop our activities in the direction of divine guidance. Let our prayer to Siva Suriya continue all the year round for illumination of our intellect as the prosperity we seek for depends on the clearness of our vision. Let us steer clear of all deceptions with the torch of prayer and seek purity of thoughts.

THAT TERRIBLE THURSDAY

The Tenth of January, 1974 will be haunting the minds of the people all along as the darkest night in the history of the Peninsula. The scare of cholers, the dismal deluges of recorded history, not even the horrors of Japanese bombings during the last world war, would have struck dismay so much as when vast concourses of unsuspecting people were anddenly confronted with the impos sible situation of being blind-folded while seeking sarety.

The ever inviting Esplanade of the Northern City always the scene of splendour and delightful deliberations, became the spot of a 'stampede' that ended in a disaster with nine lives lost for no act of their commission or omission. The sudden fright and scattering of a number of persons cannot be called a 'stampede' in its strict sense.

The unprecedentedly huge gathering had no cause to create a 'stampede' themselves. was no sudden showers accompanied by thunder, lightening or cyclonic outburst; nor was there any gutting of buildings by fire. This 'stampede' must be explained by those who put forward this suggestion. The Police Authorities stand obliged to picture of the tragic events. This is a national staring straight in the the tragic happenings on that terrible Thursday.

Professor Vithiananthan's Presidential Address

(From page 5)

the initiative for many foreign Universities to teach Tamil as a subject. Today Professors of these Universities are undertaking researches in Tamil. The western Universities hitherte interested only in Sanskrit and Indo Aryan studies, today are carrying on research in the language, literature, history and oulture of the Tamils. Foreigners who studied Tami! for missionary, mercantile and political purposes are today studying Tamil due to the interest they have developed in the language. Some foreign scholars have Tamil names for their shildren. Some of them even wanted it to be inseribed on their tombs that they were students of Famil. Such scholars with their love for Tamil do deserve an opportunity.

While assessing great contributions of this: Ambassador of Tamil several hurdles at this ference a reality.

antiquity. He edited the in kesping with Tamil

We regret that owing to unavoidable circumstances and intervening holidays this edition could not be released till now.

MANAGER.

brought forth, nursed and loved during the last ten the years.

throughout the whole tenth year. The Father

Quarterly Journal in Eng culture never can betray Culture which carried his worked hard with us to messages the world over. keep the shild slive. By Above all, he has brought coming forward to open together Tamil scholars this Conference he has from various countries in made it clear to the world Europe, Africa, Asia, that his goal in life is to America and Australia to varture this child of his. meet together with the We are deeply indebted one common object of re- to him. This Conference search in Tamilology esta- is not a Tamil Festival; it blishing this International is a conference. We are Association of Tamil Re- deeply grateful to the delegates who have come all the way from sountries like India. Malaysia, Eegland, Italy Sweden, Switzerland, America, Camada, Hungary and Australia overcoming all the impediments that beset them, to make this Conference a truly internat onal one.

We humbly receive the Sinhala and Muslim scho. lars whese presents here shows that this Conference is not in the least comto participate in this search Hence this Asso. munally metivated, but a bruly national one as

We also pay our tribute to all our friends whe have come from Batti-Association, we are remin- Today we celebrate its cales, Triscomalce, the ded of its founder our 10th Anniversary in the Hill country, Vavuniya, Rev. Father X. S. Tani- company of scholars who Mannar, Colombo, Mullatnayagam Even though he have gathered in this hall, tivu and other areas. We es be has not given up his it is to bring up children, to all the people who love for Tamil. He is an This child had to face helped to make this Con-

This is the first time in a world acquainting the was accused of having the history of Sri Lanka people of the world with abandoned this child in that a Conference on a Tamil oulture and its time of distress. But he language on an international scale is being held. Even before the commencement of the conference the Association has achieved world wide publicity. The world is now wateling with keen in erest the success of this Conference We need your co-operation to achieve this saccess.

> God erested me truly To praise him in Tamil Holy.

Reviewed News

Week end Work off

The fast moving world has suddenly come lace to face with adverse circomstances that are compelling the speeded movement to take a surprising turn. The sudden jump of the price of petrol and other oil into space bas now unbinged the working arrangements of everyone.

The five day work has been for some time discussed as a means to solve many a problem. With the shortage of petrol and consequent rise in price has been announced.

THURSDAY TRAGEDY at the Esplanade

In the twilight of the Tenth of Journey 1974 on the last day of IATR Programme in the front space adjoining the Veeraingam Hall, nine lives were lost. Several received serious injuries (four policemen also) Cars, Cycles and other vehicles were damaged. Women who were subject to serious harassing lost their j-wellery including wristlets. Seven deaths were pronounced by the Coroner to be due to electric shock.

The Veerasingam Hall, was badly damaged, window panes were smashed and glass pieces were found strewn all over the place.

The M.P. for Jaffna Mr. C. X. Martyn has made an independent report to the P. M. The DIJ. also has submitted his report. An unofficial body headed by Mr. S Thambithurai, Retired Julge, is making inquiries to collect data for a report.

place before the public a full and true report of demand; it is not the request of any particular face of the economic political party. The Fremier must not lose even sphere, the decision to The public demand a public enquiry. That a single misute in taking the proper course of limit working hours to size antisfactory method to obtain a correct action, namely, independent public enquiry.

The Laws Applicable To Some **Tamil-Speaking Communities** In Sri Lanka

PROFESSOR T. NADARAJA M. A., Ph. D. (Cantab)

cribed by a Judge of her tants were Muslims and Puttalam, Jaffna, Triaco-Supreme Court as a "poly scople of the Mukkuvar males and Batticaloa and genous country with divers caste formed a distinct of the "Chitties" (i. c., systems of law" 1. In mak- element in the local popu- Chettice) of Colombo; ing this remark he had in lation. In 1766 Governor while he reported that he mind the bodies of law I. W. Falck ordered that could find "few or no custhat apply to different civil cases should be de tomary laws peculiar to sections of the population olded according to the the Cyngalese" (i. e., Sinof the Island. Certain sustoms of the district, halese) in the 'Cyngalese Communities - e g, the and a collection of these Provinces of Celembo, Kandyan Sinhalese, the was mad in 1767 on the Gelle and Matura" 2, the Jaffna Tamils and the basis of information sup Roman-Dutch Law having Muslims are governed in plied by the chiefs of the there superseded the Sincertain matters by bodies Mukkuvars and the Mus- halese Law which had onee of "special laws," while lims of the district. the residuary 'general law' or so called "common law" of the land (which is for law related to the law of the most part a compound of Roman - Dutch and be found scattered is all tion on British rule in the English Law)governs these districts of the Dutch KandyanProvinces in 1815 communities in other mat. settlements Although the ters and governs the rest of the population in all often referred to as appropriately be termed matters. In the following "Moors", the original the Anglo-Kandyan Law) matters. In the following brief sketch of the special Moorish or Arab element still governs the Kandyan laws applicable to some in their e hnic composition Sinhalese in respect of Tamil-speaking communi ties we may begin with the fore the Dutch era by Dutch era, since it was the intermarriage with con-Dutch occupation of the verts to Islam in Maritime Provinces of the Lanka and India; Island which determined Tamil had become the distinctive character of home language of the her legal system.

was to apply the customs tained from the eastern of the Asian inhabitants if beauquarters of the Dutch these were reasonable and East ladis Company and sufficiently clear to Batavia a code, relating merit recognition, but to the Muslim Law of otherwise to apply the inheritance and marriage, added to his collections of cide some question. tive customs was the Tesa- Lanka. valami Code of the district of Jaffnapatnam. As early as 1661 a Dutch official quest of the Maritime Pro had remarked on the obstinate attachment of the Tamils of Jaffna to their old customs and habits, cular communities, as well Isaak z, Disava of Jatfna. Law of Holland as modi

some of the customs of round the Island, the Tamil-speaking inhabitants of the district of Puttalam were also given mitted statements of the the aid of the standard rai Asian and African scarcely begun-legal recognition under laws of the Muslims, of textbooks on the general countries; but, curiously the Dutch regime. The what he calls the 'Malabar' Muslim Law) contained no it is not so applied to (I. A. T.

Ceylon was once des- majority of these inhabi- [(i. e., Tamil) Provinces of

A third compilation of the Muslims, who were to Law survived the imposthad been diluted long be- certain matters and the great majority of the Musims of Sri Lanka. The policy of the Dutch 1770 Governor Falck ob-Catch law to both Euro- which was in force there; ans and Asians. The and this translated into and prepared revised drafcarliest compilation of na Tamil, became law in Sri

After the British son vinces the special laws which had been applied in vaying degrees to parti-C. J. Simons directed C. law - the Roman - Dutch tions was enacted in June specially given legal recog- ful. 1-07. The main subject cition; a Code of M slim with which the code dealt Law (which is in substance) were succession to Proper- a translation of Governor Law of 1806 has been ty, Adoption, Possession of Falck's Code of 17.0) was described as "a very

prevailed in those Provintes as well as in the Kandyan Provinces. It may be added that the Sinhalese and this so-called Kandyan Muslims were (and are) Law (which could more

are available in the the cuetomary laws

The Code of Muslim No. 15 of 1876.

provision with regard to PUBLIC AUCTION some matter and there was ne evidence of any special custom relating to the the residuary general law of the land Mrs. N. Sivapiragasam of was applied. Although the Code was defective in many respects it remained January 1969 and 31st Dein force for nearly a cen- cember 1971, will be sold tury and a quartar. It by Public Auction on was ultimately repealed Saturday, the 23rd day of and replaced by the Mus lim Marriage and Divorce at the above address by Registration Ordinance me. No. 27 of 1929 and by the Muslim Intestate Succes sion and Wakfs Ordinance No. 10 of 1931.

The Tesavalamai Code of 1707 has been described as an "ill-arranged and illexpressed mass of law and customs"5 Parts of the Code became obsolete, and others were repealed and in some cases superseded by statutes like the Jaffaa Matrimonial Rights and Inheritance Ordinance No. 1 of 1911 and the Tesavalamai Preemption Ordinance No. 59 of 1947. In the early years of British rule the provisions of the Code were elucidated and supplemented by reference to the Hindu Law and by the evidence of persens who had special Johnston, who was later knowledge of the customs knighted and made Chief of the people. But later Justice, was keenly inter- this tendency to resort to ested in the history, anti- experts was discouraged quities and customs of the by the courts; and the re-In Asian inhabitants; indeed sidnary general law of the he has rightly been des- land was applied in the cribed as "the founder of absence in the Tesavalaliterary and scient fic re- mai of any express 810 search in British Ceylon" vision or of any prevision 3. In the sourse of subset from which a principle quent judical circuits he could be deduced to de-

Apart from the Tesava ts of the Tesavalamai and lamai, no other body of Muslim Codes: these coll- Tamil customary law was ections (including the laws codified. By the middle of the Kandyan Simbalese, of the nimeteenth century Chetties, Paravars and the residuary general law Mukkuvars) and drafts had gradually superseded Alexander Johnston Parets communities such as the on "Ceylon Native Laws Chetties, the Paravars Papers in the Public Re- south-eastern parts of the patnam, who had acquired fied by legislation enacted cord Office in London. Island. But the special an intimate knowledge of in Batavia and Sri Lanks. Johnston also urged the rules of intestate succesthese customs by long rest which had applied where need for concise statutory sion that governed the prepare a compilation of applie ble, continued to applicable to the various continued to be legally the customary law; and have legal force. In 1808 communities, but his plans recognised nutil they were this with some modifies the Tesavalamai Code was for these were unsuccess- impliedly repealed by the Inheritance

The unredeemed articles which were pawned with Vadalippathy, Thumpalsi, Point Pedro between 1st February 1974 at 9 A. M.

K. Muthukumaru Aiyar Public Auctioneer & Valuer

Senthivel Point Pedro 135 24

Ceylonese Hindus. Thus while the Hindu Law is still relevant in this couniry where questions relating to the rights of non-Osylonese Hindus come before our courts, that aw, after it cessed to be applied to aug plement the Lesavalamai, applies to Ceylonese Hindus only to he extent to which it has been recognised by legislation or by gustoms in this country. In practice this means that the application of Hindu Law is restricted to the sphere or Hindu religious and charitable endowments and

In the above sketch of the bodies of 'apecial laws' applied to some Tamilspeeaking communities in Sri Lanka by the legislature and the courts we have not considered the sources from which the raies of these bodies of law are derived nor have we inquired to what extent, if any, these rules are distinctively Tamil or (to narrow the inquiry further) Dravidian in character. The legislature and the court have not so far been concerned with such questions, however interesting they may be to historians, philologists, ethnologists. sociologists and politicians. dence in the district, to the special laws were not statements of the laws Mukkuvars of Batticalos It has been said that "the reconstruction of the Aryan and Dravidian 'layers' of Sinbalese civi-Matrimonial Rights and lisation must remain a vain Ordinance hope" and some may be inclined to express similar views with regard to Tamil The last body of law culture. However that may Land, Slaves, Morgage of promulgated; and Gover- rough codification of cer that requires mention in be, evaluation of the large Land, Paws. of Jewela, nor Maitland also directed tain portions of a very this article is the Hindu mass of comparative mate-Donation, Sale of Land or Puisne Justice Alexander great body of jurispru- Law. On the basis of the rial on the customary and Cattle, Hire or Loan of Johnston to make a col- dence" 4 -- namely, the traditional Hindu texts the religious laws of vari-Cattle and Loan of Money, lection of the various general Muslim Law, de-the Anglo-Indian judges ons parts of Sri Lanka, local and customary laws' rived from the Quran and had evolved a body of India and Indian Asia is Apart from the Tesa which he found in the the other traditional sour- law which was applied a formidable task requirvatemai of Jafinapatnam, course of a judicial circuit ces, which is the funda- as a personal law (like the ing the services of speciamental common law of the Muslim Law in the case of lists in many disciplines Muslim world. Where the Muslims) to Hindus in besides law. In this field In 1807 Johnston sub- Code (as interpreted with India as well as in seve- fundamental research bas

(I. A. T. R. - Papers

SOME LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF

TAMIL LITERATURE IN CEYLON

8: AMBIKAIPAKAN B. A.

Elam, the name by Karasai Pulayar worthey contribution to comales. the development of Tamil Literature. In the autho- Period of Arrested logy of Sangam Literature Growth called Ettntokai, we find Idaikkadu in Jaffna.

From the Sangam period period. there is evidence to the India to escape perseon portant work dealing with At this time there were (To be continued) fact that 'Lamila occupied various parts in the Island from Point Pedro to Dondra Head and from Putta lam to Trincomales From the time of Elara (2nd Century B. C) up to the last king Sankili who died at the hands of the Portutheeswaram.

From the time of Arya. forth cakaravartis who established the Jaffna Kingdom in the thirteenth century, high order.

During this Walwards, and ver and Verses No. 1 and these 303 verses as form-

which Ceylon has been wrote the Karasai Pura- Tamil and Sanskrit and During this period Kulan De Melho This is what s substancial and note- nam were all from Trin- joined the Tiruvannamala, kai Tambiran came to Simon Casie Chitty says

produced

tion at the hands of the the history of the Tamils a number of Christian Portuguese. He became of Ceylon that has sur- Tamil Scholars and the who an erudite scholar in vived the ravages of time. greatest of them was Philip Atheenam. From there Ceylon and taught Tamil about him in his Tamil he wrote one of the six to a number of stutents Pluterch. "The name of commentaries on Siva- who blossomed into gress Philip De Malho, the first

a number of poems by The conquest of Cey- of the 18th century, there frenids among the Dutch ter of the Untch Reformed Ilattu Putan Theyanar, lon by the Portuguese in was a galaxy of Tamil administrators and at their Church in Ceylon and Some scholars are of opini- the 16th century and by poets like Sinnathamby request wrote the Josephu who occupied a premi ent on that the Sangam poet the Dutch in the 17th Pulavar, Varatha Pandi Puranam. H is said to place in the literary world, Idaikkadar also bailed arrested the growth of ther and Mailvagana Pula- have written a comment at nos foremost among from Ceylon as there is a Tamil Literature in Cey- var. Of these Sincathamby ary on Nannul There the divines and linguists. village by the name of lon. Even then some Pulavar had great poetro was also a great patron whether of Furopean or works of great merit were talents and produced a of Tamil learning called Cry'onese bith, who during this number of literary works Cochi Ganesh Iver who flourished in the Island Gnanapragasar such as Maraisai Anthathi was employed under the during the eighteenth up to the time of Arya- who hailed from Tipueveli Kalvalsi Anthathi, Karavi D u to h Government, century. As an oriental cakaravaratis there is a Jefina and who was an Velan Kovei and Paralat He gifted a paddy poet also, he ranks high gap in the history of Tamil ancestor of the great Pallu. Mailvagana Pula field to Sinnathamby and his qualifications as a Literature in Ceylon. Arumuga Navalar, went var wrote the Yalpana Vai Pulavar in recognition of B blical translator was un-Even during this period into voluntary exile to pava Malai, the only im his great literary talents, surpassed."

scholars during the mat native who was admitted During the latter part century. He had many to the ffice of the Minis-

Thoughts About The Treasured Treatise Thirumanthiram

(Continued from last issue)

over various parts of the concluding hymns Ami antisas praises who lived in the 7th Con- odd cantos (w@swsar) of the Tirumantiram. tory has sung hymne in Sambandar Devaram in preise of Koneswaram and which the Divine Child The thirty instructional Thiraketheeswaram and refere to himself in the 3rd verses mentioned in the

have ruled over Ceylon, at any researchmen who commencement of this This leaves us with a Peria Puranam.

Sundarar who belonged to person. Sundarar often third line of verse No the 8-th Century has a speaks of himself similarly 3,046 may be identified hymn in praise of Tirake- Uyavanda Devar does with the first section (of similarly in constading 30 verses entitled Upade. the Tiru Untiyer, the first sam, (auGsei of the Age of Aryacakaravartie of the 14 Siddhants Shas first chapter (wands tras, and so on, and so , Syu) A learned scholar has identified the 300 mantira verses of the second line with verses We are not therfore Nos: 914 to 1002, 1075 there is a connected his prepared to accept the to 1124 and 1455 to 1418 tory of Tamil Literature first explanation in the appearing in the fourth in Ceylon, Ariyacakara- absence of more conclusive chapter (weers sign w) vartis were great patrons evidence as to the inad- under the heads of Tiru of learning and many out missibility of the so called Ambala Chakkaram, Baiworks were sourious interpolations ravi Mantram, Navakkari during this There is no harm in Chakkaram Smauline period. The Aryacakara accepting the sound solu- saarib augrafina grib) vartis founded a Tamil tion, but the third would sames & sassu) &o These Sangam and library by the appear to be the best. The make up a total of 303 me of Saraswavay Mahall songs of praise referred to Mantira verses (-- he Sekarajasekaram, a hook in the last line of verse slight discrepancy of 303 To; on medicine and Sekaraja- No. 3046 may be taken as 300=3 may be passed sekara Malai, a work on referring to the three kinds over) and deal with that action no 12'47 has astrology were produced of landatory songs (winds various forms of mystic been instituted in the Disduring this period. It wa (is) with which circles, deagrams, words trict Court of Point Pedro was during this time that great writers adorn their and letters (Fig. act, under the partition act Arasakesari, a prince be-books, known as invocati- LESPESS, LOSS BESS, No 10 of 1951 for the longing to the royal fa on or worship (2000) or specific bess of the land 138 11 mily, translated Kali successful), indication of clear, however, why some dasa's Raguvarosa into the subject matter of the other sets of verses which Tamil verse. This trans book (exits sit Casta or are also classed as comlation has been acclaimed derogaffed upog sai) and ing under the description as a diterary work of a bestowal of well-wishes or of mystric circles, &c, and blessings (aurios a or left out is reckoning the period Vedants Sutras will note ever that may be, having

ing the group of the 300 verses, mentioned in the main treatise of 3000 des an marking).

Mantra verses contem-first line of the aforesaid guese in 1621, Tamil kings We have not come across No 3 047 quoted at the plated in the second line. penultimateverse & in the times over the whole of had dared similarly to note may be taken as the belance of 2,747 verses the first of these 2,747 Ceylon and at other times condemn the 300 and odd three kinds of uniss only (- 3017 + 1 + 35 3 verses commences with over various parts of the concluding hymns and an initial praises with 30 30 3 - 2747 which the words of parts of the concluding hymns and an initial praises with 30 30 3 - 2747 which the words of parts of the concluding hymns and an initial praises with 30 30 3 - 2747 which the words of parts of the concluding hymns and an initial praises with 30 30 3 - 2747 which the words of the concluding hymns are supported by the concluding hymns and an initial praises with 30 30 3 - 2747 which the words of the concluding hymns are supported by the concluding hymns Island. Saint Sambandar souls saint of the 300 which Tirampolar adorns have to be trested as now quoted in the Puranam by available to us out of the Seklar (or ma or ar

NOTICE

In the District Court of Point Pedro

No. 12147

Theivapayaki Ammah wi-Kumarasamy of Alvai Province. South

1 Poothathamby gaiyab and

a wife Rajaluksumy Devi of Tellipallai

It is bereby notified This 11 day of December.

lands galled "Porthamby" in extent 22.5/8 lms V. C. Do Veedu 1/4 but according to survey in extent 9 Lms V Cand 3, 3/32 K and situated at Alvas Maniveeravakathevan kurichy in Kaddaiveli Parish Vadamaradehy Division, dow of Sinnathamby Jaffna District, Northern

> The defendants in the Plaintiff aforesaid action are summoned to aprear in Court n the 23rd day of January 1974 at 9 O clock of the forencon.

Drawn by Sd. S. Arunhuna Defendants Prostor for Plaintiff.

By order of Court. A V. Thuraippah Secretary

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