

JOURNAL
OF THE
CEYLON BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
1898.

VOLUME XV.

No. 49.

EDITED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

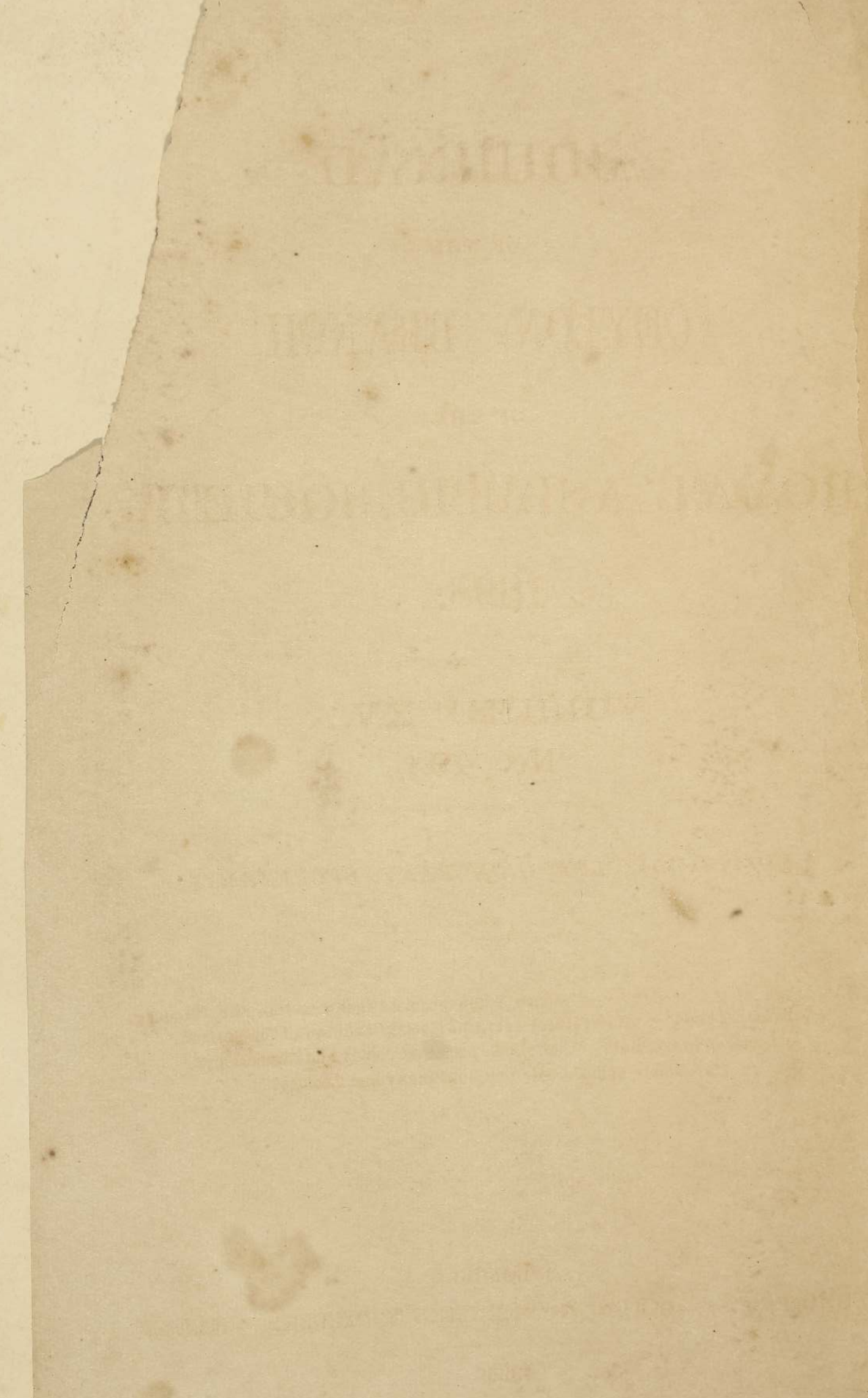
The design of the Society is to institute and promote inquiries into the History, Religions, Languages, Literature, Arts, and Social Condition of the present and former Inhabitants of the Island, with its Geology and Mineralogy, its Climate and Meteorology, its Botany and Zoology.

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

COLOMBO :

GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

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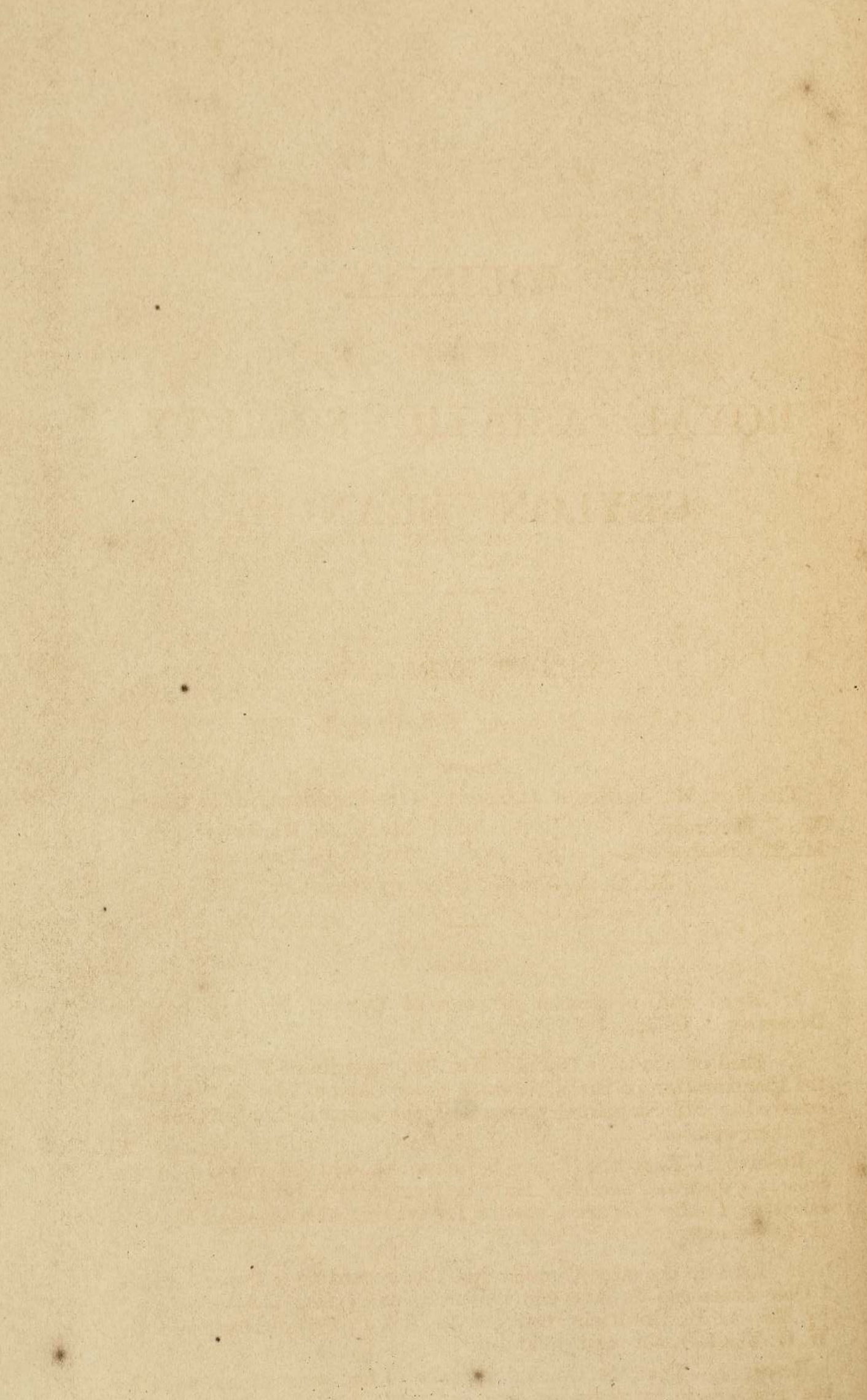
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COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, February 5, 1898.

Present :

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. J. Ferguson.

Mr. P. Freüdenberg.

Mr. F. M. Mackwood.

Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting held on December 8, 1897.

2. Laid on the table Circular No. 133, regarding a Paper "Aids to the Identification of Birds recorded from Ceylon," by Mr. A. Haly, referred to Mr. Staniforth Green and the Lord Bishop of Colombo, for their opinions.

Resolved,—That the Paper be accepted, and be printed in the Society's Journal, and Mr. Haly be thanked for forwarding it, and asked to kindly prepare a portion for reading at a General Meeting of the Society.

3. Laid on the table Circular No. 134, regarding a Paper entitled "Don Jeronimo da Azevedo, Governor of Ceylon, 1594-1611 A.D.," by Mr. A. E. Buultjens, referred to Mr. P. Freüdenberg and Dr. W. G. Vandort, for their opinions.

Resolved,—That the Council approve of the suggestions made by the gentlemen to whom it was referred, and that their remarks

be forwarded to Mr. Buultjens, with a request that he will have the manuscript translation revised as suggested.

4. Resolved, — That the following Candidates for election as Resident Members be elected:—

P. E. Pieris, C.C.S. :	nominated by	{ S. C. Obeyesekera.
		{ W. Chapman Dias.
I. Gunawardene :	do.	{ T. B. Panabokke.
		{ E. R. Gooneratne.
G. W. Suhren :	do.	{ E. Booth.
W. H. Figg :	do.	{ F. C. Roles.
F. Macindoe :	do.	{ Staniforth Green.
E. E. Green, F.E.S. :	do.	{ G. A. Joseph.

5. Read letter from Mr. Harward requesting that his resignation be accepted, as he will not be able to read Papers at Society Meetings.

Resolved,—To keep Mr. Harward's name on the list of Honorary Secretaries, and that he be informed that he will continue an Honorary Secretary on the understanding that no Papers need be read by him.

6. Draft Annual Report for 1897 was laid on the table and passed, subject to certain amendments.

7. Considered nomination of Office-Bearers for 1898.

Under Rule 16 Messrs. J. P. Lewis and F. H. de Vos retire by least attendance.

Resolved,—To nominate the following Office-Bearers for 1898:—

President.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Vice-Presidents.—The Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie and Mr. Staniforth Green.

Council.

Mr. O. Collett.	Mr. F. M. Mackwood.
Mr. P. Coomáraswámy.	Mr. F. H. Modder.
Mr. J. Ferguson.	Mr. P. Rámanáthan, C.M.G.
Mr. C. M. Fernando.	Mr. W. P. Ranasinha.
Mr. P. Freüdenberg.	Mr. E. S. W. Senáthi Rájá.
Mr. A. Haly.	Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. F. C. Roles.

Honorary Secretaries.—Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S.; Mr. J. Harward, M.A.; and Mr. G. A. Joseph.

8. Resolved,—That the Annual General Meeting be held on Saturday, February 26, 1898, and the following be the business:—

(1) To submit the Council's Annual Report for 1897.

(2) To elect Office-Bearers for 1898.

(3) To move, on the recommendation of the Council, that Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., Archæological Commissioner, be elected an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Society for a period of seventeen years.

9. Resolved,—That Mr. E. Booth be kindly asked to audit the Society's accounts for last year.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, February 26, 1898.

Present :

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Staniforth Green, Vice-President.

Mr. W. N. S. Aserappa.

Mr. M. Cochran.

Mr. C. M. Fernando.

Mr. P. Freüdenberg.

Mr. A. Haly.

Mr. J. A. Henderson.

Dr. W. A. de Silva.

Dr. W. H. de Silva.

Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Mr. F. C. Roles, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary.

Visitors : one lady and five gentlemen.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of General Meeting held on December 22, 1897.
2. Mr. JOSEPH announced the election of the following Members :—
P. E. Pieris, C.C.S. ; I. Gunawardene ; G. W. Suhren ; W. H. Figg ;
F. Macindoe ; E. E. Green, F.E.S.
3. Mr. JOSEPH read the following—

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1897.

THE Council of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1897 :—

MEETINGS.

Five General Meetings of this Society have been held during the year, at which the following Papers were read and discussed, viz. :—

- (1) "Interim Report on the Operations of the Archæological Survey of Sígiriya (Second Season), 1896," by H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., Archæological Commissioner.
- (2) "Contributions to Ceylon Malacalogy," by O. Collett, F.R.M.S.
- (3) "Ancient Cities and Temples in the Kurunégala District : IV., Dambadeniya," by F. H. Modder.
- (4) "A Geological and Mineralogical Sketch of the North-Western Province," by F. H. Modder.
- (5) "Some Illustrations from the Fauna of Ceylon of Wallace's Theory of Natural Selection," by A. Haly, Director, Colombo Museum.

- (6) "Interim Report on the Operations of the Archæological Survey of Sígiriya (Third Season), 1897," by H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., Archæological Commissioner.

MEMBERS.

During the past year five new Members were elected, viz., G. C. Lee, H. B. Preston, J. E. Addyman, J. W. Small, and N. Balasubramanyan, M.A. The Council note with satisfaction that applications continue to be received for admission as Members.

Six Members resigned, viz., J. Alexander, B. W. Bawa, S. Bois, L. d'Espagnac, Dr. M. N. Gandevia, and P. E. Radley.

The Society now has on its roll 188 Members, including 17 Life Members and 9 Honorary Members. Your Council has decided to recommend that Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., Archæological Commissioner, be appointed an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him for a period of seventeen years, and his name will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting for election.

The Council record with regret the death of the following Members :—S. Nagalingam, Advocate, and Hugh Nevill, C.C.S., F.Z.S.

By the death at Hyères on April 10 of Mr. Hugh Nevill the Society has been deprived of an energetic and valuable Member, and Science has lost an enthusiastic worker in many fields. Mr. Nevill was an indefatigable collector. He had discovered and described many new species in Zoology, and had contributed many specimens to Museums. His collection of birds passed to the late Marquis of Tweedale, but he left a very complete collection of certain genera of shells. For some years Mr. Nevill edited and published at his own cost "The Taprobanian." Mr. Nevill has left what is probably a unique collection of specimens of the ancient Kandyan silver work, an art which he took an active part in reviving. Mr. Nevill, from his intimacy with Buddhist priests and other native scholars, had unusual facilities for collecting manuscripts, and left behind a most valuable collection of ancient Buddhist and Páli manuscripts. A *Catalogue raisonné* of these was prepared for publication, and the late Dr. Rost of the India Office was anxious that it should be published. The catalogue is complete: Mr. Nevill took it with him in order to superintend its publication in England; but was unable to rally from the illness that had necessitated his leaving Ceylon.

Mr. Nevill joined the Society in 1865. He contributed to the Society's Proceedings the following Papers :—

- (1) Description of Two Birds new to the recorded Fauna of Ceylon (Vol. IV., No. 14).
- (2) Description of a New Genus and Five New Species of Marine Univalves from the Southern Province, Ceylon (Vol. IV., No. 14).
- (3) Notes on the Geological Origin of South-Western Ceylon (Vol. V., No. 16).
- (4) Further Notes on the Ornithology of Ceylon (Vol. V., No. 16).
- (5) The Ancient Emporium of Kálah, &c., with Notes on Fa-Hian's Account of Ceylon (Vol. VII., No. 24).

The following is a list of his principal writings :—

- (1) On some New Marine Gastropoda from the Southern Province of Ceylon (Journ. Ben. As. Soc., XXXVIII., Part II.).
- (2) Descriptions of Marine Gastropoda from Ceylon (Journ. Ben. As. Soc., XXXVIII., Part III.).
- (3) Note on *Onchidium Verruculatum*, Cuv., from Ceylon (Proc. Ben. As. Soc., 1870).
- (4) New Marine Mollusca from the Indian Ocean (Journ. Ben. As. Soc., XLIII., Part II.).
- (5) New Marine Mollusca from the Indian Ocean (Journ. Ben. As. Soc., XLIV., Part II.).
- (6) Oriental Studies (Parts I. and II.), 2 vols.

LIBRARY.

The additions to the Library during the year numbered 203 volumes. The acquisitions are chiefly exchanges received from Societies. The Library is indebted for donations to the following :—The Trustees of the Indian Museum ; the Government of Bengal ; A. Mendis Gunasekera ; R. Narayan Apte ; the Government of India ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrie ; J. P. Lewis, C.C.S. ; the Government of Ceylon ; the Government of Madras ; the Government of Bombay ; the Secretary of State for India in Council ; H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S. ; the Colombo Museum ; J. B. Chapman ; the Director of Public Instruction, Batavia ; the Geological Survey of Canada ; the Director of State Archives, the Hague ; the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

For valuable exchanges received during the year the Society is indebted to the following :—The American Oriental Society ; the Buddhist Text Society of India ; *Bijdragen tot de Taal-Land en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie*, the Hague ; the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland ; the Royal Society of Victoria ; the Geological Society of London ; the Smithsonian Institution ; K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Vienna ; the Musée Guimet, Paris ; Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Leipzig ; Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou ; the Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland ; the Bureau of Education, Washington ; the Anthropological Society of Bombay ; the Pekin Oriental Society ; the Asiatic Society of Bengal ; the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society ; the Royal Colonial Institute ; the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society ; the University of Upsala ; Société Zoologique, Paris ; Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia ; the Royal Society of New South Wales ; the Asiatic Society of Japan.

The Council desire to draw the attention of the Government to the remarks made in previous Annual Reports regarding inadequate accommodation for its Library. The need of sufficient room for books has been much felt for some years now—a need which Government has admitted. An extension of the building will alone meet the emergency, and it is hoped the long-deferred extension will be shortly undertaken. The Committee of the Colombo Museum, recognizing the congestion now apparent everywhere in the Library, recommended the extension of the eastern wing of the Museum, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was voted for the purpose in 1891, but owing to some disagreement as regards

the particular plan of extension to be adopted, the money was allowed to lapse to revenue. Both the Museum Library and that of the Asiatic Society require additional space, not only for present requirements, but to allow for future development.

JOURNALS.

One number of the Journal has been published during the year (Vol. XIV., No. 47, 1896), which contains, in addition to the Proceedings of the Council and General Meetings, the following Papers:—

- (i.) "Legislation in Ceylon in the early portion of the Nineteenth Century," by H. White, C.C.S.
- (ii.) "On a Curious Nematoid Parasite from the Stomach of a Ceylon Insect (*Mantis Religiosa*)," by O. Collett, F.R.M.S.
- (iii.) "How the last King of Kandy was captured by the British," by T. B. Pohath.
- (iv.) "Ancient Cities and Temples in the Kurunégala District: II., Ridí Viháré," by F. H. Modder.
- (v.) "The Inauguration of the King in Ancient Ceylon," by C. M. Fernando, B.A., LL.B.Cantab., M.R.A.S.Eng.
- (vi.) "Ancient Cities and Temples in the Kurunégala District: III., Paṇḍuwas Nuwara," by F. H. Modder.
- (vii.) "Robert Knox's Sinhalese Vocabulary," by D. W. Ferguson.
- (viii.) "Place Names in the Vanni," by J. P. Lewis, C.C.S.
- (ix.) "Reland on Malay, Sinhalese, and Tamil," by J. P. Lewis, C.C.S.
- (x.) "Note on the Fortifications of Yápahuwa," by J. Harward, M.A.
- (xi.) "Interim Report on the Operations of the Archæological Survey at Sígiriya (Second Season), 1896," by H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., Archæological Commissioner.

The Journal for 1897 is nearly complete, and will be issued shortly.

The Council still constantly receive applications from Societies and Institutions for exchanges or for donations of our Journal. These applications, though in some cases the Council have been obliged to refuse owing to their number, yet afford gratifying testimony of the increasing appreciation entertained for the publications of the Society.

The Council trust that it will be possible to have further reprints made of the early issues of the Journal, as these numbers are very scarce and the demand for them great.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

It is with feelings of satisfaction that the Council refer to the progress that has been made during the year in the systematic survey of the archæological remains of the Island.

The Council again acknowledge indebtedness to the Archæological Commissioner for a *resumé* of the work performed by the Archæological Survey last year.

General.

The vote for 1897 was Rs. 34,620, including salaries; this, as in 1896, proved sufficient for only nine months' field work. Application made to the Government for a supplementary vote of Rs. 5,000 was favourably met, permitting the Archæological Commissioner to carry on excavations uninterruptedly to the end of the year.

Anurádhapura.

In Anurádhapura excavations were continued at Thúpáráma, at "Elála's Tomb," and at Puliyanukulam.

Thúpáráma Ruins.

With the completion of the buildings immediately surrounding Thúpáráma Dágaba, the labour force was divided into two parties, one continuing to unearth the countless boundary walls and ruins scattered between Thúpáráma and Ruwanveli on the south in the "park," which is bounded east and west by the "Sacred Road" and Basawakulam tank; the other, set to start work within the supposed "Royal Enclosure," at the solitary brick building of Polonnaruwa type and pillared sites adjoining it that are situated in unfelled jungle a quarter mile north of the "Inner Circular Road." As usual, it was found that for one building barely traceable above ground, half a dozen came to light as trenches ran onwards.

Elála Sohona.

The wide trenches begun in 1896 from north and east into the wooded hillock commonly styled "Elála's Tomb," have been pushed on until the brick wall of some structure (apparently of dágaba form) has been struck, where the cutting gives a vertical height of 60 ft.

Progress at this mound is necessarily slow, owing to the limited space for working, the constant danger from falling *talus*, and the difficulty of getting rid of "spoil."

Puliyankulam Ruins.

After finishing, cleanly, the dágaba and three vihárés within the inner quadrangular *temenos*, the gang working here attacked the group of three or four ruins lying to the north of "MacBride's Deviation," near the large *pokuna*. At this point digging is tedious and laborious work; for the site is thickly covered with trees, and the buildings were originally constructed of brick and mortar (now caked into a hard concrete), rising from bold stone basements, buried 4 ft. to 5 ft. below the present surface of the ground. The largest building has still to be examined; but it is evident that this cluster—wanting at Vijayáráma the sister establishment—contains the chief residence of the monks of the Puliyankulama monastery.

Sigiriya.

The results of the third season's work at Sigiriya have been recently laid before the Society in the Archæological Commissioner's "Interim Report on the Operations of the Archæological Survey, 1897," placed at the Society's disposal by Government. Briefly, the excavation of the citadel on the summit of *Sigiri-gala* was rounded off by the laying bare of the rooms, &c., along the western edge, the remaining sixteen of the unique frescoes in the "pockets" above the "gallery" faithfully reproduced on canvas, and the topographical survey of the ancient city (*Sigiri-nuwara*) extended so as to include all outlying bunds, &c.

A final season at Sigiriya in 1898 will be devoted to excavations at the base of the rock and its *entourage*.

Circuit Work.

A very successful tour, on foot, of nine weeks' duration, was accomplished during August, September, and October, in the course of which practically the whole of Tammankaduwa was explored to its uttermost confines. The unseasonable rains that fell in August and September greatly incommoded exploration and hampered the march in a district where numerous streams rapidly become unfordable from sudden freshets.

Starting on August 16 from Alut-oya the expedition proceeded south-east through Dimbulankadawala, Minnériya, Tópáveva (Polonnaruwa), Dástota—where the Maháveli-ganga was crossed—Yakkuré, and Huruvila, to Kuda-ulpota at the foot of Dimbulu-gala. Nearly a week was spent in the examination of the ancient caves, &c., occurring on the slopes of this majestic hill, "Gunner's Quoin," a well known landmark to vessels coasting round the east of the Island. To the east of Dimbulu-gala lies the *Vedirata* of Tammankaduwa—a wild waste, uninhabited, save by a few miserable "clans" of "Village Veddás." The furthest of these Veddá hamlets, Kohombaléwa, is placed on the right bank of the Mádara-oya, 20 miles beyond the Maháveli-ganga, and about 100 miles from Anurádhapura at the extreme south-east corner of the North-Central Province. Turning north, homewards, from this limit, on September 17, down the Mádara-oya, through Belanwala and Ginidamana (Veddás) to Muttugala, and re-crossing the river at Kandakádu, the rest of the journey lay north-east *viá* Sungavali, Paliyagodella, into the Kalegam pattu (Wádigéva and Nikaveva), until the Trincomalee road was reached again on October 6 at Kanthalai.

Many places of considerable archæological interest have been mapped and examined as the outcome of this long circuit, and an addition beyond expectation made to the existing list of the lithic inscriptions of Ceylon.

Miscellaneous.

In 1895 the Asiatic Society handed over to the Archæological Commissioner the balance of an old "Anurádhapura Excavation Fund," to be expended in the partial restoration of the ruined "Buddhist Railing" at Anurádhapura. This work has at length been completed by the Public Works officers, to whom it was entrusted; and the "Railing," as restored, is among the most strikingly beautiful specimens of ancient architecture to be seen anywhere throughout the Island.

COUNCIL.

Two Members of the Council of 1896, viz., Messrs. P. Rámanáthan and H. F. Tomalin, A.R.I.B.A., being by virtue of Rule 16 deemed to have retired by least attendance, the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Messrs. J. P. Lewis, C.C.S., and F. H. de Vos, Advocate. Messrs. Freüdenberg and F. M. Mackwood, who under the same Rule vacated their places by reason of seniority, were re-elected. Mr. A. Haly, Director of the Colombo Museum, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Council caused by Dr. Trimen's death.

Mr. J. Harward (one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Society) was obliged to leave the Island in October last owing to ill-health, and tendered his resignation. The Council, however, decided not to

remove his name from the list of Office-Bearers for 1897. The Council regret the cause of Mr. Harward's leaving Ceylon, and trust they will not lose his services in the future as an Honorary Secretary of the Society.

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President, and Messrs. F. H. Price, C.C.S., and P. Freüdenberg, Members of the Council, were absent from the Island for a few months during the year.

FINANCES.

The Treasurership was resumed by Mr. F. C. Roles in February on his return to the Island, Mr. F. Lewis having kindly acted during the preceding four months.

It will be noticed that the balance has fallen from Rs. 915·82 to Rs. 831·50, but the year has been an unfavourable one for collecting subscriptions, owing partly to the special calls on Members for the Indian Famine Fund and for the Record Reign celebrations. The Treasurer has not submitted a list of defaulters, believing that with extended time most of them will be able and willing to pay up their arrears.

Mr. E. Booth has been good enough to again perform the duty of auditing the accounts.

CO-OPERATION OF MEMBERS.

In conclusion, the Council observe with much satisfaction that the Society continues to promote the objects for which it was instituted. The Council invite the co-operation of Members in the work of the Society, and would welcome suitable Papers in any of the lines of study which it is the aim and object of the Society to encourage.

Balance Sheet for the Year ended December 31, 1897.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs.		c.
Balance in hand on December 31, 1896	...	Books account ...	...
Sale of Journals	...	Printing account (Journal)	...
Entrance Fees ...	...	Charges account (clerk's salary, binding, general printing, stationery, advertising, postage, Public Hall meeting, and sundries)	...
Annual subscriptions :—		Balance at Bank of Madras	...
1892 ...	10 50		1,088 65
1893 ...	42 0		831 50
1894 ...	52 50		
1895 ...	89 25		
1896 ...	157 50		
1897 ...	687 75		
	1,039 50		
Government grant for 1897	...		
	500 0		
	<u>2,774 82</u>		
	Total ...		<u>2,774 82</u>

F. CROSBIE ROLES,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct :
E. BOOTH.

4. The CHAIRMAN said that the Council had tried—and he hoped successfully—to lay before Members all that had occurred since the last Annual General Meeting. There had been named the losses that had been sustained and the successes which had attended the Meetings of the Society. The financial condition of the Society had also been placed before them; and they had also been told of the work the Archæological Commissioner had done. It now remained for him as Chairman to ask any Member of the Society present to criticise, or to approve, of what had been put before them by the Council.

5. Mr. C. M. FERNANDO remarked that after what had fallen from the Chair much did not remain to be said. He moved that the Report and Balance Sheet be adopted.

He would commend more especially to the attention of the Meeting the sympathetic reference which the Report contained to the loss the Society has suffered by the death of Mr. Hugh Nevill. Mr. Nevill was known as an Orientalist, not only in Ceylon, but in Europe and America: here he had been known to them not merely as an English gentleman, but as a not unsuccessful student of the native languages. He revelled in the past history of Ceylon, and had striven hard to bring out the very intimate connection between Ceylon and India.

With the work of the Archæological Commissioner referred to in the Report, they all sincerely sympathized (*hear, hear*), and they trusted that the Government would help it more than it was doing at the present moment. It called loudly for further encouragement and assistance by the Government. They had the authority of very many who understood the subject, that at the rate the work was progressing now it would take a very long time before the Archæological Survey was finished.

6. Dr. W. G. VANDORT seconded the motion, which was carried.

7. Mr. ROLES moved that a copy of the paragraph in the Report referring to the lack of accommodation at the Museum should be forwarded to the Government. The matter had been mentioned in previous Reports, and the Museum authorities also referred to it; but hitherto the Society had been content to let it simply appear on its records. He thought it would be well to specially invite the attention of Government towards the pressing want, instead of leaving it simply to appear in this Report.

8. The CHAIRMAN in concurring with Mr. Roles added that the paragraph was as follows:—

“The Council desire to draw the attention of the Government to the remarks made in previous Annual Reports regarding inadequate accommodation for its Library. The need of sufficient room for books has been much felt for some years now—a need which Government has admitted. An extension of the building will alone meet the emergency, and it is hoped the long-deferred extension will be shortly undertaken. The Committee of the Colombo Museum, recognizing the congestion now apparent everywhere in the Library, recommended the extension of the eastern wing of the Museum, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was voted for the purpose in 1891, but owing to some disagreement as regards the particular plan of extension to be adopted, the money was allowed to lapse to revenue. Both the Museum

Library and that of the Asiatic Society require additional space, not only for present requirements, but to allow for future development."

Resolved,—That the Honorary Secretary do address the Government, as suggested.

9. On a motion proposed by Mr. J. A. Henderson, and seconded by Dr. W. H. de Silva, the following gentlemen were elected as Office-Bearers for 1898 :—

President.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Vice-Presidents.—The Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie and Mr. Staniforth Green.

Council.

Mr. O. Collett, F.R.M.S.

Mr. P. Coomáraswámy.

Mr. J. Ferguson.

Mr. C. M. Fernando, B.A., LL.B.

Cantab.

Mr. P. Freüdenberg.

Mr. A. Haly.

Mr. F. M. Mackwood.

Mr. F. H. Modder.

Mr. P. Rámanáthan, C.M.G.

Mr. W. P. Ranasinha.

Mr. E. S. W. Šenáthi Rájá.

Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. F. C. Roles.

Honorary Secretaries.—Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S.; Mr. J. Harward, M.A.; and Mr. G. A. Joseph.

10. The CHAIRMAN explained that owing to ill-health Mr. Harward had resigned the Honorary Secretaryship; but the Council had prevailed on him to retain it on the understanding that he was not expected to read Papers. The only new Member of Council was Mr. Modder, who took an enthusiastic interest in that part of the Island (Kurunégala) in which he lived, and had been a valuable contributor to the Society's proceedings.

11. The CHAIRMAN :—I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Council, that Mr. H. C. P. Bell, the Archæological Commissioner, be elected an Honorary Member in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Society during a period of seventeen years.

I think it is right I should move this from the Chair (*hear, hear*), and ask you to adopt the suggestion of the Council, and adopt it, I hope, cordially and unanimously (*hear, hear*). Mr. Bell's services to the antiquities and archæology of Ceylon are well known to all of us; there is no man who has done so much continuously and usefully as he has done in that direction. His ability to do the work was recognized long ago by the Government in selecting him from the ranks of the Civil Service as the man most capable of undertaking the direction of the Archæological Survey of the Island; and the zeal with which he has carried those works on, the ability and knowledge he has applied to them, have been recognized by all. The Council have felt it fitting that what he has done should be recognized by the Society in this small manner,—for it is a small way, but that is the only way we have at our command,—viz., by recommending that he be made an Honorary Member of this Society for the remainder of his life (*hear, hear*).

12. Mr. P. FREUDENBERG :—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. Much praise has been bestowed upon Mr. Bell, so I shall not praise him myself. I desire to congratulate him on his success in what

to him, we know, is a work of love, and which has properly singled him out, not only for the recognition of men of Science, but also for the admiration of those who, like myself, are glad to listen to words of thought. I trust that it may be for long years Mr. Bell's lot to be able to devote himself to his favourite task with undiminished vigour of mind and body, and that this Society will long continue to be proud of him as one of its ablest Members (*hear, hear*).

13. Mr. C. M. FERNANDO said he did not wish to give a silent vote because he had the misfortune to differ from Mr. Bell on a very little minor point of detail. It was a very little minor point, regarding the nationality of the artists who painted certain frescoes at Sígiriya about fourteen hundred years ago. As a Member of the Society he wished to state publicly that there was no one who appreciated Mr. Bell's services more than he did. The Society had done what was only fitting in recognizing in some small measure Mr. Bell's services. Mr. Bell was a very modest man; but that should not prevent them from showing their appreciation of his eminent and heartily rendered services.

The motion was carried with acclamation, and the Meeting terminated.

14. A vote of thanks to the Chair, proposed by Mr. A. Haly, seconded by Mr. Cochran.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, April 1, 1898.

Present:

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie, Vice-President.

Mr. P. Coomáraswámy.

Mr. J. Ferguson.

Mr. A. Haly.

Mr. F. M. Mackwood.

Mr. E. S. W. Senáthi Rájá.

Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting held on February 5, 1898.

2. Resolved,—That the following Candidates for admission into the Society as Resident Members be elected:—

P. E. Morgappah : nominated by	{	P. Coomáraswámy.
		H. Tiruvilingam.
H. Freüdenberg : do.	{	P. Freüdenberg.
		F. M. Mackwood.
J. Pieris : do.	{	G. A. Joseph.
		W. A. de Silva.

3. Read letter dated March 5, 1898, from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary regarding inadequate accommodation for the Library, and also the Honorary Secretary's letter inviting the attention of the Government to the matter.

4. Read a letter from Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., tendering his thanks for the honour done him by his election as Honorary Member of the Society.

5. Laid on the table a Paper by Mr. O. Collett, F.R.M.S., being No. 2 of the series on "Contributions to Ceylon Malacology," entitled "Description of a new *Helicoid* Land Shell from the Southern Province."

On the approval and recommendation of Dr. W. G. Vandort and Mr. A. Haly,—

Resolved,—To accept the Paper for reading at a Meeting of the Society.

6. Laid on the table a letter from the Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, forwarding a copy of the Eighth Annual Report, and requesting an exchange of publications.

Resolved,—That the Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden be thanked for his letter and copy of the Eighth Annual Report, but that he be informed that in view of the large number of Institutions already on the exchange list, the Council have decided to limit the number of exchanges, and so regret that they cannot see their way to exchange. Decided further to forward the publication and the letter to the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture.

7. Resolved,—That the selection of a Clerk to succeed Mr. H. M. Gunasekera be left in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Secretaries, and that they do engage a man provisionally on probation pending confirmation by the Council.

8. Laid on the table a letter from Mr. F. H. de Vos asking that some person may be employed "to make copies of the Dutch Epitaphs and Sketches of the Arms" in the Pettah Burial Grounds, to illustrate a Paper that he is preparing for the Society.

Mr. J. Ferguson informed the Council that Mr. Foenander, late of the Survey Department, would probably be able to do the work required by Mr. de Vos.

Resolved,—That the Honorary Secretary do write to Mr. Foenander on the subject, and that Mr. de Vos be requested to visit the Pettah Burial Ground and select such tombstones as he wishes reproduced.

9. Laid on the table a letter from Mr. J. P. Lewis forwarding "Notes on some of the Papers published in the Journal for 1896," and suggesting that they be printed in the Journal as an adjunct to the Papers and Speeches.

Resolved,—That Mr. J. P. Lewis be thanked for his suggestion and for forwarding the "Notes," but that he be informed that under the regulations guiding the Council in this matter the "Notes" are inadmissible, and cannot therefore be accepted.

10. Laid on the table an application from the Archæological Commissioner for the sum of Rs. 61-24, being actual travelling expenses incurred in proceeding to Colombo to be present at the Meeting of the Society at which his "Interim Report" on Sígiriya (1897) was read.

Resolved,—That the Archæological Commissioner be informed that the Council regret their inability to comply with his request, as it will establish a precedent to similar claims.

11. Considered the advisability of translating a Manuscript by Cornelis Taay Wezel, dated 1713, containing an account and description of the peculiarities, nature, and breeding of elephants in Ceylon, with an account of how they are tracked, caught, stalled, tamed, sold, &c.

Mr. Joseph stated that Mr. F. H. de Vos considered that the Manuscript was of value, and worthy of translation for the Society.

Resolved,—That the Manuscript be forwarded to Mr. de Vos, and that he be asked to prepare a Paper from it, and to submit it to the Council for consideration ; on the understanding that the Paper do contain additional matter to that already published regarding Ceylon elephants.

12. Resolved,—That the matter of fixing a date and business of the next General Meeting do stand over for decision at the next Council Meeting.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, May 18, 1898.

Present :

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Staniforth Green, Vice-President.

Mr. J. Ferguson.

Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Mr. F. C. Roles, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting held on April 1, 1898.

2. Read the following letter and annexures from the Archæological Commissioner, refunding a balance of Re. 1.33 out of the sum of Rs. 709.57 placed at his disposal from the Anuradhapura Excavation Fund and spent on the restoration of the "Buddhist Railing":—

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSIONER TO THE HONORARY
SECRETARY, R.A.S. (C.B.).

Buddhist Railing.

No. 279.

Sígiriya, April 16, 1898.

SIR,—IN connection with this long standing matter* I have the honour to annex for the information of the Council copy of a letter,

* See Journal C.A.S., vol. XII., 1891, p. 31 ; vol. XIII., 1893, pp. 13-17. No money was made available by the Society until September, 1894. Under Government sanction the work was carried out successively by Messrs. Tocke and Goodman of the Public Works Department, in consultation with the Archæological Commissioner.

No. 76, just received from Mr. G. S. Goodman, late District Engineer, Anuradhapura, and of my reply thereto, No. 229 of March 22, 1898.

(2) The balance due to the Society (which may be credited to its general income) has since been remitted, and a draft in favour of the Honorary Treasurer, Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch), accompanies this letter.

(3) Mr. A. R. Tocke, now District Engineer, Badulla, has still to render account of his share of the work.*

(4) There has been inordinate delay in finishing the work on the part of the Public Works Department Officers concerned; but the money has been well spent.†

I am, &c.,
H. C. P. BELL,
Archæological Commissioner

THE ANURADHAPURA EXCAVATION FUND.

Restoration of the "Buddhist Railing."

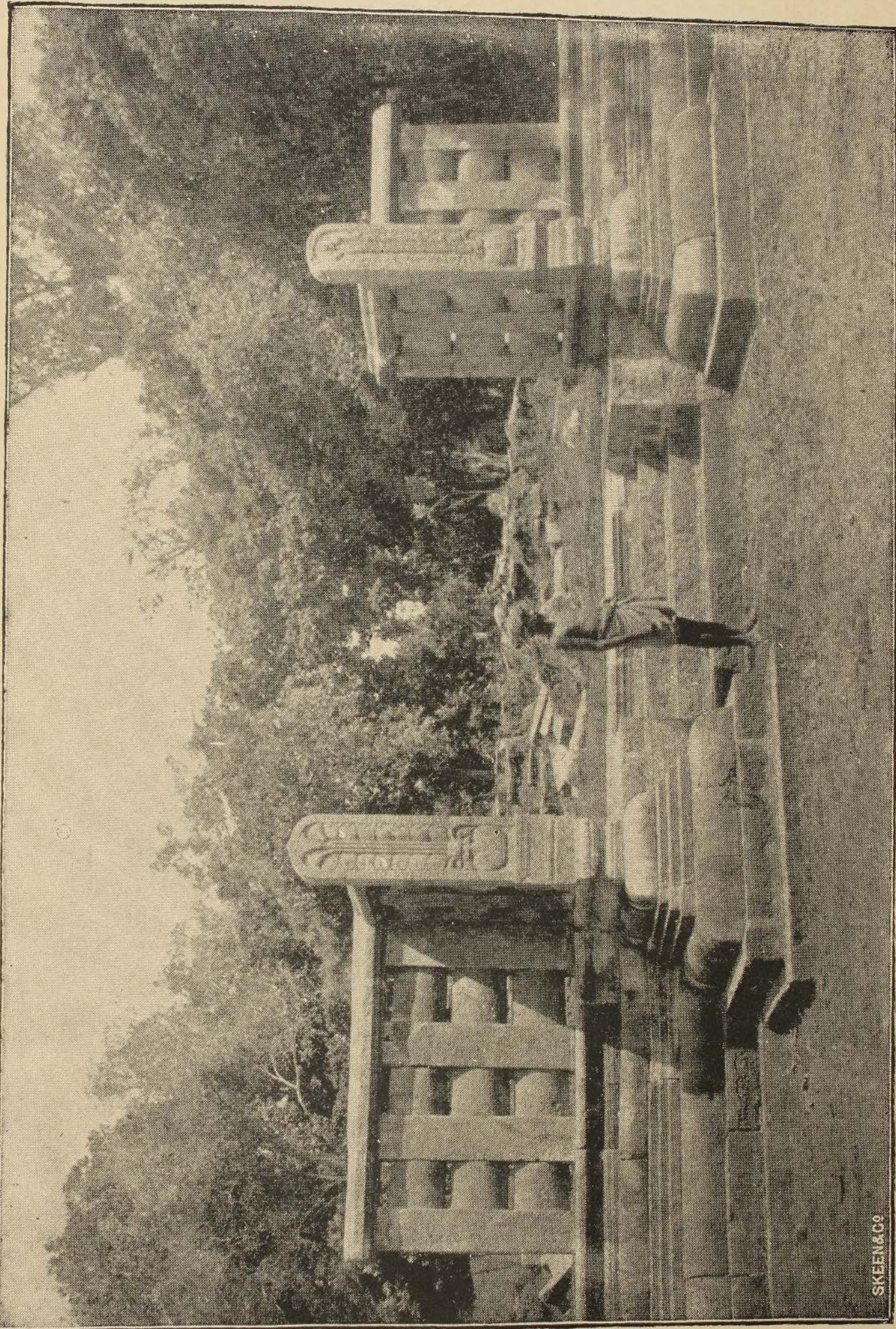
Received by :—		Rs.	c.
September 29, 1894	... A. R. Tocke	300	0
March 4, 1895	... do.	250	0 [‡]
October 31, 1896	... G. S. Goodman	159	57
Total		709	57
Expended by :—		Rs.	c.
June, 1894	... A. R. Tocke	190	92
July, 1894	... do.	108	58
October, 1895	... do.	42	90
November, 1895	... do.	36	90
August, 1896	... G. S. Goodman	80	38
September, 1896	... do.	70	50
February, 1897	... do.	86	87
March, 1897	... do.	49	20
March, 1897	... do.	22	98
April, 1897	... do.	19	1
		708	24
Balance		1	33
Total		709	57

H. C. P. BELL,
Archæological Commissioner.

* Since received and forwarded.

† See Plate.

‡ September 17, 1896, transferred to G. S. Goodman, Rs. 170·70.

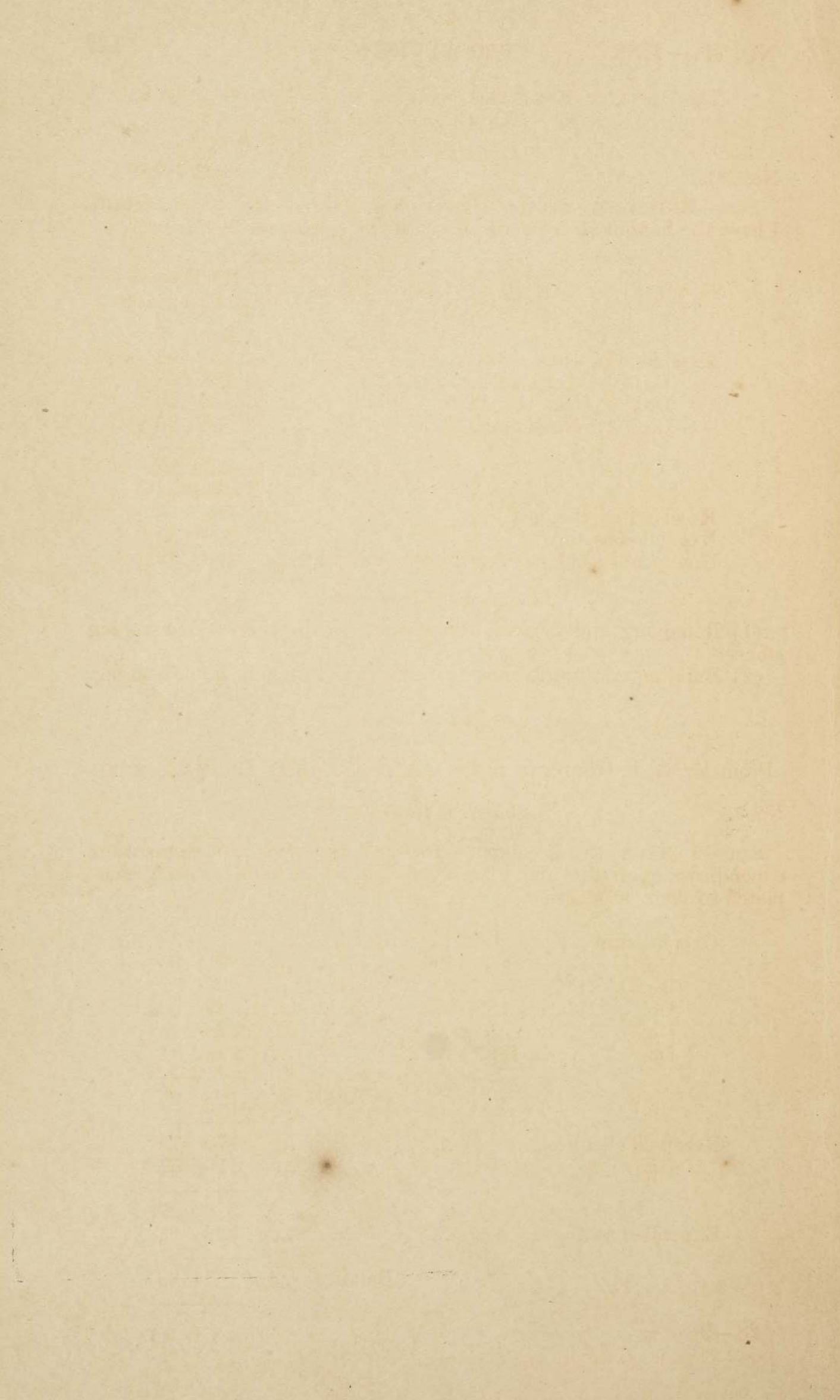


SKEEN & CO

To face p. 148.]

“BUDDHIST RAILING”: ANURÁDHAPURA.

[Arch. Survey photo.]



The DISTRICT ENGINEER, Badulla, to the ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSIONER.

Buddhist Railing.

No. 381.

April 7, 1898.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 230 of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the statement asked for.

I am, &c.,
A. R. TOCKE,
District Engineer.

		Rs.	c.
Expended in June, 1894 ...	...	190	92
Do. July, 1894 ...	...	108	58
Do. October, 1895 ...	...	42	90
Do. November, 1895 ...	...	36	90
	Total ...	379	30
Received by cheques ...	...	550	0
Expended as above ...	...	379	30
Unexpended balance remitted by cheque ...	...	170	70

Summary of Work done.

- (1) Removing and clearing foundations ; collecting and arranging stones.
- (2) Building up foundations to plinth and filling in brick-backing.

From Mr. G. S. GOODMAN to the ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSIONER.

No. 76.

Buddhist Railing.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a statement of expenditure upon the above work, which has, I believe, been completed to your satisfaction.

		Rs.	c.
Expended in August, 1896 ...	...	80	38
Do. September, 1896 ...	...	70	50
Do. February, 1897 ...	...	86	87
Do. March, 1897 ...	...	49	20
Do. do. ...	...	22	98
Do. April, 1897 ...	...	19	1
	Total ...	328	94
Received cheque ...	...	170	70
Do. ...	...	159	57
		330	27
Expended as above ...	...	328	94
	Balance ...	1	33

Summary of Work.

Two "sections" completed and carved stones placed in position with packing.

I am, &c.,
G. S. GOODMAN.

P.S.—To-day Rs. 30 was drawn by me for supervision of the work, according to agreement.

Resolved,—That the Council, by its Resolution of March 28, 1893, having placed the balance of the Excavation Fund in the hands of the Archæological Commissioner (as recommended by Dr. W. R. Kynsey, the remaining Member of the Special Committee), do not wish to have any further connection with the matter.

3. Read letter No. 259 of April 7, 1898, from the Archæological Commissioner regarding actual expenses incurred by him in travelling from Anuradhapura to Colombo in order to attend the last General Meeting of the Society.

4. Laid on the table a Paper by Mr. F. H. de Vos regarding Cornelis Taay Van Wesel's (manuscript) account of "Elephants in Ceylon."

Resolved,—That the Paper be referred to Dr. W. G. Vandort for his opinion.

5. Laid on the table a letter from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, dated April 2, 1898, forwarding a letter from the Premier of Victoria, soliciting information touching the custom of Polyandry in Ceylon.

Resolved,—That any information on the subject contained in the Society's records be furnished; but that the Government be informed that the Council is of opinion that the Officers of Government are better qualified than this Society to supply the required information.

6. Laid on the table Paper on "Don Jeronimo de Azevedo, Governor of Ceylon, 1594-1611," by Mr. A. E. Bultjens, revised by Messrs. F. H. de Vos and B. Wennink.

Resolved,—That the Paper be accepted, and that the author be requested to edit it for reading and publication.

7. Laid on the table a Paper by Mr. F. H. de Vos on "The Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon."

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Council be conveyed to Mr. F. H. de Vos for forwarding the Paper, and that it be accepted; but that Mr. de Vos be informed that in printing the Paper the Society cannot undertake the expense of reproducing the illustrations: should, however, Mr. de Vos wish to have the Paper published in full as it stands, the Council will recommend it to Government; and further recommend that the Society do vote a sum of money in aid of the publication of the work.

8. The Honorary Secretary informed the Council that Mr. F. D. Jayasinha has been engaged as the Society's Clerk, on probation.

9. Resolved,—That a General Meeting be held in June, if possible, and that the 25th of that month be named provisionally; but that the date for the Meeting be finally fixed by the Secretaries in consultation with the President.

GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, June 25, 1898.

Present :

Mr. Staniforth Green, Vice-President, in the Chair.

J. E. Addyman. | A. Haly.

P. E. Morgappah.

G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary.

Visitors : 14 gentlemen.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Annual General Meeting held on February 26, 1898.

2. Read following correspondence regarding inadequate accommodation for the Library :—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, C.B.R.A.S., to the Hon. the
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 35.

Colombo, February 27, 1898.

SIR,—AT the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on the 26th instant, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrie, Vice-President, it was unanimously resolved to direct the attention of the Government to that portion of the Annual Report referring to inadequate accommodation for the Library.

2. I beg accordingly to forward to you a printed copy of the Annual Report, and to direct the special attention of the Government to the Council's remarks in regard to the need of more room for the Library (*vide* page 3 of Report, portion marked in red ink).

I am, &c.,

G. A. JOSEPH,
Honorary Secretary.

Portion of Report referred to.

* * * * *

The Council desire to draw the attention of the Government to the remarks made in previous Annual Reports regarding inadequate accommodation. The need of sufficient room for books has been much felt for some years now—a need which Government has admitted. An extension of the building will alone meet the emergency, and it is hoped the long-deferred extension will be shortly undertaken.

The Committee of the Colombo Museum, recognizing the congestion now apparent everywhere in the Library, recommended the extension of the eastern wing of the Museum, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was voted for the purpose in 1891, but owing to some disagreement as regards the particular plan of extension to be adopted the money was allowed to lapse to revenue. Both the Museum Library and that of the Asiatic Society require additional space, not only for present requirements, but to allow for future development.

* * * * *

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the HONORARY
SECRETARY, C.B.R.A.S.

March 5, 1898.

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 35 of February 27, referring to the inadequate accommodation for the Library, and to state that the matter will receive consideration.

I am, &c.,

H. WHITE,
for Colonial Secretary.

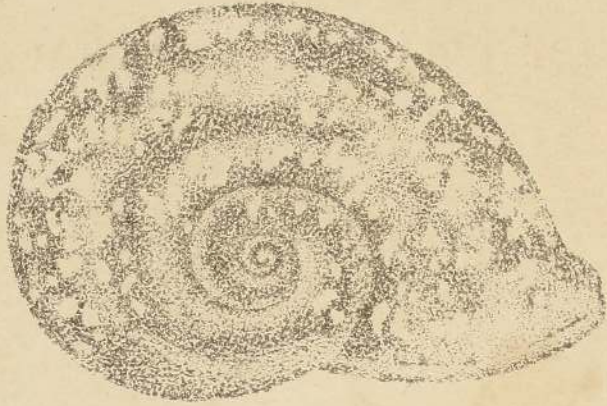
3. The Honorary Secretary announced the election of the following Members since the last Meeting :—

- (1) P. E. Morgappah.
- (2) H. Freüdenberg.
- (3) J. Pieris, Barrister-at-Law.

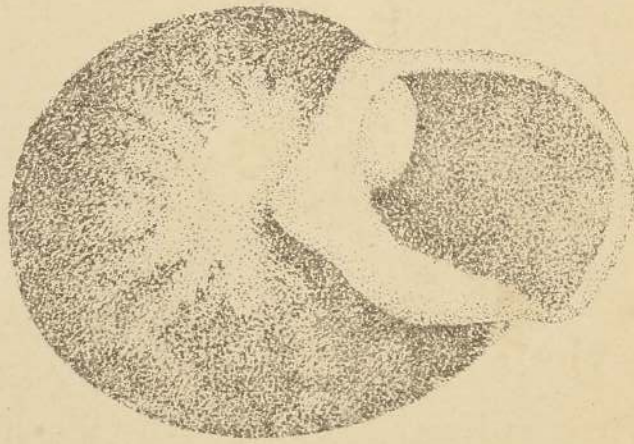
4. Laid on the table Journal for 1897, Vol. XV., No. 48.

5. Mr. Joseph read the following Paper :—

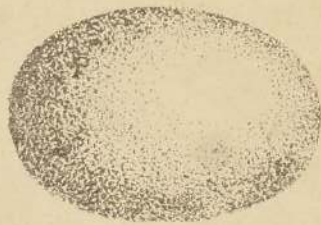
A.



A.



B.



Egg.

Acavus Poleii Collett.

Figures AA are slightly reduced. Figure B is exact natural size

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CEYLON MALACOLOGY.

(2) Description of a new Helicoid Land Shell from the Southern Province.

By O. COLLETT, F.R.M.S., Cor. Member of the Malacological Society of London, &c.

Acavus (Oligospira) poleii, n. sp.

SHELL large, imperforate, depressed, globose, oblong, solid. Of a general pinkish-brown colour all over, encircled by two or more narrow chocolate bands; the whole upper surface dotted over with irregular golden speckles.

Spire flattened, slightly elevated; apex very obtuse. Whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, convex, and rapidly increasing; suture impressed. The last whorl inflated, descending in front, striated by lines of growth, and crossed by obsolete transverse encircling ridges, which give a roughened appearance to the shell. The back of the reflected lip is yellowish-white. Aperture oblique, oblong, bluish-white, and shiny within. Peristome white, polished, expanded, and reflexed. Columella thickened, dilated, and slightly incurved; joined to the outer lip by a broad callus which covers the umbilical region. Entire peristome, columella, and callus pure milk-white. Base rose-colour, swollen, and rounded.

Diameter: major 52 mm., minor 36 mm., altitude 26 mm.

Habitat: "On decaying logs in forest swamps in the Udagama district, Southern Province."—Pole.

A collection of land shells sent to me for examination by Mr. E. Ernest Green contained a single specimen of the above species labelled "Udagama." I learned that the shell had been given to my friend by Mr. J. Pole, who was formerly stationed in that district. I accordingly despatched a native collector to the jungles of Udagama to try to secure further specimens for the purpose of comparison. He

returned with several full-grown examples (alive), also some ova and embryonic shells. Altogether a fairly complete series has been examined.

For information relating to habitat, &c., I am indebted to Mr. John Pole, in whose honour this species has been named.

Acavus (poleii) strongly recalls *A. waltoni* (Reeve), to which it is closely allied. It is readily distinguished however by its somewhat narrower and more solid shell, its much paler colour, and especially by its pure white peristome. The last feature is as constant as the very dark brown or black peristome of *A. waltoni*, the species which abounds in our hill districts.

The animals of the two species present marked differences in colouration and appearance, as follows :—

Acavus (poleii).—Animal mouse-colour; head and tentacles dark brown; foot-sole pale brown, with purple marginal fringe. Egg (largest specimen) 25 mm. long, 16 mm. broad.

Acavus waltoni.—Animal dark inky-blue; tentacles deep bluish-gray; foot-sole dirty white, with fringe of pale indigo. Egg (largest specimen) 22 mm. long, 13 mm. broad.

Distribution.—*Acavus (poleii)* appears to be restricted to the forests of the Southern Province, where neither of the other allied species of the genus are known to occur.

The distribution of the recorded species of *Oligospira** appear to be as follows :—

Acavus (Oligospira) skinneri (Reeve).—Pattipola, Province of Uva, 5,000 ft. (Haly).

Acavus (—) *waltoni* (Reeve).—Common throughout the Central Province, 2,000–4,000 ft.

Acavus (—) (*poleii*, *n. sp.*).—Udagama, Southern Province, 500 ft. (Pole).

6. The following Paper was then read by its author :—

* In 1894 Jousseau proposed to separate the flattened species from the more turbinate forms of *Acavus* by the creation of a subgenus *Acavella*. (Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France, 1894, p. 288.) But Ancey had already introduced *Oligospira* in the Conchologists' Exchange (II., p. 22, 1887), and as the latter term has been accepted by Pilsbry (Manual of Conchology, Series II., Vol. VI., p. 82) it has been adopted here.

AIDS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CEYLON BIRDS.

Part I.—Introduction and Key to the Passeres.

By A. HALY, Director of the Colombo Museum.

[NOTE.—The titles of the following works are abbreviated thus :—

Legge.—Legge, W.V.: A History of the Birds of Ceylon, 2 vols., London, 1880.

Catalogue.—Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, by various Authors, 1874 to 1894.

Fauna.—Fauna of British India, Oates and Blanford, 4 vols., 1889 to 1898.

Dictionary.—A Dictionary of Birds, by Newton, Gadow, and others, 1896.—A. H.]

THE following list of Birds recorded from Ceylon is compiled from the “Fauna of British India, Birds.”

My first object has been to make the identification of our Ceylon birds as easy as possible for the student.

No one needs to be told that he has an eagle or an owl, a parrot or a pigeon, before him. If he wishes, however, to define the genera or sub-families or families under which his specimen is classed, he will find himself plunged in difficulties, which it is partly the object of the following pages to point out.

As a matter of fact I believe that in a limited Fauna like our own, the measurements and colours will be found sufficient for the identification of any of the species.

The names of the species are those of the Fauna. After the name one or more figures are inserted in brackets, which refer to the paragraphs of the key which precedes each order.

These keys are compiled from the Fauna, and are so arranged that the characters of any species can be read continuously from the more to the less general. By means of two extra columns of figures the paragraphs can be referred

to both backwards and forwards ; thus, if the bird before the student has less than ten tail feathers the number opposite that character (293) will guide him to nine feathers without reading all the key between. In the same way, opposite nine feathers in the tail is a number (4) which carries back the reader to ten feathers.

Only those parts of the keys in the Fauna have been selected that more immediately define and contrast Ceylon species, otherwise it would have been greatly extended.

Two references follow the name, one to Legge the next to the British Museum Catalogue. Legge's English name is given as the one probably the most convenient for Ceylon students. Then follows the geographical distribution, next the local, both condensed as much as possible.

As regards the descriptions, I have been careful to compare all the species represented in the Museum collection with the Fauna, and have endeavoured to bring out all the salient points in the clearest manner. Full descriptions of the colours of the plumage are often of great length, and in many cases, as in the larks and the pipits, almost useless.

My second object has been to give more information about the geographical distribution of the allied species than is given either by Legge or the Fauna. Thus, under each genus, I have referred to the British Museum Catalogue and under the families to Wallace's Geographical Distribution.

I have carefully avoided all allusions to the habits of the birds or to their nidification and other matters of that sort. If the serious study of our birds is to be entered upon the Fauna must be procured, and should be supplemented by Legge.

Thirdly, I have taken the opportunity to call attention to the historical side of the subject. This of course has been mainly taken from the Dictionary.

Under the higher divisions will be found additional remarks on the distribution, and as a rule other characters than those in the key, with the opinions of a few of the principal authorities on their value.

Class Aves.—Birds, whether living or extinct, stand out sharply defined from the rest of the animal kingdom by the possession of feathers. They are descended from some group of reptiles to which in many respects they are closely allied. So far, the leading authorities seem to be agreed. Another point that seems at present tolerably certain, is that the extinct *Archæopteryx* with its toothed jaws and long bony tail forms a group by itself. According to Huxley, 1867, this bird constituted an order, to which two others were to be added, the birds with a keeless breast bone and those with a keeled.

Thus we get three orders : the *Saururæ* represented by the *Archæopteryx*, the *Ratitæ* by the *Ostriches* and their allies. and the *Carinataæ*, which include all our other existing birds.

In 1880 Professor Marsh published the results of his famous discoveries in fossil birds, and gave it as his opinion that the *Ratitæ* are survivors of the original stem which branched off from the Reptilian type.

In 1888 Professor Feurbringer proposed two sub-classes : the first *Saururæ* containing the *Archæopteryx*, the second *Ornithuræ* all other birds, the *Ratitæ* being regarded as descendants of *Carinate* birds that have lost their powers of flight.

Mr. Oates in the Fauna will have nothing to do with the *Carinataæ*, and divides existing birds simply into orders.

We are here confronted with fundamental differences of opinion so profound that all the student can do is to wait further developments.

Order I. : *Passeres.*—This order contains as many species as all the rest of the class put together. According to Professor Feurbringer they are a group of Cretaceous age which arose in the Oriental region, where the least modified forms, the *Eurylæmidæ*, still exist. He considers them equivalent to a family with four sub-families.

The definition of the order, as will be seen by the key, is purely anatomical ; but if we include the *Eurylæmi*, which are very closely allied, the following external

characters may be considered diagnostic. The hallux forms a separably movable hind toe, and the greater wing coverts are in a single row not extending beyond the secondaries. The hind claw is the largest, and Sir Richard Owen gave as a character of his *Insectores* "the two external toes united at the base."

ORDER I.—PASSERES.

The deep plantar tendons passerine ; palate ægithognathous.

1 ...	Intrinsic muscles of the syrinx fixed to the ends of the bronchial semi-rings ...	Acromyodi ...	361
2 ...	The edges of both mandibles perfectly smooth, except for the presence of a single notch in many species ...	— ...	333
3 ...	The hinder part of the tarsus longitudinally bilaminated ; the laminæ entire and smooth ...	— ...	323
4 ...	Wings with ten primaries, the first notably small ...	— ...	293
5 ...	Nostrils always clear of the line of the forehead ; space between nostril and edge of mandible less than space between nostril and culmen ...	— ...	272
6 ...	Plumage of the nestling resembling that of the adult female, but paler ...	— ...	95
7 ...	Nostrils completely covered by feathers and bristles ...	Corvidæ ...	18
8 ...	First primary much exceeding half the length of second ; plumage more or less glossy and firm ; length of the bill considerably more than its depth ...	Corvinæ ...	15
9 ...	Nostrils distant from the forehead about one-third length of bill ; nasal bristles rigid and straight reaching to about the middle of the bill ; rictal bristles and feathers on front of face altogether absent ; tail much shorter than wing ...	Corvus ...	12

11 ...	10 ...	Hind neck black like crown...	1	<i>C. macrorhynchus</i>	
	11 ...	Hind neck gray or ashy ...	2	<i>C. splendens</i>	
9 ...	12 ...	Nostrils distant from forehead less than quarter length of bill; nasal bristles or plumes short, never reaching to middle of bill			
	13 ...	Eyelids wattled		<i>Cissa</i>	
	14 ...	Head and neck chestnut	3	<i>C. ornata</i>	
8 ...	15 ...	First primary never exceeding half length of second, and usually much less; plumage firm; length of bill con- siderably more than its depth			
	16 ...	Head not crested; tail rounded		<i>Parinæ</i>	
	17 ...	Lower plumage white; back and rump ashy-gray		<i>Parus</i>	
7 ...	18 ...	Nostrils bare or merely over- hung by a few hairs, or plumelets; rictal bristles always present with twelve tail feathers	4	<i>P. atriceps</i>	
	19 ...	Inner and hind toe equal		—	85
	20 ...	Sexes alike; gregarious; extremely noisy; legs and feet large; wings short and rounded; habits partly terrestrial, partly arboreal; eggs generally blue or white, unspotted		<i>Crateropodidæ</i>	83
	21 ...	Bill shorter than head, stout, not strikingly curved		<i>Crateropodinae</i>	28
	22 ...	Throat and breast dark brown or black with ashy margins		<i>Crateropus</i>	26
	23 ...	Tail ashy and brown; primaries edged paler		—	25
	24 ...	Tail rufous; primaries with- out paler edges	5	<i>C. striatus</i>	
	25 ...	Throat faint rufous; breast dark rufous	6	<i>C. rufescens</i>	
22 ...	26 ...	Bill as long or longer than head; slender and much curved	7	<i>C. cinereifrons</i>	
	27 ...	A white supercilium; sides of neck rufescent, matching upper plumage		<i>Pomatorhinus</i>	
20 ...	28 ...	Sexes alike; solitary or in small troops; not noisy; legs and feet strong; wing short and rounded; habits skulking in bushes or on the ground; eggs generally spotted	8	<i>P. melanurus</i>	
	29 ...	Tail much shorter than wing		<i>Timeliinæ</i>	39
				—	34

	30 ...	Shafts of crown feathers rigid and glistening ...	Dumetia ...	32
	31 ...	Chin and throat white ...	9 D. albigularis	
30 ...	32 ...	Shafts of crown feathers soft, not separable from webs ...	Pyctorhis	
	33 ...	Bill black; forehead pale rufous ...	10 P. nasalis	
29 ...	34 ...	Tail equal to or shorter than wing, but always longer than half ...		
	35 ...	Bill stout, straight; base of culmen straight; when closed deepest at middle ...	Pellorneum ...	37
	36 ...	Mantle not streaked ...	11 P. fuscicapillum	
35 ...	37 ...	Bill stout, curved; culmen regularly curved; deepest at nostrils ...	Rhopocichla	
	38 ...	Forehead and ear coverts black ...	12 R. nigrifrons	
28 ...	39 ...	Sexes usually dissimilar; solitary; tarsus long and smooth usually; wing rounded, short; habits terrestrial; eggs usually spotted ...	Brachypteryginæ	47
	40 ...	Tail much longer than tarsus		
	41 ...	Tail but little graduated or nearly square; outer feathers falling short of tip of tail by less than half the length of tarsus ...	—	41
	42 ...	Tail not less than twice the length of tarsus ...		
	43 ...	Second primary equal to or exceeding the longest secondaries ...	Larvivora ...	45
	44 ...	Upper plumage blue, lower bright chestnut ...	13 L. brunnea	
43 ...	45 ...	Second primary much shorter than the longest secondaries ...	Arrenga	
			14 A. Blighi (only one species)	
41 ...	46 ...	Tail greatly graduated; outer feathers falling short of tip by as much as length of tarsus ...	Elaphrornis	
			15 E. Palliseri (only one species)	
39 ...	47 ...	Sexes alike; solitary or occurring in small troops; not noisy; habits entirely arboreal; never descending to the ground; eggs usually spotted ...	Sibiinæ	54

48 ...	Tail and wing about equal ; tail square ; bill slender, gently curved ; mandibles equal ; first primary ex- tremely minute ...	Zosterops	
49 ...	Chin and throat yellow ; abdo- men gray ...		
50 ...	Upper plumage golden yellow		
51 ...	Abdomen entirely gray ...	16	<i>Z. palpebrosa</i>
52 ...	Upper plumage olive green ...		
53 ...	Yellow on chin and throat ; tinged with green and ex- tending to the breast ...	17	<i>Z. ceylonensis</i>
47 ...	54 ...		
	Sexes invariably dissimilar ; solitary or occurring in small troops ; colour brilli- ant ; arboreal ; eggs usually spotted ...		<i>Liotrichinæ</i>
55 ...	First primary about half the length of second ...		
56 ...	Tail considerably shorter than wing ...		
57 ...	Secondaries falling short of wing by a distance not greater than half the length of tarsus ...	—	... 63
58 ...	Tarsus longer than middle toe with claw ...	<i>Ægithina</i>	... 60
59 ...	Tail uniform ; upper plumage greenish yellow, or black, or mixed ...	18	<i>Æ. tiphia</i>
58 ...	60 ...		
	Tarsus shorter than middle toe with claw ...		<i>Chloropsis</i>
61 ...	Forehead rich orange yellow	19	<i>C. malabarica</i>
62 ...	Forehead greenish or yellow- ish ...	20	<i>C. jerdonii</i>
57 ...	63 ...		
	Secondaries falling short of wing by a distance equal to length of tarsus ...		<i>Irena</i>
54 ...	64 ...	21	<i>I. puella</i> (only one species)
	Sexes alike ; solitary or in small troops ; arboreal ; tarsi very short, never exceeding length of middle toe ; wing rounded and moderately long ; nape usually with some hairs ; eggs spotted...		<i>Brachypodinæ</i>
65 ...	Hairs on hind neck few, or short, or none ...		
66 ...	Feathers on side of crown and ear coverts similar to those on crown ...	—	... 76
67 ...	A distinct crest ...	—	... 74
68 ...	Nostrils not covered by plumelets ...		

69 ...	Wing pointed ; secondaries falling short of tip of wing by length of tarsus or more	—	...	72
70 ...	Tail forked	Hypsipetes	...	
71 ...	No cheek stripe or black patch under ear coverts	22 H. ganeesa	...	
69 ...	72 ... Wing blunt ; secondaries falling short of the wing by much less than length of tarsus	Molpastes	...	
73 ...	Under tail coverts red	23 M. hæmorrhous	...	
67 ...	74 ... Crest inconspicuous or absent		...	
75 ...	Upper tail coverts not reaching the middle of the tail...		...	
66 ...	76 ... Feathers of forehead and crown slightly lengthened and softened	—	...	82
77 ...	Bill three quarters length of head ; culmen laterally compressed and sharply carinated	Iole	...	79
78 ...	Crown and upper plumage uniform ; lower plumage bright yellow	24 I. icterica	...	
77 ...	79 ... Bill smaller, about half of head ; culmen not much compressed or carinated	Pycnonotus	...	
80 ...	Throat yellow	25 P. melanicterus	...	
81 ...	Throat brown or gray	26 P. luteolus	...	
76 ...	82 ... Feathers at sides of crown and over ear coverts long and pointed	Kelaartia	...	
19 ...	83 ... Inner and hind toe very unequal	27 K. penicillata (only one species)	...	
		Sittidæ	...	
		Sitta (only one genus)	...	
84 ...	Uniform purplish blue ; above forehead black	28 S. frontatis	...	
18 ...	85 ... With ten rectrices	Dicruridæ	...	
86 ...	Outer tail feathers not exceeding middle ones by length of wing	—	...	94
87 ...	Forehead not tufted	Dicrurus	...	93
88 ...	Entire plumage deep glossy ; black in the adult	29 D. ater	...	
89 ...	Upper plumage deep indigo, below uniform gray	30 D. longicaudatus	...	
90 ...	Below partially white	...	...
91 ...	Throat and breast gray	31 D. cærulescens	...	
92 ...	Throat and breast dark brown	32 D. leucopygialis	...	
87 ...	93 ... Forehead tufted	Dissemurulus	...	
		33 D. lophorhinus (only one species)	...	

86 ... 94 ...	Outer tail feathers greatly lengthened; exceeding the middle ones by twice or three times the length of wing...	Dissemurus	
		34 D. paradiseus (only one species)	
6 ... 95 ...	Plumage of nestling resembling adult female, but brighter ...	Sylviidæ	... 144
96 ...	Twelve tail feathers ...	—	... 131
97 ...	Feathers on forehead short, rounded; shafts not elongate; only the ordinary rictal bristles near gape ...	—	... 121
98 ...	Rictal bristles in a horizontal row ...		
99 ...	Feathers of neck soft ...		
100 ...	First primary much less than a third of second ...	—	... 107
101 ...	Wing and tail about equal ...	—	... 120
102 ...	Rictal bristles very small; tail much graduated; outer feathers less than three quarters length of tail ...	Locustella	... 104
103 ...	Tail feathers broadly tipped with white ...	35 L. certhiola	
102 ... 104 ...	Rictal bristles strong, well developed; tail less graduated; the outer feathers more than three quarters the length of tail ...	Acrocephalus	
105 ...	Large; wing about 3 in. ...	36 A. stentoreus	
106 ...	Small; wing under 2.5 in. ...	37 A. dumetorum	
100 ... 107 ...	First primary longer than a third of second; most frequently equal to or exceeding the half ...		
108 ...	Rictal bristles well developed		
109 ...	Bill as long as or longer than head ...	Orthotomus	... 111
110 ...	Upper plumage yellowish green ...	38 O. sutorius	
109 ... 111 ...	Bill shorter than head ...		
112 ...	First primary shorter than half the second ...	—	... 115
113 ...	Wing rounded ...	Cisticola	
114 ...	Lateral tail feathers with white tips ...	39 C. cursitans	
112 ... 115 ...	First primary longer than half the second ...		
116 ...	Third primary falling short of wing by a considerable distance ...		
117 ...	Two rictal bristles on each side of head ...	Franklinia	

- 118 ... Forehead and crown of the same colour ... 40 *F. gracilis*
- 119 ... Third primary reaching to tip of wing ...
- 101 ... 120 ... Tail equal to wing ... *Schænicola*
- 97 ... 121 ... Feathers of forehead disintegrated; the shafts lengthened; some supplementary bristles frequently long and numerous in front of rictal bristles ... 41 *Schænicola platyura* (one Indian species)
- 122 ... Tail nearly even or slightly forked ...
- 123 ... Supplementary bristles very short; no hair over nostrils ... *Sylvia* ... 126
- 124 ... First primary large, extending considerably beyond tips of primary coverts ...
- 125 ... Crown of head gray; wing under 3 in. ... 42 *S. affinis*
- 123 ... 126 ... Supplementary bristles very strong and numerous, extending up to the culmen and lying over the nostrils ... *Acanthopneuste*
- 127 ... With no band on crown of head ...
- 128 ... Length of second primary between that of sixth and eighth ...
- 129 ... Lively green above; bright yellow below ... 43 *A. nitidus*
- 130 ... Dark green above; greyish yellow below ... 44 *A. magnirostris*
- 96 ... 131 ... Tail of ten feathers ...
- 132 ... Tail varies in length according to season, cross rayed graduated ... *Prinia*
- 133 ... Upper plumage not streaked
- 134 ... Abdomen fulvous or buff ...
- 135 ... Bill intensely black ...
- 136 ... Upper plumage dark ashy ... 45 *Psocialis* (summer)
- 137 ... Upper plumage rufous brown ... 45 *Psocialis* (winter)
- 138 ... Upper plumage earthy brown
- 139 ... Outer tail feathers white; wing about 2.5 in. ... 46 *Psylvatica* (summer)
- 140 ... Outer tail feathers pale brown, about 2 in. ... 47 *P. jerdoni* (summer)
- 141 ... Bill brown; lower mandible very pale or flesh coloured
- 142 ... Upper plumage crown rufous brown; wing about 2.5 in. ... 46 *P. sylvatica* (winter)
- 143 ... Upper plumage earth brown, tinged with fulvous or green ... 47 *P. jerdoni* (winter)

95 ... 144 ...	Plumage of nestling cross-barred ...	Laniidæ ...	178
145 ...	Wing when folded not reaching beyond middle of tail; first primary not shorter than tarsus; second primary falling short of tip of wing	Laniinæ ...	176
146 ...	Shafts of rump feathers soft	—	157
147 ...	Head not crested ...		
148 ...	Tail feathers well graduated	—	155
149 ...	Bill deep and compressed; margin of upper mandible near tip strongly notched and toothed ...	Lanius ...	152
150 ...	Upper tail coverts and middle pair of tail feathers of different colours ...	48 L. erythronotus	
151 ...	Upper tail coverts and middle pair of tail feathers of the same colour ...	49 L. cristatus	
149 ... 152 ...	Bill flat, broad; margin merely notched ...	Hemipus	
153 ...	Head and back glossy black...	50 H. picatus ♂	
154 ...	Head and back brown ...	50 H. picatus ♀	
148 ... 155 ...	Tail square...	Tephrodornis	
156 ...	Outer tail coverts white; wing considerably under 4 in. ...	51 T. pondicerianus	
146 ... 157 ...	Shafts of rump feathers spinous ...		
158 ...	Tail greatly graduated ...	Pericrocotus ...	168
159 ...	Tail black and red; upper tail coverts red ...		
160 ...	Crown and back glossy black		
161 ...	Tertiaries with isolated red oval drops ...		
162 ...	First four primaries entirely black ...	52 P. flammeus ♂	
163 ...	Crown and back ashy or gray		
164 ...	Wing not exceeding 3 in. ...		
165 ...	Lower plumage grayish black on throat; breast scarlet	53 P. peregrinus ♂	
166 ...	Lower plumage pale yellow	do. ♀	
167 ...	Tail black and yellow; upper tail coverts yellow ...	52 P. flammeus ♀	
158 ... 168 ...	Tail moderately graduated ...		
169 ...	Secondaries falling short of tip of wing by about length of tarsus ...	Campophaga ...	174
170 ...	Wing barely exceeding 4 in.		
171 ...	Supercilium absent or faint		
172 ...	Throat in adult black; abdomen gray ...	54 C. sykesi ♂	
173 ...	Throat and abdomen white, cross-barred with brown ...	54 C. sykesi ♀	

169 ... 174 ...	Secondaries falling short of tip of wing by about twice the length of tarsus ...	55	Graucalus	
175 ...	Tail broadly tipped with white	55	G. macii	
145 ... 176 ...	Wing when folded reaching quite to tip of tail; first primary very minute, much shorter than tarsus; second primary longest in wing ...		Artaminae	
			Artamus (only one genus)	
177 ...	Rump of the same colour as the back ...	56	A. fuscus	
144 ... 178 ...	Plumage of the nestling streaked ...		—	... 198
179 ...	With rictal bristles ...		—	... 188
180 ...	First primary quite half the length of second ...		Oriolidæ	... 184
			Oriolus (only one genus)	
181 ...	Tail black and yellow or green ...			
182 ...	Nape black, crown yellow ...	57	O. indicus	
183 ...	Nape and crown black ...	58	O. melanocephalus	
180 ... 184 ...	First primary much less than half the length of second...		Eulabidæ	
185 ...	Fleshy wattles on the head...		Eulabes	
186 ...	Some bare skin on sides of head ...	59	E. religiosa	
187 ...	No bare skin on sides of head	60	E. ptilogenys	
179 ... 188 ...	Without rictal bristles ...		Sturnidæ	
189 ...	Wing pointed; secondaries falling short of tip by more than length of tarsus ...		—	... 191
190 ...	Crest extremely long ...		Pastor	
		61	P. roseus (only one species)	
189 ... 191 ...	Wing blunt; secondaries falling short of tip by less than length of tarsus ...			
192 ...	Crest much longer than tarsus		Temenuchus	
		62	T. pagodarum (only one species)	
193 ...	Crest shorter than tarsus ...			
194 ...	Bare skin on side of head ...			
195 ...	Frontal feathers short, inclined backwards ...		Sturnornis	... 196
		63	S. senex (only one species)	
195 ... 196 ...	Frontal feathers lengthened and erect...		Acridotheres	
197 ...	Under wing coverts and axillaries white ...	64	A. melanosternus	
178 ... 198 ...	Plumage of the nestling mottled or squamated ...			

- 199 ... Nostrils more or less covered
by hairs ... Muscicapidæ ... 233
- 200 ... Tail considerably shorter
than wing ... — ... 223
- 201 ... Second primary very much
shorter than fifth ...
- 202 ... Frontal feathers of ordinary
structure not concealing the
nostrils ...
- 203 ... Rictal bristles short, few,
generally less than six ...
- 204 ... Sexes different ...
- 205 ... In both sexes base of tail
white; upper plumage
brown or rufescent, never
blue nor black ... Siphia ... 208
- 206 ... Chin, throat, breast, and upper
abdomen chestnut, sur-
rounded by a black band ... 65 *S. hyperythra* ♂
- 207 ... No chestnut on lower
plumage ... 65 *S. hyperythra* ♀ and
young
- 205 ... 208 ... Males with whole upper
plumage blue or black;
lower plumage never
entirely blue or green.
Females brown or rufescent
above; never combined with
black upper tail coverts
or white on tail ... Cyornis ... 216
- 209 ... No white on tail ...
- 210 ... Upper plumage blue ...
- 211 ... Crown, rump, and back of the
same blue ...
- 212 ... Breast ferruginous or chest-
nut ...
- 213 ... Chin and throat blue ... 66 *C. rubeculoides* ♂
- 214 ... Throat ferruginous like breast 67 *C. tickelli*
- 215 ... Upper plumage brown or
rufescent ... 66 *C. rubeculoides* ♀
- 208 ... 216 ... Both sexes with the entire
plumage suffused with blue
or green ... Stoparola ... 218
- 217 ... No white on tail ... 68 *S. sordida*
- 216 ... 218 ... Sexes alike; plumage plain
brown or rufous throughout
- 219 ... First primary much less than
half second ... Alseonax
- 220 ... Upper plumage and tail ashy
brown with tinge of rufous 69 *A. latirostris*
- 221 ... Upper plumage ruddy brown;
upper tail coverts ferrugi-
nous; tail brown, suffused
with rufous on the outer
webs of the feathers only 70 *A. muttui*

	222 ...	Rictal bristles long, numerous, about ten on each side ...		Culicicapa	
220 ...	223 ...	Tail as long or longer than wing ...	71	<i>C. ceylonensis</i> (the only species)	
	224 ...	Head crested ...		Tersiphone ...	228
	225 ...	Crest long and pointed, reaching to the upper part of back			
	226 ...	Throat and sides of head ashy	72	<i>T. paradisi</i> ♀ at all ages and ♂ before second autumn	
	227 ...	Throat and sides of head glossy black	72	<i>T. paradisi</i> ♂ after second autumn moult	
224 ...	228 ...	Head not crested ...			
	229 ...	Tail about equal to wing ...		Hypothymis ...	231
	230 ...	Abdomen, vent, and under tail coverts white ...	73	<i>H. azurea</i>	
229 ...	231 ...	Tail considerably longer than wing ...		Rhipidura	
	232 ...	Forehead and sides of crown broadly white ...	74	<i>R. albifrontata</i>	
199 ...	233 ...	Nostrils not covered by any hairs ...		Turdidæ	
	234 ...	Tarsus smooth; rictal bristles present; the insect food captured by sallies from a fixed perch ...		Saxicolinæ ...	238
	235 ...	Bill broad at base; rictal bristles numerous and strong...		Pratincola	
	236 ...	Plumage entirely black and white ...	75	<i>P. atrata</i> ♂	
	237 ...	Chin and throat brown; upper tail coverts deep ferruginous	75	<i>P. atrata</i> ♀	
234 ...	238 ...	Tarsus smooth, except in <i>Thamnolia</i> ; rictal bristles present; insect food captured on the ground ...		Ruticillinæ ...	254
	239 ...	Tail rounded or square ...		Cyanecula ...	243
	240 ...	Tail largely chestnut ...			
	241 ...	Throat blue with a chestnut spot in the centre ...	76	<i>C. suecica</i>	
	242 ...	Throat buffish white ...	75	<i>C. suecica</i> ♀	
246 ...	243 ...	Tail without any chestnut ...			
	244 ...	First primary longer than one-third of second ...			
	245 ...	Tail equal to or shorter than wing ...		— ...	252
	246 ...	Outer tail feathers falling short of tip of tail by less than half length of middle toe ...		— ...	250
	247 ...	Bill slender, curved; no rictal bristles ...		<i>Thamnobia</i>	

248 ...	With white on the wing coverts ...	77	<i>T. fulicata</i> ♂	
249 ...	No white on the wing coverts	77	<i>T. fulicata</i> ♀	
246 ... 250 ...	Outer tail feathers falling short of tip of tail by a distance quite equal to length of middle toe ...			
251 ...	Tail black and white ...		<i>Copsychus</i>	
		78	<i>C. sauluris</i> (one Indian species)	
245 ... 252 ...	Tail much longer than wing		<i>Cittocincla</i>	
	253 ... Abdomen rufous ...	79	<i>C. macrura</i>	
238 ... 254 ...	Tarsus smooth ; rictal bristles present ; habits both terres- trial and arboreal, being insectivorous and frugi- vorous ...		<i>Turdinæ</i>	
255 ...	Bill narrow ; breadth at fore- head not more than half length of culmen ; rictal bristles well developed ...			
256 ...	Sexes different in coloura- tion ...		—	... 268
257 ...	Axillaries and under wing coverts in both sexes uni- form ...		<i>Merula</i>	... 260
258 ...	General colour black or brown without distinctive marks	80	<i>M. kinnisi</i> ♂	
	259 ... Plumage variegated ...	80	<i>M. kinnisi</i> ♀	
257 ... 260 ...	Axillaries and under wing coverts contrasted in both sexes ...		<i>Geocichla</i>	... 263
261 ...	No chestnut on lower plumage	81	<i>G. wardi</i>	
262 ...	Almost entirely chestnut below	82	<i>G. citrina</i>	
260 ... 263 ...	Axillaries and under wing coverts in males uniform ; in females barred with two colours ...		<i>Petrophila</i>	
264 ...	Lower plumage almost uni- form ; barred or squamated with black or brown ...			
265 ...	Above blue, or suffused with blue ...			
266 ...	Under wing coverts and axillaries blue ; narrowly tipped with white ...	83	<i>P. cyanus</i> ♂	
267 ...	Under wing coverts and axillaries barred with black or brown...	83	<i>P. cyanus</i> ♀	
268 ...	Sexes alike ...			
269 ...	Lower plumage barred or spotted ...		<i>Oreocincla</i>	
270 ...	Feathers of upper plumage boldly tipped with crescen- tic black bars ...	84	<i>O. imbricata</i>	

	271 ...	Upper plumage plain ...	85	<i>O. spiloptera</i>	
5 ...	272 ...	Nostrils pierced partly within the line of forehead ; space between nostril and edge of mandible greater than between nostril and culmen...			
	273 ...	First primary about as long as the tarsus ; a partial spring moult ...		<i>Ploceidæ</i>	
	274 ...	Bill much longer than high ; no nuchal hairs ; difference between wing and tail more than length of tarsus ...		<i>Ploceinæ</i>	... 281
	275 ...	Crown of head yellow ...			
	276 ...	Breast yellow ...	86	<i>P. baya</i>	(breeding male)
	277 ...	Breast fulvous, boldly streaked with black ...	87	<i>P. manyar</i>	(breeding male)
	278 ...	Crown of head brown ...			
	279 ...	Lower plumage pale fulvous ...	86	<i>P. baya</i>	(females and males in winter)
	280 ...	Breast boldly streaked with black ...	87	<i>P. manyar</i>	(females and males in winter)
273 ...	281 ...	First primary very minute, much shorter than tarsus ; no spring moult ...		<i>Viduinæ</i>	
	282 ...	Middle pair of tail feathers narrow and pointed ...			
	283 ...	Tail rounded, crown black ...		<i>Munia</i>	... 285
	284 ...	Lower breast and sides of body white ...	88	<i>M. malacca</i>	
283 ...	285 ...	Tail wedge-shaped ; crown of much the same colour as back ...		<i>Uroloncha</i>	
	286 ...	Rump white ...	89	<i>U. striata</i>	
	287 ...	No white on rump ...			
	288 ...	Shafts of feathers of upper plumage pale ; upper tail coverts black or tipped with glistening fulvous ...		—	... 292
	289 ...	Abdomen and sides of body cross-barred with brown ...			
	290 ...	Chin and throat black ...	90	<i>U. kelaartii</i>	
	291 ...	Chin and throat chestnut ...	92	<i>U. punctulata</i>	
288 ...	292 ...	Shafts of feathers of upper plumage of same colour as feathers ; upper tail coverts white ...	91	<i>U. malabarica</i>	
4 ...	293 ...	Wing with nine primaries, first and second nearly equal			
	294 ...	Bill conical, pointed entire ; longest secondaries reaching to a point midway between the middle of the wing and the tip ...		<i>Fringillidæ</i>	... 3

295 ...	Upper mandible not produced backwards beyond front line of orbit; inferior outline of lower mandible with a slight re-entering angle; cutting edges of upper and lower mandibles everywhere in contact	...	Fringillinæ
296 ...	A yellow patch on throat; no pattern on outer webs of earlier primaries	...	Gymnorhis ... 297
			93 G. flavicollis (only one species)
296 ...	297 ... No yellow patch on throat	...	Passer
	298 ... Back streaked with black	...	
	299 ... No supercilium	...	94 P. domesticus ♂
	300 ... A supercilium	...	94 P. domesticus ♀
294 ...	301 ... Bill flat, broad, notched; the longest secondaries reaching to the middle of the wing	...	Hirundinidæ .. 310
	302 ... Tarsus and toe bare	...	
	303 ... Upper plumage or the greater portion of it glossy black	...	Hirundo
	304 ... Rump blue or brown	...	
	305 ... A complete pectoral band	...	95 H. rustica
	306 ... No pectoral band	...	96 H. javanica
	307 ... Rump chestnut	...	
	308 ... Lower plumage pale rufous, paler than ear coverts	...	97 H. erythropygia
	309 ... Lower plumage chestnut, darker than ear coverts	...	98 H. hyperythra
301 ...	310 ... Bill long, slender, notched; the longest secondaries reaching nearly or quite to the tip of the wing	...	Motacillidæ
	311 ... Upper plumage neither streaked nor mottled, but plain	...	— ... 318
	312 ... Middle pair of tail feathers as long as the others or longer	...	Motacilla ... 317
	313 ... Hind claw much curved and shorter than hind toe	...	— ... 316
	314 ... Plumage black, white, and gray	...	99 M. maderaspatensis
	315 ... Plumage largely yellow and green	...	100 M. melanope
313 ...	316 ... Hind claw little curved and much longer than hind toe	...	101 M. borealis
312 ...	317 ... Middle pair of tail feathers abruptly shorter than the next, and of a markedly different colour	...	Limoniidromus
			102 L. indicus (only one species)

311 ...	318 ...	Upper plumage streaked or mottled ...	...	Anthus	
	319 ...	Wing 3·5 in. or more	...	—	... 322
	320 ...	Tarsus 1·2 to 1·3 in.	...	103 A. richardi	
	321 ...	Tarsus 1 to 1·1 in.	...	104 A. striolatus	
319 ...	322 ...	Wing about 3 in.	...	105 A. rufulus	
3 ...	323 ...	The hinder part of the tarsus transversely scutellated ...	...	Alaudidæ	
	324 ...	Ten primaries, the first minute	...	—	... 327
	325 ...	First primary large, considerably exceeding the primary coverts ...	...	Mirafra	
	326 ...	Inner web of outer tail feather dark brown	...	107 Mirafra affinis	
324 ...	327 ...	First primary very small, not exceeding the primary coverts ...	...	
	328 ...	Hind claw long and straight	...	Alauda	... 330
	329 ...	Small; wing seldom exceeding 3·5 in.	...	106 A. gulgula	
328 ...	330 ...	Hind claw very short and curved	...	Pyrrhulauda	
	331 ...	Lower surface blackish	...	108 P. grisea ♂	
	332 ...	Lower plumage pale rufous or whitish	...	108 P. grisea ♀	
2 ...	333 ...	Both mandibles finely and evenly serrated on the terminal third of their edges	...		
	334 ...	Bill long, fine, cylindrical; ten primaries	...	Nectariniidæ...	350
	335 ...	Sexes different; plumage of male in part metallic; bill slender; nest pensile	...	Nectariniinæ	
	336 ...	Covering membrane of nostril bare	...	Arachnethra	
	337 ...	Chin and throat dark coloured and metallic	...		
	338 ...	Lower plumage below the breast dark coloured	...		
	339 ...	Abdomen snuff brown	...	109 A. lotenia ♂	
	340 ...	Abdomen violet black	...	110 A. asiatica ♂	
	341 ...	Lower plumage below the breast yellow	...		
	342 ...	Back crimson	...		
	343 ...	Upper tail coverts metallic red	...	111 A. minima ♂	
	344 ...	Upper tail coverts metallic purple	...	112 A. zeylanica ♂	
	345 ...	Chin and throat pale-coloured and non-metallic	...		
	346 ...	Bill from gape 1 in. or more	...	109 A. lotenia	
	347 ...	Bill from gape less than 1 in.	...	110 A. asiatica ♀	
	348 ...	Rump and upper tail coverts red	...	111 A. minima ♀	
	349 ...	Chin and throat ashy white; remaining lower parts bright yellow	...	112 A. zeylanica ♀	

334 ...	350 ...	Bill short and triangular ; primaries 9 or 10	Dicaeidae
	351 ...	Nine primaries, first reaching to tip of wing	
	352 ...	Bill slender ; lower line of inferior mandible almost straight ...	Dicaeum ... 357
	353 ...	No red on upper plumage ...	
	354 ...	Lower tail coverts same colour as abdomen ...	
	355 ...	No red on breast ...	
	356 ...	Bill yellow ...	113 D. erythrorhyncus
352 ...	357 ...	Bill thick ; lower mandible swollen ; its lower edge much angulate ...	
	358 ...	Tail rounded ; nostrils covered by long hairs ...	Acmonorhyn- cus ... 359
			114 A. vincens (the only species)
358 ...	359 ...	Tail square ; nostrils bare ...	Piprisoma
	360 ...	Upper plumage and side of head ashy green ; lower mandible coarse ...	115 P. squalidum
1 ...	361 ...	Intrinsic muscles of the syrinx fixed at or near the middle of the bronchial semi-rings ...	Mesomyodi
	362 ...	Ten primaries, the first of large size, distinguish this family from other ten pri- maried Passeres (see 4). The crown has a con- spicuous crest ...	Pittidae
	363 ...	Feathers at side of nape not conspicuously lengthened...	Pitta
	364 ...	Lower plumage with some brilliant crimson. Under wing coverts black, with a large white patch ...	116 P. brachyura

7. On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was accorded to the writers of the Papers read.

8. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the Meeting.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, July 4, 1898.

Present :

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Staniforth Green. | Mr. E. S. W. Senáthi Rájá.

Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting held on May 18, 1898.

2. Resolved the election of the following Candidate as a Resident Member of the Society :—

H. O. Barnard, Assistant Superintendent,	}	A. Haly.
Survey Department: recommended by		G. A. Joseph.

3. Laid on the table Circular No. 96 of May 21, 1898, containing Mr. F. H. de Vos's translation of Wan Wezel's manuscripts on "Elephants in Ceylon," referred to Dr. Vandort for his opinion.

Resolved,—That in view of Dr. Vandort's report the Paper be accepted to be read at a General Meeting of the Society, and published in the Society's Journal.

4. Laid on the table a Paper entitled "Purananúru," by Mr. P. Arunáchalam, C.C.S.

Resolved,—That Mr. Arunáchalam be thanked for forwarding his Paper, but he be informed under the regulations guiding the Council the Paper is inadmissible, as it has already been printed elsewhere.

5. Laid on the table Paper entitled "Don Jeronimo de Azevedo, Governor of Ceylon, 1594-1611 A.D.," finally revised by Mr. A. E. Buultjens.

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

6. Laid on the table a letter from Mr. F. H. de Vos regarding his Paper "The Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon."

Resolved,—That the Paper be accepted and printed, and that the Secretary do ascertain the cost of reproducing the illustrations, in order to find out if it is feasible for the Society to reproduce them.

7. Resolved,—That a General Meeting of the Society be held on a date to be fixed by the Secretary subject to the President's approval, and that the business of the Meeting be the reading of the following Papers :—

- (1) Mr. F. H. de Vos's translation of Wan Wezel's manuscripts on "Elephants in Ceylon."
- (2) Mr. A. E. Buultjens' Paper on "Don Jeronimo de Azevedo, Governor of Ceylon, 1594-1611 A.D."

8. Mr. Senáthi Rájá gave notice of the following motion to be brought at next Council Meeting :—“ That the General Meetings of the Society be held hereafter at 5 P.M. instead of 9 P.M.”

GENERAL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, August 20, 1898, 9 p.m.

Present :

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Staniforth Green, Vice- President.	Mr. E. R. Goonaratna.
Mr. A. E. Buultjens.	Mr. E. E. Green.
	Mr. P. E. Morgappah.

Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretary.

Visitors : four gentlemen.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of General Meeting held on June 25, 1898.

2. The Honorary Secretary announced the election of the following Member since the last General Meeting :—

Mr. H. O. Barnard.

3. The Honorary Secretary read the following Paper :—

A PERTINENT ACCOUNT AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTER, NATURE, COITUS, AND PRODUCTION OF ELEPHANTS IN THE GREAT ISLAND OF CEYLON, WITH A FURTHER SKETCH OF HOW THOSE BEASTS ARE TRACKED, CHASED, AND CAPTURED IN THE WILD FORESTS; AND ALSO HOW THEY ARE STALLED AND TAMED AND SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF THE HON. DUTCH EAST INDIA CO., compiled and published, according to the knowledge which can be derived in respect thereof, not only from one's daily experience, but from other clear proof presented to us, and from our own observations, by Cornelis Taay van Wezel,¹ Acting "Gezaghebber" of the "Commandement" of Galle, also "Land-drost" and "Hoofd" over the lands of Matara, Ao. 1713.

Translated from the Dutch by F. H. DE VOS, Barrister-at-Law.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the well known *Plinius* in his time had undertaken a treatise on, and description of, many strange and rare animals found in various lands and parts of the world, and amongst them the elephants found in various regions, yet I being incited to it by a strange fancy will take the trouble to give a fuller account of the aforesaid great beasts, and publish the same for the delectation of those curious in these matters, seeing that I, by a close investigation into, and experience of, these matters, have remarked and found that the aforesaid author has made some mistakes, as will be seen on a comparison of these pages with the description of the aforesaid *Plinius*. But in order not to delay the reader by a reference to those points on which *Plinius* and I differ, I shall proceed to treat of what has

come within my observation by remarking, in the first place, that it is sufficiently acknowledged and known to all the world that the elephants are the largest quadrupeds known to man, being by some held to be the largest of all animals. But if there be any hesitation to accept this as true however, although in point of artfulness and natural cunning the elephants do not come up to other wild beasts, such as foxes, monkeys, &c., yet that the elephants are exceedingly docile are found by many living and clear proofs, for they are used by many Indian potentates and princes, not only for purposes of ceremonial and show, but also in war, to injure the enemy by means of heavy long iron chains, which they swing about so lustily with their trunks that many are knocked down and killed thereby.

Elephants are also kept and used in the courts of many Indian kings and princes only to show their power and majesty to foreigners and their own subjects; for they seem to place and set in this a special honour and glory, the elephants being, in the Court of the Emperor of Ceylon or King of Kandy, on the arrival or departure of any ambassadors, drawn up in a double circle, as is customary in the army before princes and exalted personages, without in any way seeking by this comparison to show any similarity the one to the other.

These elephants in Kandy were not only kept and used for show and honour, but also as executioners,² to put to death criminals, for those guilty of treason or other serious, nay even trivial, offences were thrown before the elephants, who in no time tear and crush these unfortunate men with their tusks and feet, and sometimes seizing them in the middle with their trunks they throw them up perpendicularly, catch them with their tusks, and then kill them—a fearful and horrible sight, fit to deter all onlookers from all evil designs. These aforesaid elephants are specially taught and instructed in this, being quick and dexterous in this business of carrying out the wishes and orders of their masters.

In addition to this, the elephants were taught various tricks for the amusement of those who take pleasure therein, viz., the raising of the trunk, kneeling on their forelegs to all appearance of reverence, the parrying of blows with the trunk and feet, and various other drolleries,³ which I shall not mention here; and I begin now to duly carry out my undertaking and give a clear and concise account of the subject of this Paper.

The *coitus* and propagation of these large animals take place in the same way as other beasts, without any difference, January and February being the ordinary seasons when they become "must," and they are seldom seen to come together outside these months, although it sometimes happens.

When the elephants are with young they only get in milk about the seventh month, and then their dugs drop a bit and begin to increase in size; and they begin to procreate when they are fifteen to sixteen years old, not earlier, but, if anything, later, when they are fully developed, never getting more than one young at a time; but how often an elephant drops its young cannot be stated with any certainty.

It is indeed wonderful and hardly credible what little milk elephants that have given birth to young give. For although one would think that such great beasts would, as compared with other animals, give a large quantity of milk to rear their young, yet it is found that they scarcely give out more than a canful at a time. It cannot therefore be conceived how such beasts can be kept up and nourished with such little nutriment. But it should be considered that the milk of the elephant is very fatty and potent, excelling in this respect that of all other known animals, as has been found by experience, for otherwise the young could not live and would necessarily die of hunger and thirst, it being affirmed by many Sinhalese as the truth that an elephant just born becomes quite strong and active in three days on a little elephant's milk and honey given to it

of a morning. But this should be looked upon as a mere story. But it is well known and certain that the kings of Kandy have been in the habit from a long time, when they wish to blind any criminals, to tie a piece of cloth soaked in sulphur and elephant's milk round their eyes, when they become incurably blinded in less than half or three-quarters of an hour. It ought also to be remarked that the elephant's milk is not quite white, but blueish, the young taking suck about three or four times a day, but very little at a time, without being at the dugs very long. It is also found that the tusked young remain some months longer at the dugs than the *alias* and she-elephants, who generally cease to suck about the fifth year.

An elephant's period of gestation⁴ is fully a year or twelve months, after which it is delivered of its young in a manner which sufficiently indicates to man the wonderful prescience with which Nature has endowed these wild beasts. For the mother, feeling that the time has arrived to be delivered of its young, goes down on her hind legs in order to shorten the fall and obviate danger of injury, and doing her best to give birth to her young; and as soon as the young is born, it begins stroking it gently and softly with the trunk and bringing it to the dugs, it being necessary to note here that the udders of an elephant are not like other animals, behind, but have been placed by Nature between or close to the fore legs.

When an elephant brings forth before the appointed time the young is covered with a sort of net or membrane, which the mother (to the amazement of man) knows how to gently and softly remove with its trunk without causing any pain or hurt to the young, in which case the young beasts sometimes die, but, on the other hand, sometimes live and grow.

A young elephant when born is found to be generally about $1\frac{7}{8}$ *cobidos*⁵ ($2\frac{2}{3}$ Rhenish feet) high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ *cobidos* long, furnished with tolerably long hair over the entire body. But after some time the said hair falls off, except at the end

of the tail, where a tuft remains, serving as a special sign of beauty, by which the Indians and lovers of elephants set great store. But how many inches an elephant grows a year cannot be exactly stated, nor can any certain information be derived regarding this matter. But I must here state that I have seen that the beasts who have been in the stalls for 3, 4, yea 8, 10, to 12 months, have grown 1, 2, 4, 7, yea 10 and 11 inches, *i.e.*, young and not fully developed beasts; but seeing that this growth is not the same in all cases, nothing can be stated with certainty in respect thereof.

When a she-elephant with calf dies before the latter is able to eat leaves or other hard food, it is kept up and nourished with *cansje*,⁶ being watery cooked rice with some jaggery balls or black sugar, by which sometimes the lives of these little beasts are spared, and afterwards they are put to other food, although in most cases (if they are quite too young) they languish and die.

Further, it seems strange to note the evident sorrow and grief which cow-elephants manifest on the death of their young, and it is often noticed and remarked that they (so to speak) weep bitterly and shed tears, stroking the dead body with their trunks, without taking any food till they themselves die, or have quite forgotten their young.

The elephants like all other animals are subject to various diseases, maladies, and ills, for which all necessary remedies for their recovery are resorted to by the doctors, as purgatives, syringing, bleeding, lancing of abscesses, appostumation (cupping?), and otherwise. And the ulceration or wounds (which are sometimes caused by binding fast ropes to the four feet and neck and otherwise) are cured by large tufts made of cocoanut husk or rags soaked in a sort of lotion or oil (according to the nature of the accident), being bound various times a day. And wicks of cloth are inserted into the wound; and it cannot be omitted to be stated here that most of these medicines are generally made in various ways, of green and dried drugs, roots, and shrubs, found in Ceylon in the jungles

or thickly-grown woods and adjoining fields. And it remains to be considered here that when elephants have a film or any other trouble in the eye and cannot be treated in consequence of their fury and rage, a sort of syringe is used to squirt the medicine into the eyes and thus to bring about their recovery.

If an elephant is bitten and injured by a venomous snake without its being noticed, we can know it by the looseness of the hair, which then begins to fall and come off, in which case the *wedderala* or physician is brought into requisition, and he at once applies the necessary remedies to cure the said beast, and recovery generally takes place if the remedies are ready at hand and applied at once, otherwise such elephants run a risk and generally die.

After close investigation and much experience it has been ascertained that the elephant (except in the case of death by accident) can live from 100 to 110, sometimes even to 120 years, when they languish and die of nothing but old age.⁷ It is also necessary to point out in this place that if an elephant is down with any malady or accident, it seldom rises again, but generally remains lying thus till it dies, so that all hopes are given up when elephants are reduced to this condition.

The elephants found in various parts of India are of various *castes* or kinds, which have the following names, viz., *Panderye*, *Tambelye*, *Pingelye*, *Gandeye*, *Mangelye*, *Hemeye*, *Oepasatye*, *Satdantye*, *Calewockeye*, and *Gangeye*; but of these we have in Ceylon the first four *castes*, which are stronger and more spirited than the last two, and weaker than the other four kinds. But as regards the propagation of the species, there is no difference between the *castes*, and nothing further need be said on this point.

The largest elephants caught and tamed in Ceylon are from 9 to 9½ Rhenish feet; for although larger elephants are found in the forests of other countries, those of Ceylon are better taken care of and esteemed,⁸ being generally more docile and quicker at learning things than those from

Aatchin, Siam, Tamasserye, and Aracean or other regions, so that the merchants who yearly negotiate with the East India Company for elephants pay a large sum for those from Ceylon, as will be shown at length hereafter.

Elephants are often "baptized"⁹ with the name of *holbuiken* (*lit.* hollow stomachs, *i.e.*, gluttons), and this for good reason, as they must continually eat by night and day, except during the short intervals of sleep, without their hunger being in any way appeased, having a great heat and boiling in the stomach, by reason whereof what they eat is in a short time, and sometimes in less than a quarter of an hour, sufficiently digested and passed in the usual way.

And in order that one should not doubt the truth of this, it should be stated here that it has often been observed that when they have swallowed whole, without breaking them, a certain kind of round fruit called *bolanges*¹⁰ and slime apples, it is known in Ceylon that the shells of the fruits (little less than the little finger in thickness) are found to have been passed quite empty without any kernel in them, the same being digested in a short time, notwithstanding that the shell being so hard one would have thought it impossible that what was contained in it should be absorbed in so short a time.

When the elephants are in the stables they are fed on *pisang* trees (arecanut), branches of the *clappus* (cocoanut) trees, and all sorts of grass. But in the jungle they eat besides *nely* (paddy) and other fine grain, also various kinds of branches and leaves called in the Sinhalese language *panakolle*, *kaylewel*, *patnoege*, *oeggas*, *mandoewel*, *annekas-kolle*, and other kinds too numerous to enumerate here, and of little avail to satisfy the curiosity of the reader.¹¹ Therefore I shall touch on other points, and say that as the elephants have to be continually eating to satisfy their hunger, so it is no wonder that they drink a large quantity of water in proportion to the food which they consume in such quantity; and I have seen with my own eyes an elephant drink fifty cans of water at a time. It remains also

to be remarked here that wild elephants in the jungle drink water twice a day, viz., in the morning and evening, going for that purpose to certain rivers, streams, and other watering places. But in the stalls they are not allowed to drink more than once a day, that is, when they are brought to the river and washed, when they swell themselves as much as Nature will let them, without being in any way hindered thereby.¹² *

As regards the period during which elephants can go without food or drink, it may be stated, for the satisfaction of those who are fond of the elephant, that these elephants have been found by experience to go without water at most for three days, and can remain longer without food, but by remaining long without food or drink they languish and die of weakness, which, regarding their hungry and thirsty nature, which is great, is not to be wondered at.

And as all living creatures have their times of sleep and wakefulness, so elephants, like many other quadrupeds, sleep stretched out, but not longer than an hour or hour and a half in the evening, when they rise again and refresh themselves with eating, and afterwards go to sleep again about morning, but not for more than an hour at most, so that these beasts generally sleep from two and a half to three hours a day, sometimes also resting during the day, but seldom, and never longer than half an hour, sometimes less if they are not very hungry or otherwise, for they seem to prefer eating to sleeping.

These elephants have also great power in the tooth, and are strong in carrying loads, for they have been seen to crack with their teeth a hard cocoanut in pieces as if it were a hazelnut. And they bear on their shoulders a burden of 1,200 pounds weight and go about with ease. And the noise and cry of these elephants is so great and piercing that the earth seems to tremble in consequence, and when heard at night of a sudden is enough to frighten the boldest man, especially when their cry is followed by an echo in the dark jungle. But it is wonderful what small eyes they

have in proportion to their bodies, for they are not larger than the eyes of an ordinary horse, from which one would conclude that they are not so sharp-sighted as other beasts in seeing things at a distance. And as regards their pace, I shall state here that, although they are bulky and heavy beasts, they have been found to go eight to nine miles in a day, although such journeys have to be undertaken in the morning and evening, when the heat of the sun can hinder them least, for otherwise they would run the risk of being overcome by the great heat of the sun.¹³ Therefore, when such beasts are taken from one place to another care should be taken to note this, in order to avoid all inconvenience. It is remarkable also that these elephants are more quick at turning round towards the right than the left, so that those who are pursued by these animals in the jungle should take the opportunity of turning to the left to avoid danger and get out of the scrape.

And although one would think that elephants in consequence of their heavy bodies would find difficulty in saving themselves from drowning in deep water, the contrary is the case.¹⁴ But our observation tells us that when these beasts are in a healthy state they can swim a quarter of a mile in a strange and wonderful manner.¹⁵ For, generally, there is seen only a part of the trunk through which they breathe and blow out the water, but sometimes the head is above and the body hidden, and it cannot be said for certainty whether they take in any water whilst swimming.

And although an elephant is very strong and able to do much injury, yet it is not savage by nature like many other wild beasts, which can never or seldom be tamed or governed, and always preserve their natural instincts. But elephants, on the contrary (although caught full-grown), are so tractable and obedient in a short time that they can be quietly and easily led and managed as one likes, yea, it has been found that these great beasts are so frightened and tremble at hard words of abuse that they appear to wish it understood that they are not used to them. And although

many ignorant people will scarcely believe this, I, who have seen this with my own eyes, can testify to it.¹⁶

But I must not forget to mention here that elephants during the breeding season become quite wild and violent, and great care should be taken of them during this period, by having them tethered with strong ropes or iron chains to strong trees or posts till their fury and natural impulses cool down, in order to prevent many sad accidents which might, and often do, arise therefrom if they are not secured in time, or before one begins to know that they are not to be trusted. This change in them can be discovered by an oily secretion in the hollows next to or above the eyes, which lasts so long as the desire to mate lasts.¹⁷ But after a certain time this ceases, and they are again tame and tractable as they were before they became "must." It is wonderful to notice the honour and respect paid by the *alias* and cow-elephants to the tuskers, so much so that they gladly allow the little tuskers to take suck from them, although they belong to other mothers, but why there should be this preference is not permissible to be explained here.

In Ceylon there are found few elephants with large and long tusks, with which the cows are never furnished, and most bulls have no other teeth than those in their mouth for necessary use, and these are "baptized" by the Sinhalese and Company's officers "*alias*,"¹⁸ to distinguish them from those which are, as said before, furnished with tusks.

The heaviest elephant tusks found in Ceylon within the memory of man have been found to be each about 75 to 80 pounds in weight, which is not much compared with the weight of those found in Africa, America, and other parts of the world; for these are often bigger, thicker, and heavier than those in Ceylon. But as to the use to which tusks are put I shall make no mention of it here, seeing that it is well known and is outside the scope of this Paper. But as a matter of special observation I shall state here the requisite qualities of the full-grown elephant caught for the service and pleasure of the Emperor of Ceylon and King of

Kandy, and also those most suitable to the trade of the Hon. Company. The first kind aforesaid, most difficult to get and hence most prized, must have snow-white eyes, the apples of which are of a yellowish colour, the forehead spotted white, and two outstretched tusks of even length, the right being a little longer than the left, the trunk and tail reaching the ground, eighteen¹⁹ white and clear nails in the four feet, viz., five and four on each forefoot and hindfoot respectively, the back running like that of a wild pig, and the ear whole. This is sufficient in the eyes of the king. But the elephants caught for the trade of the Company need only have their ears untorn, hair in the tail, and as many nails on each foot as stated above, without regard to the colour of the nails or eyes. On the other hand, all animals which are quite old, with ears damaged and with stumpy tails, and which have seventeen or less nails, are considered worthless, as being unfit for trade, and merchants at once turn away their faces from them, or offer very low prices for them.

We have sufficiently touched on the character of the elephant and how they breed, and shall now proceed to discuss the elephant hunt and the *coraal* or snare by which these animals are caught in parts of Mátara.

The *coraal*²⁰ or trap (which the accompanying sketch indicates as a flat plot of ground)* has two wings, No. 1 called *Rewoelwette* in Sinhalese, and three divisions with names, *Welgalle* No. 2, *Kelinagaale* No. 3, and *Hirregaale* No. 4. The first division, wherein the two wings (No. 1) are fixed, is generally and sometimes more than 500 roods in circumference or less, according as the master of the hunt finds the place suitable and the elephants hunted are great in number, and the second *coraal* is half as large, but the last (No. 4) is only 8 ft. broad and 4 to 6 roods long, and there are four drop-gates (No. 5) at the enclosure, which stand between the two wings, also one drop-gate between the first and the second division (Nos. 2 and 3), together with one more

* Not reproduced.—*Hon. Sec.*

between the second and last division (Nos. 3 and 4). The enclosure round the *coraal*, or which constitutes the *coraal* proper, is made of heavy trees and posts tolerably close to each other, being 16 ft. to 18 ft. high and 3 to 4 ft. thick. These posts are driven about three-quarters of a fathom into the ground, and have generally four, five, or six cross-beams about 2 ft. above each other strongly bound with jungle creepers, and outside this *coraal* there is at a distance of each rood a support which lies diagonally across the enclosure to resist the rush of the elephants.

When the season arrives to organize the hunt, people (specially used for this purpose called *Waggekarreas* or spies) are sent to the jungles to find out where most of the elephants are to be found, which is done with necessary silence, and when they have made their report, preparations are begun for the hunt. But before I proceed to describe such hunt, I must here state shortly that the elephants are generally found in herds of from five, ten, to fifteen and twelve or more in the jungles, and it is seldom that they are found one or two alone, unless they are ill-tempered beasts known by the name of *ronkedoors* or mischief-makers (*lit.* snorters),²¹ who graze alone and separate from the herd.

If a herd of elephants is separated from the rest in the jungle, one should set to work in order to enclose them all as it were in a pentagon, as appears clearly from the hereto annexed plan. The elephants being thus surrounded, all the herds are now driven to the middle of the appointed place, where they eventually meet, when the part of the place marked A and B is broken up and is brought to the two furthest ends of the wings C D, to make the elephants enter the *coraal* or snare.

When the elephants are thus driven within the wings they should be pursued with great uproar and beating of *tamblyntyes*, or native drums, with the discharge of guns, with weapons, the burning of torches, and carrying of burning pots on the head, and then from one end of the wing to the other, viz., along the line F F, great trees and jungle are

cut to a great distance to prevent the animals from breaking through and escaping.

The elephants being now enclosed within the two wings C D, are driven into the first (No. 1), and afterwards into the *maal coraal* (No. 2), and from the *maal coraal* into the *trave* (No. 3), the furthest end of which is, in such a case, strengthened with cross-beams and well secured to prevent escape, each beast that comes in here being at once secured by strong cross-beams from behind the body, so that it can go neither backward nor forward, and when four to five are caught they are brought out one by one.

But as I shall have to say something about this hunt at the end of this Paper, I should state here that the same requires great trouble and practice, and is well worth seeing to one who is fond of such things, notwithstanding the discomforts and dangers often attendant thereon, for it is wonderful how men play with these strong and wild beasts without showing any fear, although sometimes accidents do occur and many people are killed, but every possible precaution is taken against such accidents.

The elephants who are thus imprisoned in the *trave* and secured by cross-beams are closely examined, and should any great defects be observed in them which cannot be easily remedied, these beasts are allowed to escape into the woods, for otherwise they would have to be kept without being used for many years, and fed to the great expense of the natives.

And now to show how elephants are caught in the dominion of the King of Kandy, it must be stated at first that those who go to the forest for that purpose (consisting generally of from fifteen to twenty persons), when they meet a fine and fit beast, hide behind a great tree until they can get an opportunity to put a noose round one of its hind feet, which being done they keep it always fast bound to a tree when the beast begins to move, so that the beast finding much hindrance finally gets tired and worn out without being able to make much resistance, after which the said

elephant is tied to two hunting elephants and brought to the stalls and tamed. These nooses are made of strips of deer hide, which being twisted when damp and soft are found to become afterwards very strong and almost unbreakable. But in ancient times even in the Company's dominion there was another way of catching elephants, viz., by pits expressly dug for the purpose and carefully covered with thin sticks, leaves, and sand, in consequence of which the elephants cannot be aware of these pits when they are quietly driven to them until they fall into them. They are left in there some days until they are reduced to submission, through hunger and thirst, after which they are taken out of the pits and brought to the stalls. But as many beasts died in consequence of the heavy fall into the pits, this way of catching elephants was disapproved, and as a consequence has been given up these many years.

To take an elephant out of the *trave* one must first tie to each side of his neck a hunting elephant with five to six strong ropes, so that the ropes reach the extreme limits of the aforesaid stall, and thereafter the cross-beams at the end of the stall are drawn out and, as before, a rope is tied to each hind leg of the beast, which ropes are fastened to two high posts with three or four coils. The beast is then drawn out by veering out the rear ropes gradually, the two ropes behind slackened from outside, at the same time tying the beast close to the hunting elephant. And after it is brought to the stall, where there are two supports so far apart from each other that an elephant can easily put his head between them, and also a cross-beam which hangs close to the aforesaid supports, about two *cobidos* or less from the ground.

After an elephant has with the help of the hunting elephant been thus brought into the stall, and afterwards behind the aforesaid supports, he is allured with grass and other leaves so far forwards that he comes to put his neck between the aforesaid two posts. The cross-beam is then drawn up to touch the lower part of the neck, and at the

same time two ropes are attached to each support under the cross-beam, and the neck thus secured that the coil goes over the same under the cross-beam and round the supports, after which the neck is tied in the same way with two windings of rope, the end thereof being between the two supports drawn up and made secure to a beam. The two fore feet have each to be tied fast with a rope to the aforesaid supports, and there is yet another rope so close to this that it is about a hand's breadth from the others. The two hind feet are also first tied together in the same manner with two ropes, and to each of them are attached two other ropes, the ends of which are tied to two ropes standing on each side.

An elephant thus stalled is kept awake night and day, and always fed on grass and other food, and also untied once a day and brought to the water with the hunting elephants, not only to be refreshed and watered, but also to be washed and cleansed, they being taught in the meantime, on being shown the hook, to lie on the ground on their paunch, and to raise their feet, and carry a man on their back. The cuts caused to the neck and feet by the ropes are treated to lotions and liniments as stated before. But if they have any internal disease, remedies are prepared against this in the hollowed piece of an arecanut tree and thus administered, and in other ways according to circumstances. When an elephant has become tolerably tame and docile, he is stalled as follows: Having loosened all the aforesaid ropes and removed the cross-beam and the two supports, the fore right foot and hind left foot, or *vice versa*, are each tied with two or three ropes to a post 3 or 4 ft. distant, so that the beast stands in the middle of the stall without moving to the right or left.

Having often spoken before of the hunting elephants used for bringing the newly-captured elephants out of the *coraal* into the stall and daily to water, it remains to be informed the inexperienced reader that these hunting elephants are made up of all kinds of defective and unsaleable elephants,

tuskers, *alias*, and cows, who after a length of time have become quite tame and have been properly taught how to treat their comrades between them and induce them to do their duty, for which reason these hunting elephants have from a long time been called *zielverkoopers*²² (soul sellers) by the Company's servants; but if tuskers are used for this purpose, the tusks are sawn off close to the snout and kept sawn yearly, in order to prevent them from digging into the wild beasts and injuring them.

The means or instruments which the *cornax*²³ or riders use to guide and regulate the aforesaid beasts consists only of two iron hooks, provided with points, and long sticks or wooden handles, of which the elephant is much afraid, not being able to endure the pricking or the tickling and thumping under the jaw bones, so that they in such cases utter a loud cry.

The servient people and servants of the Hon. Company used in the elephant hunt are of various castes, viz., *Lascoryns*, *Baddanas*, *Welkareas*, *Wagekareas*, and villagers; but of these, only the three first-named get maintenance or support on paddy or rice, and the villagers on the contrary get no compensation or reward and are bound to help in the hunt, the elephant hunt costing only in paddy or rice for the support of the labourers, generally amounting to 300 *parras* or 4 *lasts*. Therefore, the Hon. Company need only incur very little expense, except providing a quantity of *cayer* rope to tie the elephants with, which is not of much account.

For further understanding the subject, it is necessary to state here what kinds of servants and people are employed in catching and stalling the elephants, and to add a short account of their duties according to the services which they are bound to perform from their birth, viz.:—

Etbandene Vidane is called the master of the hunt.

Gaysenaike, first chief of the elephant stalls, with his dependants.

Wederale, physician of the elephant.

Araatse, overseer of the elephant stalls in the absence of the *Gaysenaike*.

Aatjes were also used as overseers to see that everything was all right.

Baddanas tie the trave and drive the elephants from the bushes into the *coraal*. They have also to confine the animals in the trave with ropes.

Welkareas must cut creepers and deliver them for tying the *coraals*.

Wagekareas, spies who go about the jungle, count the elephant herds, disclose matters of importance : how many beasts are found in each herd, and where they really are.

Pannikeas are minor chiefs with some *cornax* under them.

Cornax are overseers and riders of elephants.

Dourias and *Tanterias* are used to tie the wild elephants and also to control the hunting elephants.

Panneas have to bring grass and cocoanut leaves and provide all other food.

Olias are used for the preparation and application of medicines for the elephants suffering with internal complaints or external injuries.

So it can be seen what different kinds of people are necessary to be maintained for the service of the elephant, so that I shall not further speak on this point.

Most of the elephants which come into the hands of the Company are sold in Jaffnapatnam, in consequence of the good prices current there, established by the chief Government for the information of its servants, for which purpose the merchants of Golconda and other leading merchants on the Coromandel Coast pay their money into the Company's treasury there and remit by bill to Jaffnapatnam to be paid in elephants.²⁴ The valuation of these great beasts is accurately regulated, and their height, figure, and fine points are carefully noted, as their prices vary a great deal, for the slightest defects cause a diminution in the price, as the merchants are very hard to please. But the tuskers are generally very dear, and are sometimes sold for 2,800

rixdollars of 48 Dutch stuivers each, or for more of course if they are good big beasts without any faults or natural defects. But on the other hand, the small toothless elephants are valued at 100 to 200 or 300 rixdollars each, which price gradually increases to 3,000 rixdollars, according to the quality of the beast as stated before. But at all events the bull-elephants are more prized than the cows, as the Hon. Company yearly makes considerable profit by the sale of elephants in Ceylon, and the more so, as the expenses of catching them are not heavy, seeing that the huntsmen and others employed in the hunt have to be satisfied only with the food they get, without any claim for the least recompense for their services, seeing that they have been conquered by the sword and are enslaved to the lord of the land, as has been before stated when the expenses of the hunt were referred to.

When any elephants have been selected and finally bought by the merchants they are branded with hot irons on the rump with a mark, in order that they may not be fraudulently sold again, and to prevent disputes among the merchants, for each knows the marks with which his elephants have been branded. Some merchants are, however, in the habit of hanging boards with marks thereon on the necks of the elephants bought by them, and thus avoid the branding. But as such boards are easily removed and difficulties arise therefrom, this method is seldom followed, and branding as aforesaid is adopted for greater security.

When the merchants have thus bought the aforesaid elephants from the Hon. Company, and have no occasion to send the same at once to the Coromandel Coast, either for lack of boats or otherwise, the beasts remain at their own risk in the stalls till they are removed. In such cases the Hon. Company suffers no loss, but in some cases a helping hand is in justice given to these merchants.

And as I have spoken of *cobidos* in various places, so it is necessary, in order to a better understanding, to say that a

cobido is a lineal measure of 16 Dutch inches or $1\frac{1}{3}$ Rhenish feet, by which the elephants are measured to the first hump on the neck right over the forefeet. But to prevent all disputes and cause a proper measurement to be taken, a long pole of from seven to eight *cobidos* is used. It is made to stand perpendicularly on level ground by the side of the elephant, and another is placed horizontally on the hump, so that thereby the proper height is ascertained and the price regulated accordingly without prejudice either to vendor or vendee.

Besides the aforesaid, there is much to be said about the elephants, but as this Paper has already become longer than I expected I shall pass by the rest, and conclude this account with the hope that the reader will be satisfied with what I have written.

4. The Chairman read the following—

NOTES.

By F. H. MODDER.

¹ Cornelis Taay van Wezel was *Commandeur* of Galle (*circa* 1714–19). He was married to *Johanna van Rhee*, who was born at Negapatam on May 19, 1668, and died July 15, 1719. (See *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*, plate 47; *cf.* also plates 9 and 10.)

² *Tusks as Weapons of Offence*.—See Journ. R.A.S., C.B., 1889, vol. XI., p. 375, where *Saar* relates how *Cornelis Salvogad*, of Utrecht, standard-bearer, was ordered by the King of Kandy to be slain by the elephants for assaulting his captain. The Dutch edition, 1671, Amsterdam, contains at p. 46 an illustration of this incident.

Knox, in describing the execution of criminals by the state elephants of the former Kings of Kandy, says “they will run their teeth (tusks) through the body, and then tear it in pieces and throw it limb from limb.” He gives a pictorial illustration of this mode of execution. But Tennent, on the authority of the Kandyan chiefs whom he consulted on the subject, did not think that the tusks were designed to be employed offensively. The trunk and feet were used as weapons of offence. (*The Wild Elephant*, pp. 16, 17.)

³ *Wolfs*, in his *Reizen naar Ceylon*, p. 118, relates some; *e.g.*, throwing up a ball and catching it; undoing a parcel tied up with a handkerchief.

⁴ The period of gestation is 629 days.

⁵ *Height*.—Perhaps a corruption of the Portuguese *cubito*, a cubit. *Wolfs* says that a newly-born elephant is not higher than an el.

Mr. Rowland Ward, in his *Horn Measurements and Weights of the Great Game of the World*, 1892, p. 248, gives the following interesting particulars of elephant feet :—

Circumference.	Width at bottom, back to front.		Habitat.		Owner.
53½	...	18	...	Ceylon	H. Storey
52½	...	17	...	do.	H. E. Lindsay
52½	...	17	...	do.	Rowland Ward's collection
51½	•	—	...	do.	Capt. C. Hill
50	...	17	...	do.	H. E. Lindsay
49	...	—	...	do.	Capt. C. Hill
44	...	15	...	do.	J. B. Gardyne
43½	...	13½	...	do.	do.

It has been ascertained that the girth of the forefoot when the pressure of the animal's weight is exerted is exactly half the perpendicular height of the elephant (see Baker's *Wild Beasts and their Ways*, p. 19). According to this calculation the above instances given by Ward would be a low average for Ceylon. Tennent gives a better average. I know of one animal, a well-known decoy of Kuruné-gala, who stood 11 ft. The weight of a baby elephant, when born, is about 213 lbs.

⁶ *Kanje*, rice broth; Sinhalese *kenda*. In *Alewyn and Collé's Portuguese-Dutch Dictionary* (1714) the word is given as *Canja*, and defined as an "*Indische styf sel of pap van ryst gemaakt*," Indian starch or porridge made of rice.

⁷ *Age*.—*Wolfs*, p. 108, knows of one that was in captivity fifty-one years. Fleurens, in *De la Longévité Humaine*, pp. 82-89, conjectures that the normal age of the elephant is 150 years. Tennent instances a case of a decoy attached to the elephant establishment at Mátara, which the records found among the papers left by Col. Robertson (son to the historian of Charles V.), who had a command in Ceylon in 1799, proved to have served under the Dutch during the entire period of their occupation, extending to upwards of 140 years; and it was said to have been found in the stables by the Dutch on the expulsion of the Portuguese in 1656.

Baker says that it is impossible to define exactly the limit of old age, as there can be little doubt that captivity shortens the duration of life to a great degree. As an elephant cannot be fully developed in the perfection of ivory until the age of forty, Baker accepts that age in a wild animal as a starting point in life, and says that the term of existence would be about 150 years. (*Wild Beasts and their Ways*, p. 20.)

Caste.—*Hastisilpa*, a Sinhalese work which treats of the "Science of Elephants," describes with particularity their distinctive excellences and defects and the castes to which they belong. For "points of perfection" of an elephant see Baker's *Wild Beasts and their Ways*, p. 45.

⁸ See *Wolfs*, p. 108; Albrecht Herport, in his *Oostindische Reizen* (Dutch ed., 1670); *Cey. Lit. Reg.*, vol. I., p. 383, says the same.

⁹ See *Journ. R.A.S., C.B.*, vol. XI., No. 39, p. 352. In the *Beknopte Historie*, p. 378, in speaking of certain elephants, it is said that the *voornæmde holbuiken* (the aforesaid gluttons) would follow.

¹⁰ Woodapple; Sinhalese *dimbul*, or *divul*.

¹¹ Baker says that no less than 600 lb. of fodder is the proper daily allowance for an elephant.

¹² Elephants are fed at about an hour before sunset and then taken to drink water before actual night.

¹³ Few animals suffer more from the sun's rays than the elephant, whose nature, says Baker, prompts it to seek the deepest shade. The distance which an elephant can travel a day is grossly underestimated. According to Baker, the African elephant is capable of a speed of fifteen miles an hour, which it can keep up for two hundred or three hundred yards, after which it would travel at about ten miles an hour, and actually accomplish the distance within that period. The Asiatic elephant might likewise attain a speed of fifteen miles for perhaps a couple of hundred yards, but it would not travel at a greater pace than eight miles an hour, and it would reduce that pace to six after the first five miles. (*Wild Beasts and their Ways*, p. 2.)

¹⁴ The displacement of an elephant's carcass is less than the weight of water, although it swims so deeply immersed that it would appear to float with difficulty.

¹⁵ It is difficult, says Baker, to describe the limit of an elephant's swimming powers; this must depend upon many circumstances, whether it is following the stream or otherwise, but the animal can remain afloat for several hours without undue fatigue. (*Wild Beasts and their Ways*, p. 25.)

¹⁶ For "Elephant Language" see articles by the annotator in the *Cey. Lit. Reg.*, vol. IV.

¹⁷ *Must* is known among the Sinhalese as *madda*. The approach of the "must" season is immediately perceived by the exudation, which is of an oily nature, and somewhat resembles coal tar in consistence, from a small duct on either temple. The "must" season varies from two to four months.

¹⁸ *Aliyá* is the generic term for elephant. *Etá* (female, *etini*) is a tusker.

¹⁹ See *Wolfs*, p. 116, to the same effect.

²⁰ *Coraal: Kraal*.—For sketches of kraals and capture of elephants see Albrecht Herport (Dutch ed., 1670), p. 178; *Baldæus* (Ceylon ed., 1672), p. 197; *Valentyn* (Ceylon), p. 46; *Ribeyro* (Lee's Trans.), p. 66; *Wolfs*, p. 109.

The following chronological list, which sets out the different kraals that have been held in the Island in the nineteenth century as far as

it has been in the annotator's power to cull the information, will be interesting for reference :—

1800.—Kraal in Tangalla District. 1 *Cordiner*, 265.

1801.—At Toppu in Negombo District, *ibid*.

1820.—A battue near Kalá-oya, North-Western Province. *Field Sports and Adventures in Ceylon*, by Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Campbell, who was Commandant of Kurunégala.

1840.—At Pinkunuwalagala in Panáwala, organized by Mahara Rațémahatmayá and Molligođa Adigár.

1845.—At Panáwalagala, by Mahara Rațémahatmayá.

1846.—At Panáwalagala, by the same Rațémahatmayá.

Uncertain.—Medagodağala, by the same Rațémahatmayá.

Uncertain.—Dumbukađuwegala, by the same Rațémahatmayá. All in the Three Kóralés.

1846.—A kraal near Puttałam, organized by Mr. W. Morris, the Chief Officer of the District. *Tennent's Natural History of Ceylon*, p. 235.

1847.—At Nellugolla, Kurunégala District, during the Government of Lord Torrington. *Tennent*, vol. 2, p. 344 *et seq*.

In the latter forties.—At Kuruganmóðaragala, organized by Iddamalgoda Basnýaka Nilame and Eknęligoda Dissáwa.

In the fifties.—At Halpegala, by Iddamalgoda Basnýaka Nilame.

Do. At Karandanagala, by Iddamalgoda Basnýaka Nilame.

Do. At Kahanatugala.

Do. At Galahingala.

Do. At Nirięllagalla.

Do. At Millantiyegala.

} All by the same chieftain, in the Sabaragamuwa District.

1850.—At Hatnagodağala, by Eņęliyagoda Dissáwa.

Uncertain.—At Yagamagala, by the same Dissáwa.

1857.—At Nellugolla, on the banks of the Kimbulwána-oya, Kurunégala District, during the administration of the North-Western Province by Mr. E. L. Mitford, the first Englishman to travel overland to Ceylon.

1859.—Nellugolla, Kurunégala District.

1860.—Ruwangirikanda, Kurunégala District. Resulted in a *fasco*, the elephants breaking through the line of beaters and retreating to the forest. Some German Princes were among those present at the kraal, and the disappointment of the chase was made up for by the arduous work which the extinguishing of a big conflagration afforded them, their shelter taking fire.

In the sixties.—At Kewiliēla-galaturegala, in the Ratnapura District, organized by Iddamalgōḍa Basnáyaka Nilame.

1862.—Dumbaragala, in the Ratnapura District, got up by Hon. W. Elláwala.

1863.—Ebbawalapitiya, Kurunégala District. Sir (then Mr.) Richard Cayley contributed charming letters to the *Ceylon Examiner* descriptive of the kraal.

1864.—Mahallegalla, in the Three Kóralés, undertaken by Eḥeliya-gōḍa Dissáwa.

Uncertain.—Mahinkandegala, by the same Dissáwa.

Uncertain.—Maldeniwegala, by Mahara Raṭémahatmayá.

1865.—Ayagamagalla, in the Ratnapura District, by Hon. W. Elláwala.

1866.—Nellugolla, Kurunégala District. The late Mr. A. M. Ferguson, C.M.G., Senior Editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, represented that paper, and his letters from kraal town were deliciously graphic. See the appendix to his "Souvenirs of Ceylon." Sir Hercules Robinson (afterwards Lord Rosmead) was present; also Sir Bartle Frere, then on a visit to the Island. One of the captives was, in honour of the Governor, named *Hercules*.

For a reference to this kraal see *The Antipodes and Round the World; or Travels in Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, China, Japan, and California*, by Alice M. Frere (Mrs. Godfrey Clerk). Second edition, 1870, pp. 185 *et seq.* The authoress (who was accompanied by her father, to whom she dedicates her book, and was the guest of Governor Robinson), had to leave before the kraal took place. She writes: "It came off the day after our departure, but was considered a great failure, as only five elephants were kraaled that day instead of thirty. A few more were taken the next day, but the sole excitement appeared to have been the escape of one of the tame elephants from his mahout, who, after rushing about for some time in the crowd, was kraaled with the wild ones." (Page 191.) Not the mahout, but the tame elephant!

1870.—Kraal at Ebbawalapitiya, Kurunégala District, in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. Capper's *Duke of Edinburgh's Visit to Ceylon* contains a graphic account. At Labugama, Ratnapura District, a kraal was got up in honour of the Duke by the Hon. W. Elláwala, Iddamalgōḍa Basnáyaka Nilame, and Eknēligōḍa Dissáwa.

In the seventies.—Véragamagala, Ratnapura District, organized by Hon. W. Elláwala.

1871.—Talapatgulagala, Ratnapura District, by Hon. W. Elláwala.

1871.—At Tiheragama, in the Kurunégala District, organized by Kadigáwa Raṭémahatmayá, and abandoned owing to some disagreement among his *confrères*, and the manifestation of ill-omens, one being that the palanquin which conveyed Kadigáwa, on his return after supervising some work connected with the stockade, collapsed.

1875.—At Dehiowiṭa, on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. managed by the above three Chiefs. On this occasion the Prince of Wales presented a medal apiece to Mahawalaténna Raṭémahatmayá and Eknēligoḍa Dissáwa, the Prince himself pinning the medals to the breasts of these chieftains.

1882.—Magatēna, managed by the above three Chiefs on the occasion of the visit of the Dukes of Clarence and York.

At Vévila.—By private funds of the Raṭémahatmayá of Ratnapura and managed by Hon. W. Elláwala, Eknēligoḍa Dissáwa, and Mahawalaténna Raṭémahatmayá.

1883.—Niriḷlagalla, by Hon. W. Elláwala and Iddamalgoḍa.

Niriḷla, by Iddamalgoḍa Kumárihámi.

Kukul Kóralé, by Iddamalgoḍa Kumárihámi and Delwala.

Panamuregala, by Maduwanwala and Elláwala. All in the Ratnapura District.

1889–1898.—Seven kraals were held during this period at Panmuregala, by Maduwanwala and Elláwala.

1884.—Ebbawalapiṭiya, Kurunégala District. The late Sir William Gregory was the guest of the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore). The former contributed an admirable paper on “Elephant Kraals” to *Murray’s Magazine* for September, 1889, in which the function is graphically described.

1886.—Kaikáwala, Kurunégala District. An excellent account from the pen of Mr. S. M. Burrows, C.C.S., appeared in *Macmillan’s Magazine* for January, 1888, under the title of “Something like a bag : some experiences of an Elephant Kraal in Ceylon.”

1896.—Ebbawalapiṭiya, Kurunégala District. For an account by the annotator see *Cey. Lit. Reg.* iv., p. 194 *et seq.*

²¹ “*Mischief-makers*,” *Ronkedoor*, corresponds to what is popularly known as “rogue” elephant. Cf. *Wolf’s Life and Adventures*, pp. 31–164 : a male elephant who quarrels about the females “is beat out of the field and obliged to go without a consort ; he becomes furious and mad, killing every living creature, be it man or beast—and

this state is called *Ronkedor*, an object of greater terror to a traveller than a hundred wild ones." Portuguese *Roncador*, "snorer." This is the term given by the Dutch to the "rogue" (*afgeslagen*, deserted and cast away) elephant. See Haafner *Reize tevoet door het Eiland Ceilon* (2ne druk), xix. and 52; *Wolfs*, p. 108.

Those who obtained recruits for the service of the Dutch East India Company were also called by this name.

Cornax, Sin. *Kurunáyeka*: from *kuru*, "elephant," and *nayaka*, "chief." See also *Haafner*, p. xiv. See Tennent's *Wild Elephant*, 122.

Most of the elephant-keepers belong to the Kuruvi class, which is a distinct caste. There are, of course, exceptions. "The Gajanáyaka Nilame" (Elephant chief), as Davy points out, was the first officer of the household department. His duty was to superintend the people who had charge of the royal elephants, of whom a register was kept by a subordinate officer called the "Cooroonee (Kuruvi?) lékam." I believe "Kuruvi Mudaliyár" is a well-known title in the low country. In the south, the title, I have been informed, fell into disuse after the elephant hunts were abolished in that division of the Island. Tennent speaks of the "Cooroowe Vidahn," or "the head of the stables," standing in front of the wild elephants holding a long stick with a sharp point.

The iron hook is called in Singhalese *henduwa* or *ankusa* (according to *Haafner*, p. xix, *ankosjh*), which is said to be fashioned after the claw of the fabulous monster *Etkandalihiniyá*, the greatest enemy of the elephant, who carries off ten of them at a time hooked to his powerful talons. In Oriental poetry it is written that the nose of a pretty woman should be like an *ankusa*!

Kornak.—Mr. A. E. Buultjens kindly furnishes me with the following note:—"This word is explained in an account of elephants appearing in J. C. Wolf's *Reyze naar Ceylon*, s'Gravenhage, 1783, where, at page 112, it is clear that the 'Kornak' was the hunter or driver who sits on the tame elephant with his hook, with which he directs the head of the beast on the way it should go. Kornak = jaager = driver or huntsman."

²⁴ See *Wolfs*, p. 115. See also *Memorie* (December 3, 1679) of Van Goens to Macare.

5. THE CHAIRMAN asked if they could ascertain the distance the elephant was said to go in a day. The Paper just read gave the distance as eight or nine miles: it might be a misprint for eighty or ninety.

6. The following Paper was then read by the author:—

DON JERONIMO DE AZEVEDO.

Governor of Ceylon from 1594 to 1611 A.D.

By A. E. BUULTJENS, B.A. Cantab.

[This Paper is based on a Dutch manuscript* of the early part of the seventeenth century, purchased by me in Holland. The manuscript is a translation into Dutch of a Portuguese despatch from Philip III., King of Spain, to Don Jeronimo de Azevedo, Captain-General of the Conquest of Ceylon.† The internal evidence as to the style of writing and the formation of the letters points to the manuscript being genuine and contemporaneous. The manuscript, with my transcription and translation, has been submitted to Dr. W. G. Vandort, Mr. Freüdenberg the German Consul, Mr. F. H. de Vos, and to Mr. R. A. Wennink, the Dutch Consul, and I gratefully acknowledge my thanks for their corrections and suggestions. The revision by Mr. de Vos has been specially useful to me in the final preparation of the Paper.]

Transcription.

JONCKER GERONIMUS VAN AZEVEDO, Ick den Coninck doe u hartelyck groeten, by u brieven, die het voorleden jaer quaemen met de schepen, hebbe gesien sulcx ghy segt, gedaen te hebben in de conqueste van het eylandt van Ceylaon, naer de rebellie van de ingeboren oft naturellen van die, ende de staet der selver naer de doot van den Tyran Joncker Jan van Candia, ende van gelycke sulcx ghy gedaen hebt, gewaerschout zynde van twaelff schepen der rebellen

* See lithographed plate.

† The corresponding letter to the Viceroy, Dom Martim Affonso de Castro, in Portuguese, appears in *Documentos da India*, tomo I, pp. 113, 114.

van Hollandt, die de stadt van Columbo opeyschten en het fort van Gale, ende van andere vier die daerna om de streeck ghehouden hebben, 't welck alles is corresponderend met opinie ende satisfactie die ick van uwe persoen hebbe ende den yver ende dapperheyt daer mede ghy ons dient, ende naedemael de zaeken van dat eylandt soo different stant hebbe vercregen, buyten 't eene my was geadverteert doens ick belastede met de conqueste stiltestaen, oft de conqueste te suspenderen, vindet seer goet (my conformerende met uw goetduncken oft advys) dat deselve conqueste gevordeert werd. Ende alsoo scryve ick aen den Viceroy, ende belaste hem deselve te voorderen ende te helpen in alles, soo veel de saeken aldaar 't selve sullen toelaeten ende dat hy de conclusie van die sal procureren, waerom ick particulierlyck van u het effect van desen verhope, ende desen volgende recomandere ick u seer ernstelyck, dat ghy dese zaeke wilt behertighen ende tot uwe last nemen, houdende u voorsekert, dat ick tot dien respect 't selve sal tot mynen dienst nemen, ende rekenen sulcx ghy daerhinne sult doen, om daer voeren u grootelick te eern ende begiften soo belaeft mogelick sal wesen, ende alsoo den Bischop van Cochin met syne autoriteyt ende presentie sal behulpelick wesen tot de zaeken van de conqueste, animerende de soldaten, ende hun persuaderende met avancementen, die ick boven de ordinary van hunne depechen sal doen in de repartitie van de landen van dat eylandt, ick screyve hem dat hy tot dat effect sal passeren naer Columbo, my oock daer toe moverende de consideratie van de particuliere vrintschap, ende goede correspondentie, die ick verstaen hebbe tusschen u beyden te wesen, ende van gelycks belaste ick aen den Viceroy dat hy op dat eylandt sal senden de meeste Christenen van Sant Thomas ende van andere quartieren, die hy sal connen becommen beneffens eenighe getrouwde Portugeesen met hunne vrouwen ende eenighe wees meyskens, om aldaer te trouwen met soldaten, die my aldaer dienen, onder hun deelende eenighe landen daermede zy hun behelpen ende onderhouden connen dat hy ter executie sal stellen

x ick geordoneert hebbe belanghende een armey van ses
 en die ick begeer aldaer op de custe van het eylandt haer
 onthouden daerhinne geadveerten* drye fusten van
 nar, omme de ingeborenen oft naturellen (die buyten
 e obediencie staen) de comercie ende handelinge in alle
 nieren, omme dies wille dat dit grootelick sal helpen
 e faciliteren de conclusie van de conqueste hoewel het
 ncipael betrouwen 't welck ick hebbe dat deselve in corten
 geeyndicht sal worden, is in uwer yver clouckheyt ende
 rstant ende van sulcx gedaen is, ende mocht voertduren
 t my seer particulierlyck advertern.

Gescreven tot Madrid adj 27 January a^o 1607. Onder-
 kent den coninck noch lager voor den Capiteyn-Generael
 de conqueste van Ceylaon. Anrique de Sousa op de
 perscriptie stont by den coninck den Joncker Geronimus
 Azevedo Capiteyn-Generael van de Conqueste van
 ylaon.

Translation.

To Don Jeronimus de Azevedo.

I, the King, send you hearty greetings.

By your despatches which came last year with the ships,
 have seen what you say has been done regarding the
 conquest of the Island of Ceylon, after the rebellion of the
 inhabitants or natives of it, and their condition since the
 death of the tyrant Don Jan of Candia, and also of what
 you have done on being advised of the twelve ships of
 the rebels of Holland, who demanded the city of Colombo
 and the fort of Galle, and of the other four ships which
 afterwards cruised about the coast. All this corresponds
 with the opinion and satisfaction which I have with regard
 to you, and the zeal and valour with which you serve us.
 And since the affairs of that Island have taken so different
 a turn from what was reported to me when I ordered
 the cessation or suspension of the conquest, it seems quite

* This is Mr. de Vos's reading. Mr. Freüdenberg reads *geadvertteert*.

right (agreeably with your recommendation and advice) that the same conquest should be proceeded with. therefore I write to the Viceroy* and order him to promote the same, and to help you so far as circumstances there allow, and that he will procure the conclusion of it. Wherefore I particularly expect from you the accomplishment of this ; and after that I recommend you very earnestly to keep this matter in mind, and take it to your charge, resting assured that in respect to it I shall take the same to my consideration, and reckon as you shall act therein as greatly to honour you for it and reward you should possibly be burdened. And as the Bishop of Cochin, with his authority and presence, will be helpful in the affair of the conquest, by encouraging the soldiers and by persuading them with advancements, which I shall grant over and above their ordinary incomes in the distribution of the lands of that Island, so I write to him that he shall proceed for that purpose to Colombo. And I am urged the more to take that step in consideration of the particular friendship and good understanding which I have heard exist between you two. And likewise I order the Viceroy that he shall send to that Island as many Christians from St. Thomas and from other places as he shall be able to get together, besides some married Portuguese with their wives, and some orphan girls who might marry there with the soldiers who serve me there, allotting to them some lands whereby they may help and maintain themselves. And that he shall carry into execution what I have ordered with regard to a fleet of six ships which I desire should be stationed there on the coast of the Island, he will keep there the three ships from Manaar referred to, in order to prevent the natives (who stand beyond our jurisdiction) from commerce and trade in every respect, as this will greatly help and facilitate the accomplishment of the conquest. But the chief confidence which I have, that this will be completed in a short

* See *ante*, p. 201, note †.

time, is in your zeal, courage, and discernment, and you shall advise me very particularly of what is done and what may continue.

Written at Madrid on the 27th January in the year 1607. Signed below, "The King," still lower, "To the Captain-General of the Conquest of Ceylon." "Anrique de Sousa" stands at the end of the superscription by the King to Don Jeronimus van Azevedo, Captain-General of the Conquest of Ceylon.

Life of Don Jeronimo de Azevedo.

(1) Spilbergen's 't Historiael Journael van de Voyagie gedaen in de Jaren, 1601-1604, p. 38.

(2) Baldæus' Naauwkeurige Beschryving van het machtige Eyland, Ceylon. Published 1672, pp. 14, 16, 17, 21, 22.

(3) Constantine de Sá's Account in Journal, C.B.R.A.S., vol. XI., pp. 432, 466, 487, 493, 553.

(4) Tennent, vol. II., p. 23.

(5) Dutch Manuscripts, dated 1607.

(6) The voyage of François Pyrard, *Ceylon Literary Register*, vol. IV., 1, p. 5.

(7) Faria y Souza, by Stevens, III., pp. 72, 95, 98, 108, 167, 277.

(8) *Monthly Literary Register*, vol. IV., No. 9, September, 1896.

Jeronimo de Azevedo, or d'Oviedo as he is called by Baldæus, was a native of Beyra in Portugal, of noble extraction, and of an accomplished family. When quite young he went to India, served first as a private soldier with very little assistance from his parents, and by his own merits gradually rose to be Admiral at Malacca in 1585, Governor of the Island of Ceylon in 1594, and twentieth Viceroy of India in 1612. (3)

[1590.] Four years prior to his arrival the Portuguese had sustained a severe defeat at the battle of Balana, about four miles from Kandy. Their General, Pedro Lopez de Souza, and several soldiers, had been slain, and Dona Catharina, the captive princess of the Singhalese dynasty, taken prisoner by the warlike leader of the Singhalese army, Don Joan of Austria, who after this victory ascended the throne in 1592 as Wimala Dharma Suriya Adascyn. (2)

[1592.] This king, referred to in the manuscripts and in Baldæus as Don Jan, married Dona Catharina, expelled the Portuguese from

the Kandyan Provinces, and built several forts and castles to guard his kingdom. (2)

[1594.] Despatched by Philip III., King of Spain and Portugal, with orders to re-conquer the kingdom of Kandy, Don Jeronimo de Azevedo arrived in Ceylon in 1594 with the title of General of the Conquest in Ceylon, and accompanied by a large force, including many cavaliers and fidalgoes (nobles) from Goa and other places. After various designs and fruitless attempts to regain Kandy he marched as far as Balana in 1601 and encountered the forces of Wimala Dharma I. Long and fiercely did the battle rage, but at last Don Jeronimo was surrounded with his men and was defeated like the General Lopez. However, he succeeded in keeping his men together in order and in retreating to Colombo. Here he was regarded with great honour in that he had brought most of his men in safety after fighting for five days. (1)

[1602.] After this defeat the Portuguese no longer fought with troops against the King of Kandy, but daily they made their defences with trenches and earthworks. The trenches of the king and of the Portuguese were about a mile, and some about half a mile* from one another. Frequently were sallies made and plans tried by the one to dislodge the other. About eight months after this, on Easter day in 1602, there came over to Colombo Emmanuel Dias, who when a young man had been taken prisoner by the king in the time of General Lopez, and had remained serving in Kandy as a great Mudaliyár. He again escaped to Colombo and revealed to Don Jeronimo de Azevedo many designs to murder the King of Kandy. He was very welcome and received great credit. His ears had also been bored in the manner of the Sinhalese. This Emmanuel Dias had planned to carry out a double game. He made an agreement with Don Jeronimo and swore upon a silver cross brought before him that he would go with five other Portuguese, viz., the three captains (Christiæn Jacomo, Albert Primero, and Jan Pererro †) and two other soldiers, to Kandy and deliver them over to the king to serve him, but that on a favourable opportunity they would murder the king. The promise was made that after Don Jan's death Emmanuel Dias should, for the performance of his work, come into possession of the whole Island. Thereupon Emmanuel Dias received a large sum of money in order the more easily to bring over the people to his side, and solemn promises were made upon oath a second time upon a silver cross before he departed to Balana, saying he would feign he had again escaped from Colombo because of the ill treatment of the Portuguese. (1)

But he went to Kandy and made known to the king everything which had transpired with the General Don Jeronimo, viz., that the General would conceal a troop of Portuguese soldiers near the fortress of Balana,

* A Dutch mile is equal to about four English miles.

† Casper Perere.—*Baldæus*.

so that as soon as the murder of the king was accomplished they would storm that fort. To this end had the Portuguese above-named come in order to help to murder the king at a good opportunity when he was asleep.

At night the king went in person with a large number of his best soldiers and entered into the fort of Balana. When the five Portuguese arrived there, they were joyously received by Dias, brought before the king, taken prisoners, and bound. Then a musket shot was fired from the fort as a signal, to those who lay in ambush, that the murder was accomplished, and they went in haste towards the fort. (1)

But a fugitive warned the Portuguese soldiers of what had occurred, and in great confusion they retreated again to Colombo, having suffered much hardship and lost all their baggage. The five Portuguese had with them very sharp Japanese knives called *trassadoes*, with which they intended to kill the king. They were sitting in Kandy in durance vile, while the king was relating all this to our General Joris van Spilbergen, to whom the king presented one of these Japanese *trassadoes*. (1)

[1603.] Wimala Dharma Suriya sought the aid of Sebald de Weerd, Vice-Admiral of the Dutch fleet of seven ships, which arrived at Batticaloa against the Portuguese. The plan was that De Weerd should attack Galle by sea, and the king should besiege it by land. This design was frustrated by the murder of De Weerd at Batticaloa. (1)

[1604.] Soon after Wimala Dharma Suriya died, in 1604, and was succeeded by his stepbrother Seneviratna, who married Dona Catharina. The Portuguese were very glad about the death of the Emperor Don Jan, and sent several letters to Goa to inform the Viceroy of it and invade the whole Island. (2)

[1607.] Affairs were in this state when the letter from Madrid, dated January 27, 1607, was written to Don Jeronimo de Azevedo, ordering the conquest of the Island.

[1611.] Of the Portuguese General Don Jeronimo little more is known. Tennent calls him "a soldier less distinguished for his prowess than infamous for his cruelties." In the account of the war of Constantine de Sá in Ceylon we learn that "after ruling Ceylon for eighteen years with fitful fortune Don Jeronimo passed to the superior grade of Viceroy of India, where he served the State's interests better than he did his own; for having to compete against the general opinion that he was rich, he gained when young the good fortune he deserved when old, being at that time spoken of as avaricious. He comported himself with great wisdom and circumspection, but in reward for all his services he died a prisoner in Lisbon Castle, apparently as an offender for the many misdeeds which his numerous enemies had laid to his charge." Faria y Souza says his reverses were a judgment from the Almighty for his barbarities in Ceylon. François Pyrard, the French writer, calls him a very good Captain, but

Mr. Gray's note to this is that "Pyrard was probably but a short time in Ceylon, and some soldier may have described this inhuman monster as a very good captain. His character may be estimated by his deeds, which included the tossing of Sinhalese to alligators to amuse his troops, forcing mothers to pound their children, and other enormities."

7. The CHAIRMAN inquired where "Balana" mentioned was?

Mr. BUULTJENS said that he believed it was near Kadugannáwa. He did not know by what name it was known in the present day.

It was remarked that perhaps the present Balana Telegraph Station on the railway incline beyond Alagalla was the place.

The CHAIRMAN said no doubt it was so. It appeared that the Portuguese attempted to take Kandy by the same road by which it was ultimately taken by the British, and across which their railway was now laid.* Of what description were the Japanese knives called *trassadoes* used by the five Portuguese, who intended to kill the Sinhalese king by treachery?

Mr. BUULTJENS said he could not get any information about the knives except that they were Japanese.

It was suggested that the word *trassadoe* was Portuguese, such knives being known in Goa.

The CHAIRMAN then pointed out that the *Maháwansa* gave the accounts of the attacks of the Portuguese just a little after the reign of the king mentioned. It went to show that in these days certain merchants traded in Colombo, and those men were called *Parangis*, &c., the Portuguese.

8. Mr. GREEN proposed, and Mr. E. R. GOONERATNE seconded, a vote of thanks to the writers of the Papers.

The CHAIRMAN supported the resolution, which was cordially passed.

9. A vote of thanks to the Chair concluded the proceedings.

* See "Report on the Kégalla District," Sessional Paper XIX., 1892, p. 39, "Balana."—*Hon. Sec.*

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, September 15, 1898.

Present :

Mr. Ferguson in the Chair.

Mr. P. Coomáraswámy. | Mr. A. Haly.

Mr. F. C. Roles, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. Harward, Honorary Secretary.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting of July 4, 1898.

2. Owing to the absence of Mr. Senáthi Rája, his motion, "That the General Meetings of the Society be held hereafter at 5 P.M. instead of 9 P.M.," was not brought forward.

3. The following Member was elected as a Resident Member of the Society :—

Dr. V. R. Saravanamuttu,	}	Dr. W. G. Vandort.
Colonial Surgeon, recommended by		Mr. G. A. Joseph.

4. Laid on the table two letters from Mr. H. O. Barnard and M. K. Saldin & Co., Colombo, in reply to Honorary Secretary's letters with regard to the estimate for reproducing the illustrations for Mr. F. H. de Vos's Paper entitled "Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon."

Resolved,—That Saldin & Co.'s estimate for lithographing the plates for Mr. de Vos's Paper be accepted, and that the question of reading the Paper be decided by the President of the Society and the Secretaries.

5. Mr. Haly's offer to make a list of periodical literature in the Society's Library which might be disposed of, was accepted.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, October 18, 1898.

Present :

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie, Vice-President.

Mr. J. Ferguson.

Mr. A. Haly.

Dr. W. G. Vandort.

Mr. F. C. Roles, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. Harward and Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretaries.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting of September 15, 1898.

2. Laid on the table the following Papers :—

(1) "Notes on *Dipterocarpaceæ*, both as regards the Ceylon members of the order and general distribution," by Mr. F. Lewis.

(2) "A translation from the Dutch relating to the Expedition to Kandy of Lubbert Jan Baron van Eck, Governor of Ceylon, 1763-1765," by Mr. A. E. Buultjens.

Resolved,—That the first Paper be referred to the Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie and the second one to Mr. H. C. P. Bell, for their opinions respectively.

3. Laid on the table Mr. Haly's Report on books in the Society's Library which he recommends should be dispensed with.

Resolved,—That Messrs. Harward, Haly, and Dr. Vandort do form a Sub-Committee, and that they do select such books as they would offer to other institutions, but that no books be destroyed; and that the same Sub-Committee do report on the present exchange list, with a view to stopping further exchange with Societies whose publications are considered unsuitable.

4. Laid on the table a letter from the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia asking for an exchange of publications, and forwarding a set of their publications (containing eleven volumes).

Resolved,—That the matter be referred to the above Sub-Committee for report.

5. In the absence of Mr. Senáthi Rájá, Mr. Roles proposed the following motion, which stood in Mr. Senáthi Rájá's name : "That the General Meetings of the Society be held hereafter at 5 P.M. instead of 9 P.M."—Mr. Haly seconded.

The motion on being put to the vote was lost.

6. The Honorary Treasurer submitted a list of Members in default with their subscription.

Resolved,—That the Honorary Treasurer be authorized to strike off from the Roll the names of those Members who shall not have paid by the end of the year.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, November 16, 1898.

Present :

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Staniforth Green, Vice-President.

Mr. P. Coomáraswámy.

Mr. J. Ferguson.

Mr. F. C. Roles.

Mr. E. S. W. Senáthi Rájá.

Mr. J. Harward and Mr. G. A. Joseph, Honorary Secretaries.

Business.

1. Pending the arrival of the President, Mr. S. Green, Vice-President, took the Chair.

2. Read and confirmed Minutes of Council Meeting held on October 18, 1898.

3. Elected the following Candidates as Resident Members of the Society :—

C. E. Haslop : recommended by { S. Green.
F. M. Mackwood.

R. M. John : do. { S. Green.
J. H. Renton.

4. Laid on the table Circular No. 208 of October 18, 1898, containing Mr. F. Lewis's Paper on *Dipterocarpaceæ*, together with the Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie's opinion thereon.

Resolved,—That the Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Lawrie's suggestions be adopted, and that Mr. Lewis be informed that the Council thank him for forwarding the Paper to the Society, but are unable to accept it, because the Ceylon members of the order are fully treated in Dr. Trimen's *Flora of Ceylon*, and a comprehensive treatment of the order as a whole does not come within the scope of the Society's work.

5. Laid on the table letter from the Geological Survey of Canada, asking for back numbers of Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.

Resolved,—That the Geological Survey of Canada be informed that it is not the custom of this Society to supply back numbers to other Associations, and that the Society would prefer to abide by this custom; but that copies of back numbers are to be purchased from Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, the local agents, or of Messrs. Luzac & Co., London.

6. Laid on the table Colonial Secretary's letter of October 27, forwarding a Pamphlet containing Papers on the custom of Polyandry as practised in Ceylon (together with a copy of a memorandum received from the Premier of Melbourne), and suggesting that the information therein contained be incorporated in the Society's Journal.

Resolved,—That the matter be referred to the President and Mr. J. Ferguson for their opinions, and that in the event of a favourable report from these gentlemen, the Papers be published accordingly in the Journal.

7. Laid on the table Circular No. 209 of October 19, 1898, containing a translation from the Dutch, by Mr A. E. Buultjens, relating to the Expedition to Kandy of Lubbert Jan Baron van Eck, Governor of Ceylon, 1763-1765, referred to Mr. H. C. P. Bell for his opinion.

Resolved,—That Mr. H. C. P. Bell's suggestions be accepted, and that Mr. Buultjens be asked to carry them out.

8. Laid on the table Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the question of books and exchange.

Resolved,—That the Report be adopted.

MONUMENTAL REMAINS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA
COMPANY IN CEYLON.*

By F. H. DE VOS, Barrister-at-Law.

THE title of this Paper has been suggested by that very interesting work entitled *The Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras*, by Alexander Rea, published by the Government of India.

In Ceylon, as in India, these remains consist in the main of tombstones, many of which have coats of arms engraved on them. To merely collect epitaphs and publish them with their translations, although useful in its way, will not, however, be doing justice to the subject, and I have therefore decided to treat the matter more fully from a genealogical and heraldic point of view. Before I proceed to discuss these tombstones, it is necessary that I should make a few prefatory observations of a general nature.

It should be noted that in the coats of arms on the tombstones in Ceylon the colours are rarely indicated. Sometimes we find the impalements and quarterings reversed, due to the engraver copying from a seal and not from its impression. That some animals are shown *contourné* is also due to this cause. The stonecutters in the Dutch times had doubtless in most cases to rely on the recollection of parties for descriptions of their coats of arms. Hence it is that, in some instances, the charges are scarcely recognizable. Arms were

* See paragraph 4, page 209, *ante*. It was decided that this Paper be printed, but not read.

sometimes impaled *per fess*, and crests are placed over the coats of arms of ladies—a heraldic anomaly.

As regards the Sinhalese, it would not be quite correct perhaps to say that they had no system of heraldry. No doubt it did not obtain among them in the sense generally understood in Europe, but we have it on the authority of François Valentyn* that the respective castes were distinguished by the flags they carried, on which distinctive devices were charged. Thus, the “Visschers” (Fishers) carried a white flag with a fish charged thereon. Those belonging to the *Magoel Doerawo* and *Nattanbowo* castes carried a white flag called an *Addealanchody*, with a red lion as its charge. The *Navandannajo* used a flag with an ape depicted on it. But the system in vogue in Europe, by which certain armorial bearings were assigned to and used by certain families, was unknown in the East. It is curious therefore to find in an account given by a Dutch traveller in Ceylon (Dr. Ægidius Daalmans, 1687–89) of the obsequies of the King of Kandy, a description of the coat of arms of the king, which, he says, was “on a field *or* a lion *gules*.”†

As regards the Portuguese, J. Ribeyro (Lee’s translation, p. 46) says: “There were more than 900 noble families resident in the town of Colombo (1656 A.D).”

The absence therefore of Portuguese tombstones with armorial bearings on them is remarkable. One, however, has been found bearing the De Fonseca arms, viz., *D’arg. à cinq étoiles 2, 1, et 2.*‡ The Portuguese tombstones were most probably destroyed by the Dutch. This was the case in Jaffna.§ The Portuguese were also in the habit of carrying with them in their ships marble pillars with the arms of Portugal carved thereon, which they set up at every place they conquered.|| None of these have been discovered in

* “Beschryvinge van het Eyland Ceylon.”

† Journal, R.A.S.C.B., vol. X., No. 35, p. 149.

‡ See 2 C.L.R. 358.

§ Journal, R.A.S.C.B., vol. X., No. 39, p. 312.

|| See 3 C.L.R. 146; 4 C.L.R. 196

Ceylon, although Mr. Bell, the Archæological Commissioner, came across a slab in the Beligal Kóralé bearing the royal arms of Portugal.* The five escutcheons on the shield are placed saltire, but not cross-wise. A similar coat of arms has been recently discovered engraved on a rock in the Colombo Fort, with what looks like the date 1501 A.D. But the Dutch period compensates for any disappointment one may feel at the dearth of Portuguese coats of arms in Ceylon. The old Dutch churches and graveyards are rich in tombstones containing arms engraved thereon with varying degrees of merit.

The late Mr. Leopold Ludovici, in the year 1877, published his *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*, being a collection of the monumental inscriptions on the Dutch churches of Ceylon. The tombstones in the Dutch cemeteries are not included in this collection. In this Paper only the Dutch epitaphs in that work, and those not included therein which have been discovered scattered about the Island, are translated and discussed, and two coats of arms over two English epitaphs are noticed (Rabinel and Mylius).† Besides the verbal inaccuracies in the *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*, the copyist has committed the mistake of using lines for purposes of shading, which are apt to be mistaken for indications of the tinctures. The charges also, in some instances, have not been correctly reproduced.

I have blazoned the arms in French, the language of heraldry. It will be out of place here to discuss the differences between English and Dutch heraldry. The curious reader is referred to J. B. Rietstap's *Handboek der Wapenkunde* and L. Philip. C. van den Bergh's *Grondtrekken der Nederlandsche Zegel-en Wapenkunde* for information on the subject. I have supplied the tinctures from Rietstap's *Armorial Général*. As regards the coats of arms which are not contained in this work, I have not filled in the colours

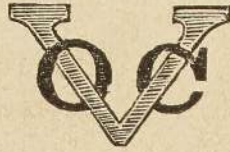
* Sessional Papers, Ceylon, 1891 : Antiquarian Research, Kégalla, p. 31.

† "Lapidarium Zeylanicum," Plates 64 and 75.

and metals, as I cannot regard the copyist's lines and dots as indications of them.

It is impossible to find English equivalents for the offices under the Dutch Government. I have therefore not attempted to translate them, nor to present in an English dress the redundant adjectives and honorifics so dear to the Dutchmen of that age.

The monogram of the Dutch East India Company was—



Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (United East Indian Company). It was adopted on the 24th February, 1603, by a Resolution of the XVII. The letters are blue, on a silver field.

List of Abbreviations.

Acc.	... accompagné	Fr.-q.	... franc-quartier
Affr.	... affronté	Gu.	... gueules
Arg.	... argent	Iss.	... issant
Arm.	... armé	Lamp.	... lampassé
Arr.	... arraché	Los.	... losange
Bes.	... besant	M.	... membré
Bord.	... bordure	Mouv.	... mouvant
Bq.	... becqué	Naiss.	... naissant
Br.	... brochant	Nat.	... naturel
Brét.	... brétessé	Pass.	... passant
Ch.	... chargé	Pl. d'aut.	... plumes d'autruche
Chev.	... chevron	Ramp.	... rampant
Coll.	... colleté	Reg.	... regardant
Cont.	... contourné	Renv.	... renversé
Cour.	... couronné	Sa.	... sable
Cq.	... casque	Saut.	... sautoir
Croiss.	... croissant	Sec.	... second
C.-brét.	... contre-brétessé	Sen.	... senestre
Éc.	... écartelé	Sin.	... sinople
Éc. en saut.	... écartelé en sautoir	Surm.	... surmonté
Eng.	... enguiché	Terr.	... terrassé
Engr.	... engrêlé	Trèf.	... trèfle
Ép.	... éployé	Vir.	... virolé
Ess.	... essorant		

Meanings and English Equivalents of French Terms.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Accompagné ...	between	Lampassé ...	langued
Accosté ...	placed side by side	Lion léopardé...	lion passant
Adossé ...	addorsed	Losange ...	fusil
Affronté ...	face to face	Massacre ...	antlers placed over skull
Armé ...	armed	Membré ...	membered
Arraché ...	erased	Même (du) ...	of the same, <i>i.e.</i> , last-mentioned, tincture
Bande ...	bend	Mouvant ...	issuing from the side of the shield or ordinary
Bande (en) ...	bendwise	Naissant ...	animals with the lower half of the body coupé
Barre ...	bend sinister	Pelican avec ses petits ...	pelican in her piety
Becqué ...	beaked	Renversé ...	reversed
Besant ...	bezant	Sautoir ...	saltire
Bourlet ...	a wreath, generally placed on the top of the helmet and attached to the <i>lambrequins</i> , <i>i.e.</i> , ornaments to the helmet placed on either side of it	Soutenu ...	sustained by
Brétessé ...	bretissé	Surmounté ...	having another charge over it
Brochant ...	debruising, oppressing	Surtout ...	an inescutcheon placed over the point of intersection of the quartering lines. It is said to be placed <i>sur le tout</i>
Chargé ...	charged with	Sur le tout ...	See <i>surtout</i>
Chef ...	chief	Sur le tout du tout ...	This means that the <i>surtout</i> is charged with a smaller inescutcheon
Chef (en) ...	in chief	Terrassé ...	placed on a mount
Colleté ...	collared	Trèfle ...	trefoil
Contre-brétessé	embattled	Vol ...	a pair of wings
Coupé ...	per fess	Virolé ...	ferruled. Said of hunting horns. See <i>enguiché</i>
Dextrochère ...	arm directed from dexter to sinister		
Écartelé ...	quarterly		
Écartelé en sautoir ...	party per saltire		
Elancé ...	at speed		
Engrêlé ...	engrailed		
Enguiché ...	garnished, see <i>virolé</i>		
Eployé ...	displayed		
Fasce ...	fess		
Fasce (en) ...	fess-wise		
Fascé ...	barry		
Franc-quartier.	quarter		
Issant ...	issuant		
Lambrequins ...	See <i>bourlet</i>		

Plate 3, L.Z., Colombo.*

This epitaph is somewhat obscure, and is an attempt at versification, as the following re-arrangement of it shows:—

HIER N DIT KLEYN VERTREGK
 LEYT DEN VERMAERDEN HELT
 DIE SCHOLTE DIE WELEER
 GLOEKMOEDIGH SLOEGVYTVELT
 DEN TROTSEN LVYSATIEN
 EN VYT HAER STERGK STEDE
 WIENS ZIEL RUST NU BY GOD
 IND' AERDE ZYNE LEEDE
 GEBOORE DEN XII. NOVEMB:
 A° MDCXX: OBYT III. DESEMB.
 A° MDCLXXXVI.

Translation.—Here in this small recess there lies the famed hero, that Scholte, who long since vanquished the haughty Lusitanians and drove them out of their fortress. His soul rests with God, his body in the earth.

Arms.—De ... à une grappe de raisin, acc. de quatre feuilles de vigne.

Crest.—Trois pl. d'aut.

Remarks.—The *Beknopte Historie*† speaks of one Captain Marten Scholten, who was sent out (1665 A.D.) with Captain du Pont and the Koopman van Goens to the King of Kandy's territories, to take possession of certain provinces.‡

Plate 4, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Sibilla de Leeuw, died 26th June, 1662.

Remarks.—The De Leeuws were an old family resident in Galle, one of them, Johannes Willemsz de Leeuw, early in the eighteenth century marrying one Sibilla de la Porte.

* L.Z. = *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*; C.L.R. = *Ceylon Literary Register*; M.L.R. = *Monthly Literary Register*.

† Journal, R.A.S.C.B., vol. XI., No. 38, p. 63.

‡ See also 4 C.L.R. 136.

Translation.—Here lies buried the Hon. Hercules Lindborn, during his life Vry Koopman, Captain of the Burgery, and Vice-President of the Civil College of the City of Colombo. Born at Drontem. Aged 42 years 7 months and 11 days. Died 24th May, 1664.

Arms.—De ... à une arbre terrassé de ...

Crest.—L'arbre.

Remarks.—The same arms are to be found over the grave of two of his daughters in Pulicat.*

Plate 5, L.Z., Colombo.†

Translation.—Here lies buried Juffrouw Adriana Alebos, wife of Floris Blom, Koopman and Secretary of the Government of Ceylon. Born in Tayouan, in the Island of Formosa, on the 13th December, 1656, and died 23rd September, 1684, in the Fort of Colombo.

Remarks.—The coat of arms on the stone by the side of this tombstone is: Parti: au 1 de ... à trois faucons ess. au 2 de ... à trois los. surm. d'une croix latine.

Crest.—Un faucon ess.

The arms of Floris Blom (Plate 79) in nowise resemble these arms, so that the two stones in L.Z., Plate 5, have been accidentally placed beside, and have no relation to, each other. The arms in the dexter impalement, however, closely resemble those on the dexter shield in Plate 51, L.Z.

Plate 6, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rest Jacomina Rosegaard and Esther de Sollemne, wives of Ryclof van Goens, Ordinary Councillor of India, Governor of Ceylon, Malabar, and Madura. Died, the former 3rd January, 1667, and the latter 22nd June, 1668.

* See "Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in Madras" (Rea), Plate 24.

† See Plate 79, L.Z.

Arms.—Parti : au I. coupé : au (1) parti au (*a*) d'or à la demi-aigle mouv. du parti, au (*b*) d'arg. à un cerf ramp. et contourné de gu. au (2) d'az. à un sablier posé en fasce.

Au II. coupé : au (1) parti au (*a*) de ... à un soleil, au (*b*) fascé de ... et de ... de dix pièces, la sixième ch. de cinq maillets, au (2) parti au (*a*) parti au (*aa*) de ... à une fleur-de-lis mouv. du parti, au (*bb*) fascé de ... et de ... de dix pièces, au (*b*) de ... à la barre de ... : au lion de ... broch. sur le tout.

Ryclof van Goens was born at Rees, in the Dukedom of Cleves, on the 24th June, 1619, and was the son of Volckert Boyckes van Goens (born in Friesland in 1572, and died at Batavia, 27th August, 1629), Commandant at Batavia, and Hillegona Jacobsdr. (born at Franekel, and died at Batavia, 25th July, 1630). He left Amsterdam with his parents for Batavia by the ship "Bueren" on the 3rd October, 1628. He conquered Manáar (22nd February, 1658) and Jaffna (21st June, 1658), and was Governor of Ceylon, 1660. Having handed over the reins of Government to Adriaan van der Meyden, 29th April, 1662, he re-entered on the administration on the 12th April, 1663, which he gave up on the 26th November, and resumed on the 19th November, 1664. He returned to the Fatherland as Admiral of the return fleet; arrived in Texel, 29th August, 1682; died in Amsterdam, 14th November, 1682; and was buried in the Klooster Kerk in the Hague, 20th November, 1682.

Ryclof van Goens was married (1) at Batavia, 13th September, 1640, to Jacomina Bartholomeusdr. Rosegaard (widow of Jan Lievens, Provisional Lieut. O. I. C.), born at Leyden, 1616, died at Colombo, 3rd January, 1667; and (2) at Colombo, 17th August, 1667, Ester de Solemne (widow of Dirk van Adrichem, Director of Surat), born in 1640, died at Colombo, 22nd June, 1668, daughter of David de Solemne (who came to the Indies in 1631 by the ship "Wesel"), Captain, Batavia, and Catherine Malbergh. He married (3) in 1668 Johanna van Ommeren, born in 1655, daughter of Rudolp van

Ommeren, Onderkoopman, and Johanna Magnus. By the first marriage he had :—

(1) Volckert, born in Batavia, 22nd June, 1641; died there, 23rd July, 1643.

(2) Ryclof (junior), born in Batavia, 11th June, 1642 (of whom hereafter).

(3) Jacob, born in Batavia, 4th September, 1643; died there, 30th September, 1645.

(4) Volckert, born in Batavia, 20th October, 1644; left for the Fatherland with his father on 28th January, 1655, and remained there for his education. He was a member of the Court of Justice in Batavia, 1677, and left for the Fatherland on the 15th March, 1680. He married Johanna Christina Elizabeth Sas van den Bossche (baptized at Utrecht, 28th December, 1651), daughter of Mr. Gerbrand Sas van den Bossche and Wendelia van den Broeck.

(5) François, born in Batavia, 27th September, 1646; died there, 15th September, 1648.

By his second marriage he had :—

(6) Esther Ceylonia, born in Colombo, June, 1668.

Ryclof van Goens (junior) went out to Holland for his education on the 17th December, 1646, by the ship "Vogel Struys," and was taken into the service of the East India Company as Clerk (1656). Arrived in Ceylon 2nd October, 1658, and studied under the Rev. Baldæus at Jaffna (1659 to 1660). He was a Member of the Council of Justice in Colombo (October, 1662); Dissave, Mátara (1663); Governor of Ceylon, 12th April, 1675, to 3rd December, 1679; and died on his return voyage to Europe on the 14th May, 1687.

Ryclof van Goens (junior) was married (1) at Colombo, 17th March, 1667, to Louisa Brassier (see Plate 52, L.Z.), born at Dantzic, 24th January, 1649, died at Batavia, 21st July, 1680, daughter of Joost Brassier and Perpetua Trouwhart. He married (2) Catherina van Adrichem (who died 1st August, 1687), daughter of Dirk van Adrichem, Director of Surat, and Ester de Solemne.

By his first marriage he had—

(1) Jacob, born in Mátara, 13th December, 1667; died 9th May, 1668; buried in Colombo.

(2) Jacoba Africana, born on board, close to the Cape of Good Hope, 22nd March, 1669; died on board, 8th August, 1669.

(3) Justina, born in Amsterdam, 22nd July, 1670; died on the voyage to the Indies, 29th October, 1670; buried in Colombo.

(4) Johanna Louisa, born in Colombo, 13th August, 1672; died there, 3rd July, 1673.

(5) Ryclof Perpetuus, born in Colombo, 26th August, 1673; died 28th November, 1720.

(6) Louis Justus, born in Colombo, 4th November, 1674; died 1708.

(7) Johanna Jacoba, born in Colombo, 26th August, 1676; died there, 8th September, 1676.

(8) Volkert, born in Colombo, 26th September, 1677; died 13th October, 1727; married Anna Magarita Lutha, who died 21st August, 1763.

(9) Perpetua, born in Colombo, 26th September, 1677; died 4th June, 1761; buried at the Hague, 10th June, 1761; married (1) Jan Reinoud Snevens, Advocate, born in the Hague about 1671, died 1708, son of Isaac Snevens and Elizabeth van der Chys. She married (2) Casparus Clotterbooke, buried at the Hague, 25th December, 1745, son of Casparus Clotterbooke and Eva van Couwenhoven.

(10) Constantia Louisa, born in Colombo, 8th August, 1679; died 29th October, 1759; buried at the Hague, 5th November, 1759; married Cornelis François Duyvensz, buried at the Hague, 15th October, 1759.*

Plate 7, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests Joan van Vliet, during his life Opperkoopman and Chief of Tutucoreen. Born 2nd January

* See 4 C.L.R. 136.

1656. Died 19th August, 1690. Aged 34 years 7 months and 8 days.

Arms.—D'az. à trois lances de tournoi d'arg. posées en barre et rangées en bande.

Crest.—Une lance posée en pal entre un vol d'arg.

Remarks.—Joan was probably the son of Jeremias van Vliet, who on the 15th July, 1642, married Catherina Sweers. One Daniel van Vliet married (1) Catherina Harvaartsz, who, as widow, married, 27th January, 1639, Matthys Hendrik Quast, and afterwards, on the 24th April, 1642, Johannes Lamotius. A Thomas van Vliet, who died in 1684, is buried in the Pettah Burial Ground, Colombo, and the arms on his tombstone are the same as those of Joan.

Plate 8, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests Juffrouw Johanna Margareta Schilhoorn, during her life the good wife of the Onderkoopman Gerrit van Toll. Aged 17 years 9 months and 11 days. Born in Batavia. Died 4th October, 1695.

Remarks.—Gerrit van Toll had two sisters, Dorothea and Elizabeth. The latter married Jacob van Rhee, the first Commandeur of Jaffna.

One Jacob van Toll, an Assistant, who died on the 5th November, 1702, is buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

Translation.—Ina van der Hool, aged 22 years, wife of Willem Bosemis. Died 3rd March, 1662.

Arms.—Dexter shield : De ... à un cœur saignant et au canton de ...

Sinister shield : Parti : au 1 coupé : au (a) de ... au (b) de ... à une ancre : au 2 de ... à une croix latine.*

* See Plate 97, L.Z.

Translation.—Here lies Sigismundus Monitanier. Aged 12 years 11 months. Died 25th June, 1663 (?)

Remarks.—Perhaps the son of François Montanier.*

Plate 9, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here lies buried Henrietta van Kriekenbeek, wife of Thomas van Rhee, Extraordinary Councillor of the Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon. Died 24th September, 1696. Aged 56 years.

Arms.—Parti : au 1 de ... à trois têtes et cols de cerf, les deux en chef affrontées : au 2 coupé : au (a) de ... au (b) de ... à neuf coquilles (?) renv. 3, 3, et 3.†

Remarks.—See the Kriekenbeek arms discussed in 2 C.L.R. 364. Henrietta was the daughter of Rutgerus van Kriekenbeek of Wyk ter Duurstede, who came out to Ceylon in 1659 as a Seur (Clerk) on board the ship "Zeelandia." Thomas van Rhee was also a native of Wyk ter Duurstede.

Plate 10, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here lie buried Willem van Rhee, Opperkoopman and Chief Administrator of the Ceylon Government, and his wife Catherina Africana van Dielen. The latter born 7th July, 1670, and died 23rd April, 1700 ; the former born 1st December, 1664, died 5th November, 1700.

Arms.—The dexter shield contains the Van Rhee arms as in Plate 9, with the difference that the stags' heads in chief are not affrontées, and the tincture of the shield is depicted gules. Van Dielen : Coupé : au 1 parti (a) d'or à un cerf contourné et élancé au nat. broch. sur le fût d'un arbre de sin. terr. du même ; (b) de gu. à un agneau pascal pass. d'arg. au 2 d'or au lion couché de gu. arm et lamp d'azur, le tête contourné tenant entre ses pattes une boule d'azur. A la fasce de az. broch. sur le coupé et ch. de trois étoiles d'or.

* See 4 C.L.R. 136.

† See Plates 10, 47, 82, L.Z.

Remarks.—There was a Willem van Dielen, whose widow, Wilhelmina de Wit, married Jacob Paauw. He was Chief of Masulipatnam.* The Paauws figure also in the Mooyaart pedigree, Anthony Noel Mooyaart, the brother-in-law of Charles Edward Layard, having married at Delft one Petronella Maria Paauw.†

Plate 11, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Hereunder lies the body of Mejuffrouw Abigail Keetlaar, last widow of the Opperkoopman and Dissave of the lands of Colombo, Heer Cornelis Strick, of blessed memory. Born at Ter Goes, in January, 1639, and died 28th February, 1709. Aged 70 years 1 month and 10 days.

Arms.—Vair taillé à cinq carreaux d'arg. rangées en bande.

Crest.—Trois pl. d'aut.

Plate 12, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Hereunder rests the Hon. Mr. Gerrit de Heere, during his life Extraordinary Councillor of the Dutch East Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and the Madura Coast. Died at Colombo, 26th November, 1702. Aged 45 years 8 months and 26 days.

Arms.—De ... à une roue de huit rayons.

Crest.—Trois pl. d'aut.

Remarks.—The widow of Gerrit de Heere (Joanna Maria van Riebeek, daughter of the Director-General Abraham van Riebeek) married at Batavia, 16th November, 1706, Joan van Hoorn, Governor-General of India. On the death, 21st February, 1711, of Joan van Hoorn at Amsterdam, she married, 27th November, 1712, Heer Mr. Cornelis Bors van Waveren, Lord of Leusden, Hamersveld, and Dorckelaar, Schepen and Councillor of the City of Amsterdam, and Director of the West India Company.

* See "Monumental Remains, Madras" (Rea), Plate 30, where the same coat of arms appears.

† See 2 C.L.R. 183.

Translation.—To the memory of Barbara Margareta Cadensky, wife of the Hon. Adam van der Duym. Born at Cochin, 11th August, 1678. Died 31st March, 1702. Aged 23 years 7 months and 20 days.*

Plate 13, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests Agneta Clara Samlandt, the good and well-beloved spouse of Willem Jacob van der Graaff, Opperkoopman and Second in Authority of the Company's Establishments at Malabar. Born 29th December, 1745. Died 22nd June, 1713 (*sic*).†

Arms.—Van der Graaff : D'arg. à deux fasces brét. et c. brét. de sa. au franc quartier d'or ch. d'une aigle ép. du sec. Samlandt : De gu. à une poutre d'or en fasce accompagnée de trois colonnes d'or (1 et 2) posées en pal.

There are four side shields, two on each side of the main shields. They contain the following arms :—

Samlandt : already described.

Emans : De sin. à une colonne d'or cassée et tombant vers le flanc, dextre de l'écu, à une colonne du sec. posée en pal. br. sur la portion tombante.

Bierens : D'arg. à trois cloches.

Toorze : Parti : (1) D'arg. à deux coquilles posées en pal, (2) coupé : au (*a*) d'arg. à la fasce brét. au (*b*) de gu.

Remarks.—In Plate 49 the Samlandt arms are given with tinctures, which I have adopted in depicting the Samlandt and Emans arms. Willem Jacob van der Graaff was a native of Hussen, and married at Galle, on the 7th March, 1762, Agneta Clara Samlandt, daughter of Abraham Samlandt, the Commandeur of Galle, whose mother belonged to the Emans family.‡

Isaac Emans of Amsterdam was the Chief Pakhuismeester (Storekeeper) in Galle. His brother Abraham Emans married

* See Plate 61, L.Z.

† See Plates 33, 34, 35, 40, 48, 49, L.Z.

‡ See 2 C.L.R. 365.

Anna Gertruida Francen, and had a son Abraham François, baptized at Ambalangoda, 28th October, 1701, who married at the Cape, Margrita Pietersz, whose mother was Margrita Barse.

As regards the Bierens family, there was one Dirk Bierens (*temp.* Vuyst, 1726–29 A.D.), and one Agneta Maria Bierens, who was married to Arent Pieter de Moor, Fiscal of Galle, 1737 A.D.

There was one Joan Christiaansz Toorzee, Captain and Constable Major, Colombo (Artillery), 1704 A.D.

Plate 14, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests the Hon. Cornelis van der Parra, during his life Koopman and Secretary of the Island of Ceylon. Born here in Colombo, 31st January, 1687. Died 6th April, 1719. Aged 32 years 2 months and 26 days. Also his daughter Susanna Magareta, wife of the Onderkoopman and Dispencier Daniel Schorer. Born 5th April, 1695. Aged 19 years 5 months and 20 days. As also her little daughter.

Arms.—Coupé: au 1 d'or à l'aigle de sa. au 2 d'azur au chev. d'arg. acc. de trois poires du même les queues en haut.

Crest.—Une aigle.

Remarks.—There is some mistake here in dates. The daughter could not have been born in 1695 if the father was born in 1687. Cornelis van der Parra was married to Gertruida Susanna Sparuyt. He had a son Rombout, baptized in Galle, 18th October, 1710. There is also a mistake in the date on the epitaph of the wife of Rombout van der Parra (Plate 93). The year 1607 is before the Dutch occupation. It may be that the Rombout referred to in Plate 93 is different from the Rombout baptized in Galle. The wife of the former was probably the daughter of Magnus Wichelman, Administrateur of Galle, and Susanna Durhee, who died in Galle, 3rd July, 1693.* The Durhee arms are found on the sinister impalement in the coat in Plate 94, L.Z., the birds,

* See Plate 106, L.Z.

however, not being contourné as in Plate 106, the dexter impalement in Plate 94, L.Z., being the Van der Parra coat. Cornelis van der Parra and Gertruida Susanna Sparuyt had another son, Petrus Albertus, born in Colombo, 29th September, 1714 ; married, firstly, 30th September, 1733, Elizabeth van Aerden, and secondly, 11th June, 1743, Adriana Johanna Bake, widow of Anthony Guldenarm, Commandeur. She was the daughter of David Johan Bake, Extraordinary Councillor, Dutch Indies, and his wife Ida Dudde, and she died at Weltrevreden (Batavia), 18th February, 1787. Petrus Albertus entered the Company's service as a *Soldaat by de Penne* in 1728, and rose to the rank of Governor-General on the 15th May, 1761. By his first marriage he had three children, who predeceased him. His child by the second marriage was Petrus Albertus (born in Batavia, 1760, died 1783), a Judge in Batavia, who married there, 18th May, 1778, Catherina Breton, daughter of Hendrik Breton, Director-General, and Sara Maria van Oordt. Mr. van der Kloot gives the three charges in base as "acorns *or.*"*

Plate 15, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation. — I take the following translation from *C.L.R.* 96 :—

Hidden beneath this tombstone's shade
The mortal part of Rumpf is laid ;
Illustrious dust ; his spirit high
Now flits beyond the ethereal sky.
Sunk is the sun that gleamed so bright,
Changed is our day to "death's dark night."
Born to command and grief assuage,
The fondest hope of this our age.
Lo ! Ceylonese, lo ! here he lies :
When'er this stone confronts your eyes,
Grudge not the tribute of a tear
To parent worth that's buried here.

Born 21st November, 1673. Died 11th June, 1723.

* "Gouverneurs-Generaals en Commissarissen." See Plates 93, 94, L.Z.

Arms.—Ec. aux 1 et 4, de gu. à une étoile d'or : aux 2 et 3 tranché d'or sur azur, à une rose, de six feuilles de l'un en l'autre, sur le tout, d'arg. à un bœuf ramp. de sa. langué de gu.

Crest.—Le bœuf iss. et affronté.

Remarks.—There was a George Everard Rumpf, who went out to the Indies under the name of Juriaan Rumpf, in the yacht "Muyden," December, 1652.* His son Paulus Augustus married Anna Wolkman, who, as widow, married Gerrard Leydekker, a widower, who had been married to a daughter of the Rev. François Valentyn, the Historian of the Dutch East Indies.†

Plate 16, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here lies the Jonkheer François van Beaumont. Aged 24 years 5 months and 7 days. Died 7th April, 1722.

Arms.—D'az. au vaisseau à l'antique d'or : au chef du même ch. d'un lion léopardé de sa.

Bourlet.—De sa. et d'or.

Crest.—Un lion iss. de sa. arm. et lamp. de gu. entre un vol d'or et de sa.

Lambrequins.—D'or et de sa.‡

Translation.—The resting place of three sisters: Constantia, born at Jaffna, 27th May, 1711; Adriana Henrietta, born at Jaffna, 27th April, 1712; Bitterina, born at Galle, 4th August, 1714. Died on the 16th and 25th April and 7th May, 1719; all children of Heer Arnold Moll, Opperkoopman and Ceylon's Chief Administrator, and Mejuffrouw Christina van Reede.

Arms.—Coupé: au 1 d' ... à trois taupes (Moll): au 2 d'arg. a deux fascés vivrées de sa. (Van Reede).

Crest.—La taupe.

* See 2 C.L.R. 118.

† For pedigree of Rumpf see *Nederlandsch Heraut*, 1889, p. 83.

‡ See Plate 25, L.Z.

Remarks.—The arms should have been impaled. For the Van Reede and Moll arms see further, Plates 80, 97, 100, and 122. There was one Christoffel Moll, a native of Meinderts-hagen, born 1699, and died at Batavia, 12th January, 1751.*

—————

Plate 17, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here lies buried Sara Maria Raket, wife of the Opperkoopman and Soldy-Boekhouder Adriaan Moens. Born at Jaffnapatnam, 13th May, 1734, and died in Colombo, 2nd April, 1768. Also her little daughter Adriana Maria, born in Colombo 25th April, 1765, and died there 3rd May, 1768.

Arms.—Dexter shield : De gu. au chev. d'or, acc. de trois trèfles d'arg. (Moens).

Sinister shield : D'arg. à la croix engr. de sa. acc. aux 1 et 4 d'une massacre de cerf du même (Raket).

The four coats round the shields are :—

Raket (already described).

Sandra.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 à la fasce de ... et de ... : aux 2 et 3 au lion de ... : sur le tout d' ... à une soleil.

Swinnas.—D'arg. à un cerf elancé broch. sur le fût d'un arbre.†

Verwyk.—De ... à une maison entre deux palmiers abordée par une route bordée par des arbres.‡

One Hubertus Sandra of Rotterdam came out to the Indies by the ship "Groenswaard," and was stationed at Negapatam as Onderkoopman.§

—————

Plate 18, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests Pieter Libert Schmidt, Opperkoopman and Ceylon's Chief Administrator. Born at Utrecht, 15th March, 1723. Died 4th October, 1768.

Arms.—Coupé : au 1 d'az. à trois roses de ... : au 2 de gu. à trois étoiles d'arg. (5).

* See also 2 C.L.R. 364.

† See Plates 10 and 96, L.Z.

‡ See Plate 89, L.Z.

§ See Plates 27, 52, 96, L.Z.

Plate 19, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here lies buried the Hon. Johannes Hertenberg, Extraordinary Councillor of Netherlands India, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof. Born at Oudkarspel, 16th April, 1668. Died at Colombo, 19th October, 1725. Aged 56 years 6 months and 4 days.

Arms.—De ... à la fasce de ... ch. de trois tref. de ... le milieu entre deux barres, et acc. de un cerf elancé en chef et trois collines au nat. en pointe.

Crest.—La tête et col de cerf.

Remarks.—Johannes Hertenberg was a native of Enkhuyzen, and came out in the ship “De Groote Visschery” as Third Surgeon in 1687. He was Commandeur of Galle in 1713.

Plate 20, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Hereunder lies and rests the body of Jonkheer Diedrick Christiaan van Domburgh, only son of the Hon. Mr. Diedrick van Domburgh, during his life Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof, and Mevrouw Euphemia Engelbert, spouses. Born in the Fort of Colombo, 4th October, 1734. Died 27th October, 1741. Aged 7 years 2 months and 23 days.

Arms.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 fascé d’arg. et de gu. de six pièces : aux 2 et 3 à trois saumons au nat. rangés en fasce et courbés vers senestre.

Crest.—Un vol.

Remarks.—Diedrick van Domburgh was a native of Utrecht, and came out to the Indies by the ship “Amsterdam.” The title Mr. (*Meester*) shows that he was an *Advokaat*. He was Dissave of Mátara in 1721 and Commandeur of Galle in 1730 A.D.

Translation.—Here lies and rests Mejuffrouw Josina Jacoba van Wynbergen, wife of the Chief of Ponnecail,

Johannes Ferdinandus Crytsman. Born 22nd September, 1709. Died 19th December, 1736. Aged 27 years 2 months and 28 days.*

Remarks.—There was a Johannes Crytsman, Boekhouder, whose wife — Hogerlind was born 24th July, 1684; died 28th June, 1707; and was buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

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Plate 21, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—To the memory of Jacob Hals, retired Captain of the Colombo Burgery. Born at Amsterdam, 6th May, 1668. Died at Colombo, 22nd February, 1735. Aged 66 years 9 months and 17 days. Also his grandson Johannes Adriaan Overbeek, born at Tutucoreen, 3rd February, 1725. Died at Colombo, 16th November, 1733. Aged 8 years 9 months and 13 days.

Arms.—Coupé : au 1 de ... à un ... couronné ... : au 2 de : ... à trois pointes de flèche en bas mouv. du coupé.†

Remarks.—Jacob Hals was married to Dominca Suarus, who died 28th June, 1720, aged 40 years and 9 days, and was buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

—

Plate 22, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—To the memory of Jacobus Wilhelmus Balthazarus, Baron von Imhoff, the young son of Gustavus Wilhelmus and Catherina Magdalena Huysman. Born in Batavia, 20th March, 1735. Died at Colombo, 13th December, 1736. Aged 20 months and 23 days.

Arms.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 de gu. au lion mariné d'or (Imhoff) : aux 2 et 3 parti de gu. et d'arg. à un anneau de l'un en l'autre (Gundelfinger) : sur le tout d'or, à l'aigle ep. de sa. surm. d'une couronne d'or. Trois cq. cour.

Crest.—L'aigle ep. surm. de la couronne.

Lambrequins.—A dextre d'or et de gu. à sen. d'arg. et de gu.

* See Plate 73, L.Z.

† See Plates 55 and 56, L.Z.

The arms on the right of the shield are :—

Imhoff (already blazoned).

Boreel.—D'arg. au chev. de sa. acc. de trois cors de chasse du sec. au chef de gu. ch. d'un lion léopardé d'or.

Carel.—D'az. à un arbre d'or.

Lewezoven.—Lewezoven is a misprint for Levetzow, the arms of which family are : D'arg. à une herse sarasine de cinq pals, aiguisés et de trois fascés renv. et soutenu d'un socle du même, le tout de gu.

Coymans.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 fascé-ondé d'arg. et d'az. au chef de gu. ch. de trois bes. d'or (Astry) : au 2 et 3 d'or à trois têtes et cols de bœuf de sa. (Coymans).

Trip.—De gu. à trois souliers à l'antique d'or.

Huysman.—Coupé : au 1 de gu. à deux fourches d'arg. passées en saut. au 2 d'arg. à un bœuf arrêté de gu.

Pelgrom.—Ec. au 1 d'arg. à l'aigle de gu. bq. et m. d'azur. : au 2 d'or à deux belettes ramp. et affr. de gu. au 3 d'arg. à trois roues de six rayons de sa. au 4 d'or à un pin. arr. de sin.

Waegberg.—D'or au lion de sa. cour. de ...

Everson.—D' ... à un canard contourné.

Hastely.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 de ... au chev. de ... acc. de trois étoiles de ... aux 2 et 3 de ... à cinq billettes de ... (2 et 3).

Pigeou.—D'arg. à trois fers de lance de gu.

Emougher.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 de ... à deux epieux adossés : aux 2 et 3 de ... au chev. d ... acc. de trois fleurs-de-lis.

Hebert.—D'arg.*

Remarks.—Gustaaf Willem, Baron van Imhoff, was born at Leer on the Eems, 8th August, 1705, and was the son of Willem Hendrik, Baron van Imhoff, and Isabella Sophia Boreel. He entered the service of the Dutch East India Company as an Onderkoopman in 1725, was Governor of Ceylon in 1736, and Governor-General in 1741.

Imhoff was married about 1734 to Catherina Magdalena Huysman (who died in Batavia, 22nd July, 1744), daughter of Anthony Huysman, Director-General, and Johanna Catherina

* See Plate 82, L.Z., and 2 C.L.R. 29, 3 C.L.R. 374.

Pelgrom. The child of this marriage was Jacob Willem Balthazar. By Helena Pietersz* he had—

(1) Jan Willem, Baron van Imhoff, a Colonel in the Cavalry, born 3rd April, 1747, and married 19th October, 1766, Lady Christina Emerina Lewe, daughter of General Berend Lewe, of Aduard.

(2) Isabella Anthonia, Baroness van Imhoff, born 8th May, 1748.

(3) Wilhelmina Sophia, Baroness van Imhoff, born 23rd September, 1749; died before 24th October, 1750. All these three children were legitimized by the Prince of Orange.

One Johannes Huysman, Koopman, was born in Jaffna, 25th February, 1670, died in Colombo, 21st September, 1709, and was buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

The third and fourth quarterings in the Emougher arms are the Baalde arms.†

Plate 23, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests the Opperkoopman and Chief Administrator of Ceylon, Richard van Minen. Born at Amersfoort, 6th November, 1706. Died 13th October, 1749. Aged 42 years 11 months and 7 days.

Arms.—Parti : au 1 d'or à la demi-aigle de sa. mouv. du parti : au 2 coupé : aux 1 et 2 de ... à trois boutons de rose.

Crest.—L'aigle.

Remarks.—Richard van Minen (Minnen) was married to Johanna Hester Mooyaart, daughter of Antony Mooyaart, Commandeur of Jaffna.‡

Plate 24, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests the body of the Hon. Gerrard Johan Vreland, Extraordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon, the Madura

* See 2 C.L.R. 29.

‡ See Plate 81, L.Z., and Plate 133.

† See Plate 102.

Coast, and the further Dependencies. Born at Utrecht, 24th September, 1711. Died at Colombo, 26th February, 1752. Aged 40 years 5 months and 2 days.

Arms.—De ... à trois arbres terrassés, rangés en fasce.

Crest.—L'arbre.

Plate 25, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here expect a glorious resurrection the mortal remains of the late high-born Anna Henrietta van Beaumont, spouse of Joan Gideon Loten, Ordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor of the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof. Born at the Cape of Good Hope, 13th November, 1716. Married at Batavia, 24th August, 1733. Died at Colombo, 10th August, 1755. Also her only daughter's little son, Jonkheer Albert Anthoni Cornelis van der Brughen. Born in Colombo, 24th March, 1754, and died 30th July, 1755.

Arms.—Parti : au 1 d'or à trois bourgeons de sin. posés 2 et 1, les tiges des deux du chef sortant du bourgeon en pointe (Loten) : au 2 (Van Beaumont).*

Plate 26, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Hereunder rest the bodies of the well-born Jonkvrouw Susanna Engelberta Schreuder, born in Surat, 30th April, 1743, and died in Colombo, 29th March, 1760; and Jonkheer Huybert Joan Schreuder, born in Colombo, 4th February, 1759, and died 29th May, 1759; also a newly-born infant daughter; children of Joan Schreuder, Extraordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof.

Arms.—D'az. à un faisceau de trois branches, deux en saut. et une en pal.

Crest.—La branche.

* See Plate 16, L.Z.

Plate 27, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here lies buried Susanna Adriana Potken, wife of the Onderkoopman and first Clerk van Politie Adriaan Moens. Born at Colombo, 27th August, 1726. Died there, 24th May, 1761. Also their infant daughter Petronella Adriaana. Born in Colombo, 30th April, 1760. Died there, 14th September, 1761. And infant son Johannes Godefridus. Born at Colombo, 7th May, 1761. Died there, 9th December following.

Arms.—Dexter shield : Moens.*

Sinister shield : D'or à une marmite de ... (Potken).

Arms round the shields.

Potken.

Munts.—De ... à un pélican contourné avec ses petits dans son aire.

Ecoma.—De ... à une tête d'une femme acc. de quatre cloches de ...

Van der Putte.—De gu. à trois annelets d'or.†

Remarks.—Gerrard Willem Stork (from whom the Storks of Ceylon derive), Burgomaster of Oldenzaal, married in 1717 Agnita Potken, the daughter of Gabriel Potken and Agnita Muntz, the daughter of Balthazar Muntz and Aeyheydt Reinersz.

Plate 28, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here lies buried the well-born Heer Lubbert Jan, Baron van Eck, Lord of Overbeek, Extraordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof. Died here in Colombo, 1st April, 1765, who in person took for the Company the Kingdom of Candia, hitherto quite inaccessible and by nature impregnable, with its chief town, and put the King to flight.

Arms.—Parti de sin. et de gu. à la bande d'arg. broch. sur le tout.

* See Plate 17.

† See Plates 8 and 27, L.Z., and 2 C.L.R. 37.

Lambrequins.—A dextre de sin. et de gu. à sen. de gu. et d'arg.

Supporters.—Deux lions d'or lamp. de gu. celui à dextre reg.

These same arms are to be seen over the entrance to the Star Fort in Mátara.*

Plate 29, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—On the 22nd April, 1777, was laid to rest here Gerrard Reynier de Cock, Onderkoopman and late Chief Storekeeper of Galle, who died on his way to the Netherlands.

Arms.—D'arg. à licorne contourné.

Crest.—Une couronne.

I have seen an impression from the seal of G. R. de Cock, and it is plain that the unicorn is depicted in this plate contourné from the arms being copied from the seal and not from the impression.

Translation.—On the 16th April, 1778, there was laid to rest here Henrietta Tugendreich, Baroness de Reder, the beloved wife of Cornelis de Cock, Opperkoopman and Dissave of the Lands about Colombo.

Arms.—D'... à une roue de huit rayons.

Supporters.—Deux licornes.

Crest.—La roue.†

Translation.—On the 15th June, 1781, there was laid to rest here the body of Susanna Scharff, the worthy wife of the Rev. Henricus Philipsz.

* See 3 C.L.R. 313 ; see Plate 132.

† See Plate 85, L.Z.

Arms.—De ... à un dextrochère, armé au nat. tenant un sabre.

Crest.—Le dex. armé.*

Remarks.—Henricus Philipsz was a Sinhalese. He was at first educated at the Seminary at Colombo and afterwards at Utrecht. Before going to Utrecht he stayed for a short time at Amsterdam, where on the 6th September, 1756, he was made *Proponent*, and on the 14th October, 1756, ordained a *Predikant* for Ceylon.†

Translation.—Here lies Judith Charlotte Lever, during her life wife of Martinus Mekem, Opperkoopman and Chief of Tutucoreen. Born at Bergen-op-Zoom on the 11th January, 1753. Died at Colombo, 9th September, 1782.

Arms.—Dexter shield: De ... à trois lévriers courants.

Crest.—Un oiseau (Mekem).

Sinister shield: De ... à la fasce de ... chargée de dix besants et acc. en chef de cheval courant et en pointe de six besants 3, 2, 1.

Crest.—Une tête et col de cheval (Lever).

Remarks.—Judith Charlotte Lever was perhaps a relation of Adrianus Cornelis Lever.‡

Plate 30, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here is laid to rest the body of the Hon. Mr. Iman Willem Falck, Ordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof. Born in Colombo in the year 1736, and died on the 6th February, 1785.

Arms.—De gu. à un faucon ess. d'or.

Crest.—Le faucon.

* See Plate 32, L.Z.

† For further particulars about this Philipsz see De Bruyn's *Hervormde Kerk in Ned. O. I.*

‡ See Plate 35, L.Z., and 3 C.L.R. 383.

Plate 31, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—To the memory of the Hon. Iman Willem Falck, during his life Ordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof. Born in Colombo, 25th March, 1736. Died in Colombo, 6th February, 1785.

Remarks.—The popular fallacy,* that Governor Falck was born in Mátara, is disproved by these plates. His father Frans Willem died in Mátara a year after the Governor's death.†

Plate 32, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests till the general resurrection Catherina Bosch, during her life the beloved wife of the Rev. Christianus Camp. Born in Amsterdam, 12th December, 1747. Died here, 4th July, 1789, at the age of 41 years 6 months and 22 days.

Op Jesus 't vaste fundament

Haar hoop alleen was heengewent.‡

Translation.—And the Rev. Henricus Philipsz, Preceptor in the Reformed Church here. Born here in the year 1733, and, after 32 years' service as a *Predikant*, died 19th May, 1790.

Arms.—D' ... à une femme pass. au nat. au licorne pass. broch. sur le tout.

Crest.—Une tête et col de licorne.

Remarks.—This tombstone was evidently placed originally by the side of that of Susanna Scharff, but seems to have got misplaced.§

* "Ceylon Quarterly Review," 1871, p. 92.

† See Plate 70, L.Z.

‡ The Dutch couplet is left untranslated.

§ See Plate 29, L.Z.

Translation.—Died 1793 A.D. Hereunder rest Corneial Reyneira Fretz *née* Van Sanden, Johanna Catherina Henrietta Meyer, and her daughter. Died 1806 A.D.

Remarks.—Cornelia Reyneira van Sanden was the wife of Dietrich Thomas Fretz, the last Commandeur of Galle.

Plate 33, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Here rests Christina Elizabeth van Angelbeek, the well-beloved wife of Willem Jacob van de Graaff, Ordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies and Governor of Ceylon. Born 30th January, 1756, and died 18th June, 1792.

Arms.—The Van der Graaf arms (dexter shield) have been already blazoned.*

Sinister shield : Coupé d'arg. sur un fascé-ondé de quatre pièces d'az. et trois de sa ; l'arg. ch. de trois hamecons d'or rangés en fasce, l'arête à sen.

Remarks.—Elizabeth van Angelbeek was evidently the daughter of Johan Gerrard van Angelbeek and Jakomina Lever.†

Plate 34, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—To the memory of Christina Elizabeth van Angelbeek, wife of Willem Jacob van de Graaff, Ordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of Ceylon. Born 30th January, 1756. Died June, 1792.

Arms.—The arms are those of Van de Graaff and Van Angelbeek impaled. The dexter shield is wrongly depicted coupé, causing the coat to appear as if it were quartered. The crest is the charge on the canton in the dexter impalement. The Lever arms on the coat to the left are slightly different from those in Plate 35, L.Z.

* See Plate 31.

† See Plates 13, 34, and 35, L.Z.

Plate 35, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—To the memory of Vrouw Jakomina Lever, wife of Johan Gerrard van Angelbeek, Ordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor of Malabar. Born at the Cape of Good Hope, 18th August, 1732. Died in Colombo, 13th February, 1796.

Arms.—Dexter shield : Angelbeek.

Sinister shield : Lever. The Lever arms as depicted in Plate 29 have a fess charged with ten besants or billets and six (3, 2, 1) in base. The fess is not shown in this Plate, and in base there are fifteen besants (5, 4, 3, 2, 1).

Crest.—A pair of wings.

Plate 36, L.Z., Colombo.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Johanna Jacoba Palm, *née* Boogaard. Died 1822, in hopeful assurance of the eternal resurrection. We do not lament her loss as those without hope—this dear wife and good mother. Aged 38 years. Of Rotterdam.

Remarks.—Evidently the wife of the Rev. Mr. Palm. His son, Rev. Johan David Palm, was married to Louisa Anna Wells, and his daughter, Dorothea Frederica, to W. H. Clarke.

Translation.—Here rests the body of Albertus Cornelis de Vos. Born in Galle, 8th February, 1774. Died in Colombo, 30th July, 1827.

Remarks.—Son of Peter de Vos, Onderkoopman, Galle, and Magdalena Meyer.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried Cornelia Henrietta Philipsz, daughter of the Rev. Henricus Philipsz, wife of Christoffel de Saram, 4th Maha Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate. Died 9th April, 1824. Aged 59 years 4 months and 8 days.*

* See Plates 28 and 31, L.Z.

Remarks.—What relation Abraham Philipsz, Maha Mudaliyár, Colombo, 1783 A.D. (who married Plautina Pereira) was to Henricus Philipsz, the *Predikant*, I have not been able to ascertain. Most likely the Rev. Mr. Philipsz was the father. Mr. de Bruyn, *Hervormde Kerk in Ned. O. I.*, says at page 436 that there were in Ceylon three *Predikanten* of the name of Philipsz, two of them being father and son.

—

Plate 39, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried the body of Elizabeth Margarita Heynen, wife of the Gezaghebber of Galle, Iman de Jonge. Born at Batavia, 29th March, 1689, and died in the resthouse at Amblangodde, in the District of Galle, on the 4th December, 1735, and buried on the 5th. Aged 45 years 8 months and 5 days.

Remarks.—The *Navorscher* (Dutch Notes and Queries), XLI., p. 472, discusses this inscription thus:—“In Rietstap’s *Armorial Général*, second edition, there is found the Heynen coat of arms blazoned : as Quarterly : 1. *or* a hind rampant natural ; 2. argent three red roses (2 and 1) ; 3. *or* a red eagle ; 4. azure a silver lion rampant. On the tomb of Elizabeth Margarita Heynen (read Marg. Eliz.) [who married (1) at Batavia, 5th May, 1707, Joan Fredrik Gobius, who died at Malacca, 13th October, 1730 ; and (2) at Malacca, 7th October, 1731, Iman de Jonge], depicted in the *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*, this coat is found, but with this difference, that there (in the quarterings) there is no hind but a stag, no three roses but three stars, no rampant but a passant lion. We do not put much trust in the infallibility of the engraver or copyist, the more so as in a manuscript of the end of the 18th century the quarterings of Ida Heynen are given thus : 1. *or* a rampant doe (Heynen) ; 2. argent three (2 and 1) red roses (Van Nes) ; 3. *or* a red eagle (Roman) ; 4. azure a silver lion armed and langued red.....” Elizabeth Margarita was the daughter of Johannes Heynen and Wilhelmina van Nes, Vrouw van

Vrayestein. Johannes was the son of Bartholomeus Heynen and Margarita Roman, daughter of the Rev. Johan Roman, of Batavia. Bartholomeus Heynen was *Predikant* in Galle from 1664 to 1679.

I find on an inspection of the tablet that the lion should be rampant.*

Plate 40, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Hereunder rests in peace the body of Joan van Velsen, during his life Commandeur of the City and Lands of Galle, Mátara, &c. Born at Leyden, 2nd July, 1655, and died 23rd November, 1709. Aged 54 years 4 months and 21 days.

Arms.—Same as Bierens.†

Translation.—Hereunder rests the body of Richardina Magdalena Doude, spinster. Born at Jaffna, 8th October, 1700, and died at Galle, 13th March, 1710.

Arms.—Parti : au 1 de ... à un dextrochère au nat. tenant un maillet : au 2 de ... à un rencontre de bœuf, à la bord. de ... ‡

Plate 41, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried Mattheus van der Spar, Koopman and late Administrator of the Galle Commandement in the service of the Dutch East India Company. Born in Jaffna, 19th [May, 1730. Died in Galle, 24th November, 1806.

Hy die de Dood verwon
Zal onze leydsman Zyn
En gaven in der nacht
Een heldre Zonneschyn.

* See Plate 83, L.Z.

† See Plate 13, L.Z.

‡ See Plate 45, L.Z.

Arms.—In 3 *C.L.R.* 399 the arms are blazoned thus :
 “ Party per pale. 1. per fess ... in chief a star (6), in base an anchor ; 2. per bend sinister ... and two bendlets ... ”

“ The crest is a star, as in the arms. ”

Remarks.—The impalements are reversed in Plates 66 and 67, L.Z.

Translation.—To the memory of Clara Josina, beloved daughter of the Hon. Pieter Sluysken, Commandeur of the City of Galle and the Lands of Mátara. Born 14th May, 1776, and, to the bitter sorrow of all who knew her virtues, laid to her rest in the Lord on the 26th November, 1791, at the age of 15 years 4 months and 12 days.

Met luister kon haar harte en yder streele

En in haar vaders borst de diepste wonde heelen.

Arms.—D’azur à un lévrier assis contourné d’arg. coll. d’or.

Crest.—Le chien assis.

Remarks.—Pieter Sluysken was a native of Amsterdam, and was married to Susanna Petronella Charlotte Medeler, perhaps the daughter of Major Johan Hendrik Medeler and Gertruida Augustyn.

The greyhound is contourné, perhaps through a mistake (a very common one) of copying from a seal and not its impression.

Plate 42, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried Sandrina Reets, born in Utrecht, 7th April, 1668, the good wife of Jacobus van Outshoorn van Sonnevelt, Onderkoopman and Soldy-Boekhouder here, also retired Fiscaal of the Malabar Coast. Died 1st January, 1706. Aged 37 years 8 months and 29 days.

Arms.—Dexter shield : Ec. aux 1 et 4 de gu. à trois huchets d’arg. vir. et eng. d’or : (Outshoorn), aux 2 et 3 d’or, à trois fleurs-de-lis de gu. (Sonnevelt).

Sinister shield : De ... à un chien (?) ramp. (Reets).

Remarks.—The above parties had a son Alexander Nicolas, baptized in Galle, January, 1706, soon after the death of his mother. They made their will 11th January, 1703, wherein mention is made of their children Wilhelmina, Wilhelmina Henrietta, Peter Gabriel, and Maria Henrietta.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Livinia Goutier, wife of Aernout Valk, Koopman and Administrateur of the Galle Commandement. Born in Colombo, 2nd October, 1672. Died 13th May, 1708. Aged 35 years 7 months and 11 days.

Also their son Willem Valk, of Colombo. Born 18th June, 1695. Died 8th April, 1708. Aged 12 years 10 months and 20 days.

Remarks.—There was a Quiryng Goutier, who died 16th April, 1687, aged 28 years, and was buried at the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

Plate 43, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Here lies buried Ana Benjamina Gerritsz, widow of the Boekhouder, who died in Colombo, Johannes Barendsz. Died in Galle, 15th June, 1829. Aged 89 years. She awaits now the blessed resurrection of the dead.

Remarks.—There was a Maria Gerritsz (born Colombo, 12th June, 1664; died 3rd May, 1694), wife of the Skipper Jan de Wandel. She was buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

Translation.—To the memory of Catherina Martheze, wife of Elias van Schuler. Born 2nd November, 1733. Died at Galle, 21st September, 1812. Her amiable qualities endeared her to all, and her early loss caused great grief to her inconsolable husband and young daughter.

Uxor amata Vale! Sed quis tua husta rigamus
Has lachrymas nostri pignus amoris habe.

Arms.—D'or à la fasce brét. et cont. brét. de sa.

Crest.—Une queue de paon au nat.

Supporters.—Deux griffons d'or.

Remarks.—The above are the Van Schuler arms. The year 1733 should be 1783. She was the daughter of Nicolas Bernardus Martheze and Francina Gerrardina Salomina Kersse. Elias van Schuler married afterwards Justina Susanna Augier.

Plate 44, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—As a blessed remembrance of the late Rev. Jan Marten Wittensleger. Born in Galle, 13th May, 1763, and died 6th October, 1835.

He was appointed Deacon of the Congregation here in 1804, and Elder in 1812, and Proponent in 1823. In these offices he laboured for 28 years with untiring zeal, both in precept and example, combined with zeal and love, for the honour of God; and in all his relations in life he excelled as a pattern to his fellow-beings, as a worthy man, a noble friend, true Christian, and loyal servant and follower of Jesus Christ, his God and Lord.

Erected by the Congregation at Galle, 1836.

Remarks.—The above is rather a free translation of the epitaph. Jan Marten was the son of Jan Wittensleger and Arembewellege Junesa, the latter evidently a Sinhalese lady.*

Plate 45, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Don Theodose de Costa, paternal grandson of the late Banacke of blessed memory Don Joan de Costa, during his life Interpreter Mohotiar and Mohandiram of the Native Guard of the Commandeur of Galle. Born 18th May, 1672. Died 17th January, 1715. Aged 42 years 7 months and 30 days.

* See Plate 125.

Translation.—Hereunder rests the body of the well-born and virtuous Joanna Henrietta Collard van Lynden, during her life the worthy wife of Isaac Weyns, Opperkoopman and Dissave of Mátara, and second in the Galle Commandement. Born at Delft, 2nd October, 1670, and died 15th May, 1710. Aged 39 years 7 months and 13 days, having been married 21 years — months and 2 days.

Arms.—De ... à un rencontre de cerf.*

Plate 46, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Under this tomb there lies and rests in a coffin the dead body of Monica Roseboom, during her life wife of the Chief Surgeon Frederick Willem Winckelman. Born in Galle, 22nd October, 1688, and died 31st October, 1716.

Remarks.—Frederick Willem Winckelman was evidently the son of Magnus Winckelman, Administrator of Galle.†

Translation.—Hereunder lies the Rev. Gellius Geldesma, a servant of the congregation of Jesus Christ. Died 5th June, 1717. Aged 33 years and 2 months.

Remarks.—See *Valentyn* (Ceylon), vol. V., pp. 453, 457.

Plate 47, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Here lies buried Johanna van Rhee, wife of Cornelis Taay van Wezel, retired Gezaghebber of this Commandement and Dissave of Mátara. Born at Negapatnam, 19th May, 1668. Died 15th July, 1719. Aged 46 years 1 month and 26 days.‡

Arms.—The shield is evidently intended to be impaled, although not so depicted. Parti: au 1 (Van Rhee); au 2 coupé: au (a) de ... au lion de ... au (b) de ... à un ecusson de ... coupé, acc. de trois têtes et cols de chevrette.

* See Plate 40, L.Z.

† See Plates 9 and 10, L.Z.

‡ See also Plate 93, L.Z.

Translation.—Here lies the body of the Honourable Jan Dondien, during his life Koopman and Sergeant of the Burgery at Galle. Born at Antwerp, 21st January, 1662. Died 25th December, 1718. Aged 56 years 11 months and 5 days.

Plates 48 and 49, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Here lies buried the Hon. Abraham Samlant, Commandeur of the City and Lands of Galle and Mátara. Born 12th August, 1713, and died here at Galle, 3rd May, 1766.*

Plate 49 contains his *wapenbord*, where the arms of Samlant, Emans, Lemmens, and Martiens are depicted.

Lemmens : De sin. à la fasce de gu. acc. de trois los. d'or.

Martiens : De sin. à trois roses d'arg.

The Emans arms here are slightly different from those in Plate 13, L.Z. Here it is the pillar erect that is abrazed by the falling portion of the other column.

Plate 50, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Here lies buried Maria Cornelia Schuttrup, wife of the Extraordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies and Commandeur here, Arnoldus de Ly. Born in Galle, 30th November, 1742. Married in Colombo, 7th November, 1756. Died 5th August, 1785. A daughter of the late Opperkoopman and Dissave of Colombo, Pieter Elders Schuttrup, and Anna Maria van der Linden.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Arms.—Dexter shield : Ec. aux 1 et 2 de sa. au chev. d'or acc. de trois fleurs-de-lis d'or : aux 2 et 3 parti : au (a) de sa. à deux étoiles (5) d'or : au (b) de gu. à une pignate d'arg. (De Ly).

* See Plate 13, L.Z., and 2 C.L.R. 365.

Sinister shield : De ... à un tour à quatre étages, le premier et le quatrième montés de deux canons dirigés vers dex. et sen.

Remarks.—Although the tinctures are clearly indicated on the stone, the copyist has failed to reproduce them. According to him the entire shield is gules.

Plate 51, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Here rests the body of the late gallant Johan Fredrik Andrae, during his life Captain-Lieutenant of the Forces in Cochin. Born at Golding in Saxony, 5th March, 1752. Died here in Galle, 4th July, 1790, aged 38 years and 4 months. He had arrived in Galle shortly before his death, to return to his Fatherland in Europe, but the ever-changing circumstances of time have conspired to destroy this pleasant hope.

We must be prepared to die.

Arms.—St. André portant sa. croix.

Translation.—To the memory of Anna Jacoba van de Leur, the beloved wife of Cornelis Dionysius Krayenhoff, Opperkoopman and Gezaghebber of the City and Lands of Galle and Mátara, and, to the great grief of all who knew her virtues and good qualities, rested in the Lord, October, 1747.*

Arms.—Krayenhoff : D'arg. à trois corneilles de sa.

Van de Leur : Ec. aux 1 et 4 d'azur, à un cygne d'arg. aux 2 et 3, d'or à trois pots de sa.

Remarks.—There is a family of Krayenhoff van de Leur in Holland bearing the Krayenhoff arms as above.

Plate 52, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Here lies buried Adriana Swinnas, wife of the Chief Surgeon of Galle, Dirk Berghuys. Died 28th April, 1734. Aged 44 years 1 month and 20 days.

* See Plates 5 and 84, L.Z.

Arms.—See Plates 17 and 96, L.Z., where Swutnas should be Swinnas.

Translation.—Hereunder rests the Assistant Nicolaas Brasser van Heuvel, youngest son of the Commandeur Nicolaas van Heuvel. Born 15th August, 1701, at Trincomalie, and died at Galle, 30th July, 1721.

Arms.—Coupé : au 1 parti : au (a) d'arg. à trois feuilles de nénuphar, au (b) d'arg. à deux fasces de gu. au 2 d'azur à une hure de sanglier d'arg. accostée de deux demi-ramures de cerf d'arg. en pals, celle à dextre ayant le sommet en bas.

Crest.—Un senestrochère tenant une flèche en barre.

Remarks.—The antlers, although found on the tombstone, are not depicted in the L.Z.*

Plate 53, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Here lies the body (swallowed up by death, but the soul being in Abraham's bosom) of Elizabeth Mooyard. Died about 11 A.M. on Saturday, 21st October, 1747. Aged 47 years 5 months and 11 days, being, during her life, the wife of the Hon. Jacob de Jong, Commandeur of the City and Lands of Galle and Mátara.†

O zalige Matroon ! hier rust gy in den Heere
 Die nu U misse moet die vind U weleens Weer,
 Wanneer let lighaams stof verheerlykt rysen sal,
 Dat is een iders lot By't Salig sterf geval.

Job 19, verse 25.

Arms.—Parti : au 1 coupé (a) de ... à deux tridents en saut. (b) de ... à un baril pose en fasce (De Jong), au 2 coupé : (a) de ... à un triton mouv. du coupé (b) de ... à lettres E. M. (Mooyard).

* See Plate 93, L.Z.

† See Plates 81 and 58, L.Z.

Crests.—Les tridents (De Jong) et le triton (Mooygaard).

For an account of the Mooygaard family see 3 *C.L.R.* 183 and 4 *M.L.R.* 291.

The arms of the Mooygaard are thus described in 3 *C.L.R.* 183 : “Per fesse arg. and az., a mermaid issuing out of the fesse holding in her dexter hand a trident.”

“*Crest.*—A mermaid, as in the arms.”

The crest as depicted in L.Z. is a man seated on the helmet. It is not so on the stone, where it is a man (Triton?) standing between a pair of wings with right hand held up.

Plate 54, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—To the memory of Abraham van der Hart, during his life Shipmaster in the Service of the Hon. Company, having served last on the ship “St. Laurens.” Born at Maaslandsluys in the year ... and died at Galle, 13th December, 1737. Aged — years — months and — days.

Arms.—De ... à un cœur percé de deux flèches en saut. les pointes en pointe.

Crest.—Le cœur.

Plate 55, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—To the memory of Elizabeth Hals, wife of the Commandeur of Galle, Daniel Overbeek. Born 20th August, 1701. Died 28th October, 1738. Aged 37 years 4 months and 8 days.*

Remarks.—Elizabeth Hals was the daughter of Jacob Hals.†

Daniel Overbeek married secondly Gertruida Brengman. There was a Daniel Overbeek, the last Dutch Governor of Chinsurah, whose daughter was married to Alexander Wright, Lieutenant, East India Company. His son, William

* See Plates 21 and 56, L.Z.

† See Plate 21, L.Z.

Wright, born in Bengal, 17th January, 1830, and died 22nd May, 1889, was Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

Plate 56, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—To the memory of Gesina Elizabeth Overbeek. Born in Tutucorin, 11th September, 1734. Died in Galle, 11th April, 1737. Aged 2 years and 7 months.*

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried the Captain of the Burgery here, Jacobus van der Horst. Died 11th September, 1737.

Arms.—Ec. en saut. aux 1, 2, 3, de ... à un trèfle de ... au 4 à une colombe volanté tenant en son bec une brin.

Crest.—Un demi Pégase.

Remarks.—The shield is depicted *or*, though it is not so engraved on the stone.

Plate 57, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Joan Mattheus de Nieper. Born 15th December, 1742. Died 7th February, 1743.

Catherina Agnita Nieper. Born 1st July, 1743. Died 17th November, 1743.

Jacob Frederick Nieper. Born 2nd October, 1744. Died 23rd April, 1751, at the age of 6 years 6 months and 21 days.

Arms.—Coupé : au 1 à trois canettes rangées en fasce : au 2 de ...

Remarks.—Jan Willem Nieper, Surgeon-Major, Galle, married Johanna Isabel (died 13th July, 1754), daughter of Anike Fockes (died 13th October, 1740), Baas of the Ships' Carpenters. Father and daughter lie buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

* See Plates 21 and 55, L.Z.

Translation.—Here lies buried Anna Maria van der Linden, widow of the late Pieter Elders Schuttrup, Opperkoopman and Dissave of Colombo. Born in Batavia, 14th September, 1719. Died 7th October, 1764. A lady who, by her many virtues, endeared herself to God and man.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Arms.—Schuttrup.*

Van der Linden.—De ... à un arbre.

Plate 58, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—(*Hatchment.*) Died 13th April, 1758. Aged 50 years 2 months and 10 days.

Arms.—Gules, two arrows saltire-wise or, feathers arg., surmounted by a mullet of the second.

Crest.—A sinister hand holding an arrow, as in the arms.†

Remarks.—Supposed to be the arms of Casparus de Jong, Commandeur of Galle.

Plate 59, L.Z., Galle.

Translation.—To the memory of the well-born Theobald von Hugel, Colonel Commanding the Wurtemberg Regiment, Chevalier de l'ordre Militaire pour le Mérite. Born at Strasburg, 20th April, 1730. Died 30th January, 1800.

Arms.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 : de gu. à dix boulets de canon de sa. entasses 1, 2, 3 : aux 2 et 3, d'azur à un dextrochère, arm. de ... ganté de ... tenant une épée garnie de ... mouv. d'une nuée.

Supporters.—Dextre un lévrier d'arg. regard. coll. d'or.

Remarks.—In the arms as given in Plate 62, L.Z., 1 and 4 are depicted azure and 2 and 3 purple, but the latter should be gules, the lines in these quarterings being more vertical than diagonal on the stone. The hand is wrongly depicted sinister in Plate 59, L.Z. The arms as given in the *Armorial*

* See Plate 50, L.Z.

* See 2 C.L.R. 342, 6 C.L.R. 254.

Général are quarterly : 1 and 4 gules, a dexter hand arg. issuing out of clouds and holding a sword of the second ; 2 and 3 arg, a rock isolé with three summits, the first higher than the second, and the second than the third, each surmounted by a tree on a terrasse sinople.

Plate 64, L.Z., Galle.

The only tombstones in English bearing coats of arms are those of John Henry Rabinel and his wife Anne, and of Baron Mylius, at Plate 75, L.Z. John Henry Rabinel was the son of Jean Davit Rabinel of Middelburg and Johanna Plautina de Moor.

The three sisters of John Henry, viz., Ariana Maria, Henrietta Maria, and Anna Cecilia, married George Shaw Brook, Edmund Sampson Waring, and Richard Brook, respectively, and descendants of them are living in Ceylon.

Arms.—Rabinel : Parti : au 1 de ... au lion de ... au chef de ... chargé de trois étoiles de ... au 2 de hermine à trois têtes de lion, au chef de ... ch. d'un lion passant gardant de ...

Plate 69, L.Z., Matara.

Translation. — Hereunder rests Pieter Christiaansz Bolscho, during his life Opperkoopman and Second in the Commandement of Galle. Born in the year 1649 at Odense in Denmark, and died here on the 17th November, 1709. Aged 60 years.

Translation.—Hereunder lies the body of Isaac Weyns, during his life Opperkoopman and Dissave of Matara and Second in the Commandement of Galle. Born 15th May, 1655. Died 29th June, 1711. Aged 56 years 1 month and 16 days.

Plate 70, L.Z., Matara.

In praiseworthy remembrance of Mr. Frans Willem Falck, during his life Opperkoopman and Dissave of Mátara, a man pre-eminent in respect of birth, virtue, and other good qualities, snatched away in the bloom of his youth by death which spares no one. Born in Keulen, 7th December, 1710, and died at Mátara, 7th August, 1737. Aged 26 years 8 months and 1 day.

He rests here, awaiting the blessed resurrection.*
Plate 30, L.Z.)

Translation.—To the memory of the newly-born daughter of the Opperkoopman and Dissave of Mátara, Jan Bauert. Born 22nd September, 1756, and died soon after.

Carl Jonas Tranchell. Born 11th February, died 8th May, 1793. Perhaps the son of Johannes Tranchell and Marie Magdalena Sievers.

The scroll round the epitaph is surmounted by a bird resembling a stork.

Plate 72, L.Z., Matara.

Translation.—Here lies buried Barbara Yongeling, wife of the Chief Surgeon, Lambertus Lambertyn. Died 26th December, aged 22 years, in the year 1686.

In the year 1687, 19th May, his son, Bernardus Lambertyn, died. Aged 3 months and 5 days.

Lambertus Lambertyn was a native of Deventer, and he married secondly Constantia, daughter of Anthony Mooyaart and Maria Durhee, and aunt of Antony Mooyaart, the Commandeur of Jaffna.†

Translation.—Here lies buried Gabriella der Trambly, wife of the Dissave, Abraham Shepmoes. Born in Colombo, 6th December, 1663. Died 4th October, 1703.

* See Plate 30, L.Z.

† See Plates 53, 81, and 91, L.Z.

Plate 73, L.Z., Matara.

Translation.—To the memory of Johannes Ferdinandus Crytsman, Opperkoopman and Second in the Galle Commandement, also Dissave of these Lands. Born in Colombo, 17th April, 1709. Died 7th December, 1758. Aged 48 years 8 months and 20 days.

Beati sunt a Domino morientes.

Arms.—Coupé : au 1 parti : au (a) de ... à la aigle éployée de ... au (b) de ... à un cygne nageant : au 2 de ... à un homme au nat. tenant de sa main dex. un sabre (?) et de sa main senest. une bouquet (?).

Crest.—L'homme.

Plate 75, L.Z., Matara.

The Mylius arms are : Coupé : au 1 d'arg. à trois roses de gu. tigées et feuillées de sin., mouv. ensemble du coupé : au 2 d'or à la moitié inférieure d'une roue de moulin de sa. sans rayons. A la fasce de gu. br. sur le coupé.

The crest is not distinguishable, but should be a griffin.

Plate 77, L.Z., Trincomalee.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried Monsieur Marth (van) Lengele, during his life Boekhouder in the Service and Second in the Fortress. Born at Jaffna, 16th August, 1691, and died 26th June, 1722.

Arms.—Ec. au 1 de ... au coq. de ... aux 2, 3, et 4 fascé-ondé de ... et de ... de 7 pièces.

Plate 79, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Here rests Commandeur Floris Blom. Born at Sardam, in the year 1651, on the 27th October, and died here on the 3rd July, 1694. Aged 42 years 8 months.

Arms.—D'azur à un cygne d'arg. bq. de gu. nageant sur une eau d'arg.

Crest.—Trois pl. d'aut.

The above arms are the first quartering of the arms of Pieter Florisse Blom, Vice-Admiral, seventeenth century, whose arms were : Coupé : au 1 parti : (a) d'azur à un cygne d'arg. bq. de gu. nageant sur une eau d'arg. ; (b) d'arg. à un navire de trois mâts au nat. pavillonné de gu, la poupe à sen. soutenu d'une mer d'arg : au 2 de gu. à trois canettes d'arg. nageantes sur une mer du même.*

Translation.—Here lies buried Susanna Serringiers, wife of the Commandeur Floris Blom. Born at Haarlem, 26th February, 1669, and died at Jaffna, 12th February, 1693.

Fui quod es :

Sum quod eris.†

Plate 80, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Hereunder rests the body of Arnold Moll, during his life Extraordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies and Commandeur of the Kingdom of Jaffnapatnam. Born at Batavia, 5th May, 1675. Died 10th February, 1729. Aged 53 years 9 months and 5 days.

For the Moll arms see Plate 16, L.Z.

Translation.—Here lies buried Laurens Pyl, a little son of the Commandeur Laurens Pyl. Born 4th May and died 22nd September, 1679.

Plate 81, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Hereunder rests the body of Elbregt Brengman, during his life Koopman and Administrator of Jaffna. Born in Galle, 4th March, 1685, and died 25th October, 1731. Aged 46 years 7 months and 21 days.

* See Plate 5, L.Z.

† See Plates 5 and 79, L.Z.

Arms.—De ... à un homme au nat. portant un fardeau suspendu à le bout d'un bâton sur le dex. épaule.

Crest.—L'homme.

Remarks.—Elbreght was the son of Jan Brengman and Johanna Maria Baalde.

Translation.—Hereunder lies the body of the retired Commandeur of this place, Anthony Mooyart. Born here, 6th December, 1698. Died 1st January, 1767. Aged 68 years and 25 days.*

Plate 82, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—This tomb covers the remains of Gerrardus van Rhee, whose soul rests with God. Born at Negapatnam, 3rd August, 1670. Died 30th July, 1693. Aged 22 years 11 months and 27 days. During his life Boekhouder. †

Arms.—See Plate 9, L.Z.

Translation.—Hereunder lies young Marten, a lily of the house of Huysman, bewailed after a life of 4 months and 20 days. Died 1st September, 1672.

Remarks.—This epitaph is in verse.

Arms.—For the Huysman arms see Plate 22, L.Z.

Plate 83, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried the body of Johanna van Duuren, of Galle, during her life wife of the Opperkoopman and Second and Dissave of Jaffnapatnam, Gerrit de Vos Born 13th April, 1736. Died 16th December, 1773. Aged 37 years 8 months and 3 days.

Johanna van Duuren was the daughter of Dirk van Duuren, Surgeon, and Gertruida van den Brock. Gerrit de Vos was born in Negapatnam, being evidently the grandson

* See Plates 23, 53, and 91, L.Z.

† See Plates 9, 10, and 47, L.Z.

of Reynier de Vos, Dissave of Mátara and Commandeur of the return fleet (1695), and Dorothea Francen. Gerrit de Vos was himself Dissave of Mátara, 1770-74. He was Chief of Mađura, 1767,* and married, as widower, Aletta Speldevinde, widow of the Chief Surgeon August Chr stiaan Gotter.

Arms.—Parti : au 1 d' ... à un arbre terrassé de .. (Van Duuren) : au 2 d'or à un renard ramp. de gu. (De Vos) The impalements are here reversed.

Translation.—Death which leads us to heaven, it is an end of misery.

Here lies buried the body of Iman de Jong, of Zierikzee, during his life Commandeur of Jaffna. Died 13th December, 1737. Aged—years—months and—days.

Arms.—D'or à la fasce ondée d'azur, acc. de 8 étoiles (6), 2 et 3 en chef et 3 et 2 en pointe.†

Plate 84, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Here lies buried the body of Daniel Agreen, of Jongopping, in the Province Smaland, during his life Commandeur of Jaffnapatnam. Died 15th May, 1741. Aged — years — months and — days.

Arms.—De ... à un chev. de ... acc. de trois trèfles.

Crest.—Le trèfle entre un vol.

Translation.—Here lies buried Maria Sophia Wirmelskircker, during her life the beloved wife of the Opperkoopman, Second, and Dissave of this Commandement, Daniel de Bock. Born in Colombo, 16th April, 1743, and died here, 15th June, 1788. Aged 45 years 1 month and 29 days.

* See 3 C.L.R. 206, 222.

† See Plate 39, L.Z.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Arms.—Coupé: au 1 de ... à une église: au 2 de ... à trois marmites.

Plate 85, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Here lies buried Christopher Kleybert, born in Swynfort, during his life Opperkoopman and Dissave of the Kingdom of Jaffnapatnam. Died 7th January, 1745, at the age of 47 years 9 months and 3 days.

Arms.—D'arg. à une ancre: au chef d'azur ch. de trois trèfles malordonnés.*

Translation.—Fredrik Willem Baron de Reder, Major and Commandant of Jaffnapatnam. Buried 27th March, 1769.†

Plate 86, L.Z. Jaffna.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried the body of Maria Sophia Ravens, of Jaffnapatnam, during her life wife of the Commandeur here, Jacob de Jong. Born in the year 1706, on the 24th June. Died in the year 1749, on the 23rd August, at 11 P.M. Aged 43 years 1 month and 29 days.

Arms.—Parti: ... au 1 de ... à la demi-aigle mouv. du parti: au 2 coupé (a) de ... à une corneille de ... contournée (b) de ... à un trèfle de ...

Crest.—La corneille cont. et ess.

These arms are the same as those of Carel Pieter Swensen, the first husband of Maria Sophia Ravens.‡

Translation.—Here lies the body of Anthonia van Pelt, wife of the Commandeur of Jaffna, Jacob de Jong. Born in Batavia, 22nd March, 1727. Died 12th October, 1751. Aged — years 6 months and 27 days.

* See Plate 88, L.Z.

† See Plate 29, L.Z.

‡ See Plate 130, where, however, the eagle is winged and as supporters griffins are depicted.

There also lies hereunder the little son of the aforesaid lady, Abraham Aarnoutsen. Born in Colombo, 21st May, 1747. Died 18th November, 1748. Aged — year 5 months and 27 days.

Arms.—See Plate 53, L.Z. (De Jong). See also Plate 88, L.Z.

Plate 87, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Under this tomb there rests the Rev. François van de Sande, during his life Minister of the Lord's Word of the Congregation of Jesus Christ. Died here, 6th April, 1705, having lived 39 years 7 months and 20 days. (See *Valentyn* (Ceylon), p. 416.)

Arms.—D'arg. à trois trèfles de gu.

Crest.—Le trèfle entre un vol de gu.

Translation.—Hereunder lies and rests Barta Beekering, wife of the Koopman and Administrator Augustus Augustin. Died 7th November, 1705, on a Saturday. Aged 56 years 6 months and 29 days.

Plate 88, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Here lies buried Jurriaan Potken, of Oldenzaal, during his life Koopman and Administrateur of this Commandement of Jaffnapatnam. Born 7th August, 1698. Died 28th April, 1737. Aged 38 years 8 months and 21 days.

Arms.—Ec. au 1 de ... à un pélican avec ses petits dans son aire (Muntz) : aux 2 et 3 de ... à une marmite de ... (Potken) : au 4 d'azur à un navire à trois mâts d'or, équipé et hab. du même, voguant sur une mer de sin. (Woutersz).

*Remarks.**—Jurriaan Potken was married to Hester Agatha Woutersz, daughter of Gualterus Woutersz, Commandeur of Jaffna. She afterwards married Johan Christoffel Kleybert.†

* See Plate 27, L.Z.

† See Plate 86, L.Z.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried the body of Abraham Aarnoutsz, of Batavia, Opperkoopman and Dissave here. Born 26th December, 1703. Died 9th March, 1749, at 1.30 A.M. Aged 45 years 2 months and 11 days.

Arms.—The arms are difficult to blazon. They seem to be arg. 14, capital letters I ranged in fess 6, 5, and 3, the second and fourth and the second of the two lower rows being each surmounted by a billet gules.

Crest.—A peacock.*

Plate 89, L.Z., Jaffna.

Translation.—Swem Anderson, of Stockholm, during his life Commandeur of the Kingdom of Jaffnapatnam. Aged 60 years and 6 months. Died 22nd May, 1727.

The *arms* are the same as the Mooyart arms (see Plate 81, L.Z.), only that the trident is held with the prongs directed downwards.

Crest.—A peacock's feather (?).

Translation.—Here lies buried Johanna Verwyk, wife of the Koopman and Cassier, Aarnout Wirman. Born in Jaffnapatnam, 25th January, 1738, and died 30th July, 1766. Aged 28 years 6 months and 5 days.†

Plate 93, L.Z., Mannar.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Juffrouw Henrietta Wichelman, wife of the Koopman Rombout van der Parra. Aged 21 years 2 months and 12 days. Died 26th May, 1697.

Arms.—Although no coat of arms is given here, that given at Plate 94, L.Z., belongs to this tombstone, the dexter impalement being the Van der Parra arms described in Plate 14, which see. As regards the sinister impalement, the same coat is on the tomb of Susanna Durhee, wife of Magnus Wichelman. The first and fourth quarterings are perhaps the Wickelman and the second and third the Durhee arms.

* See Plate 86, L.Z.

† See Plate 17, L.Z., for the Verwyk arms.

Rombout van der Parra was *Opziender van den Canneel* (Superintendent of the Cinnamon Department).

Pieter Cornelius van der Parra was Governor-General *circa* 1763 A.D.*

Translation.—Anna van Cralen, wife of the Onderkoopman Nicolas van Heuvel. Aged 32 years. Died 12th December, 1687.†

Translation.—Here rests Susanna de Mey, wife of the retired Onderkoopman and Chief of Mannar, Pieter Bout. Died 6th February, 1701. Aged 28 years 5 months and 2 days.

Plate 94, L.Z., Mannar.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Lambert van Buren, during his life Onderkoopman and Chief of this place. Aged 48 years 11 months and 12 days. Died 12 March, 169—.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Erasmus Hansz. of Jaffnapatnam, during his life *Negotie Boekhouder* here. Died 5th April, 17—. Aged 40 years — months and 1 day.‡

Plate 95, L.Z., Mannar.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Pierre de Salve, born in the house (*sic*) Killesteyn, at Lexmand, on the 17th March, 1705. During his life Onderkoopman and Chief of Mannar. Died 2nd March, 1750. Aged 44 years 11 months and 16 days.

Arms.—Coupé : d'arg. à la buréle de .. acc. de deux loups de sa. courants : à la bord. de gu.

Crest.—Trois pl. d'aut. d'arg.

Remarks.—Pierre de Salve was married to Johanna Catherina Meyer, who married 22nd July, 1750, as widow, Rev. Andreas Frederick Schultze.

* See Plates 14 and 94, L.Z., and Plate 106.

† See Plate 52, L.Z.

‡ See Plate 93, L.Z.

Translation.—Hereunder rests the newly-born son of the Ensign here, Jacob Vogelaar, by name Jacob Hendrik Vogelaar. Died April, 1750. Aged 2 months and 27 days.

Plate 96, L.Z., Mannar.

Translation.—Hereunder rests Magdalena Swutnas (*sic* Swinnas), wife of the Onderkoopman and Chief Jan Helfrig Raket. Died 21st October, 1744. Aged 39 years 2 months and 20 days.

Arms.—See Plates 17, 27, 52, and 96, L.Z. For Raket arms see Plate 17, L.Z.

Translation.—Here lies buried the body of Abraham Roos of Amsterdam, during his life Commandeur of Jaffnapatnam. Died 1st March, 1746. Aged 45 years and 7 months.

Arms.—Parti: au 1 d'arg. à un cerf ramp. de gu. au 2 de sa. à une rose d'or tigée et feuillée de sin.

Crest.—La rose.

Remarks.—The impalements are reversed here. One Pieter Roos, an Onderkoopman, lies buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo.

Plate 97, L.Z., Negombo.

Translation.—Here lies buried Rutgaert Frederick Wagman, Ensign in the Service of this Company. Died 3rd June, 1686, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Arms.—D'azur à un oiseau tenant en sa. dex. griffe une boule.

Lambrequins.—L'oiseau.*

Translation.—Anna van der Hool, aged 21 years, wife of Wilhelm —.

Remarks.—See Plate 8, L.Z., where the arms are more correctly depicted.

* See Plate 99 and 3 C.L.R. 343.

Translation.—Here lies Sigismundus Monitanier. Aged 12 years 11 months and ——. Died 22nd June (?) 5 years, 1613.

Translation.—Anna Constantia van Reede. Aged 6 months. Died 9th November, 1696.*

Plate 98, L.Z., Negombo.

Translation.—Here lies buried Elizabeth Herris, wife of the Lieutenant Lodewyck Stuart. Aged 22 years. Died 20th January, 1677.†

Translation.—Here rests the God-blessed Maria van Geel, wife of the Rev. Marc Mazius. Died 29th June, 1677. Aged 50 years.†

The Rev. Mazius was one of those who escaped from the massacre of the Dutch at Formosa in the year 1661.

The above are the Dutch epitaphs in the *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*. Mr. J. P. Lewis, C.C.S. (to whom I am indebted for sketches of Plates 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 112, 133, and 134), speaking of the mistakes in the *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*, writes† :—

In the upper inscription on Plate 97, for OUTGAERT read RUTGÆRT, and for DESECOMPY read DER-E-COMPE. The letters are quite distinct and easily read. Ludovici only gives the shield, but it is surmounted by a helmet and crest, the latter the same figure of a bird as in the shield.

The two centre inscriptions are here given for the second time ; for they had already appeared on Plate 8. A comparison of the two versions of each of these inscriptions will show how considerably they differ. I presume they are from tombstones in Colombo. The remaining inscription is more correctly—

A N N A C O N S T A N
T I A V A - Reede Ouf
6 M ☉ de N 9 NOV 1696.

* See Plate 16, L.Z., for arms.

† See 3 C.L.R. 343.

The letter like a Greek *theta* is the same as in inscription No. 4 above, and apparently stands for *obiit*. Ludovici represents this stone as the same size as the one depicted at the top of the Plate, but in reality it is about half the size.

Plate 98, upper inscription: for T. D. EER read D. EERB, for WARE read MARIA, for + VIS read HVIS, and for NARC read MARC; also for OVERLEEDEN read OVERLEDEN. Add at the end the sentence (which is cut in a running hand) "*Godt was en is. Haar Lot*" "God was and is her lot. (Cf. inscription No. 1 *ante*.) These two stones lie close together, and this inscription probably inspired the other. Perhaps this curious "holy text" is the composition of the "Predikant" Marc Mazius. I do not know what other origin it may have.

Lower inscription: for ELIZABET read ELISABET, for YAREN read YAAREN, and for 20 read 29.

If there is anything like the same proportion of mistakes in the rest of the inscriptions in the book as there is in these four, it decidedly requires revision. But probably these inscriptions at the end of the book were transcribed with more haste and less care than was the case with the majority.

Plate 99.*

Plate 99 contains a correct sketch by Mr. J. P. Lewis of the tombstone at Plate 97, L.Z.

Plate 100.*

Plate 100 contains corrected sketch by Mr. J. P. Lewis of epitaph at Plate 97, L.Z.†

Plate 101, Negombo.*

Translation.—Here rests the skilful Bernardus Manlych, of Bordeaux, during his life Chief Surgeon. Aged 55 years. Died on the 26th June, in the evening at 9 o'clock, in the year 1687.

God was and is his lot.

Arms.—Coupé: au 1 d'or au lion naiss. de sa. mouv. du coupé: au 2 de sa. à une demi-roue de moulin d'or, mouv. du coupé.

Crest.—Un lion iss. d'or.

* See Plates.

† See Plates 16, 18, and 97. L.Z.

Remarks.—The above blazon is from the *Armorial Général*, which, making due allowance for the rude engraving, agrees with the sketch.*

Plate 102, Galle.†

Translation.—Here lies buried Joanna Maria Baalde, wife of Mons. Willem Mode, Onderkoopman and Fiscaal of Galle. Born at Amsterdam, 2nd March, 1664. Died 21st October, 1697. Aged 33 years 7 months and 10 days.

Arms.—De sa. au chev. d'or acc. de trois fleur-de-lis d'arg.

Crest.—Une fleurs-de-lis d'arg.‡

Remarks.—This tombstone, together with those in Plates 103, 104, 105, 106, 123, 126, 127, were found in drains in the Fort of Galle, and are now lying outside the Dutch Church.§

Plate 103, Galle.†

Translation.—Here lies buried Burchard Coq, during his life Captain at Galle in the Service of the United Dutch East Indian Company. Aged 63 years. Died 25th July, 1662.

Arms.—De ... à une tour.

Crest.—Un tête et col de cerf.

Remarks.—See 1 *M.L.R.* 81 and Journal, R.A.S.C.B., vol. XI., No. 39, pp. 235 and 279, for an account of his embassy to the King of Kandy. He arrived in Ceylon by the “Huys te Swieten,” and was killed in Galle by a soldier.||

This tombstone was found on the site of the Groote Kerk, in Galle, opposite the writer's residence.

Plate 104, Galle.†

Translation.—This tomb covers the bodies of Willem Loquet, of Rynbeek, during his life Koopman and Administrator at Galle, born on the 16th June, 1659, and died

* See 3 C.L.R. 142.

† See Plate 22 L.Z.

‡ See Plates.

§ See Plate 22, L.Z., and 3 C.L.R. 374.

|| See *Baldæus* (Choromandel, p. 145, and Ceylon, p. 134).

28th July, 1697 ; and of his wife, Maria Magdalena Cherpen-
tier, of Woerden, born on the 10th August, 1648, and died
on the 25th March, 1699.

Arms.—Dexter shield: De ... à un rencontre de bœuf coll.
Sinister shield: De ... à trois étoiles (6) de ...

Crest.—Le rencontre de bœuf.*

Plate 105, Galle.†

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried Maria Elizabeth
van Leesten, wife of Rev. Nicolas Agota. Died 7th
September, 1702. Aged 40 years.

Arms.—De gu. en chef à trois épées d'arg. garnies du
même, les pointes en bas, deux passées en saut. et la troi-
sième br. en pal, les lames se croisant près des pointes : en
pointe à une billette acc. de 8 fleurs-de-lis 3, 2, 3.

Crest.—Un tête et col de aigle.‡

Plate 106, Galle.†

Translation.—Gravestone covering the corpse of Susanna
Durhee, wife of Koopman and Administrator of Galle, Magnus
Wichelman. Died 3rd July, 1693. Aged 42 years and 3
months.

Arms.—Ec. aux 1 et 4 de ... à une tour : aux 2 et 3 de ...
à trois oiseaux cont. et ess.

Crest.—La tour.

Remarks.—See Plate 93, L.Z., and 3 C.L.R. 375.

Plate 107, Galle.

HIER RUST

CARL CHRISTIAN CONRADI.

GEB. DEN 18 MAART 1802

EN OVERL. DEN 16 SEPT. 1804

KLEINZON VAN DRET. THOM.

FRETZ.

* See 3 C.L.R. 374.

† See Plates.

‡ See 3 C.L.R. 375.

Translation.—Here rests Carl Christian Conradi. Born 18th March, 1802. Died 16th September, 1804. The grandson of Diedrick Thomas Fretz.

Remarks.—Diedrick Thomas Fretz, of St. Goar, Hessen-Nassau, was the last Commandeur of Galle. By his second marriage with Gertruida Henrietta Bartels, of Tutucoreen, he had, among other children, a daughter, Maria Sophia, who married Carl August Conradi. These latter were the parents of Carl Christian.*

Plate 108, Galle.

HIER ONDER LEGD BEGRAVEN
 HET LYK VAN DEN HEER
 FREDRICK CHRISTIAAN VON
 MULLERTZ GEBOOREN TE
 KOLDING IN IUDLAND DEN
 7 JANUARY 1753 IN LEEVEN
 LIEUTENANT EN COMMANDANT
 TE CRANGEANOR OVERLEEDEN
 OP DE 21 MAIY 1791 TER
 STEDE GALE IN DEN OUDERDOM
 VAN 38 JAAREN VIER MAENDEN
 EN SES DAAGEN.
 NOG RUST HY HIER NAARBY
 HET LYK VAN ZYN ED
 ELE BEIDE KINDEREN.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried the body of Fredrick Christiaan von Mullertz. Born in Kolding, in Jutland, on the 7th January, 1753. During his life Lieutenant and Commandant at Cranganore. Died in the City of Galle, on the 21st May, 1791, aged 38 years 4 months and 6 days; but he lies here close to the bodies of both his children.

Remarks.—Fredrick Christiaan von Mullertz was married to Anna Catherina Elizabeth Medeler, and had a daughter, Gertruida Johanna Elizabeth.*

* See 3 C.L.R. 375.

Plate 109, Galle.

TER GEDACHTENISSE
 VAN WYLEN
 MEJUF. JOHANNA ELISABETH
 D'ESTANDAU
 GEHUWD GEWEESTAAN DEN HEER
 DIETERICH CORNELIUS FRETZ
 GEBOREN TE GALE 18 AUGUSTUS
 1789
 OVERLEEDEN DEN 23 OCTOBER
 1811
 IN DEN OUDERDOM VAN 22 JAAREN
 2 MAANDEN EN 10 DAGEN.

Translation.—To the memory of the late Johanna Elizabeth d'Estandau, married to Dieterich Cornelis Fretz. Born at Galle, 18th August, 1789. Died 23rd October, 1811. Aged 22 years 2 months and 2 days.

Remarks.—Dieterich Cornelis Fretz was the son of Dieterich Thomas Fretz, Commandeur of Galle, and Cornelia Reyniera van Sanden. Johanna Elizabeth d'Estandau was the daughter of Johannes Jacobus d'Estandau and Johanna Arnoldina Elizabeth de Bordes.*

Plate 110, Galle.

HIER LIGT BEGRAVEN
 HET LYK
 VAN DE
 MENSCHLIEVENDE ECHTGENOTE VAN DEN
 HEER JOSEPH ROSE
 IN NAME
 FRANSINA MARIA BAPTIST
 GEBOREN DEN 4 NOVEMBER 1762
 OVERLEDEN DEN 18 JULY 1833
 IN DEN
 OUDERDOM VAN 70 JAAREN 8 MAANDEN
 14 DAGEN.

* See 3 C.L.R. 375.

Translation.—Here lies buried the body of the philanthropic wife of Joseph Rose, by name Fransina Maria Baptist. Born 4th November, 1762. Died 18th July, 1833. Aged 70 years 8 months and 14 days.

Remarks.—Fransina Maria was the daughter of Jacobus Baptist and Elizabeth de Almeda.*

Plate 111, Galle.

HIER RUST
 HET LYK VAN WYLEN
 DEN WELEDELE MAHHAFTE
 HEER JEAN CHEVRET
 CAPITEIN COMMANDANT DER
 ARTILLERIE ALHIER GEBOREN
 TE PARYS DEN 25 DECEMBER
 EN OVERLEDEN DEN 4 OKTOBER 1791
 IN DEN OUDERDOM VAN 57 JA
 REN 9 MAANDEN EN 10 DAGEN

Translation.—Here rests the body of the late gallant Jean Chevret, Captain Commandant of the Artillery here. Born in Paris, 25th December, and died 4th October, 1791. Aged 57 years 9 months and 10 days.*

Plate 112, Galle.†

Translation.—Here rest the Hon. Adrianus Cornelis Lever, during his life Major and Commandant of the Military at Galle. Born at Breda, 2nd November, 1746. Died 18th August, 1789. Aged 42 years 9 months and 16 days.

Arms.—Dexter shield (Lever): See Plates 29, 33, and 35, L.Z.

Sinister shield: D'or à une ancre renv. de sa. accostée de deux coquilles du même (Oostdyk).

* See 3 C.L.R. 375.

† See Plates.

Remarks.—Adriaan Cornelis Lever married Susanna Isabella Oostdyk, and predeceased her. She afterwards married at Galle, on the 13th December, 1789, Isaac de Miron du Rochat, of Neuchâtel, a Captain in the Meuron Regiment stationed here. Susanna Isabella was perhaps the daughter of Adriaan Oostdyk, the Opziender of the Galle Corle.

The old building opposite the **Amblangoda** resthouse was built by Adriaan Oostdyk, as the following inscription thereon shows :—

GEBOUWD DOOR
ADRIAAN OOST
DYCK ONDERK
EN OPS DER GA
LE CORLA 1750.

Translation.—Built by Adriaan Oostdyck, Onderkoopman and Superintendent of the Galle Corle, 1750.*

Plate 113, Galle.

HIER LEGT
MEJUFF JOHANNA GERRARDINA
KRYGER
HUISVROUW VAN DEN HEER
JOHANNES ANDREAS DE VOS
OVERLEEDEN DEN 20 JUNY
1815
IN DEN OUDERDOM VAN 43 JA
REN 9 MAENDEN EN 15 DAGEN
ZY VERWAGT NU DE ZALIGE
OPSTANDING VAN DEN DOOD.

Translation.—Here lies Johanna Gerrardina Kryger, wife of Johannes Andreas de Vos. Died 20th June, 1815. Aged 43 years 9 months and 15 days.

She now awaits the blessed resurrection of the dead.

Remarks.—Johanna Gerrardina Kryger was born in Tutu-coreen, being the daughter of Cornelis Kryger and Maria Elizabeth Broeckman. Johannes Andreas de Vos was the

* See 2 C.L.R. 75, 3 C.L.R. 383.

son of Pieter de Vos, Onderkoopman, Galle, and Magdalena Meyer, daughter of Juriaan Meyer, of Lupke, and Elizabeth Pardon.*

Plate 114, Galle.

HIER RUSTEN
 DE WAERDIGE OVERBLYF
 SELS EENS BRAVE MANS
 LUCAS AEMS IN LEEVEN CAPT
 DER ZEE IN DIENST VAN HET NED
 ERL, INDIASCH BEWIND EN
 EQUIPAGIE MEESTER DESER PLAETZE
 GEBOOREN TE AMSTERDAM DEN 25 MEI
 OVERLEEDEN DEN 9 MAI 1805.

Translation.—Here rest the worthy remains of an honest man, Lucas Aems, during his life Sea-Captain in the Service of the Dutch Indian Government and Equipagie Meester (Master Attendant) of this place. Born in Amsterdam on the 25th May, and died on the 9th May, 1805.*

Plate 115, Matara.

HIER LEGT TER RUST
 HET LYK VAN DEN OVERLEDE
 NE JUFVROUW
 ANTHONETTA MARIA THEODORA
 DEYBERT
 ECHEGENOOT VAN DEN EERW HEER
 J. S. R. EHRHARDT
 GEBOOREN DEN 13 JUNY 1779
 OVERLEEDT DEN 25 OCTOBER 1811
 OUD ZYNDE 32 JAAREN. 4 MAANDEN
 EN 22 DAGEN
 ZALIGE ZYN DE DOODE DIE IN DEN
 HEERE STERVEN VAN NU AEN ZO
 ZEGT DE GEEST OP DAT ZY
 RUSTEN MOGEN VAN HUNNEN
 ARBEID.

* See 3 C.L.R. 383.

Translation.—Here lies at rest the body of the deceased Anthonetta Maria Theodora Deybert, wife of the Rev. J. S. R. Ehrhardt. Born 13th June, 1779. Died 25th October, 1811. Aged 32 years 4 months and 22 days.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth : so saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours.

Remarks.—Rev. Ehrhardt married secondly Maria Carolina Hofland, who died at Colombo, 30th June, 1855, aged 70 years. He was a native of Langenzaltz in Turingen.*

Plate 116, Matara.

HIER RUST
 CARL JOH. ELSENHANZ
 ZOON VAN DEN LEIUTENANT
 MILITAIRE HOLL. DIENST
 CARL FRED ELSENHANZ
 GEBOREN DEN 22 JAN 1784
 OVERLEED 20 OCT 1810.

Translation.—Here lies Carl Joh. Elsenhanz, son of the Lieutenant of the Military in the Dutch Service, Carl Fred. Elsenhanz. Born 22nd January, 1784. Died 20th October, 1810.*

Plate 117, Negombo.

HIER LEYT
 BEGRAVEN
 F. M. VAN DER
 BERGH GE
 BOOREN OP
 COLOMB : DEN
 9BER EN OVR
 LEED 12 7BER
 95. ZYNDE OVDT
 GEWE. 10 M. EN
 3 DAGEN.

* See 3 C.L.R. 383.

Translation.—Here lies buried F. M. van der Bergh. Born in Colombo on the 9th November, and died on the 12th September, —95, aged 10 months and 3 days.*

—————
Plate 118, Negombo.

HIER RVST. D
E ERBAREGODTZAL
MARIA. BRVTON HVIS
VR : VANDEN. SERGIAT
ANTHONI-VAN-HOL-
TEN-OVERL-DEN-
24-MEY-AN. 1695.

Translation.—Here rests the chaste, pious Maria Bruton, wife of the Sergeant Anthoni van Holten. Died 24th May, 1695.*

—————
Plate 119, Negombo.

⊙ = BYT
ANTHONIE
VANDERVEEN
OVERL-DEN
24 MEY. A. 1695.

Translation.—Anthonie van der Veen. Died 24th May 1695.*

—————
Plate 120, Negombo.

HIER LEYD BEGRAVEN
GELIERMIS CORNELIS
ZOON VAN DEN HEER
LEONARDUS THEODOSIUS
KOELMYER
GEB. DEN 10 FEBR. 1803
EN OVERLEEDEN OP DEN
7 JAN. 1813 IN DEN
OVDERDOM. VAN 9 JAREN
10 MAANDEN EN 17 DAGEN.

* See 3 C.L.R. 343.

Translation.—Here lies buried Geliermis (*sic*) (Gulielmus ?) Cornelis, son of Leonardus Theodosius Koelmyer (*sic*) (Koelmeyer ?). Born 10th February, 1803, and died 7th January, 1813, at the age of 9 years 10 months and 17 days.

Plate 121, Bentota.

ANDREAS AMABERT
 VAN GRENOBLEIND DAUPHINERIV, DISER
 LUYTENANT MILETAIREN
 COMMANDANT TE PETIGELLE
 OBIJT
 DEN 18 JULIJ ANNO
 DOM. 1764
 TE
 BENTOTTE
 LEGT HIER BEGRAVEN
 WAGT
 OPD ZALIGE OPSTANDINGE.

Translation.—Andreas Amabert, of Grenoble in the Dauphinery, Lieutenant of the Military. Commandant at Petigelle. Died 18th July, 1764, at Bentotte. He lies buried here, and awaits the blessed resurrection.*

Remarks.—Over the entrance to the church there is the following inscription :—

FECIT
 C : A : S
 AD 1755

The letters C : A : S are perhaps the initials of Claude Antoine Scoffier.†

* Died of fever contracted on outpost duty at Pitigala in the interior of the present Bentota-Walallawiti Koralé. He may have belonged to the French Regiment of Du Flos then under service with the Dutch.—B., *Hon. Sec.*

† See 1 C.L.R. 72, 6 C.L.R. 286.

Plate 122, Trincomalee.

TOT GEDAGHTENIS
 VAN FRANCINA VAN
 RHEDE TUEN VAN
 MYDREGT DESEN
 A°. 1687 : 24 APRIL
 OP GEREGT.

Translation.—To the memory of Francina van Rhede, Lady of Mydregt. Erected on the 24th April, 1687.

Remarks.—The word TUEN is evidently a mistake for VROUW.

Forbes, in his account of Ceylon (vol. II., p. 4), gives an account of the suicide of this Dutch lady, and the reasons which induced her to kill herself; and Sirr (vol. I., p. 112) relates substantially the same story. He also adds that “some descendants of the lady’s family are still in Ceylon.”

Whatever may be the Ceylon tradition, one Francina, Lady of Mydrecht, was the daughter of Hendrik Adrian van Rheede, Lord of Drakestein, afterwards, in 1680, Knight, “beleend met de Ridderhofstad Mydrecht, en beschreeven in de Ridderschap des Lands Van Utrecht.” Serjeant-Major Hendrik van Rheede was in Ceylon in 1668, when in October of the same year he was sent with a force to “Ruanelle” to wreak vengeance on the King of Kandy, whose emissaries had suddenly attacked the Company’s servants in the “Mendekaduale” and “Atakalan” Kóralés and driven them away. History records that he was successful. In 1687 we find him “Commissaris of the Coromandel Coast,” and it was during his tenure of office as such that Francina took the fatal leap. Pyl, who was Governor of Ceylon, is said to have, about this time, paid a visit to Van Rheede at Negapatnam to have a conference with him about Ceylon affairs, and the King of Kandy waxed very wroth that notice of this visit was not given him. It is even said that one Mattamagoddy Chitty was sent from Kandy to Jaffna with

orders not to return without Pyl, and the Chief Adigar besought him to come as soon as possible to Colombo, as matters had reached an alarming crisis.

Hendrick van Reede died on the 16th December, 1691, close to Bombay, on board the ship "Drechterland," on a voyage from Ceylon to Surat, and his embalmed body was buried close to Surat, in January, 1692. He was married to Johanna Schade, daughter of Johan Schade by his second wife, Elizabeth de Leeuw. His child by this marriage was Francina, who married (1) Captain Maurice Cæsar de la Baye (who died in Colombo, 14th February, 1693), and (2) 1694, Anthony Carel van Panhuys, who died January, 1714.*

—————

Plate 123, Galle.

DE ERBARE EN DEUGDERYKE
JUFFROVW ELISABETH DE HEES
VAN VLISSINGEN HUYSVROVW
VAN DEN FISCAAL DANIEL
TISTE. MOEDER VAN EEN
KIND IS IN HAAR 42STE JAAR
OP DEN 5EN OCTOBER A° 1709
ZALIGH OVERLEDEN LEGHT
HIER BEGRAVEN EN VERWAGT
D : OPSTANDINGE
POSUIT SUPERSTES MARITUS.

Translation.—The honourable and virtuous Elizabeth de Hees, of Vlissingen, the wife of the Fiscaal, Daniel Tiste, mother of a child, is, in her 42nd year, on the 5th October, 1709, laid to her rest in the Lord. She lies here buried, and awaits the resurrection.

Her surviving husband has erected this tombstone.

Remarks.—See 1 *M.L.R.* 31.

* See Kok's "Vaderlandsche Woordenboek," and 1 *C.L.R.* 112.

Plate 124, Galle.

HIER RUST JOHA
 NA MARIA BAX
 GEN : V : HERENTAL
 STERF 28 : AUG : 1673
 AUWT 10 MAANDE
 EN 5 : DAGEN :

Translation.—Here rests Johana Maria Bax. Born at Herenthals. Died on the 28th August, 1673. Aged 10 months and 5 days.

Remarks.—This tombstone is not to be found in Galle now. It has probably been built into a well or a drain in the Fort of Galle.*

Plate 125, Galle.†

TOT GEZEGENT AANDENKING
 HIER RUST HET LYK VAN DEN EERW HEER
 JAN MARTEN WITTENSLEGER
 PROPONENT VAN DE GEREFORMEERDE GEMEENTE TE GALLE
 GEB TE GALLE DEN 13 MAY 1763
 OVERLEDEN DEN 6 OCTOBER 1836
 EN DE NAKOMELINGEN.

Translation.—As a blessed remembrance. Here rests the body of the Rev. Jan Marten Wittensleger, Proponent of the Reformed Church at Galle. Born at Galle, 13th May, 1763. Died on the 6th October, 1836. And the descendants.

Remarks.—See Plate 44, L.Z.

Plate 126, Galle.

HIER ONDER LEYT
 BEGRAVEN DEN E
 MICHEL ADRIAENS
 IN SYN LEVEN COOP
 MAN EN ADMINISTRATEUR
 VAN GALLE IS IN DEN
 HEERE GERUST DEN
 5 ANNO

* See 2 C.L.R. 116.

† Cemetery.

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried the Hon. Michiel Adriaens, during his life Koopman and Administrator of Galle. Laid to his rest in the Lord on the 5th ... in the year ...

Arms.—The arms are difficult to blazon. In chief there are ranged, fess-wise, a sun in his splendour, a scroll (?), a hand issuing out of clouds holding a wreath (?). In base a human figure holding in his (?) dexter hand a flag and in the sinister a ball surmounted by a crescent decrescent, *i.e.*, the ends of which are directed sinister. The human figure is riding on what appears to be a flying griffin. The crest is a dog (?)

Remarks.—This and the next tombstone had been built into a drain close to the new gate of the Fort of Galle.

Plate 127, Galle.

HIER LEGT BEGRA
 VEN DEN EERWAER
 DIGEN GODZALIGE
 HOOGH GELEERDEN
 HEER LOURENTIUS
 HEMLING IN ZYN LEVEN
 BEDIENAER DES HEYL
 EUANGELIUMS IN DE
 GEMEYNTTE CHRISTI
 TOT GALE OVERLED
 DEN 13 9BER A° 1684
 OUT 42 JAREN

Translation.—Here lies buried the Rev. blessed and most learned Laurentius Hemling, during his life a servant of the Holy Gospel in Christ's Church. Died at Galle, 13th November, 1684. Age 42 years.

Arms.—De ... à une tour.

Crest.—La tour.

Supporters.—Deux lions.

Remarks.—See *De Hervormde kerk*. (De Bruyn), pp. 49, 233, 268.*

Plate 128, Galle.

HIER OND
JOHANNES
VAN NIEUWCAS
BOEKHOUDE.
DIENST DERED
OBYIT 6 JANUA
ZYNDE 28 JAAR
DAGEN

Translation.—Hereunder (lies) Johannes of Newcastle, Boekhouder.....(in the) Service of the (Hon. Company). Died 6th January.....(Aged) 28 years..... days.

Remarks.—This and the next tombstone were found built into a well in Chandos street, in the Fort of Galle. The stones have been cut down to size, causing a part of the inscription to disappear.

Plate 129, Galle.

ER RUST
CHRISTIAAN
MULHOUSEN
DERKOOPM
E COMP EN
GO DES CEY
ERNEMEN
6 JANUARY
LEDEN DE
A° 1704 4 OUD
AREN EN

* See Plate 126.

Translation.—Here rests Christiaan Mulhousen, (Onderkoopman) of the Hon. Company and of the Cey(lon) Government. (Born) 6th January. (Died on the) in the year 1704. Aged years and *

Plate 130, Galle.†

Translation.—To the memory of the Hon. Carel Pieter Swensen, Sea-Captain and Equipagie Meester (Master Attendant) of Galle. Born in Colombo, 9th June, 1691. Died at Galle, 13th December, 1739. Aged 48 years 6 months and 4 days.

Arms.—See Plate 86, L.Z.

Remarks.—This tombstone was found in the old Dutch Cemetery in the Fort, and is still lying there. I am indebted to Mr. H. E. H. Hayes, of the Public Works Department, for the photograph of the stone. Carel Pieter Swensen was married to Maria Sophia Ravens, who married secondly Jacob de Jong.‡

Plate 132.

Other Dutch inscriptions§ :—

On a stone in the resthouse verandah, **Tangalla** :—

DOORMYN
OP. GEBOUWT
A. J. 1774.

Translation.—Doormyn, built in the year of Jesus 1774.

Remarks.—The Dutch always chose names for their houses indicative of comfort, content, and happiness on the part of the owner.|| Doormyn means “out and out mine,” or “my very own.”

* See Plate 128. † See Plate. ‡ See Plate 86, L.Z.
§ See 2 C.L.R. 116. || See 2 C.L.R. 356.

On the old building used as “Up-country Chambers” behind the **Colombo** Club :—

T. SCHOOL
VAN
COLPETTY.
TOT VOORT PLANTING
VAN DE WAAR CHRIS-
TELYKE GEREFOR-
MEERDE RELIGIE.

Translation.—The school of Colpetty. For the propagation of the true Christian Reformed Religion.

On another stone in the same building :—

A° 1734
OP NIEUW GEBOUWT
IN HET
JAAR 1746.

Translation.—1734 A.D. Rebuilt in the year 1746.

Name of a house at **Jaffna** ; also of a house at Magalla, **Galle** :—*

VRYHEID BLYHEID.

I.e., “Freedom and joy.”

Over the door of the Dutch Church in **Matara** there is a stone bearing this inscription :—

DANIEL BURNAT
OPPERCOOPMAN EN
DESSAVE
ANNO 1767.

The date 1767 (which Ludovici in *Lapidarium Zeylanicum* erroneously gives as 1706) is probably the date when it was repaired or rebuilt, for it seems to be much the same building, as to plan and appearance, as the church depicted in Heydt’s plate.†

* See 2 C.L.R. 357.

† See 3 C.L.R. 311.

In **Matara**, facing the river approach, is a picturesque gateway, access to which was given by a drawbridge. The pediment is the shape of an arc with its chord. The space within the pediment is decorated with the monogram of the Dutch East India Company in an ornamental setting. Over the door, carved in wood, are the arms of Governor van Eck.* Over this again is the name of the fort, which was called after the Governor who built it, "Redoute van Eck." Below the coat of arms are his initials, L. I. V. E., and the date 1763. Although the material is wood, this piece of work is in perfect preservation. The keystone of the arch bears this inscription on the outside :—

A DE LY
OPPERKOOPMAN EN
SECUNDE VAN HET
GAALS COMMANT
MITSGS DESSAVE
DESERLANDEN
A° MDCCLXV.

and on the inside :—

I. H. LAPPE
CAPN.
I. I. ENTINK LT.
INGENIEURS
EXEC.

Translation.—A. de Ly, Opperkoopman and Second in Command at Gaal (Galle), as well as Dessave of these Districts, MDCCLXV. A.D. Built by I. H. Lappe, Captain, I. I. Entink, Lieut., Engineers.

Arnoldus de Ly was Commandeur of Galle shortly afterwards. J. H. Lappe was a "Captain-Engineer" at Galle in 1766.† "On the 12th of July [1770] the Captain-Engineer of Trinkenemale, Jan Hendrik Lappe, met with an unhappy death while riding on horseback. Seeing the low branch of a tree he bent down, and thinking he had already passed

* See Plate 28, L.Z.

† See 2 C.L.R. 365 and 412.

under it he sat up again too soon, thus striking his head heavily against the tree, and so he fell from his horse and broke his head.”*

Plate 133, Calpentyne.†

Translation.—Hereunder lies buried Johanna Hester Mooyaart, wife of the Onderkoopman and Chief of Calpentyne, Richard van Minnen. Born in Jaffna, 29th March, 1726, and laid to his rest in the Lord 27th April, 1741. Aged 15 years and 28 days.‡

Arms.—Ec. au 1 (Mooyaart, see Plate 53, L.Z.) aux 2 et 3 (Van Minnen, see Plate 23, L.Z.) au 4 (Woutersz, see Plate 88, L.Z.).

Plate 134, Calpentyne.†

Translation.—Here lies buried Benjamina Hannecop, spinster. Born 3rd October, 1667. Died 28th May, 1686.§

Arms.—D’or à trois croiss. de sa.

Remarks.—There was a Cornelis Hannecop, an Assistant, buried in the Pettah Cemetery, Colombo. He was born in Jaffna, 16th September, 1674, and died 14th January, 1702. The arms on his tombstone are: D’or à trois croiss. de sa. 1 et 2.

Crest.—Un vol antique.

Plate 135, Colombo.||

HIER ONDER RUST’T LEYK VAN D’
E. IOANNES STRICK ZAL.
IN ZYN LEVEN ONDERCOOPMAN
EN CASSIER ALHIER GEBOREN
IN’T JAAR 1668 DEN 15 SEPTEMB.
EN OVERLEDEN DEN 7 JUNY 1708
OUD 40 JAREN 9 MAANDEN
EN 25 DAGEN.

* Extract from the *Nieuwe Nederlandsche Jaarboek* of 1771, published in the *Ceylon Examiner*. See 3 C.L.R. 311.

† See Plate.

‡ See 4 M.L.R. 292 and Plates 10, 23, 53, 72, 81, and 80, L.Z.

§ See 4 M.L.R. 292.

|| Pettah Cemetery.

Translation.—Hereunder rests the body of Johannes Strick, of blessed memory, during his life Onderkoopman and Cassier here. Born in the year 1668, on the 15th September, and died on the 7th June, 1708. Aged 40 years 9 months and 25 days.

Arms.—D'arg. à trois merlettes de sa.

Crest.—Une tête et col d'autruche d'arg.

Remarks.—See Plate 11, L.Z.

Plate 136, Kalutara.

BALTHAZAR ROCK

GEB. TE MOSBACH

A° 1751 D' 10 APRIL

OVERL: 1803 D' 10 JUNY.

Translation.—Balthazar Rock. Born at Mosbach, 10th April, 1751. Died 10th June, 1803.

Remarks.—Balthazar Rock was probably the father of Maria Rock, who was married to George Wendt.

The tombstones of the following, with the epitaphs in Dutch, are in the Pettah Cemetery, **Colombo** :—

1. Johannes Strick. (See Plate 11, L.Z.)
2. Hogerlind, wife of Johannes Crytsman.
3. Cornelis Gerrard van Kempen. Born in Amsterdam, 1566. Died 9th January, 1688.
4. Jan Weemayer, Gunpowder-maker. Died 1st April, 1686.
5. Willem Meyer. Died 6th December, 1678. Aged 60 years.
6. Maria Gerritsen. (See Plate 43, L.Z.)
7. Jacob Pieter Loos, of Amsterdam, Baas of the Company's Armoury. Born 15th February, 1655. Died 8th January, 1702.
8. Cornelis Hannecop. (See Plate 134.)
9. Hendrik Jacob van Toll. (See Plate 8, L.Z.)

10. Ottilia Borman (wife of the Boekhouder Dirk Brummer). Born in Colombo, 16th June, 1700. Died 1721.
11. Johannes Huysman. (See Plate 22, L.Z.)
12. Maria Pieck.
13. Catherina Elizabeth Wolff, wife of J. H. Reeckerman. Born 21st March, 1773. Died 11th February, 1803.
14. Pieter Roos. (See Plate 96, L.Z.)
15. Johanna Boddens.
16. Rachel Brouwers, wife of the Surgeon Jan Jacob Brunek. Died 24th January, 1691. Aged 24 years 9 months and 11 days.
17. Elias Marius Kakelaar, Koopman. Born 18th March, 1652. Died 20th April, 1680.
18. Quiryn Goutier. (See Plate 42, L.Z.)
19. Anike Fockes, Isabel Fockes, Jan Willem Nieper. (See Plate 57, L.Z.)
20. Dominca Suarus.
Jacob Hals. (See Plate 21, L.Z.)
21. Jop. Coutier.
22. Seraphina Sansony. Born 9th December, 1801. Died 29th March, 181—.
23. Thomas van Vliet. (See Plate 7, L.Z.)
24. Coenraad Dier, Captain of the Burgery. Born in Neurenburg, 6th February, 1655. Died 26th July, 1702.
25. Anna Gevertsz (wife of the Assistant Pieter Hoflant). Died 26th June, 1720. Aged 29 years 5 months and 27 days.
26. Petronella Elizabeth Marselis. Born 24th December, 1816. Died 7th March, 1818.
- Christina Elizabeth Ketel, wife of Johannes Marselis, Born 15th November, 1783. Died 15th October, 1827.

ERRATUM.

INDEX TO NAMES OF PERSONS.

- Adriaansz, 279, 280
 Adrichen (van), 221
 Aems, 273
 Aerden (van), 228
 Aernoutsen, 261
 Aarnoutz, 262
 Agota, 268
 Agreen, 259
 Alebos, 219
 Almeida (de), 271
 Amabert, 276
 Anderson, 262
 Andrae, 249
 Angelbeek (van), 240, 241
 Astry, 233
 Augier, 246
 Augustyn, 244, 261
 Baalde, 234, 258, 267
 Bake, 228
 Baldæus, 221, 267
 Baptist, 270, 271
 Barendsz, 245
 Barse, 227
 Bartels, 269
 Bauert, 255
 Bax, 279
 Baye (de la), 278
 Beaumont (van), 229, 235
 Beckering, 261
 Bell, 215
 Bergh (van der), 274, 275
 Bergh (van den), 215
 Berghuys, 249
 Bierens, 226, 227, 243
 Blom, 219, 256, 257
 Bock (de), 259
 Boddens, 287
 Bolscho, 254
 Boogaard, 241
 Boreel, 233
 Bordes (de), 270
 Borman, 287
 Bossche (Sas van den), 221
 Bosch, 239
 Bosemis, 223
 Bout, 263
 Brasser, 221, 250
 Brengman, 251, 257, 258
 Breton, 228
 Broeck (van den), 221, 258
 Broeckman, 272
 Brook, 254
 Brouwers, 287
 Brughen (van den), 235
 Brunek, 287
 Bruton, 275
 Bruyn (de), 238, 242, 280
 Buren (van), 263
 Burnat, 283
 Cadensky, 226
 Camp, 239
 Carel, 233
 Cherpentier, 268
 Chevret, 271
 Chys (van der), 222
 Clarke, 241
 Clotterbooke, 222
 Cock (de), 237
 Conradi, 269
 Coq, 267
 Costa (de), 246
 Coutier, 287
 Couwenhoven, 222
 Coymans, 233
 Cralen (van), 263
 Crytsman, 232, 256, 286
 Daalmans, 214
 Deybert, 273, 274
 Dielen (van), 224, 225
 Dier, 287
 Domburg (van), 231
 Dondien, 248
 Doude, 243
 Dudde, 228
 Durhee, 227, 262, 268
 Duuren (van), 258, 259
 Duym (van der), 226
 Duyvensz, 222
 Eck (van), 236
 Ecoma, 236
 Ehrhardt, 273, 274
 Elsenhansz, 274
 Emans, 226, 248
 Emougher, 233, 234
 Engelbert, 231
 Entink, 284
 Estandau (D'), 270
 Everson, 233
 Falck, 238, 239, 255
 Fockes, 252, 287
 Fonseca (de), 214
 Francen, 227, 259
 Fretz, 240, 269, 270
 Geel, 265
 Geldesma, 247
 Gerritsen, 286
 Gerritsz, 245
 Gevertsz, 287
 Gobius, 242
 Goens (van), 218, 219, 220
 Gotter, 259
 Goutier, 245, 287
 Graaf (van der), 226, 240
 Guldenarm, 228
 Gundelfinger, 232
 Hals, 232, 251, 287
 Hannecop, 285, 286
 Hansz, 263
 Hart (van der), 251
 Harvaartz, 223
 Hastely, 233
 Hayes, 282
 Hebert, 233
 Heere (de), 225
 Hees (de), 278
 Hemling, 280
 Herris, 265
 Hertenberg, 231
 Heuvel (van), 250, 263
 Heynen, 242, 243
 Hofland, 274, 287
 Hogerlind, 232, 286
 Holten (van), 275
 Hool (van der), 223, 264
 Hoorn (van), 225
 Horst (van der), 252
 Hugel (von), 253
 Huysman, 232, 233, 234, 258, 287
 Imhoff (van), 232, 233, 234
 Jacobsdr, 220
 Jong (de), 250, 251, 253, 259, 260, 261, 282
 Jonge (de), 242
 Junesa, 246
 Kakelaar, 287

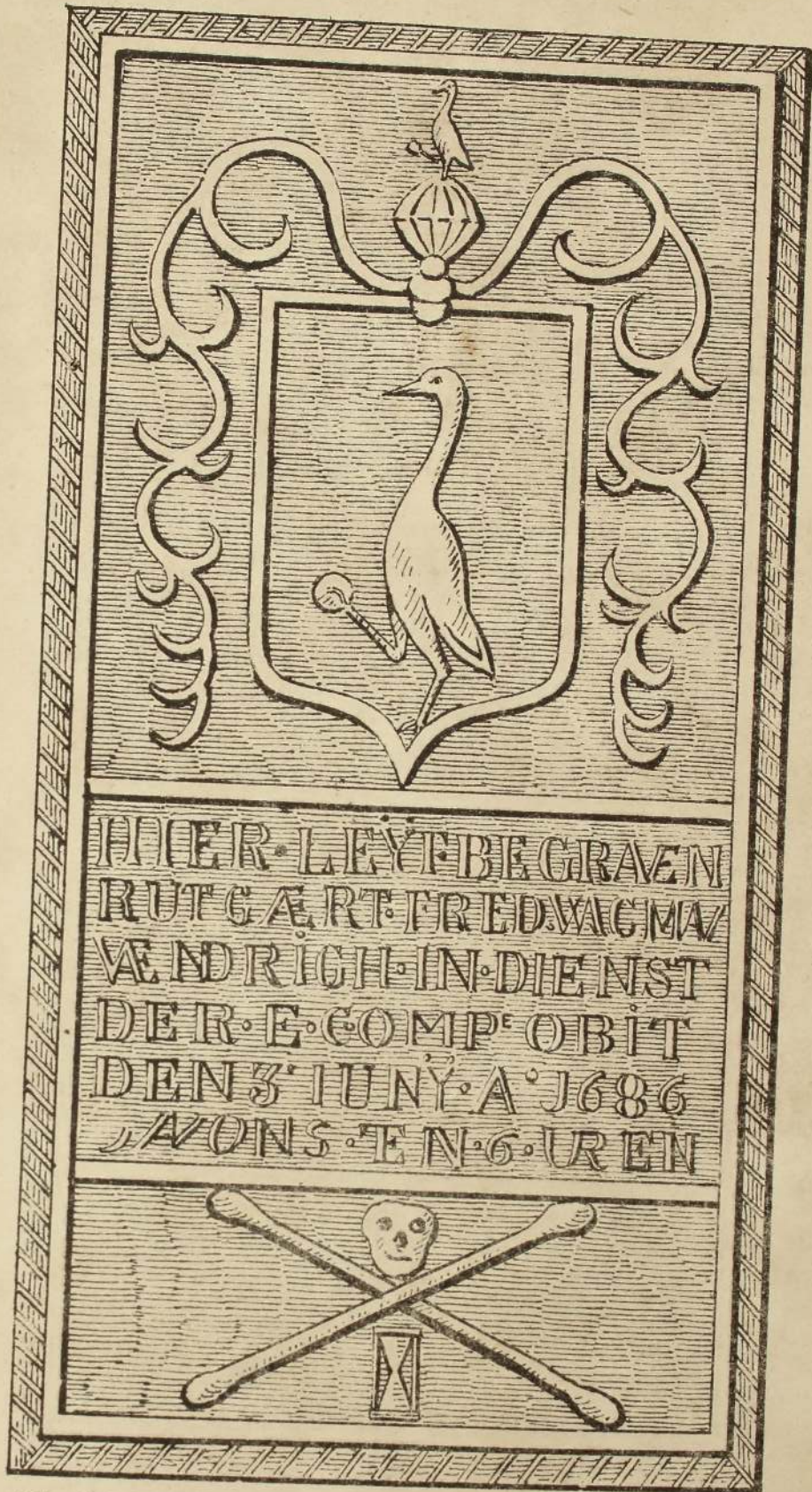
- Keetlaar, 225
 Kempen (van), 286
 Kersse, 246
 Ketel, 287
 Kleybert, 260, 261
 Kloot (van der), 228
 Koelmeyer, 275, 276
 Krayenhoff, 249
 Kriekenbeek (van), 224
 Kryger, 272
 Lambertyn, 255
 Lamotius, 223
 Lappe, 284
 Layard, 225
 Lee, 214
 Leesten (van), 268
 Leeuw (de), 218, 278
 Lemmens, 248
 Lengele (van), 256
 Leur (van der), 249
 Lever, 238, 240, 241, 271, 272
 Lewe, 234
 Lewezoven, 233
 Lewis, 265, 266
 Levetzow, 233
 Leydekker, 229
 Lievens, 220
 Ly (de), 248, 284
 Lynden (van), 247
 Lindeborn, 219
 Linden (van der), 248, 253
 Loos, 286
 Loquet, 267
 Lorenz, 239
 Loten, 235
 Ludovici, 215
 Lutha, 222
 Magnus, 221
 Malberg, 220
 Manlych, 266
 Martheze, 246
 Marselis, 287
 Martiens, 248
 Mazius, 265
 Medeler, 244, 269
 Mekem, 238
 Mey (de), 263
 Meyden (van der), 220
 Meyer, 240, 241, 263, 273, 286
 Minnen (van), 234, 285
 Minen (van), 234
 Mode, 267
 Moens, 230, 236
 Moll, 229, 230, 257
 Monitanier, 224, 265
 Moor (de), 227, 254
 Mooyaart, 225, 234, 250, 251, 255, 258, 262, 285
 Mulhousen, 281, 282
 Mullertsz, 269
 Munts, 236, 261
 Mylius, 215, 254, 256
 Nes (van), 242
 Nieper (de), 252, 287
 Ommeren (van), 220, 221
 Oordt (van), 228
 Oostdyk, 271, 272
 Oudtshoorn, 244
 Overbeek, 232, 251, 252
 Paauw, 225
 Palm, 241
 Panhuis, 278
 Pardon, 273
 Parra (van der), 227, 228, 262, 263
 Pelgrom, 233, 234
 Pelt (van), 260
 Perera, 242
 Philipsz, 237, 238, 239, 241, 242
 Pieck, 287
 Pietersz, 227, 234
 Pigeou, 233
 Pont (du), 218
 Porte (de la), 218
 Potken, 236, 261
 Putte, 236
 Pyl, 257, 277, 278
 Quast, 223
 Rabinel, 215, 254
 Raket, 230, 264
 Ravens, 260, 282
 Rea, 213, 219
 Reder (de), 237, 260
 Reeckerman, 287
 Reede (van), 229, 230, 265
 Reets, 244
 Reyniersz, 236
 Rhede (van), 277
 Rhee (van), 223, 224, 247, 258
 Rheede (van), 277
 Ribeyro, 214
 Riebeek (van), 225
 Rietstap, 215
 Rochat (du), 272
 Roch, 286
 Roman, 242, 243
 Roos, 264, 287
 Rose, 270, 271
 Roseboom, 247
 Rosegaard, 219, 220
 Rumpf, 228, 229
 Salve (de), 263
 Samlandt, 226, 248
 Sande (van de), 261
 Sanden (van), 240
 Sandra, 230
 Sansony, 287
 Saram (de), 241
 Schade, 278
 Scharff, 237, 239
 Shepmoes, 255
 Schilhoorn, 223
 Schmidt, 230
 Scholte, 218
 Schorer, 227
 Schreuder, 235
 Schuler (van), 245, 246
 Schultze, 263
 Schuttrup, 248, 253
 Scoffier, 276
 Serringiers, 257
 Sievers, 255
 Sluysken, 244
 Snevens, 222
 Sollemne, 219, 220, 221
 Sonneveldt (van), 244
 Spar (van der), 243
 Sparuyt, 227, 228
 Speldewinde, 259
 Stork, 236
 Strick, 225, 285, 286
 Stuart, 265
 Suarus, 232, 287
 Sweers, 223
 Swensen, 260, 282
 Swinnas, 230, 249, 264
 Swutnas, 250, 264
 Tiste, 278
 Toll (van), 223, 286
 Toorzee, 226, 227
 Trambly (der), 255
 Tranchel, 255
 Trip, 233
 Trouwhart, 221
 Valentyn, 214, 229, 247, 261
 Valk, 245
 Veen (van der), 275
 Velsen (van), 243
 Verwyk, 230, 262
 Vliet (van), 222, 223, 287
 Vogelaar, 264
 Vos (de), 213, 241, 258, 259, 272, 273
 Vreland, 234
 Vuyst, 227
 Waegberg, 233
 Wagman, 264
 Wandel, 245
 Waring, 254

Waveren (van), 225
Weemeyer, 286
Wells, 241
Wendt, 286
Weyns, 247, 254
Wezel (van), 247
Wickelman, 227, 262

Wickelman, 262, 268
Wynbergen (van), 231
Winckelman, 247
Wirman, 262
Wirmelskircker, 259
Wit (de), 225

Wittensleger, 246, 279
Wolff, 287
Wolkman, 229
Woutersz, 261, 285
Wright, 251, 252
Yongeling, 255 •

CEYLON
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
COLOMBO



HIER LEYF BEGRAVEN
RUTGART FREDWAGMA
VENDRICH IN DIENST
DER E. COMP. OBIT
DEN 3 JUNY A 1686
AVONS EN 6 UREN

Plate 100.



1871

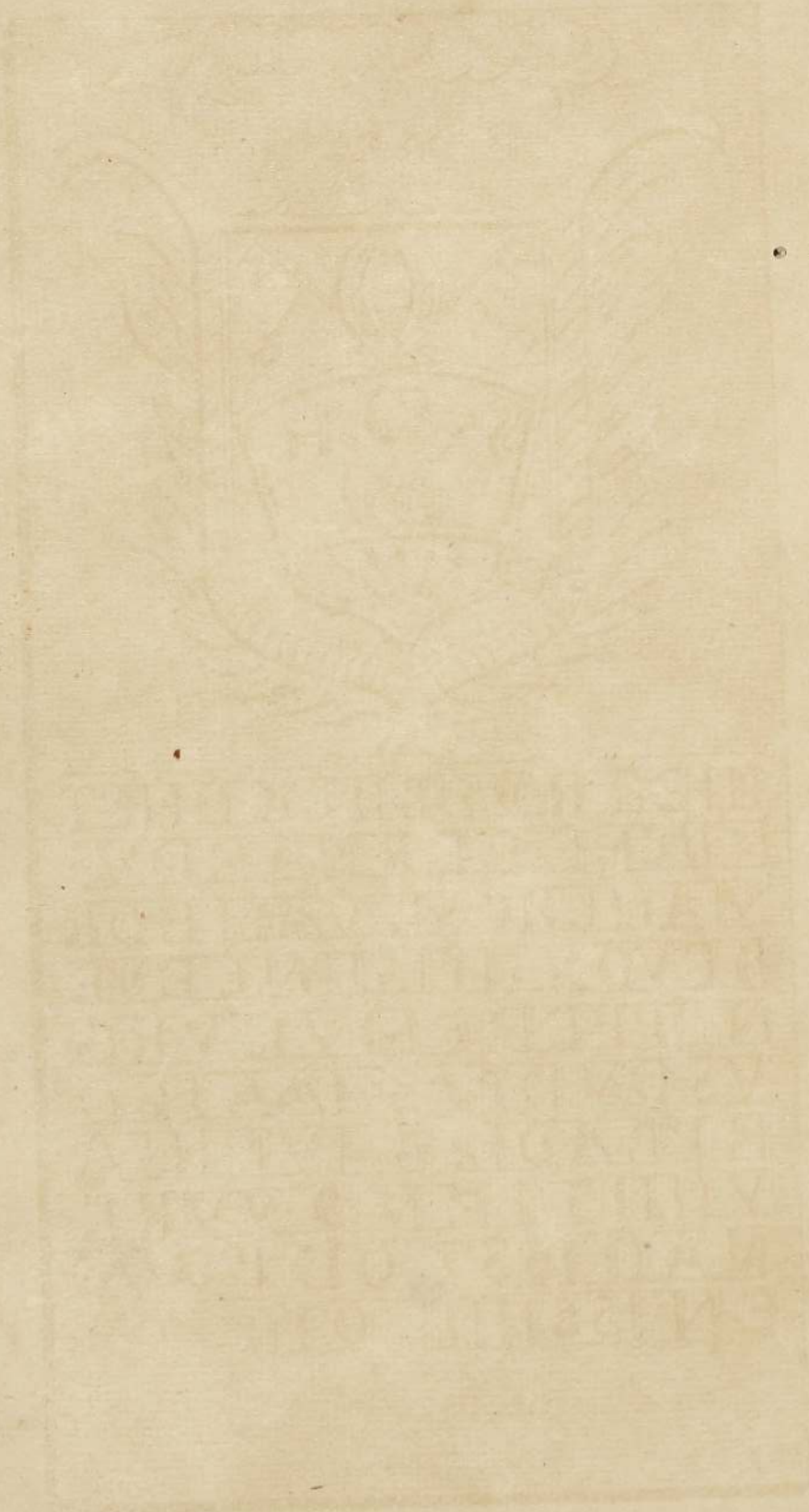
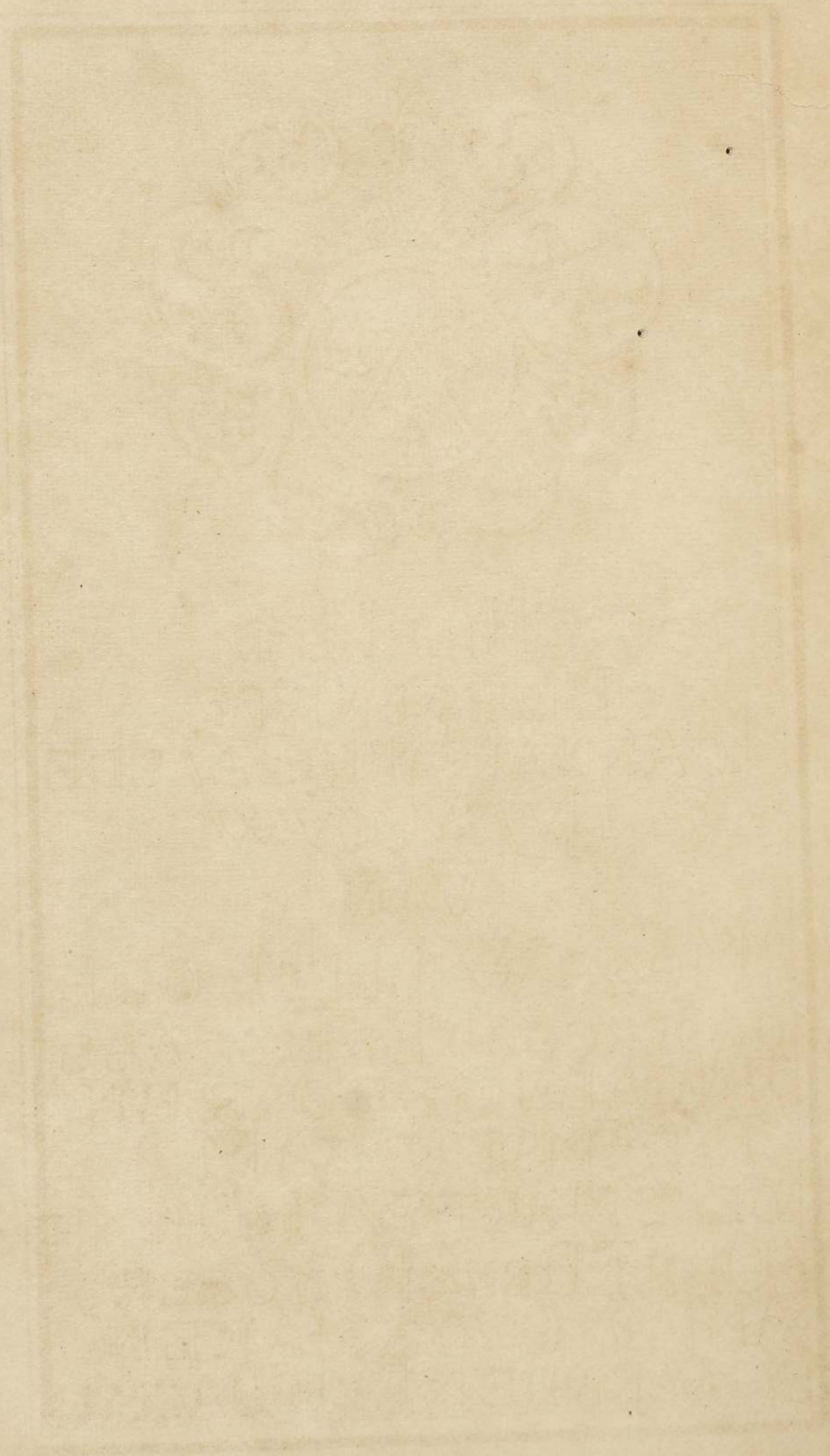
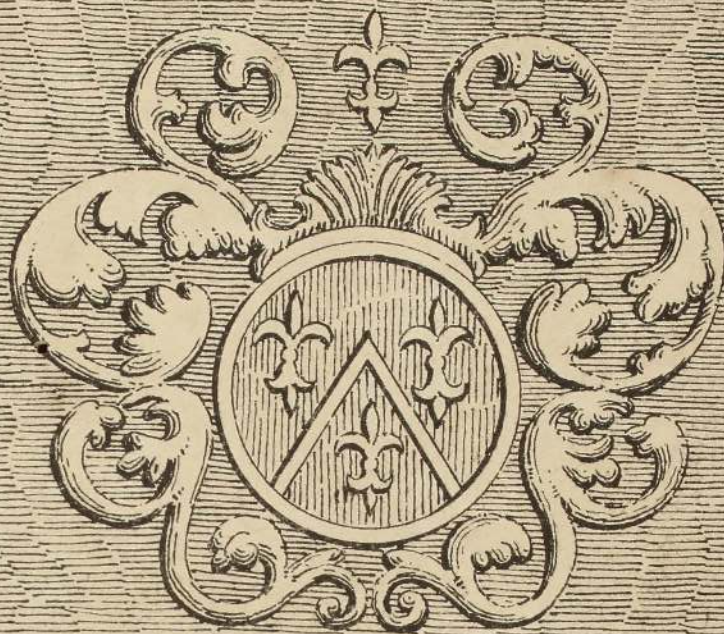


Plate 101. (Negombo)



1847

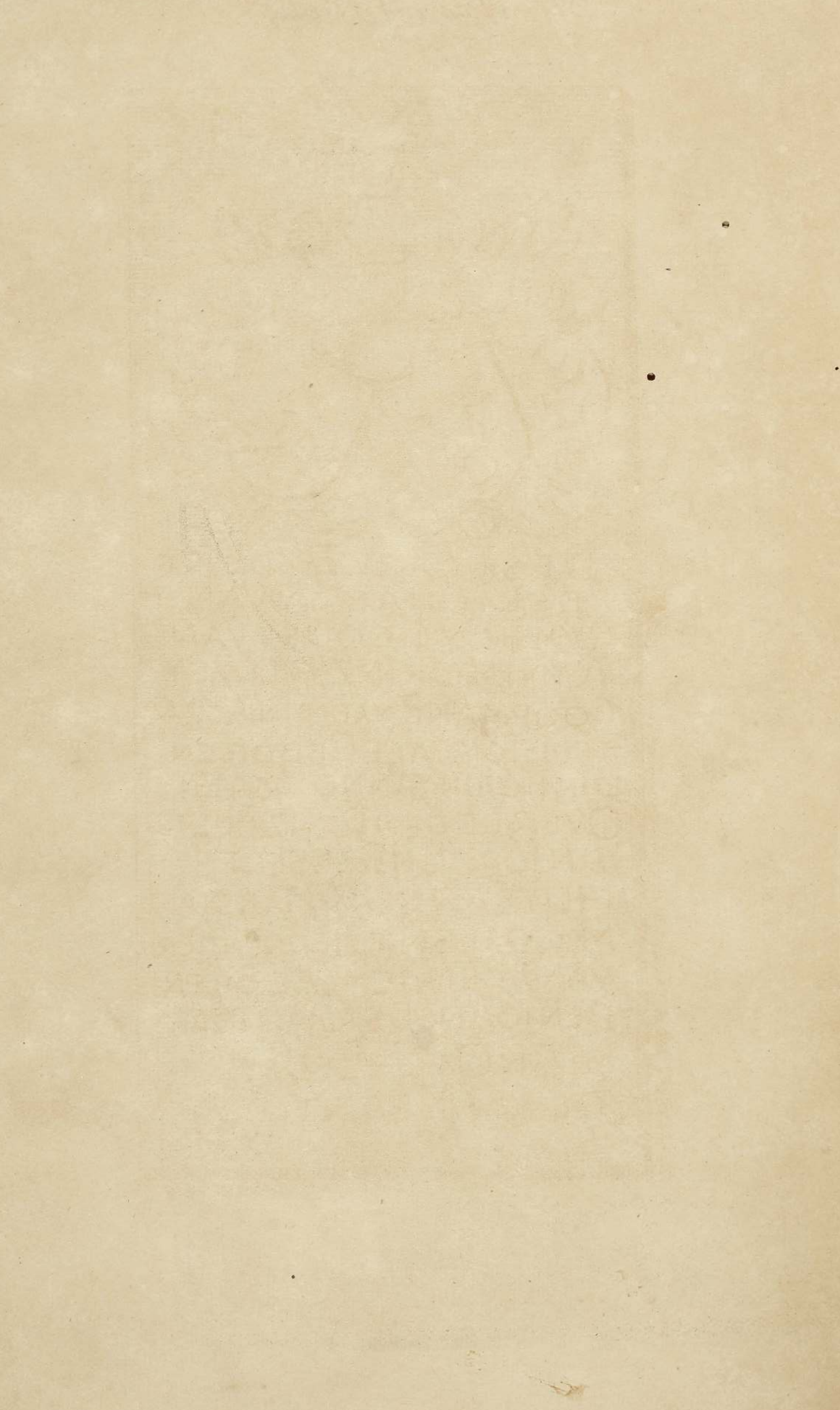


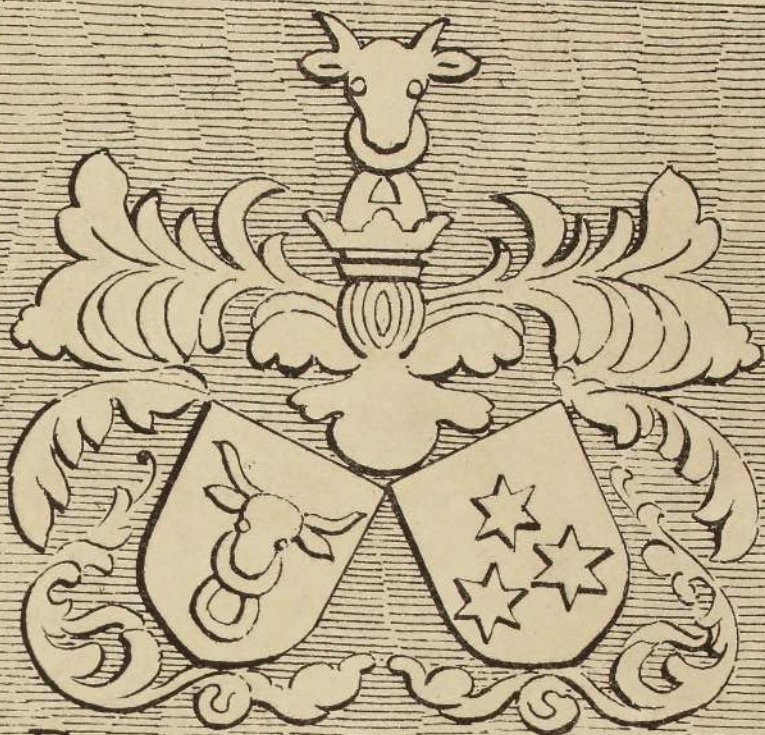


HIER LEGD
BEGRAVEN IVFF
IOANNA MARIA BAALDE
Hwys VROUW
VAN
MONS WILLEM ODE
ONDERCOOP EN FISCALL
TOT CALE GEBOREN
TOT AMSTERDAM
DEN 2 MARTYA: 1664
OBIT DEN 21 OCTOBER
ANI 697 OVD 33 JAREN
7 MAENDE NENI ODACEN

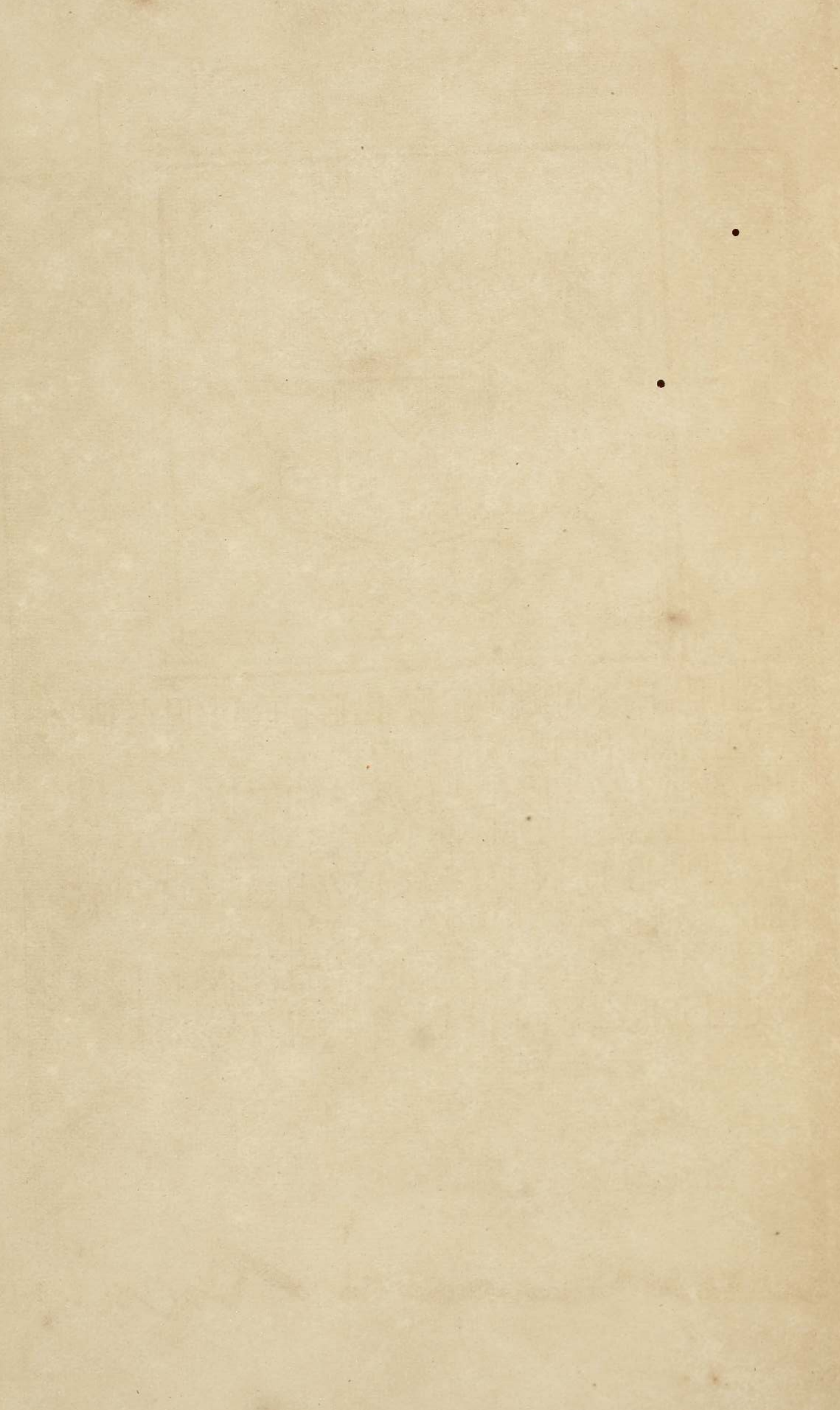


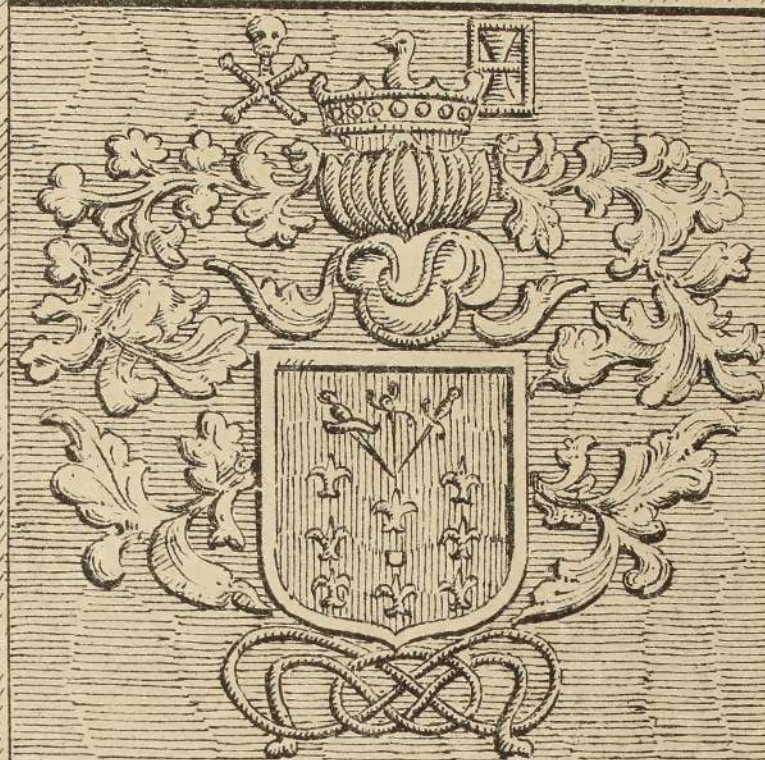
HIERLEYT BEGRA
VEN BURCHART COQ
IN SYN LEVEN GEWEE
CAPIT^t TOT GALE IN
DIENST DER VEREE:
NIGDE NEDERLANDT
SEHE OOSTINDISCHE
COMP. OVT 63 late
OVERLEEDEN DEN
25 JULY A^o 1662





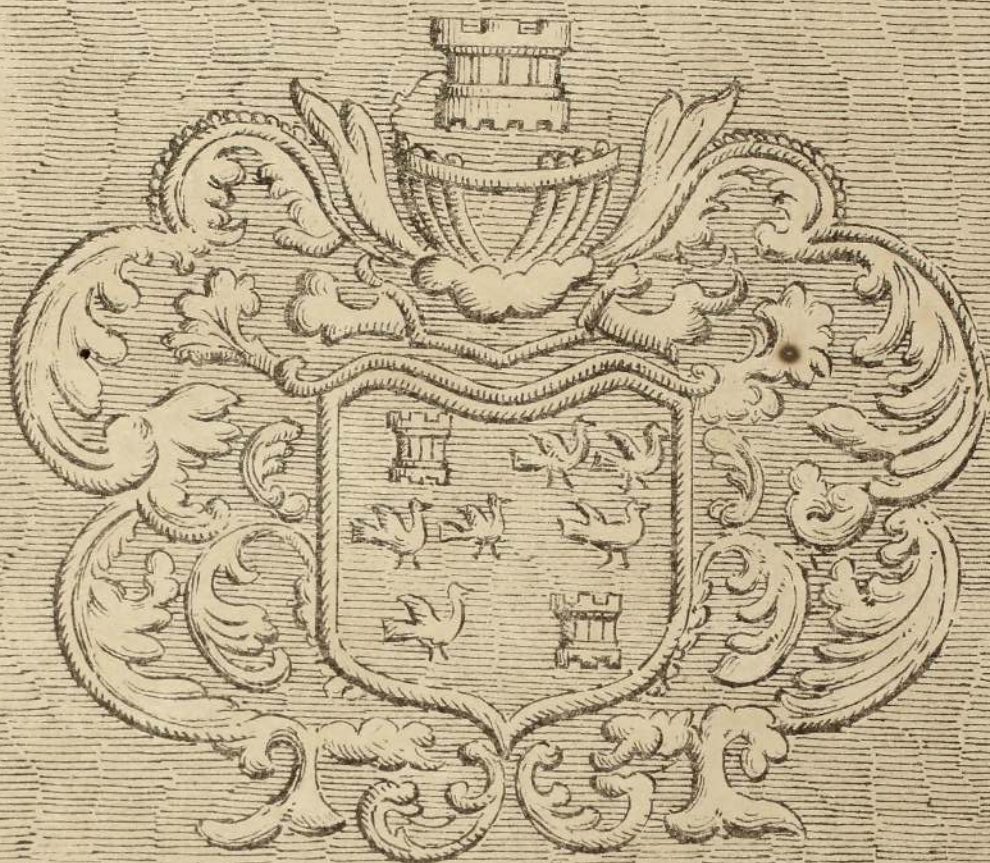
DESE SARK BEDEKT
DELICHAMEN VAN
WILHEM LOQUET VAN
RYNBEEK IN ZYN LEVEN
COOPMAN EN ADMINISTRA
TEUR TOT GALE GEBOREN
DEN 16 JUNY ANNO 1659 EN
OVERLEDEN DEN 28 JULI
AN 1697 EN DESSELFS
HUYSVROUW MARRIA
MAGDALENA CHERPENTIER
VAN WOERDEN GEBOREN
DEN 10 AUGUSTO AN 1648
EN OVERLEDEN
DEN 25 MAART 1699





HIER ONDER LEYTB EGRA
VEN ME JUFF
MARIÆ ELISABETH VAN
LEESTEN HUYSVROUW
VAN DEN EERWFREDRIK
NICOLAUS ACOTA
OBYT DEN 7 SEPTEMBER 1702
OUDTZYND 40 JAAR



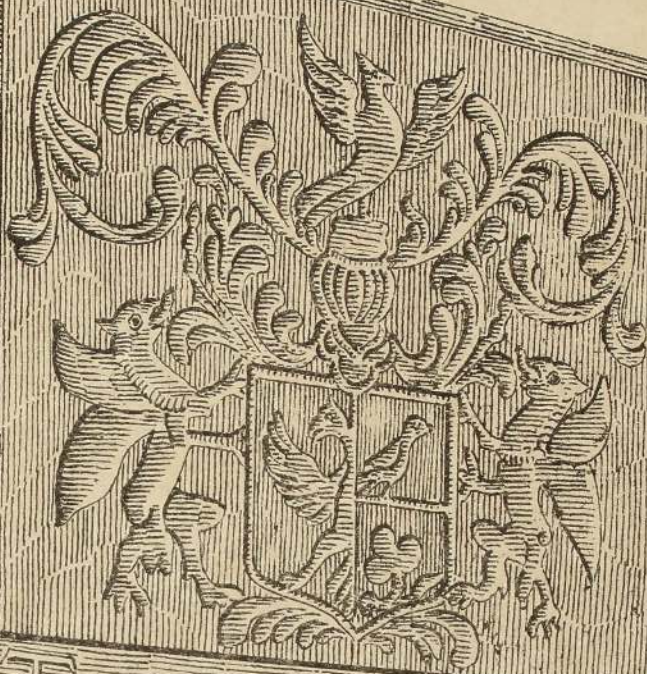


GRAFSTEEFDEKKENDE
T DOODELICHAAAM VAN
JUFFSUSANNA DURIËE
HUISVROUW VANDEN
COOPMAN EN CAALS
ADMINISTRATEUR
MAGNUS WICHELMAN
OVERLEEDENDE N
3 JULY 1693 OUDCEWEEST
SYNDE 42 JAAREN EN
3 MAANDEN

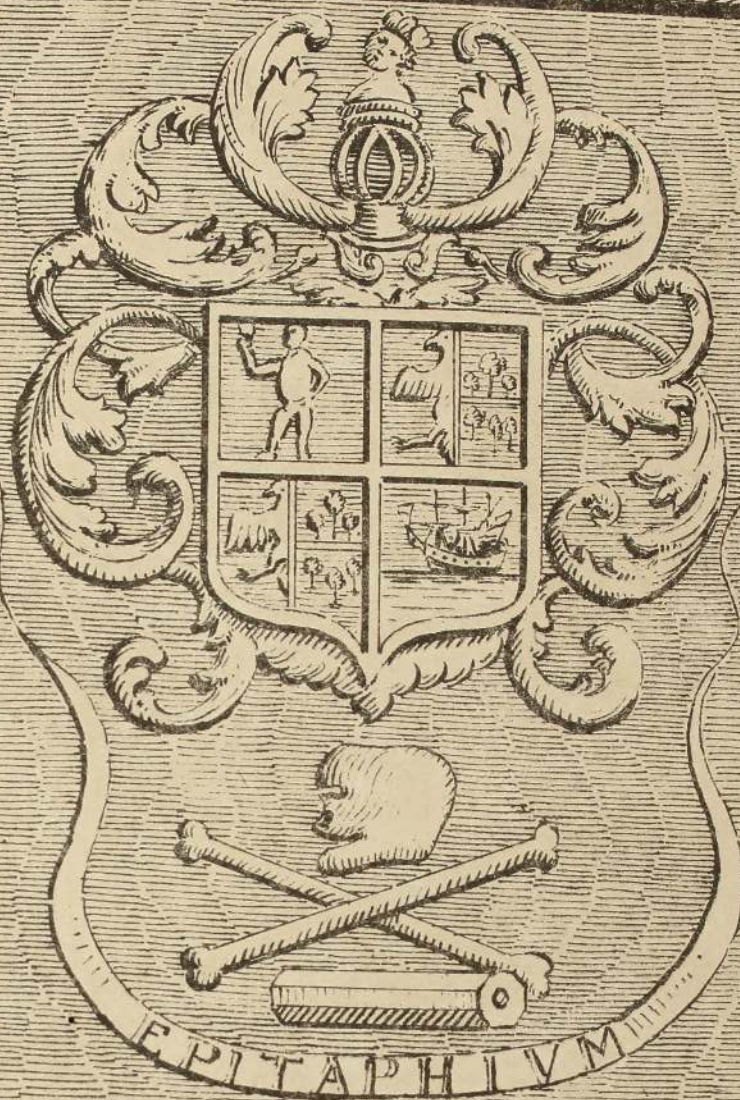


HIER
DEN E
GESTREN
DRIANUS · CORNELIUS LEVE
RIN · ZYN · LEVEN · MAIOR · EN · C
OMMANDANT DER MILITIE T
E · CAL · E · GEBOOREN · TE · BREDA
IN · DEN · IAARE · 1746 · DEN · 2 · N
OVEMBER · OVERLEEDENDEN
18 · AUGUSTUS · ANNO · 1789 · I
N · DEN · OUDE · RDOM · VAN · 42 · I
AAR · 9 · MAANDEN · 16 · DAAGEN

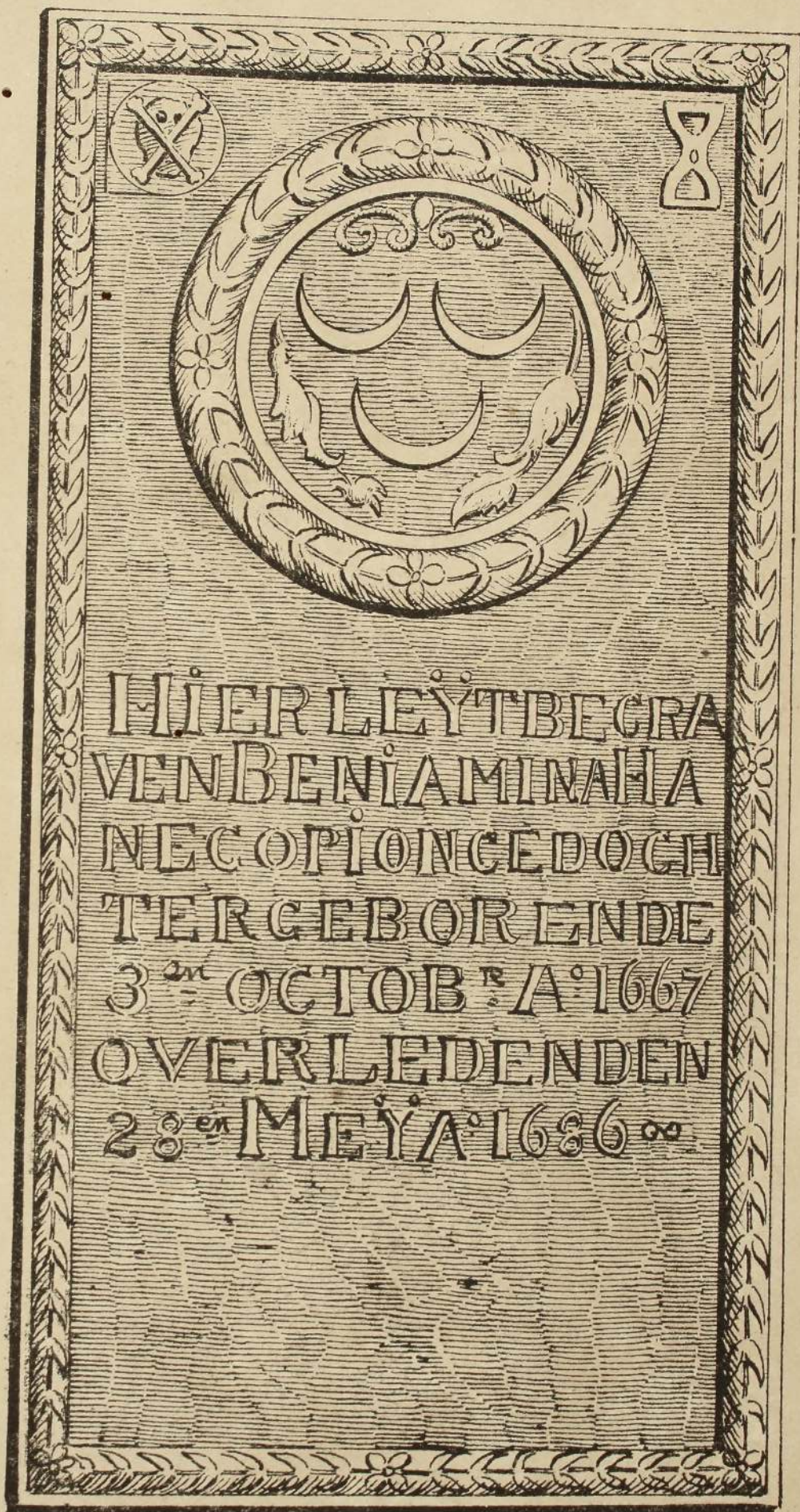


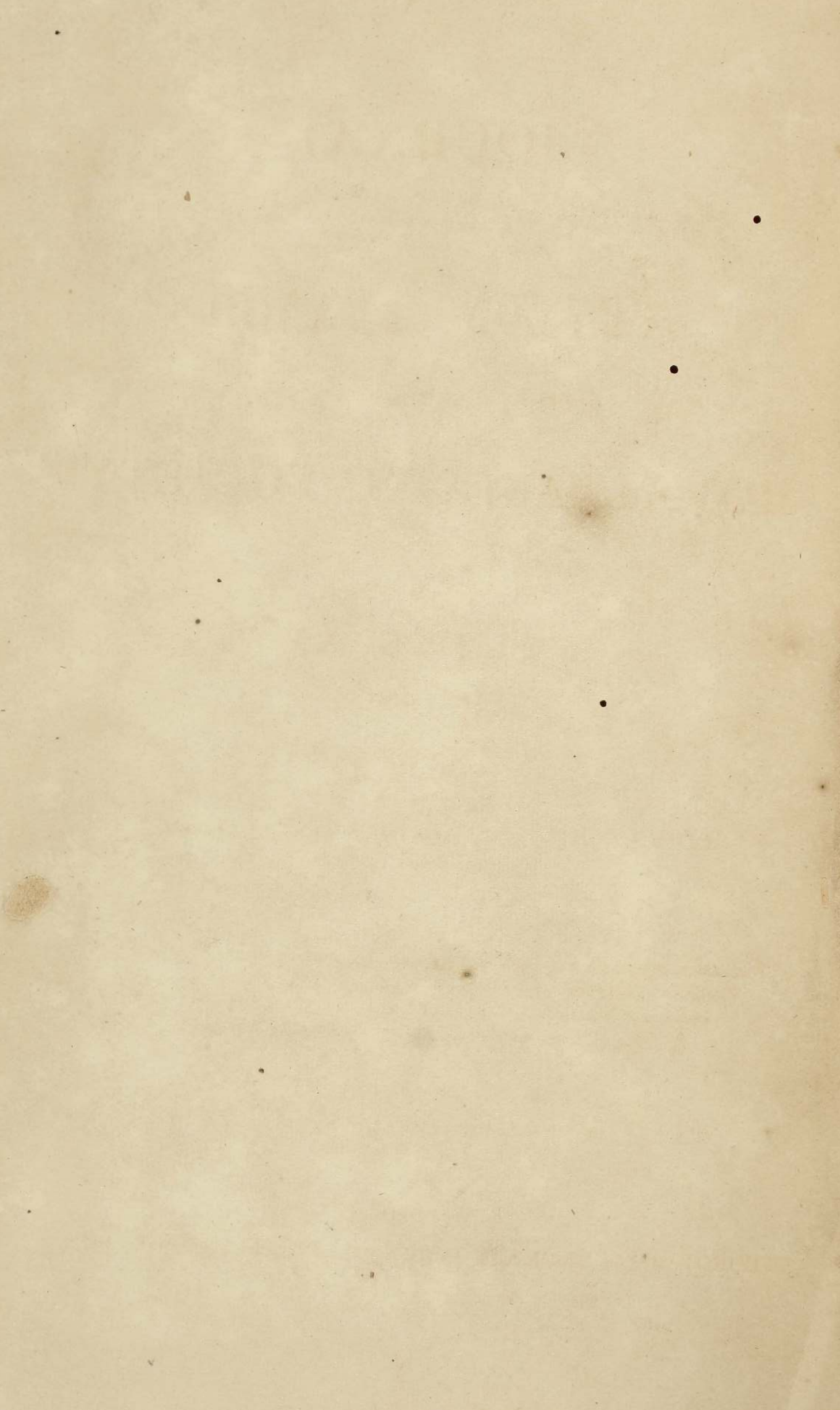


TERGEDAGTENISSE
VAN D.E.
CAREL PIETER SWENSEN
SCHIPPER EN EQUIPAGE,
„MEESTERTOT GALE
GEBOREN TOT COLOMBO
DEN IX JUNY A^o MDCXCI
OVERLEDENTOT GALE
IN
DEN XIII DECEMBER A^o MDCXXXIX
OUDIL JARVI MAANDEN IV DAG^N



HIER ONDERLECT
BEGRAVEN JOHANNA
HESTER MOOYAART
HUYSVROUWE VANDEN
ONDERCOOPMANEN
CALPETTSOPPERHOED
DERICHARTVANMIN
NEN GEBORENTOTIAE
FANAPATNAM DEN 29.
MAARTA 1726 EN IN DEN
HEEREGERUST D 27 APRIL
A. 1741. OUD 15. JAAREN
EN 28. DAGEN





JOURNAL
OF THE
CEYLON BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOLUME XV.

1897-1898.

EDITED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

The design of the Society is to institute and promote inquiries into the History, Religions, Languages, Literature, Arts, and Social Condition of the present and former Inhabitants of the Island, with its Geology and Mineralogy, its Climate and Meteorology, its Botany and Zoology.

COLOMBO :

GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1899.

CONTENTS.

No. 48. — 1897.

	PAGE
Council Meeting : January 18, 1897	1
Office-Bearers for 1897, nomination of	2
Annual General Meeting : February 6, 1897 ...	3
Annual Report for 1896	3
Archæological Survey, 1896 : Synopsis of Work done by the	5
Intimation that H. E. Sir WEST RIDGEWAY, Governor, consents to become Patron of the Society	8
Office-Bearers for 1897, election of	9
Council Meeting : March 18, 1897	9
Council Meeting : May 12, 1897	10
General Meeting : May 29, 1897	11
Papers read :—	
“ Contributions to Ceylon Malacology,” by O. COLLETT, F.R.M.S.	12
“ Ancient Cities and Temples in the Kurunégala District : Dambadeniya,” by F. H. MODDER	23
Council Meeting : July 27, 1897	37
General Meeting : September 4, 1897	38
Papers read :—	
“ A Geological and Mineralogical Sketch of the North- Western Province, Ceylon,” by F. H. MODDER	39
“ Some Illustrations from the Fauna of Ceylon of Wal- lace’s Theory of Natural Selection,” by A. HALY... ..	80
Council Meeting : October 21, 1897	90
Council Meeting : December 8, 1897	91
General Meeting : December 22, 1897	92
Paper read :—	
“ Interim Report on the Operations of the Archæologi- cal Survey at Sígiriya (Third Season), 1897,” by H. C. P. BELL, C.C.S.	93

No. 49. — 1898.

	PAGE
Council Meeting : February 5, 1898	133
Office-Bearers for 1898, nomination of	134
Annual General Meeting : February 26, 1898	135
Annual Report for 1897	135
Archæological Survey, 1897, Synopsis of Work done by the	138
Office-Bearers for 1898, election of	144
Council Meeting : April 1, 1898	145
Council Meeting : May 18, 1898	147
General Meeting : June 25, 1898	151
Papers read :—	
“ Contributions to Ceylon Malacology : (2) Description of a new Helicoid Land Shell from the Southern Province,” by O. COLLETT, F.R.M.S.	153
“ Aids to the Identification of Ceylon Birds : Part I.— Introduction and Key to the <i>Passeres</i> ,” by A. HALY	155
Council Meeting : July 4, 1898	174
General Meeting : August 20, 1898	175
Papers read :—	
“ A Pertinent Account and Detailed Description of the Character, Nature, Coitus, and Production of Elephants in the Great Island of Ceylon,” translated from the Dutch by F. H. DE VOS	176
“ Don Jeronimo de Azevedo, Governor of Ceylon from 1594 to 1611 A.D.,” by A. E. BUULTJENS, B.A. Cantab.	201
Council Meeting : September 15, 1898	209
Council Meeting : October 18, 1898	210
Council Meeting : November 16, 1898	211
—	
Paper not read :—	
“ Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon,” by F. H. DE VOS	213

LIST OF PLATES.

No. 48. -- 1897.

	<i>To face Page</i>
Sígiri-gala (West-View)...	... 103
Do. Photographing the Frescoes from mid-air ...	... 111
Do. Frescoes in "Pockets" A and B as seen from mid-air ...	... 112

No. 49. — 1898.

Buddhist Railing, Anurádhapura ...	... 148
Helicoid Land Shell ...	... 153
Dutch Manuscript ...	... 201
Plates (12) illustrating Paper on "The Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company" ...	... 290



ERRATUM IN No. 48, 1897.

The coloured key to "Plan of *Sigirigala*" (summit) has been transposed. Area 1895 is correctly bordered in mauve on the Plan," and Area 1897 in pale pink.

