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Custody of the Archives of the V.O.C. in Ceylon – A Review (1640-1948)

by

K. D. Paranavitana

The Dutch East India Company's administration in Ceylon meticulously recorded all its possible activities in order to safeguard their commercial interests in the island. An analysis of the custodial history of the archives of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon may be undertaken in two parts, in order to maintain the clarity of the events to be discussed. The first part relates to the period between 1640 and 1796, the period in which the administrators of the Company themselves were responsible for the custody of the archives. The second part relates to the status of the Dutch archives under the custodianship of the British colonial government of Ceylon which commenced in 1796 and ended in 1948.

The Portuguese entered into an agreement with the Dutch to surrender, in consequence of the capture of the Portuguese fortress of Colombo, in 1656. The agreement to surrender did not make provision for the transfer of any archives by the Portuguese to the Dutch (1). Six years later, in 1662, Governor Rijcklof van Goens (Sr.), who laid the foundation for the Company's administration in Ceylon, handed over an accumulation of archives to the Secretary, Jacob Borchrost, together with a list of archives (2). The handing over of these archives is recorded in the diary maintained by Van Goens (Sr.) in 1662 (3), although he did not indicate whether those archives belonged to the Dutch administration in Colombo or had been transferred from their previous administrative centre in Galle. A closer inspection of the list, however, suggests that a considerable number of Portuguese records were among the archives in the possession of the Dutch.

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There is, however, evidence of the existence of some portions of the Portuguese archives among the Dutch archives (4). The early accumulation of Dutch archives in Colombo began with the transfer of the early Council minutes maintained at the Secretariats in Galle and Negombo, following the relocation of the administrative centre from Galle to Colombo in 1656 (5). The archives of the Dutch administration in Ceylon first began to accumulate, or to be assembled, and acquire an identity as a single entity, at the Company's main centre in Colombo (6).

In addition to the main centre of archives in Colombo, there were four other subordinate centres including Jaffna, Galle and Tutucorin. The fourth centre was the office of the *Dissave* of Colombo where a considerable quantity of archives were housed in a separate building in *Hulftsdorp*, in the immediate outskirts of the town of Colombo. The archives preserved there were created in relation to the execution of the duties of the *Dissave* as the chief administrator of the *Dissavany* of Colombo, including the land registration records referred to as *tombos*, and the records relating to the administration of the native soldiers, referred to as *lascoryn rolls*. According to the old list of the administrative records preserved among the Dutch archives in the National Archives of Sri Lanka, the archives in the office of the *Dissave* were in the custody of the *Tombo-Keeper* (7). The archives of several institutions over which the Central Government had supervision, including the School Board and the Board of Deacons, were also preserved in the office of the *Dissave*. In the list of records prepared in 1793, the record series referred to as the *School Tombos* were listed under the office of the *Dissave* of Colombo (8). Accordingly, the archives of the Dutch administration in Ceylon were mainly accumulated in Jaffna, Galle, Tutucorin and in the office of the *Dissave* of Colombo.

The custodian of the Central Government archives was usually the Secretary to the Council of Ceylon, referred to as the Secretary in the following discussion (9).

The Dutch Government in Ceylon did not conduct any periodical enumeration of its archives. It is not, therefore, possible to arrive at any assumption about the physical volume of the Dutch archives. The volume of archives were, however, considerably increased as a result of the expansion of the responsibilities of the Government. From the expiration of the term of office of Governor Maetsuycker

(1646-1650), the retiring Governors prepared lists of records to be handed over to the custody of their successors. Notwithstanding this practice, there are no lists of records preserved among the archives until 1785. An extensive list of the archives was prepared and completed for the first time on 29th March, 1785, by the Secretary J. W. Billing (10) who prepared this list on the occasion of his handing over of the office to his successor, C. F. Schreuder. This list was revised on two occasions in 1787 by two other Secretaries, A. S. van de Graaff and B. L. van Zitter. The list prepared in 1785 was updated in 1796, either before or just after the capitulation of Colombo to the British (11). A number of remarks made on the list of 1796 indicate that the list was used by the British for the purpose of checking the archives. A comparison of the list of 1785 with that of 1796 shows that the latter does not contain the correspondence between the Dutch and the Court of Kandy or the archives of the Secret Committee of 1761(12). Nor is reference made to the addition of any Portuguese documents, or to any documents which have been destroyed (13). The list updated in 1796 was not certified by any responsible officer, but includes entire archives actually delivered to the British. The list does not carry any numerical sequence but is separated under the headings and according to the number of *almirahs* or covered shelves in which the archives were deposited. The information available in the lists referred to here is insufficient to ascertain or estimate the quantity of the archives at the time of their transfer to the British.

The registration of documents was the most important practice adopted in the arrangement of archives at the various Secretariats. *Commandeur Zwaardecroon* who served in Jaffna in 1697, issued precise instructions that the Secretary 'should see that all documents were properly registered... (14). Governor Gerrit de Heere, in his Diary maintained during the tour from Colombo to Jaffna in 1697, stated that 'all letters are entered in the letter book at the Secretariat in Colombo... (15). According to *Commandeur Zwaardecroon* and Governor Heere, the registration of documents at the Secretariat was well attended to. It was appropriate, therefore, that the archives of the respective subordinate administrations should be accumulated at the Secretariat in Colombo.

Very progressive changes to the administration in the Jaffna *Commandement* were introduced by *Commandeur Zwaardecroon* between 1694 and 1697 which resulted in new procedures respecting

the archives. He reduced the length of his memoir by directing his successor to refer to the 'sufficient information included in the documents preserved at the Secretariat' (16). *Commandeur Zwaardecroon* also ordered the Secretary to register the correspondence received at the Secretariat (17). He initiated action to establish a separate archives series in the Secretariat of Jaffna with copies of the resolutions and notes made on the School Board at the Council of Jaffna (18). He identified the land records, or *tombos*, as a separate record series to be preserved at the Secretariat in the custody of the *Tombo-Keeper*. The aim of *Commandeur Zwaardecroon* in implementing these changes was to avoid confusion arising from the mixing of archives of different origins (19). From the point of view of the administration of the archives, the most important feature to be considered in the changes of *Commandeur Zwaardecroon* is the establishment of several significant archive series including the copies of records relating to the School Board and land records referred to as *tombos* (20).

There is some evidence in the memoirs of the governors to suggest that the archives preserved at the Secretariat in Colombo were poorly maintained and arranged. Governor Simons stated in his memoir in 1707 that

The originals of the agreement between Admiral Westerwolt and Raja Sinha concluded in 1638 and the instructions* of Van Goens (Jr.) which had been bound together into a bundle, had *disappeared in an unaccountable manner from the custody of the officers of the Secretariat*, between 1696 and 1701, whereby information relating to the administration of affairs up to about the year 1681 is left in no little uncertainty (21). *[What Governor Simons meant is memoirs.]

Francois Valentijn also referred to the loss of archives in his *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien...*(22). The lost instructions to which he referred were the memoirs of Governor Maetsuycker to Governor Jacob van Kittensteijn (1650), Rijklof van Goens (Sr.) to Jacob Hustaert (1663), Rijklof van Goens (Sr.) to Rijklof van Goens (Jr.) (1675) and Rijklof van Goens (Jr.) to Laurens Pijl (1679). The bundle of lost instructions and memoirs which were not available to Governor Simons in 1707, or to Valentijn, the historian, in 1723, were discovered among the Dutch archives by the Government Archivist Richard Gerald Anthonisz (1852-1930) in 1910 (23). Anthonisz presumes that the missing bundle referred to was in the

archives during all those years, but were overlooked by administrators. The reason why they remained so long undiscovered, according to Anthonisz, was the erroneous description of the contents on the cover of the bundle, although he did not explain the nature of the erroneous description (24). The preceding description illustrates three important problems relating to archive keeping. Firstly, the failure to compile proper finding aids; secondly, the erroneous description of files which led to long term confusion; and thirdly, the practice of bundling and isolating items from the main archive series.

When Commissioner Pielat commenced to redress the problems of the Dutch Government in Ceylon in 1732, he wished to refer to the instructions issued to the *Hoofdadmirateur* of Colombo by Governor Hendrik Becker in 1707, and

ordered [the Secretary] that the document should be searched for at the Secretariat, but it was not found, though it certainly ought to have been there, and moreover, he found that it had not even been registered...or even preserved among the papers of the Chief Administrator (25).

The statement of Commissioner Pielat indicates that the registration of documents and the arrangement of archives in the Secretariat were not practiced in 1732. The major reason for not adopting the practice of the registration of documents was the inefficiency of the officers of the Government of Ceylon during and after the terms of office of Governors Vuyst and Versluys between 1726 and 1732.

Governor Simons and Commissioner Pielat took a personal interest in the organisation and preservation of archives 'in a methodical manner' at the Secretariat of the Central Government of Ceylon. The regulations were imposed by them to minimize the mixing of archives series and the misplacing and damaging of archives by irresponsible officers. The common practice of the disposal of inactive or valueless records in 1696 was to 'burn them in the presence of a committee of responsible officers after a resolution of the Council' (26). This practice was, however, not always observed. The worst damage to the Dutch Central Government archives occurred during the term of office of Governor Heere (1697-1702). The damage has been described as 'a deliberate destruction of ancient Portuguese manuscripts' by the Secretary, Gerrit van Tol, in 1700 (27). Valentijn reflected on the inexplicable nature of this destruction when he wrote that

One of the chief directions in which Governor de Heere showed negligence, was that he gave orders to Van Tol in 1700 to burn the registers of Tombos or land dues which showed what the villager had to pay annually to the Lord of the Land, a priceless Jewel of the Company, left to them by the Portuguese, a loss beyond reckoning, and the reason of which was quite incomprehensible (28).

Charges were laid against the Secretary Van Tol on account of his unwarranted behaviour, and the evidence presented at the subsequent inquiry showed that his conduct, and that of his staff, had been highly deplorable. The inquiry report, a copy of which is located among the Dutch archives in the National Archives of Sri Lanka, includes evidence that 'the boys used to tear pages out of these books from time to time, as they thought were of valueless, and used them for waste paper' (29). Governor Simons, as the immediate successor of Governor Heere, took preventive measures against any subsequent hazards to the archives, including their wanton destruction, and stated in his memoir that 'care must be taken that no documents belonging to the Secretariat are burnt on any verbal order, as was done by Mr. van Tol' (30). Thereafter, however, no incident of unauthorized destruction of archives has been recorded.

There is evidence, however, of several other misadventures befalling the Dutch archives during the period of the Dutch administration. Commissioner Pielat, during his term of office, observed

...that most of the officers have assumed the duties of their posts without any instructions, therefore no one took responsibility regarding the records and for many years, many records may have been lost (31).

A part of the Dutch archives belonging to the administration in Matara were destroyed as a result of the war between the Dutch and the Kandyans in 1761. A somewhat different incident resulted in the struggle between the English and the French to gain control of the harbour of Trincomalee in 1782. The English Company sent its envoy, Hugh Boyd, to the Court of Kandy to make a bid to have the port of Trincomalee brought under English control. The documents carried by Hugh Boyd on his way back to Madras were thrown overboard by him into the sea to prevent their falling into French hands when he was taken captive by the French Commander Suffren. These documents were, however, inadvertently picked up by the Dutch

who were attempting to interdict the negotiations between the English and the King of Kandy between 1781 and 1782. They were translated into Dutch and became part of the Dutch archives, together with their English originals, and are still preserved in the National Archives of Sri Lanka (32). A part of the archives of Matara were destroyed by the *Dissave* of Matara, Van Schuler, when he realised that the surrender of the Dutch to the British was imminent in 1796 (33). When the British commenced taking possession of the Dutch forts in Ceylon in 1796, the archives in Matara were hurriedly packed in boats by *Mudaliyar* Illangakoon, together with Van Schuler, the *Dissave* of Matara, who transferred them to Galle (34). The fort of Galle itself was hastily evacuated by the Dutch in February, 1796, and on the basis of this incident, Paulusz expresses doubt whether the Matara archives were lost in the haste of transfer (35). A part of the Dutch archives preserved in Galle were used by the Dutch themselves for the purpose of making cartridges during the war against England (1780-1784) (36). The archives of the Colombo *Dissavany*, which were deposited at the office of the *Dissave* in Hulftsdorp, caught fire in 1793 in consequence of which a considerable portion of the Dutch archives were destroyed. The loss of archives resulting from the above mentioned incidents cannot be fully evaluated in the absence of more detailed information concerning these various catastrophes and misadventures.

The use of the Dutch archives during the period of the Dutch administration in Ceylon is a subject which deserves further examination. The Dutch Governors who served in Ceylon utilized the archives for the purpose of achieving greater consistency in their administrative policies. As intimated earlier, since the term of office of Governor Maetsuycker (1646-1650), the Councillors and responsible officers of the Government of Ceylon made extensive use of the archives primarily for their own administrative requirements and only incidentally as a depository for their inactive records (37).

The Dutch archives were used not only by the officers of the Company, but also by the writers who were engaged in producing descriptive works on Ceylon. Two of the great historical and descriptive works published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on Ceylon derived most of their information from sources in the official archives. The first was the *True and Exact Description of the Great Island of Ceylon*, by Phillipus Baldaeus published in

1672. The second was *The Description of Ceylon*, the fifth volume in the series of works by Francois Valentijn entitled *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien...*, published between 1724 and 1726. Both writers made extensive use of the archives of the Dutch Government in Ceylon in the compilation of their works (38).

The manner in which Baldaeus and Valentijn used the archives in the compilation of their works is interesting for the evidence which it furnishes on the circumstances resulting in the alienation of the Dutch archives of Ceylon. Generally, the archives of the Company were confidential. The officers were not permitted to maintain private correspondence or to keep official documents, including diaries, reports, maps or charts in their personal possession. This rule was frequently ignored by several retiring officers, and duplicates of documents related to their various activities were frequently retained by them (39). Baldaeus extensively used the official documents of the Company's archives in writing 32 chapters in his *Description of Ceylon*, commencing from chapter 8 to 40, which describe in detail the historical events in Ceylon from the arrival of the Dutch until the capture of Colombo from the Portuguese in May, 1656. He quoted extensively from the correspondence between King Rajasingha and the Dutch and the Portuguese without alteration or editing. Chapters 41 and 42 of the book are entirely devoted to the transcription of a letter written by the Governor of Ceylon, Adriaan van der Meyden, to the Governor-General and Council of India in Batavia on 20th September, 1660 (40). Baldaeus, as a predicant who served under the Dutch Government of Ceylon between 1656 and 1663, was closely associated with Governor Van Goens (Sr.), and had access to the archives of the Company. In transcribing the documents, however, Baldaeus has not referred to the location of the originals. As a result, the authenticity of the documents can no longer be compared, and their archival value has been diminished (41).

The writer who followed Phillipus Baldaeus was Francois Valentijn. When he announced his intention of writing a history of the East Indies, some of the Dutch officers who had served in Ceylon offered the official documents in their private possession to Valentijn, including Governor Cornelis Jan Simons. Governor Simons, who was apparently a good friend of Valentijn, presented him with documents from the time of Rijcklof van Goens (1670's) which were in his possession (42). The alienation of official papers was not expected from a Governor who had a reputation for efficient

administration of the Government of Ceylon. Valentijn possessed rare and valuable documents, not only relating to the period of office of Governor Simons, but also to those of his predecessors. Another important officer in the Company's service in Ceylon who was provided with official documents at the disposal of Valentijn was Adam van der Duyn, a close associate of Valentijn. Van der Duyn served in Ceylon between 1699 and 1708, and rose to the rank of *Commandeur* of Jaffna. Valentijn records in his work that he gave him some maps, which included five excellent charts of the port of Trincomalee and its adjacent lands (43).

Valentijn had in his possession some letters exchanged between the Kings of Kandy during the early days of the Dutch administration in Ceylon. He paraphrased a number of letters written by Governors Joan Maetsuycker (1646-1652) and Jacob van Kittensteijn (1650-1653) to King Rajasingha of Kandy. According to Professor K. W. Goonewardena, some of these letters are no longer extant, while others are available only in the General State Archives in The Hague (44). It appears that Baldaeus, who wrote on the same events had not had such extensive access to the archives as the privileged manner in which Valentijn had used them (45). Valentijn had never set foot on the island but had access to the archives through his friends, including Governor Simons and Van der Duyn (46). Baldaeus and Valentijn had both dealt with the Dutch administration in Ceylon, extensively using the extracts of reports, memoirs and instructions of the Dutch officials in Ceylon (47). The integrity of the archives was impaired by their alienation to serve the personal interests of the historians.

Some recognition should be given in the present paper to the methods adopted by the Dutch administrators in preserving the archives. Governor Simons properly observed the need to preserve the archives 'in a careful and methodical manner' (48), and his statement reveals that he possessed a broad knowledge of the aspects of the preservation of archives, although the practices adopted were not always in harmony with the contents of his statement. Nevertheless, one of the best preservation methods adopted by the Dutch administrators was not allowing single documents to stand alone in the archives, but to 'bind and preserve them' in the form of books or volumes (49). A simple method was adopted in binding the administrative papers and correspondence into volumes. The papers used for writing were always folded into quires which made it easier

to sew them one by one with small pieces of leather with *kardoes* paper on the front and back. The title of the volume was written on the front cover. The volumes were sometimes numbered as volume 1 and 2, as exemplified in the lists prepared in 1785 and 1796.

The British occupation of the Dutch territory in Ceylon commenced in July 1795, in accordance with the conditions contained in the Kew Letter which was issued by the *Stadhouder* of Holland after seeking asylum in England in early 1795. The Kew Letter, which was extracted by the British from the *Stadhouder* of Holland, was addressed to all the Dutch Governors in the East requesting them peaceably to deliver the possessions in their command to the British forthwith (50). The possessions of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon were accordingly transferred to the English East India Company by virtue of the Treaty of Capitulation signed between the Dutch and the British representatives in Colombo on 23rd February, 1796. *Article 4* of the Treaty of Capitulation made provision for the Dutch to handover their archives to the British, which effectively terminated the administration of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon, and, in consequence, the generation of archives of the Company.

The British administration of the newly acquired territory in Ceylon commenced from 23rd February, 1796, under the control of the Madras establishment of the English East India Company. The British Crown, however, intended to maintain the recently acquired Dutch territory in Ceylon entirely independent from the English East India Company. The differences between the English Company and the British Crown developed into a controversy on the rights of administrative authority over the new territory. On 12th October, 1798, the English East India Company and the British Crown arrived at a compromise to share the administration in Ceylon (51). The shared administration, or interregnum of the British in Ceylon, is commonly referred to as the period of 'Dual Control'. The system of 'Dual Control' ended, and the British territory in the island was proclaimed a Crown Colony on 27th March, 1802 (52).

When the British took over the administration of the Dutch possessions in Ceylon, they had only a short period of experience in the affairs of Ceylon, especially regarding the relationship of the administration with the inhabitants of the territory. The British could not expect any degree of cooperation from the inhabitants of Ceylon

at the beginning, as the British were an entirely new nation to the Ceylonese. The large revenue of the island, therefore, could only have been collected by using the power of the British and the archives of the Dutch which contained vital records relating to the revenue and administration of the island. Lord Hobart, the British Governor in Madras, appointed a Committee of Investigation on 3rd July, 1797, to make a survey of fiscal resources of the island based on the Dutch archives of Ceylon. This Committee was headed by Brigadier-General Pierre de Meuron, Major Philip Alexander Agnew and Robert Andrews. Pierre de Meuron had previously served under the Dutch East India Company, and offered his knowledge and services to the British; Major Philip Alexander Agnew was the officer in charge of the capitulation of Colombo; and Robert Andrews was a Civil Servant who functioned as the Superintendent of Revenue of the island. De Meuron's Committee, observed in 1797, that

the precariousness of our [British] position is that within the short period the whole of the Dutch settlements have been in our hands, the difficulty of obtaining information, the distrust of the natives and the indisposition of the Dutch to provide assistance were among the many serious obstacles to establishing a successful management (53).

The former Government Archivist of Ceylon, Jan Hendrik Oliver Paulusz, is of opinion that *article 4* of the Treaty of Capitulation was expressly included in the Treaty in order to acquire all the administrative archives of the Dutch, merely to facilitate the study of the Dutch revenue system and administration which prevailed in the island (54).

Several British Governors resorted to the Dutch archives to solve their problems of administration. The early despatches to the Secretary of State are bound with annexures containing extracts and translations from the Dutch records (55). The obligations of the British administrators towards the Dutch archives were properly acknowledged by Governor Sir Thomas Maitland in his despatch to the Secretary of State on 28th February, 1806, when he stated that

...we find in all their memoirs for the last forty years, when some as able men as are to be met with anywhere, administered the Government of the island, particularly Falck and Van Der Graaff. (56).

The British administrators, not only in Ceylon, but generally in the East, were influenced by their Dutch predecessors (57). The editors of *The Dutch in Malabar* observed that

The Directors of the English Company long held the Dutch system as a model to their subordinates, the chief officers in their settlement and sometimes their designations were borrowed from the Dutch system. In early days advisability of imitating the Dutch was freely acknowledged, as many Dutchmen were induced to enter the English Company's service (58).

Brigadier-General Pierre de Meuron referred to above, the *Dutch Tombo Keeper*, Arie Pieter van der Smagt, and the Dutch Solicitor, Albert Henry Giesler, about whom further reference is made later, were, all taken into the Service of the English Company from the services of the Dutch Company.

In 1687, Governor Yale of Madras (59) transmitted to the Directors of the English East India Company

a book containing Dutch methods of administration, and recommended to the Directors its frequent reading and consideration of what was contained in the book. Governor Yale further stated that 'the oftener you read, the more you will discover the wisdom of these persons [Dutch] who contrived those methods ...our design in the whole is to set up the Dutch Government among the English in the Indies (than which a better cannot be invented)... But the distinction we will make that we will always observe our own English terms, viz Attorney General instead of Fiscal, Alderman instead of Selin, Burgesses instead of Burghers,...President, and agent instead of Commander, Director or Commissary etc. (60).

The British administration of the Dutch colonies was thus greatly influenced by the Dutch administrative organisation which they had inherited.

In 1796, when the Dutch handed over the archives to the British there was no official custodian for the Dutch Archives. Arie Pieter van der Smagt, who held the position of the *Tombo-Keeper* during the last years of the Dutch administration in Ceylon, was reappointed by the Head of the Committee of Investigation, De Meuron, who recommended that 'the *Tombo-Keeper* be in charge of the *Tombo* or

Register of landed property and the public rights claimable from it (61). This post, however, differed considerably from the custodian of the entire Dutch archives, embracing responsibility only for the *tombos*.

On 12th October, 1798, when the Hon. Frederick North was appointed as the Governor of Ceylon by the British Government, the Court of Directors of the English Company issued a set of instructions which aimed to organise the administration in Ceylon along the same lines as were already laid down by the Dutch (62). Governor North was requested by the Court of Directors

to make diligent inquiry and examine such documents as would afford material for a report covering the various functions of Government including justice, revenue, commerce, religion and defence (63).

Governor North remarked upon the importance of the Dutch archives and their value for the practical guidance required to organise the administration in the island. He recommended to the Secretary of State in London that an officer be appointed as official custodian for the archives of the government. In response to the request of Governor North, the Chief Secretary of Ceylon, Hugh Cleghorn, was appointed by the Crown in 1798, with the designation of *Secretary and Registrar of the Records of the Island of Ceylon* (64). The Chief Secretary and the Registrar of Records, Hugh Cleghorn, retired from his office in 1800, and the interest towards the archives of the Dutch administration began to diminish. The post of the Registrar of Records was not filled for a period of about three years until the appointment of Albert Henry Giesler, on the 9th February, 1803 and designated as *Keeper of Records* (65). Giesler had served under the Dutch government in Ceylon as the Solicitor (*Procureur*) (66).

During the incumbency of Hugh Cleghorn, initial steps were taken to form the archives of the Dutch administration in Ceylon into two major groups referred to as (1) *the Secretariat group*, which consisted of the proceedings of the Council of Ceylon, and which were preserved at the old Government House in Colombo, and (2) *the General Records group*, which contained correspondence housed in the office of the Government Agents of Colombo, commonly referred to as the *Kachcheri*. The General Records were maintained in the superintendence of the *Registrar of Records* since 1798.

No proper and fixed repository existed for the Dutch archives from 1796, and they were moved from one repository to the other. The Keeper of Records, Giesler, reported to the Chief Secretary in 1808, that the archives were in a neglected state of preservation, and during the short period of twelve years of British rule, the archives were moved from place to place on approximately twenty separate occasions (67). In 1808, the archives were transferred from the old Government House to the Council Chamber in Colombo (68). No reference was made by Giesler to the origin of the archive series transferred from the Government House to the Council Chamber, particularly as to whether they belonged to the Dutch Council of Ceylon, the Council of Justice or to the *Landraad* of Colombo.

In a despatch from Governor Stewart Mackenzie to the Secretary of State dated 27th October, 1838, Mackenzie remarked that during the term of office of Giesler as the Record Keeper (1803-1809), Sir Alexander Johnstone transmitted to London a selection of documents and Dutch maps belonging to the Dutch archives (69). The despatch, however makes no reference to which documents and maps he removed. The documents transmitted by Sir Alexander Johnstone to London comprised correspondence between the King of Kandy and the Dutch Governor in Colombo. They were subsequently presented to the British Museum by Sir Alexander Johnstone, and recovered in 1904 (70). The retired archivist, J.H. O. Paulusz, noted that 'some of the maps removed by Sir Alexander Johnstone were 'recovered about 70 years later' and are preserved in the Surveyor General's Office in Colombo. Paulusz, however, has not named the maps recovered (71). The list of records prepared in 1796 does not refer to the existence of any maps in the Secretariat of Dutch Government (72). No evidence which reveals how the maps came into the possession of Sir Alexander Johnstone, has been located.

The archives, as an institution in the general framework of the administration in the government's civil establishment, existed since 1817 (73). The designation of the Chief Secretary as the officer responsible for the archives, was confirmed by the Governor, Sir Thomas Maitland (1805-1822), in his following Minute:

The same expediency which requires the arrangement of the Dutch records suggests the precaution of keeping those belonging to subsequent periods in an equal state of regularity and good order from the accumulating burthen of old papers. It

may now be considered that the period of Mr. North's administration presents no occasion of reference which may not be equally well answered by means of a Record Office. All books and papers therefore of his government and those of the intermediate period from the conquest of the island until his arrival will be transferred to the charge and possessions of the *Keeper of the Dutch Records*. The office will form hence forward be that of the *Keeper of Records*. It will be a Branch of the Chief Secretary's Office; and the *Keeper of Records* and all persons having future charge of the papers or access to them will be required to take an oath that they will not make any written or verbal communication of the contents of the record, or produce them for inspection otherwise than by written authority from His Excellency the Governor, through the Chief Secretary's office; all which authorities are to be regularly preserved (74).

The government of Ceylon thus considered that the custody of the archives should always be under the central government and should form a part of the Chief Secretary's Office.

Within a short period of time, the arrangements of Governor Maitland fell into disuse. A lesser though considerable importance nevertheless adhered to the position of the *Keeper of Records*. In 1817, the position of the *Keeper of Records* was held by a Civil Servant with an assistant and a deputy assistant on the staff (75). Interest in the archives appears to have fluctuated during the period of the British administration. From 1818, the office of the *Keeper of Records* became inactive and the responsibilities were transferred to the *Clerk of the Dutch Records* at the Secretariat. His duties included the supply of historical information to the public officers and the issue of certified extracts of documents to the general public. With the establishment of the Legislative Council in 1833, the Dutch records regained the interest of the administrators. The government of Ceylon made arrangements in 1833 to publish *the Legislative Acts of the Dutch Government*, in the context of the establishment of the judicial system based on the Charter of Justice of Ceylon, issued in 1833 (76). The archives were, therefore, from 1833, placed under the charge of a Civil Servant, George Lee, who had a good knowledge of foreign languages including Dutch. He was appointed by the government of Ceylon as the *Keeper of the Dutch Records* (77), although it was not intended that his duties or responsibilities should

include the custody or arrangement of the archives, but more the preparation of the legal digests of enactments of the Dutch Government.

The accomplishments of George Lee in the capacity of the *Keeper of Records* were unsatisfactory. Jurriaanse observed that during the term of office of Lee 'the real work of an archivist, which is the custody of archives in the fullest sense of the word, was performed by officers other than the *Keeper of Records*. George Lee had no knowledge of archives and wrote to the Colonial Secretary that,

...he had found some Dutch engineers reports by chance whilst clearing this office of much valueless paper in it... (78).

Without consideration of the consequences for the integrity of the archives, he removed the 'Dutch engineers' reports and bound them with similar British records, thereby impairing the original order of the archives of the Dutch Central Government (79). The volumes numbered from 1/3200 to 1/3205 provide excellent examples of the damage caused to the Dutch archives during George Lee's incumbency. Volume number 1/3200 is a volume of Dutch documents bound with some land records of the British administration. Volume number 1/3202 appears to contain documents relating to the case between the *Mudaliyars* Wijesinghe and Manamperi, referred to in the list of Dutch records prepared in 1796 (80). A note on the cover of the volume indicates that it was inspected by 'G Lee' on 23rd February, 1838. The case between *Mudaliyars* Wijesinghe and Mamamperi is bound with the instructions to the ambassadors to the Court of Kandy and a copy of a letter to the King of Kandy, each of which relate to completely different subjects. The mixing of documents in a single volume created great confusion and obscured the origin of the papers within it. Jurriaanse, therefore, created a separate sub-heading entitled 'Indiscriminately Bound Papers' in her *Catalogue...* to describe the volumes of doubtful origin (81).

George Lee, as the *Keeper of Records*, issued a set of instructions to his assistants for the arrangement of archives in his absence on leave in 1839, which resulted in further damage to the arrangement of the Dutch archives (82). During his absence, the Dutch archives, which were housed in the Council Chamber, were moved to the Government Agent's Office in Colombo where they were placed in the custody of the Government Agent (83). This transfer was cited

by the retired Government Archivist R. G. Anthonisz, but in the absence of a proper description, it is not possible to ascertain which portion of the Dutch archives was actually transferred.

Governor Stewart Mackenzie (1837-1841) took special interest in the preservation of the Dutch archives and issued a circular on 10th April, 1838, with the objective of recovering from the descendants of the families of Dutch origin in Ceylon, any documents in their possession belonging to the Dutch administration (84). In response to the circular issued by Governor Mackenzie, a Dutch burgher widow, C. R. Nagel, delivered to the Government on 9th May, 1838, some valuable documents relating to the irrigation works carried out by the Dutch government between 1739 and 1741 in the north-western province of Ceylon, especially in the vicinity of the Giant's Tank in Mannar. These documents were placed in the proper context by Jurrianse and now form a part of the Dutch Central Government archives in the National Archives of Sri Lanka (85).

The attention paid by the British colonial government in Ceylon to the Dutch archives in its custody was, however, inadequate. In the absence of proper attention, the archives became dilapidated. The Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, Emerson Tennent, observed the dilapidated situation of the Dutch archives and reported on the matter to the Governor in a memorandum dated 11th January, 1848. In the memorandum, however, Tennent reiterated that

it is my duty in order to prevent the ultimate loss of documents of this nature, to recommend to Your Lordship the immediate appointment of a gentleman of adequate attainments as a *Keeper of Colonial Records* on the lowest salary at which a competent officer can be procured (86).

Tennent, in his memorandum, referred generally to all of the archives including those of the English administration, but his memorandum received an unfavourable response from the government in consequence of the cost involved.

The British colonial government in Ceylon from its very beginning continued the tradition of appointing a Dutch descendant, commonly referred to as a Dutch burgher, in charge of the Dutch archives (87). In 1857, the Dutch burgher clerk A. H. de Heer, who was in charge of the Dutch archives, retired, and the position remain unfilled for a further two years. In the mean time, the Governor appointed a

Commission comprising J. Caulifield, T. Skinner and J. Baily, in 1859 to examine and report on the archives of the Colonial Secretary's office. The Commissioners in their report recommended that the Dutch archives in the office of the Government Agent in Colombo be transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office (88). The bad storage and the negligence in handling of records in the Government Agent's Office were the two reasons given by the commissioners for the transfer of archives to the Colonial Secretary's office. In their report the Commissioners expressed the view that

it was no wonder that these valuable documents, which were kept by our predecessors with such scrupulous care should have reached this office unbound, tattered, and disordered; tied up in bundles, each containing four or six volumes, without any connection with each other and all begrimed with red dust.

They further stated that

it is to the want of system, and to the absence of a proper appreciation of the Government Records that the present confusion is to be attributed. Therefore, the Commissioners recommended that 'the Dutch Records...are in a state so discreditable to this government... that a sum of money may be specially devoted to their arrangement and preservation (89).

Accordingly, 715 English pounds were allocated in 1860 for necessary repairs to the Dutch archives. The repairs were carried out utilizing the money allocated but the methods adopted in repairing them resulted in further confusion to the Dutch archives. When Jurriaanse commenced the arrangement of the Dutch archives in 1937, she transmitted a report to the State Council of Ceylon in 1938 on the progress of her work in which she stated that

...the unskilled person who was put in charge of them,... thought it necessary to tidy them [Dutch archives] up. The old covers were taken off, and all the volumes were bound alike in cardboard covers with red brown leather backs. The watermark in the binding paper is 1856, and it is clear that the papers were collected about that year. The archives were again separated into two groups and the Proceedings of the Council of Ceylon were numbered with letters DX and the General Records numbered with XD. By that time Dutch [language] was not sufficiently known [in Ceylon], and several volumes were wrongly bound, no attention having been paid even to the

paging and the direction of the script (90).

Referring to the repairing process which took place in 1860, J. H. O. Paulusz remarked that

In the first place the rebinding of the volumes in hundreds at a time was taken in the hand without the supervision of a competent Dutch scholar. Portions of one volume, therefore, are frequently, found attached to another. Pages are upside down. And documents totally distinct in character are filed together under one misleading title. Secondly, they presided at the destruction of a large number of Dutch and early British records which in their view appeared to be of purely secondary interest (91).

The archives of the Dutch central Government of Ceylon were thus subjected to another phase of disorder and confusion.

In 1867, the archive series referred to as *Land and Head Tombos* and *the School Tombos of the Dissavany of Colombo* were transferred by the Chief Secretary from his office to the newly created Office of the Registrar General, on assumption that these archive series would prove to be useful for registration purposes.

Interest in the Dutch archives was again aroused in 1880, when Henry Charles Pervis Bell, the first Archaeological Commissioner of Ceylon, began to use the Dutch archives for his research work. His interest was not in the archives themselves but as sources of information for his own research. Commenting on the way in which Bell used the archives, Jurriaanse stated that

whenever he thought it necessary for his work, he removed the documents, had them re-bound, and did not even hesitate to cut out sections which he required for his research (92).

Bell contributed much to the advancement of the history and archaeology of Ceylon. Nevertheless, he was responsible for considerable damage to the Dutch archives when in the custody of the Colonial Secretary's office.

The Dutch archives belonging to the administration of the *Commandement* of Galle, which remained at the Government Agent's Office in Galle, with the exception of the *tombos*, were transferred to the office of the Colonial Secretary in Colombo in 1880 (93). In 1882, the Colonial Secretary required additional accommodation in

his office and the entire accession of Dutch archives from Galle were packed in 12 large cases and transferred to the Colombo Museum where they were stored in corridors referred to as *godowns* (94).

The year 1899 was the dawn of new era not only for the archives of the Dutch Central Government, but also for the history of the National Archives of Sri Lanka. Prior to 1899, the archives were in charge of the *Record Keeper of the Government*, who, as Richard Gerald Anthonisz, the first Government Archivist of Ceylon explains,

was in a cramped space on the few shelves which could be spared for them out of those used for the rapidly increasing English records. The archives were practically inaccessible for the purpose of reference, as there was no catalogue or list, and no one in the office who possessed knowledge of the Dutch Language (95).

In 1899, the British colonial government in Ceylon became involved in a Crown land dispute in which the claimant attempted to establish his claim based on an alleged Dutch Land Grant. The Government invariably had to challenge the claim using the original Dutch documents which were in its custody. Without having proper access or a finding aid to the Dutch archives, the government found it impossible to admit or refute the claim. In consequence of the incident, the government gave serious consideration to the need for placing the archives in proper custody and preparing the necessary finding aids. On 15th July, 1899, the government appointed Richard Gerald Anthonisz, who was an Assistant to the Government Agent of Sabragamuwa Province, as the *Examiner of Dutch Records* (96). The appointment of Anthonisz added one more to the line of Dutch burghers who continuously held the custodianship of the Dutch archives during the British administration. The document that the government searched for was found by Anthonisz among the Dutch archives which were packed in boxes and placed in the *godowns* of the Colombo Museum. In 1899, Anthonisz was authorised by the Colonial Secretary to transfer the Dutch archives of Galle from the Colombo Museum to the Colonial Secretary's office where he was provided with temporary accommodation to house the archives (97). On 1st January, 1902 the position of Anthonisz was re-designated as the *Archivist and Librarian*, and he was appointed as custodian of all the Dutch archives in the Colonial Secretary's office in Colombo.

Anthonisz, in his capacity as the *Archivist and Librarian*, took steps to re-unite and re-build the archives of the Dutch Central Government. Firstly, he made arrangements to transfer the *School Tombos* preserved at the Registrar General's office in Colombo in 1906 (98). Secondly, the Dutch Land record series referred to as *Head and Land Tombos*, which were preserved at the Kachcheries in Colombo and in Galle, were transferred in 1911. A small number of mixed Dutch archives were transferred from the *Kachcheri* in Jaffna in the same year (99). The Dutch archives in the whole island thus began to take the shape of a single entity.

Anthonisz, even without basic professional training in the discipline of archives, had accomplished the initial work to build up and maintain the identity of the archives as an essential service to the government. He was able to reconstruct the impaired Dutch archives of the past, as discussed earlier in this paper. The services of Anthonisz depended mainly on what he referred to as *indexes* (100) and *translations* (101). Sophia Pieters of Amsterdam was appointed as the assistant to Anthonisz in 1901, and under her initiative, translations of select documents from the Dutch archives were expedited. Anthonisz married Sophia in 1912, and even afterwards her name appeared in translations as Sophia Pieters. Anthonisz retired from the position of the *Archivist and Librarian* on 1st June, 1921. His work cannot be underestimated, for had it not been for his finding aids, publications, and the enthusiasm which he raised among the users of the archives, the institution would have become inconspicuous (102).

Anthonisz was succeeded by Edmund Reimers on 1st July, 1921 with the changed designation as the *Archivist and Record-Keeper*. The translation and publication of selections from the Dutch archives were considered more important duties of the archivists than preparing finding aids to the Dutch archives at the time. Reimers was accordingly sent to the General State Archives in The Hague for training in the Dutch language (103). The contributions of Reimers to the evolution of the Dutch archives include one manuscript list (104) and four English translations of memoirs of the Dutch Governors (105).

Two very important reports on the Dutch archives of Ceylon were published in 1929. One was prepared by Professor J. van Kan, who was appointed by the Governor-General of The Netherlands

Indies to visit, examine and report on the archives of the Dutch administrations in British India and in Ceylon. His report was published in 1931 under the title, *Compagniesbescheiden en aanvervante archivalia in British-Indie en Ceylon* (106). The report of Professor Van Kan contains his findings on the Dutch Central Government archives as well as the archives preserved in the Dutch Reformed Church and in the Colombo Museum. The other report was prepared by the Government Archivist of Batavia, E. G. Godee Molsbergen, who visited and examined the Dutch archives in 1929 at the invitation of the government of Ceylon. Molsbergen, in his report, criticised the *indexes* prepared by Anthonisz for the Dutch archives and stated that '...their contents do not supply the needs of a modern systematic index and are defective.. .(107). The descriptions in the Catalogues of Anthonisz, according to Molsbergen, were insufficient and '...the volumes contain much more than what the titles indicate' (108). Molsbergen also referred to the damage which occurred to the original order of the archives in 1860 and he proposed to rearrange the archives on the basis of method proposed in the *Manual of Archives Administration* prepared by the Dutch archivists, Muller, Feith and Fruin (109). Molsbergen, however, did not consider whether the Dutch archives in Ceylon be arranged according to the *Principle of Provenance*, as advocated by the Dutch archivists Muller, Feith and Fruin. The report by Molsbergen was published by the government of Ceylon as a *Sessional Paper IX* of 1929 (110).

The government of Ceylon made a request to the government of The Netherlands in 1936 to employ a suitable Archivist to prepare a detailed catalogue of the Dutch archives in Ceylon (111). In response to the request, Maria Wilhelmina Jurriaanse (1900-1992), arrived in Colombo on 7th February, 1937, and was appointed by the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon as an *Additional Assistant Archivist* of the Government of Ceylon (112). She possessed the necessary archival training in The Netherlands and a good knowledge of the contemporary developments in Europe regarding the arrangement of archives, based on the *Principle of Provenance*, pioneered by the Dutch Archivists Muller, Feith and Fruin and the English Archivist Sir Hilary Jenkinson. Her views on the arrangement of archives according to the original structure of the administration, at least insofar as archive methods were concerned in Ceylon, were revolutionary at the time. When she arrived in Ceylon, the contemporary archivists were principally

engaged in translations of selections from the Dutch archives and historical writings. Jurriaanse's

...first function as an archivist was to take all possible precautions for the safeguarding of the archives and their custody, which were not fully performed in the Archives of Ceylon...(113).

She emphasised that there was 'nothing romantic in the job,' but to identify 'the organisation by which the archives were created and to organise the archives accordingly' (114). The archivists who had been in charge of the Dutch archives in Ceylon since 1899, had compiled a number of lists in order to make the archives accessible to research scholars. None of those archivists possessed the necessary knowledge of the principles of archival arrangement which had been refined in both England and in The Netherlands. The adoption of the *Principle of Provenance* for the arrangement of archives in Ceylon, must therefore be considered as the most important contribution made by Jurriaanse to the Dutch archives, as well as to the National Archives of Sri Lanka.

Jurriaanse commenced the arrangement of the Dutch archives in 1937 and completed and published the *Catalogue...* in 1943. In restoring the original order of the Dutch archives she was largely influenced by the writings of Sir Hilary Jenkinson, especially in identifying every single volume of file with a distinctive number (115). Jurriaanse made use of the lists of documents available in the archives, as well as the indexes prepared by Anthonisz, during her compilation of the *Catalogue...* The rearrangement of the volumes which were indiscriminately bound in 1860, according to Jurriaanse, cost her much labour, as she had to identify every volume anew. When she completed her assignment in 1943, the archives of the Dutch Central Government in Ceylon became generally accessible through the new *Catalogue....* The archives of the administrations in Galle and Jaffna, however, remained un-catalogued until a separate catalogue of them was prepared and published by Samuel Andrew William Mottau in 1975 (116).

The archives relating to the Dutch administration of Matara, although not complete, were differentiated from those of Galle and included in the new catalogue by its compiler Mottau (117). Several volumes which were omitted from the *Catalogue...* of Jurriaanse were also identified and added as Appendix I in the Catalogue prepared by Mottau. In his *Catalogue of the Dutch Archives Originating in*

Galle and Jaffnapatanam, Mottau explained that 'they were copies, apparently made during the British period' (118). The new catalogue for the Galle and Jaffna archives continued the numbering of the volumes from the last number referred to in the *Catalogue...* by Jurriaanse, in order to maintain the integrity of the Dutch archives of Ceylon as one organic entity. The publication of the catalogue of the archives of Galle and Jaffna in 1975 marked the completion of the finding aids to the entire archives of the Dutch administration of Ceylon which are presently preserved in the National Archives of Sri Lanka in Colombo.

Notes

1. *Corpus Diplomaticum Neerlandico-Indicum, Verzameling van politieke contracten en verdere verdragen door de Nederlanders in het Oosten gesloten, van privilegebrieven, aan hen verleend, enz J. E. Heeres, F. W. Stapel, eds., 6 vols., 's-Gravenhage, 1907-1955, vol. I, p. 84.; Baldaeus, Phillipus, A true and exact description of the island of Ceylon, p. 109.*
2. Sri Lanka National Archives, (SLNA), 1/2712, p. 111.
3. SLNA, 1/2712, p. 112.
4. Goens (Sr.), *Memoir of...*, pp. 16-17; Zwaardercroon, *Memoir of...*, p. 48.; Becker, *Memoir of...*, p. 6.; Schreuder, *Memoir of...*, p. viii.
5. SLNA, 1/3198, 3199.
6. Jurriaanse, M W., *Catalogue of the archives of the Dutch central government of coastal Ceylon*, Colombo, 1943, p. 21.
7. SLNA, 1/3107.; Jurriaanse, M. W., *Catalogue of...*, p. 242.
8. SLNA, 1/3107.
9. SLNA, 1/2712.; J. H. O. Paulusz, *JRASCB*, vol XXXVI, no. 97, 1944, p. 210. The earliest archivist of the Dutch period was Pieter de Bitter, who was the custodian of the records from 1660 to 1662. It was under his supervision that the first inventory of the archivers in the Dutch possession was prepared.
10. SLNA, 1/3198.
11. SLNA, 1/3199.
12. SLNA, 1/3198 and 3199.

13. Anthonisz, R. G., *Report on the Dutch records in the Government Archives at Colombo*, Colombo, 1907, p. 3, Governor Simons in his memoir refers to a list of the papers burnt or lost during Van Toll's term of office, p. 19.
14. Zwaardecroon, *Memoir of...*, p. 45.
15. Heere, *Diary of...*, p. 4.
16. Zwaardecroon, *Memoir of...*, p. 2.
17. Zwaardercoon, *Memoir of...*, p. 45.
18. Zwaardecroon, *Memoir of...*, p. 46.
19. Zwaardecroon, *Memoir of...*, p. 48.
20. Paulusz, J. H. O., The government archives of Ceylon, *JRASCB*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, 1944, p. 212.
21. Simons, *Memoir of...*, p. 29.
22. Valentijn, Francois, *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën*, 1726, (ONOI), *Byzondere zaken van Ceylon*, p. 341.
23. Goens, (Jr.), *Memoir of...*, pp. iii-iv.
24. Goens, (Jr.), *Memoir of...*, pp. iii-iv.
25. Pielat, *Memoir of...*, p. 9.
26. Zwaardecroon, *Memoir of...*, pp. 47-48.
27. SLNA, 1/2853.
28. Valentijn, Francois, *ONOI*, vol. V, p. 303.
29. SLNA, 1/2853.; Simons, *Memoir of...*, p. 15.
30. Simons, *Memoir of...*, p. 19.
31. Pielat, *Memoir of...*, p. 9.
32. SLNA, 1/3404. These were published in *Ceylon Literary Register (CLR)*, 1st series, vol. IV, 1889-1890, p. 125 ff. See also *CLR*, 3rd series, Vol. III, 1935-36, p. 274 ff. See: Lawrence Dundas Campbell, *Miscellaneous works of Hugh Boyd*, London, 1800.
33. Anthonisz, R. G., *Report on the Dutch records...*, p. 6.
34. Pieris, P. E., *Notes on some Sinhalese families*, pt. iv, p. 125.
35. Paulusz, J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon. *JRASCB*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 214.

36. Jurriaanse, M. W., *Catalogue of...*, pp. 21-22.
37. Simons, *Memoir of...*, p. 20.
38. Paulusz, J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASC*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 213.
39. Valentijn, Francois, *Description of Ceylon*, vol. V, p. 25.
40. Baldaeus, Phillipus, *A true and exact description of the island of Ceylon*, 1672, pp. 266-286.
41. Baldaeus, Phillipus, *A true and exact description of the island of Ceylon*, p. xxvii. Description of these inaccuracies is in K. W. Goonewardena, *The Foundation of Dutch power in Ceylon, 1638-1638*, Amsterdam, 1958. p. xiv. References are given in footnotes to the important omissions.
42. Valentijn, Francois, *ONOI*, vol. III, p. 203.
43. Valentijn, Francois, *ONOI*, vol. V, p. 366.
44. Goonewardena, K. W., *Foundation...*, p. 136, footnote 28. For the translation by Donald Ferguson, *JRASC*, vol. XVIII, pp. 189-201.
45. Valentijn, Francois, *Description of Ceylon*, vol. V, p. 26.
46. Valentijn, Francois, *Description of Ceylon*, vol. V, p. 26.
47. Valentijn, Francois, *Description of Ceylon*, vol. p. 47.
48. Simons, *Memoir of...*, p. 19.
49. Zwaardecroon, *Memoir of...*, p. 45.
50. Silva, K. M. de, *A history of Sri Lanka, London*, 1981, p. 184.
51. Silva, K. M. de, *A history of Sri Lanka, London*, 1981, p. 210.
52. Silva, K. M. de, *A history of Sri Lanka, London*, 1981, p. 210
53. Meuron, P. F. de, Report of the Committee of Investigation, 1798. *Bulletin no. 1, Ceylon Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Colombo, 1937, p. 3.
54. Paulusz J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASC*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 214.
55. Paulusz J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASC*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 215.
56. Paulusz J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASC*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 216.; SLNA, British Records, Despatches to Secretary of State, 28th February, 1806.

57. Ghose, Sailen, *Archives of India, history and assets, Calcutta*, 1963. p. 46.
58. *The Dutch in Malabar*, p. 28.
59. Founder of the Yale University.
60. *The Dutch in Malabar*, Galletti, A., Berg, A. J., Vanden Groot, P., Madras, 1911, p. 28. General Letter, 28th September, 1687, Wheeler. Despatches from England to Fort St. George Madras, vol. VIII, pp. 203-204.
61. Jurriaanse, M. W., *Catalogue of...*, p. 23.
62. Paulusz J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASCB*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 215.
63. SLNA, *Commission issued to Governor Frederick North*, Despatches to Secretary of State, 25th May, 1798.
64. SLNA, *Ceylon Almanac*, 1855, Supplement, p. 3.
65. SLNA, *Ceylon Government Gazette*, 9th February, 1803.
66. SLNA, 1/3421, 2655, 2657.
67. SLNA, 5/346. Giesler's letter to Chief Secretary, 28th April, 1808.; J. H. O. Paulusz. The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASCB*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 216.; Jurriaanse, M. W., *Catalogue of...*, p. 24.
68. Paulusz, J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASCB*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 216.
69. SLNA, British records, despatch no. 162 from the Governor to Secretary of State, 27th October, 1938.
70. Ferguson, Donald, Correspondence between Raja Sinha II and the Dutch, *JRASCB*, vol. XVIII, no. 53, 1904, pp. 166-227. Letters from Raja Sinha II to the Dutch, vol. XXI, no. 62, 1909, pp. 259-270.
71. Paulusz, J. H. O., The Government archives of Ceylon, *JRASCB*, vol. XXXVI, no. 97, p. 216.
72. SLNA, 1/3199.
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Sinhala borrowings in Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole

by

Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya

Introduction

Cultural interaction between nations is mirrored in the lexicon of the languages of those peoples. Portuguese borrowings in Sinhala have been analyzed by several scholars: Gunasekera (1), Perera (2), Hettiaratchchi (3), Goonatilleke (4) and Sannasgala (5). More recently, de Silva Jayasuriya & Wijetunge (6) have analysed Portuguese lexical and phonological borrowings in Sinhala, and have identified 15 phonological rules that operate when Portuguese words are borrowed by Sinhala. There has been no analysis, however, of Sinhala borrowings in the Portuguese-based creole, the language that the Portuguese used for communication with the Sri Lankans during the Portuguese era. This paper is an attempt to fill this void.

The Portuguese first made contact with the Sri Lankans, in 1505, when they were accidentally windswept into Galle harbour during their voyage to the Maldiv Islands. They established trading posts (*feitorias*) and fortresses (*fortalezas*) from 1517 onwards. For the Sri Lankans, it was their first experience of the prolonged presence of Europeans on the island; for the Portuguese it was their first experience of people whose culture had been moulded by eighteen centuries of Buddhist philosophy. The Portuguese Empire spanned four continents over five centuries and they encountered a myriad of cultures but their experience in Sri Lanka was unique.

Of the population of Sri Lanka 73.95% are Sinhalese whose mother-tongue is Sinhala (7). Sinhala is used for inter-ethnic communication in the island. Until the 16th century, the Sinhala lexicon

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was only influenced by oriental languages: Sanskrit, Prākritis, Dravidian languages and Malay/ Javanese. The Portuguese Era (1505-1658) led to socio-cultural exchange between the Portuguese and the Sinhalese. This interaction resulted in the development of Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole, which has survived to-date. Today, the creole is spoken by about 500 people in Sri Lanka; by the *Burghers* (descendants of the Portuguese and Dutch) in the east coast towns of Batticaloa and Trincomalee, and by the *Kaffirs* (descendants of the East Africans) near the west coast town of Puttalam. However, the creole community consists of 5,000 *Burghers* and *Kaffirs* who sing creole songs even though they cannot speak the creole. For a survey of Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole songs see de Silva Jayasuriya (8,9,10,11,12). The creole was the solution to the intercommunication problems that arose between the Portuguese and Sinhalese and is a new language that was created in Sri Lanka. Therefore it necessitated that the incoming Portuguese had to be bilingual in Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole and Portuguese. The creole which served as the *lingua franca* (language for external communication and trade purposes) for almost three and a half centuries was replaced by English. The creole was, however, used by the English during their initial period of contact with the Sri Lankans. Although it is becoming moribund today, it has been particularly robust, in comparison to the Indo-Portuguese Creoles of India.

Sinhala is an Indo-European language belonging to the Indo-Aryan subfamily. Genetically its nearest relatives are Bengali (in eastern India) and Gujerati (in western India). Portuguese is also an Indo-European language. It arose from Vulgar Latin which was brought to the Iberian Peninsula. Today Portuguese is the fifth most widely spoken language in the world and is spoken by approximately 168 million in Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Principe and São Tome. When languages are typologically distant, as Sinhala and Portuguese are, borrowing is difficult. Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole bridged this gap as it combined elements from both linguistic systems. It facilitated borrowing from Portuguese to Sinhala. The creole evolved when Portuguese came into contact with Sinhala. The creole later came into contact with Tamil (from early 17th century onwards), Dutch (from the late 17th century onwards) and English (from the 19th century onwards) (13).

Whenever the Portuguese encountered a new concept or object, they borrowed the Sinhala word. The Portuguese did not coin a new

word using the new concept but borrowed the Sinhala word. Sinhala words underwent phonological changes so that the Portuguese could pronounce them. Sinhala borrowings in Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole (SLPC) can be grouped into semantic fields as shown below.

(A) **People** (includes Jobs, Surnames and Titles)

(i) **Jobs.** When the Portuguese encountered new professions/jobs in Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Portuguese Creoles borrowed the Sinhala word. The Portuguese did coin a new word in Portuguese.

e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>gambāra(ya)</i>	<i>ganara</i>	superior in village
<i>kuruneka</i>	<i>cornaca</i>	chief of elephant stud
<i>mahāthera unnanse</i>	<i>maturance</i>	chief priest
<i>panankāraya</i>	<i>panankara macho</i>	rich man

(ii) **Surnames.** The Portuguese creole also borrowed Sinhala surnames. The Portuguese did not coin Portuguese equivalents. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>Accepted Romanized Spelling</u>
Atapattu	Atapato	Atapattu
Atukorala	Atacorla	Atukorala
Bandāra	Pandara	Bandara
Denawaka	Inu-uaca	Denawaka
Vikramasinha	Bicarna-singa	Wickremasinghe

(iii) **Titles.** Sinhala titles have passed into the Portuguese creole without new words being coined in Portuguese. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>Accepted Romanized Spelling</u>
<i>appuhāmi</i>	<i>apuame</i>	appuhami
<i>ārachchi</i>	<i>arache</i>	aratchi

(B) **Administration.** When the Portuguese came across new concepts or material relating to administration, the Sinhala words were borrowed by the Portuguese creole. The Portuguese did not coin new Portuguese words. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>anga badda</i>	<i>anga bada</i>	poll tax
<i>marala</i>	<i>marala</i>	death duty
<i>ola</i>	<i>ola</i>	palm leaf
<i>otu</i>	<i>outo</i>	a tax on land

(C) **Beliefs & Customs.** Words relating to Buddhism and Hinduism passed from Sinhala to the Portuguese creole. Portuguese equivalents were not coined. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>agama</i>	<i>ágama</i>	religion
<i>Iswara</i>	<i>Ispara</i>	a Hindu God
<i>jātaca</i>	<i>jataca</i>	a story about the Buddha's past lives
<i>Pattini</i>	<i>Pateni</i>	a Goddess
<i>rākshasha</i>	<i>racxassa</i>	demon
<i>terunnānse</i>	<i>terunanse</i>	buddhist monk
<i>vēdanta</i>	<i>vedanda</i>	vedas

(D) **Domestic Life.** Words describing furniture and household effects passed from Sinhala to the Portuguese creole. Portuguese equivalents were not coined. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>āsana(ya)</i>	<i>assane</i>	chair
<i>vatti(ya)</i>	<i>vatti</i>	basket

(E) **Food & Drink.** When the Portuguese came across new items of food and drink in Sri Lanka they borrowed the Sinhala words. Portuguese words were not coined. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>amuna</i>	<i>amanao</i>	a measure of capacity
<i>āppa</i>	<i>apa</i>	hopper (a Sri Lankan dish)
<i>bulat hurulla</i>	<i>bulat urulla</i>	offering of betel leaves
<i>surā</i>	<i>sura</i>	toddy (a Sri Lankan drink)

(F) **Entertainment.** When the Portuguese came across a new concept relating to entertainment, the Sinhala word was borrowed instead of coining a Portuguese word. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>rūkada(ya)</i>	<i>roquea</i>	puppet

(G) **Dress and Style.** Words on clothing have passed from Sinhala into the Portuguese creole without coining Portuguese words. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>chitta(ya)</i>	<i>chita</i>	cloth worn by women
<i>konda(ya)</i>	<i>conde</i>	hair/a knot tied in the hair

(H) **Transport.** When the Portuguese encountered new methods of transport, they borrowed the Sinhala word into the creole. They did not coin Portuguese words. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>Enligh</u>
<i>katapun</i>	<i>catapune</i>	boat

(I) **Place Names.** Sri Lankan place names have also passed from Sinhala to the Portuguese creole. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>Accepted Romanized Spelling</u>
Kollupitiya	Calupeti	Colpetty
Puttalama	Putalão	Puttalam
Vaskaduva	Vascarua	Vaskaduva

(J) **Flora.** The Portuguese creole borrowed names of vegetables from Sinhala without coining Portuguese equivalents. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>murunga</i>	<i>murunga</i>	drumsticks

(K) **Fauna.** When the Portuguese came across new animals or animal products the Portuguese creole borrowed the Sinhala word. They did not coin Portuguese words. e.g.

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>goma</i>	<i>goma</i>	cow dung
<i>talago(ya)</i>	<i>talagoia</i>	iguana

Most Sinhala borrowings in Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole are nouns. Nouns extend the referential function of a language. They

refer to concepts or materials introduced by the Sinhalese to the Portuguese. It is interesting to note that one adjective has also passed from Sinhala to the creole:-

<u>Sinhala</u>	<u>SLPC</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>Sinhala</i>	<i>Chingala</i>	Sinhalese

Frequent contact between the Portuguese and the Sri Lankans led to the introduction of Sinhala words into spoken Portuguese and *vice versa* in the forts and camps (2). The Portuguese spoken in the forts and camps would have been Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole.

Cultural loans mirror what one nation has taught another. Lexical borrowing was mutual between Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole and Sinhala. This is an area for further research.

Concluding Remarks

Whenever the Portuguese encountered aspects of Sri Lankan socio-culture that were new to them, for example, words relating to Sri Lankan religions (Buddhism, Hinduism), place names, surnames, titles and jobs, they borrowed the Sinhala words. They did not coin Portuguese equivalents. Therefore Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole contains several borrowings from Sinhala. Socio-cultural contact between the Portuguese and the Sinhalese was undoubtedly enhanced due to intermarriages and conversion to Roman Catholicism. The generation of *mestiços/mestiças* ('children from unions between the Portuguese and Sinhalese') reinforced the creole as they were bilingual in the creole and Sinhala. They filled a linguistic gap between the Sinhalese and Portuguese administrations and were in demand as translators. An analysis of Sinhala borrowings in Sri Lanka Portuguese Creole reveals the interactive processes that occurred in the knowledge systems of the Portuguese and the Sinhalese.

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150 years of the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka: An Addendum

by

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In writing a history of an Association spanning over 150 years it is difficult to cover every aspect. Since the publication of the article “150 Years of the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka” in the Sesquicentennial Volume of the RASSL Journal there were several discussions in the Council regarding its contents. There was even a Council decision to write a more elaborate history of the last twenty-five years of the RASSL, as many important changes had occurred during this period. This is not an attempt to write that elaborate history, but to record certain additional information, which will give a more complete picture of the events pertaining to that period. Certain errors in the printed article have also been corrected.

Society’s Name

The original name of the Society was ‘Royal Asiatic Society – Ceylon Branch’. The name reflected the links the local society had with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The name ‘Ceylon’ was changed to ‘Sri Lanka’ in 1972, with the adoption of the new constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. In view of this change, the name of the Society was changed to ‘Royal Asiatic Society – Sri Lanka Branch’ in the same year (1). At a Special General Meeting held during 1984/85, the Society’s name was changed to ‘Royal Asiatic Society – Sri Lanka’ and later by a Council resolution to ‘Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka (2).

Incorporation of the Society by Act of Parliament

Along with the change of the name of the Society in 1984/85 the question of incorporating the Society by an Act of Parliament

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received the attention of the Council. The Council requested the following members of the Council to draft the necessary legislation: Hon. Mr. Justice Colin Thome, Mr. Walter Wimalachandra and Mr. M. St. S. Cassie Chetty (3). The first draft prepared by Mr. M. St. S. Cassie Chetty was tabled in January 1985 (4). A sub-committee was appointed by the Council comprising of Prof. M. B. Ariyapala (President), Prof. T. Nadaraja and Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya 'to go into the details of the draft and make arrangements to convene a Special General Meeting for its approval' (5). The objectives of the Society have been widened beyond its scope when compared to the original objectives, which, with minor changes, had continued until this time. The Bill was passed as 'Royal Asiatic Society (Incorporation) Act No. 06 of 1992' (6).

Permanent Home for the RASSL

A major problem encountered by the Society from its inception was the lack of permanent headquarters to house its office and library. In this regard the Society is 'beholden to His Excellency J. R. Jayewardena, its Patron, for having made available accommodation in the building which was being constructed by the Ministry of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development' (7) at 86, Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha, Colombo 07. One of the three Joint Secretaries, Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando was assigned 'all work connected with the Building of the Headquarters of the Society for which the foundation was laid by His Excellency the President on 20 March 1980 (8).

A delegation appointed by the Council (9), comprising of Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, Prof. H. W. Thambiah, Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake, Mr. Lakshman Jayakody, Mr. Walter Wimalachandra and Mr. Wilfred M. Gunasekera, met Hon. Gamini Dissanayaka, M.P., Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development regarding the shifting of the Library to the new Mahaweli Building. At this meeting formal approval was given for the shifting and the necessary instructions were given to Mr. Lalith Godamune, Director General of the Mahaweli Authority to fix a date for the shifting in consultation with the Architects (10).

This crucial meeting with the Architect and Contractor was held on 9th March 1984 chaired by the Additional Secretary to the Ministry, Mr. I. K. Weerawardena (11). It was a meeting of the

Mahaweli Exhibition Centre Committee' to which the President of RASSL and the Hony. Secretaries were invited. It was with great difficulty that the President, Professor Ariyapala was able to get the Exhibition Committee to agree to the shifting of the Library of RASSL to the new premises. The relevant record in the minutes of that meeting is quoted in full in order to get a fair idea of the full implication of this decision (12).

'The first item taken up for discussion was the shifting of the Royal Asiatic Society Library to the new building. Prof. Ariyapala who was present on invitation explained the difficulties they were presently undergoing due to the lack of proper accommodation to house their library. Mr. Thalagodapitiya and Mr. Ratnawibushana explained the difficulties they would face as Contractor and Architect respectively, if the building is occupied at the moment, before final completion. After a long discussion it was agreed that the Royal Asiatic Society would be permitted to move into the new building by 30th April 1984. However they would not operate the library but only occupy a small space to keep their books etc. *Both the Contractor and Architect made it very clear that they will not take any responsibility for any situation that may arise as a result of this decision to shift the library ahead of final completion of the building. They also wanted complete freedom to do the necessary construction operations, even after the occupation of this building by the Royal Asiatic Society.*' (Italics ours)

Throughout the long history of the RASSL many efforts were made to obtain a permanent home for the Library. The leadership given by Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, its President and the cooperation given by His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene, the Patron of the Society, Hon. Gamini Dissanayaka, Minister of Lands, Land Development, and Mahaweli Development, the officials of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and the Mahaweli Authority helped the Society to solve this problem. The Society showed its gratitude by granting Honorary Membership to H. E. J. R. Jayewardene and Hon. Gamini Dissanayaka (13). H. E. J. R. Jayewardene, however, declined the honour stating that he was the oldest living member already. The circumstances under which the Society moved into the present premises at the Mahaweli Centre were discussed at length at the Council meeting held on 11th October 1988 and minuted for purpose of record and future reference (14).

Special Donations to the Society

(1) Donation from the President's Fund

The Council appointed Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, President of the Society along with Prof. H.W. Thambiah Dr. H. N. S. Karunatillake, Mr. Lakshman Jayakody M.P. and Mr. Wilfred M. Gunasekera to meet with His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene, the President of Sri Lanka to discuss the possibility of obtaining financial assistance for the purchase of almirahs, shelves and other equipment required by the Society (15). This meeting was held on 20th February 1984 and the estimates were subsequently sent for the purchase of 15 units of aluminium shelving, a photo copier, a duplicator, an electric typewriter, a conference table with 24 wooden arm-chairs, six GOH chairs, six small writing tables, ten chairs and ten small tables for the use of readers, a delivery cycle, and six pedestal fans (16). As a result of these efforts the Society received Rs. 200,000.00 from the President's Fund to meet this expenditure.

- (2) A deputation comprising Prof. M.B. Ariyapala, President of the Society, the two Hon. Jt. Secretaries, Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva and Mr. Wilfred M. Gunasekera met Mr. John D. Guyer, Resident Representative of the Asia Foundation, to discuss the possibility of obtaining financial assistance to upgrade the Library (17). The latter showed keen interest to assist the Society and especially to provide funds to secure the services of a qualified librarian for cataloguing the books. The Society received a donation of US \$ 2500, the equivalent of Rs. 65,000.00, from the Asia Foundation(18). Dr. (Mrs.) Lorna Dewaraja facilitated the Society in this regard. An additional grant of Rs. 50,000.00 received from the Asia Foundation was utilised for the printing of the Annotated Index of articles of the RASSL Journals (19).
- (3) A very generous donation of Rs. 110,000.00 was also received by the Society from Messrs. Hebtulabhoy and Co. Ltd. It was the largest single donation received by the Society up to 1981 and hence it was greatly appreciated (20).
- (4) At a time when Society did not have even a typewriter a donation of US \$ 745, the equivalent of Rs. 17,080.00, was received from Mr. H. A. Maniku of the Maldives, for the purchase of a typewriter, on the motivation of Prof. J. B. Dissanayake. It was purchased for Rs. 16,355.00 (21).

- (5) Another benefactor was His Excellency Ranasinghe Premadasa to whom an appeal was made for assistance to air-condition and microfilm the library. A grant of Rs. 150,000.00 was made for the purpose from the President's Fund (22). At the request of Dr. C.G. Uragoda, President of the Society, a further donation of Rs. 60,000.00 was received from the President's Fund for obtaining the entire set of 30 books on 'Paintings of Sri Lanka' published by the Cultural Triangle Fund (23).

Organizing of the RASSL Library

The Society shifted to its new and permanent home on the first floor of the Mahaweli Exhibition Centre Building on 2nd May 1984 (24), after a soft opening (25). The mammoth operation of shifting the books, furniture and fittings of the Society to the new premises was directed by Mr. G.P.S.H. de Silva, Council Member. He did an admirable job of it. In the Society's Annual Report for 1984/85, it was reported that 'most of the books have now been arranged in the racks and almirahs: though the Society has purchased 11 new almirahs for books, there, are still a few more parcels unopened for want of further facilities' (26). With effect from 1st October 1984, the Society appointed Mrs. S Naguleswaran as temporary librarian (27). She was the first qualified librarian appointed by the Society in its long history and she was responsible for cataloguing all the books under title and author. The magnitude of the work involved could be appraised from the fact that there were over 10,000 titles including the Journals.

Official Opening

The Council approved the suggestion made by the President of the Society, Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, to invite the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher to officially open the Library when she visits the Mahaweli Exhibition Centre to open its Museum. The Society records with gratitude the assistance given by Mr. Ivan Samarawickrema, Secretary to the Ministry of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development to make this a reality. The official opening of the new premises of the Society was fixed for Saturday, 13th April 1985 at 10.55 a.m (28). The Council was delighted that its invitation was accepted by Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher at the last moment. A sub committee comprising of Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando, Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva and the three Hony Secretaries

was appointed by the Council to make the necessary arrangements (29). The British Prime Minister was accompanied by His Excellency J.R. Jayewardene and the members of the Council were introduced to Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister of U.K. by the Society's President, Prof. M.B. Ariyapala. It was an honour to the Society that these dignitaries spent nearly an hour examining the invaluable collection of books in the RASSL library. The Council recorded its appreciation for the services rendered by Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando in this connection (30).



Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of UK, accompanied by Hon. Gamini Dissanayaka, Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development and the Minister in Attendance, and His Excellency the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, being lead to the venue of the official function to declare open the RASSL Library at the Mahaweli Centre, Colombo by Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, President, of RASSL.



Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, President, of RASSL, introducing the Council Members of RASSL to Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of UK, prior to the official opening.



Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of UK, His Excellency the President Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, and Hon. Gamini Dissanayaka, Minister in Attendance, examining the rare books of the RASSL that were displayed to mark the occasion.

Condominium Title and Plan

The need to have the legal ownership of the area of the Mahaweli Centre that was occupied by the Society on a condominium basis was raised by the membership with His. Excellency J.R. Jayewardene when he attended the 141st Annual General Meeting of RASSL (31). The President of the Society Dr. C. G. Urugoda made special efforts in this respect. Along with Dr. N. D. Wijesekera and Dr. Mrs. L.S. Devaraja, he had a meeting with H.E. the President on 20th September 1988 to follow up on the matter (32). The principle was accepted and at a meeting with Hon. P. Dayaratne, Minister of Lands, Irrigation and Mahaweli Development on 21st June 1989, it was agreed to grant the first floor of the Mahaweli Centre on a condominium deed (33). Mr. K. H. S. Gunatilake, Director General of the Mahaweli Authority and a representative of the Architectural firm were invited to be present at a Council meeting to decide on the condominium plan and the alterations required to provide separate access to the premises (34). The construction of a separate entrance was completed by 1992 (35). The condominium plan has yet to be finalised.

Journal

The pride of the Society is its Annual Journal. Due to the chaotic situation of the Society during the period 1971-1979 there was much delay in publishing the Journal of the Society. During the tenure of Prof. M. B. Ariyapala as the President of the Society this situation was rectified. The generous donation of Rs. 110,000.00 of Messrs. Hebtulabhoy & Co. Ltd. contributed very much in achieving this.

Donations of Book Collections to the RASSL Library

From the inception of the Society there has been magnanimous donations of books from its members and well-wishers. Much of the acquisitions of the Library are in the form of donations received. Dr. P.R. Anthonis, Chancellor of the University of Colombo, donated a very valuable collection of books to the RASSL at the instance of the RASSL President Prof. M. B. Ariyapala (36). In recognition of this donation Dr. Anthonis was elected an honorary member of the Society (37). Other important donations included those of Mr. W. R. McAlpine and Prof. H.W. Thambiah. The latter donated eighteen bound volumes of the Journals of the RAS (38). The donation of the books of Mr. McAlpine was after his death and was done through the efforts of Prof. M. B. Ariyapala.

Translation of the Pali Commentarial Literature (*Atthakatha*) into Easy Sinhala

The Pali Commentarial literature is a mine of information to study the socio-cultural and economic conditions that prevailed in the country at the time the Commentaries were written. The decision taken by the Society to translate this literature available now in Pali into Sinhala was a momentous one (39). The Commentaries were originally in Sinhala language and were translated into Pali by Ven. Buddhaghosa in the 5th century C.E.

The initiative in this regard was taken by Dr. Nandadeva Wijesekera and the principle was accepted as far back as 1984 (40). From time to time sub-committees were appointed to undertake this work but mainly due to the illness of Dr. Nandadeva Wijesekera little progress was made. A new sub-committee comprising of Prof. M. B. Ariyapala (Chairman), Prof. N. A. Jayawickrema, Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya, Prof. Y. Karunadasa, Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe, and Dr. Somapala Jayawardhana (Hony. Jt. Sectrearies) was appointed by the Council to implement the project (41). The sub-committee had identified the Atthakathas (Commentaries) to be translated into easy Sinhala (42). The Ministry of Buddha Sasana has since agreed to fund the Project from the Buddha Sasana Fund (43).

RASSL Sesquicentennial Commemorative Volume

The publication of the Sesquicentennial Commemorative Volume to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the RASSL was a major undertaking (44). Dr. C. G. Urugoda and Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva were appointed the Honorary Editors (45). The original plan was to publish the history of the RASSL (46). A special committee called the '150th Anniversary Publications Committee' was nominated by the Council at its meeting held on 18 April 1994 to monitor progress. The members of the Committee were Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando (President), Mr. R. C. de S Manukulasooriya, Mr. Colin Thome, Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekera, with Dr. C. G. Urugoda and Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva as Joint Editors Convenor (47).

150th Anniversary Celebration Committee

In addition, the Council appointed a special committee to submit proposals for celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Society. It comprised Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando (President), Prof M. B. Ariyapala,

Dr. Mrs. L. S. Dewaraja, Mr. F. Medis, Rev. Fr. Dr. X. N. Kurukulasuriya, Prof. W. Wijayasuriya and Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekera (Hony. Jt. Secretary and Convenor) (48). The celebrations were to include the launching of the Sesquicentennial Commemorative Volume of the RASSL and the releasing of the Commemorative Stamp (49). The progress of the 150th anniversary celebrations was reviewed regularly by this sub-committee (50).

Corrigenda

p.53 Patrons

1934-1937, *change* H.E. Sir Henry Moore to Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs

1945-1949, *change* H.E. Sir Henry Moore to Sir Henry Monk Mason Moore

p.54 Presidents

change 1846-1857 The Hon. Sir J Emerson Tennent K.C.B

to 1846-1848 The Hon. Sir J Emerson Tennent K.C.B.

1849-1857 The Hon. Mr. C. J. MacCarthy

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3. Vol. XXIX (NS), 1984/85, p.xxiii
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6. Vol. XXXVII (NS), 1992/93, p.vii
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8. *ibid*, p.vii
9. Vol. XXVIII (NS), 1983/84. p.xii
10. *ibid*, p. xv
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15. Vol. XXVIII (NS), 1983/84, p.xvi
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17. Vol. XXVIII (NS), 1983/84, p.xiii

18. Vol. XXIX (NS), 1984/85, p.vi
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23. Vol. XXXV (NS), 1990/91, p.xxx
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29. Vol. XXIX (NS), 1984/85, p.xxxii
30. Vol. XXX (NS), 1985/86, p.xii
31. Vol. XXXIII (NS), 1988/89, p.x
32. Vol. XXXIII (NS), 1988/89, p.xxxiv
33. Vol. XXXIV (NS), 1989/90, p.xviii
34. Vol. XXXIV (NS), 1989/90, p.xxxiv f.
35. Vol. XXXVII (NS), 1992/93, p.vii
36. Vol. XXXIV (NS), 1989/90, p. xxix, xxxv
37. Vol. XXXV (NS), 1990/91, P.iii
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42. Vol. XL, 1996, p.xvii
43. Vol. XXXVIII (NS), 1993/94, p.xxv
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45. *ibid* p.xxxv
46. Vol. XXXIII (NS). 1988/89, p.xxi, xxv, xxviii, xxx
47. *ibid* p.xxxii
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49. *ibid*, p.xxxiv
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All references are from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka*.

Archaeology under Sri Lankan waters

by

Somasiri Devendra

Introduction

This paper traces the introduction and subsequent development of underwater archaeology in Sri Lanka. Although the Archaeological Department has been actively involved in this branch of archaeology only during the last ten years, during this short period, it has successfully conducted significant explorations and research. Steps are now being taken to formally absorb it into the Department's regular activities. For this purpose, the territorial waters of the country were brought under the department's span of control by an amendment to the Antiquities Ordinance in 1998 (1) and a new Act has been drafted to establish a Maritime Cultural Heritage Authority, the principal function of which will be the 'control, management, protection and preservation of the maritime cultural heritage of Sri Lanka' (2). In view of this it is, perhaps, timely to place on record the work so far carried out for the information of all heritage-conscious persons.

Both the amendment and the draft act referred to above specifically extend the department's authority to territorial waters, as evidenced by the use of the word "maritime". Underwater archaeology can, it must be noted, be conducted in inland waters and even on land. Examples of the latter are such well known examples as that of the Sutton Hoo funerary ship (England), the boats entombed in the pyramids (Egypt) and the tidal dock at Lothal (India) as well as other less well-known but numerous excavation sites under urban landfill. This word "Maritime", however, has been used advisedly, because the Antiquities Ordinance, from its inception, had already staked the State's claim to "All undiscovered antiquities (other than ancient monuments) whether lying on or hidden beneath the surface of the ground or in *any river or lake...*" (emphasis

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mine). This paper will therefore deal with all underwater archaeology, whether carried out in a marine environment or in inland waters.

The advent of underwater archaeology to Sri Lanka

The first exposure of this country to underwater archaeology was in the very early 1960s, when a team of divers, including the late Rodney Jonklaas, the late Mike Wilson (later known as Swami Sivakalki) and Vidyajyothi Dr. Arthur C. Clarke, discovered a hitherto unknown wreck in the Great Basses, containing sacks of silver coins minted in Surat, India. Later this wreck featured in a Sinhalese film “*Ranmuthu Duwa*”. The Archaeological Dept. was informed that a respected maritime archaeologist, Peter Throckmorton, was fortunately available to conduct an underwater survey. Throckmorton, in “*Shipwrecks and Archaeology: The Unharvested Sea*” has written that, while researching Roman wrecks in the Mediterranean, he heard of two treasure hunters who had discovered a wreck in Ceylon, and established communications with one of them, Clarke. At the invitation of the Department, Throckmorton undertook the assignment. Newspaper features were published here, scholarly reports published abroad (3) and several popular books, notably Clarke’s “*The Reefs of Taprobane*”. This, however, did not herald a beginning of any sort, remaining an isolated incident. The question of underwater archaeology rested there for many years.

The Department referred, in its Annual Reports for 1962-63 (4) and 1967-68 (5), to the need to introduce maritime archaeology in Sri Lanka, but nothing more substantial resulted. In the 1962-63 Report, much of the relevant parts were written (*vide* Godakumbura) by Clarke and are typical of his writing style. He mentions the retrieval of one British cannon, two wooden pistol-stocks, a brass tray, cannon balls a brass pestle and mortar and 350 pounds of silver (other than an estimated ton of silver not retrieved). The present location of these artifacts is not known. An unfortunate aspect of this incident, which has gone hitherto unreported, is that several lumps of concreted silver coins were permitted (by the Archaeological Department) to be taken out of the country (by Clarke), for study, exhibition and return. The last undertaking, unfortunately, does not appear to have been complied with, yet (*pers. com* by an officer of that era). “*Action is being taken to declare the area of the wreck an Archaeological Reserve*”, ends the Report. This was done in 1963-64 (6). The 1967-68 Report (R. H. de Silva) makes a more specific statement:

“There are shipwrecks found (including the P&O Liner INDUS) which sank with an invaluable collection of works of art from the stupa of Bharhut (2nd century B.C.) within the territorial waters of Ceylon. The techniques of undersea archaeology are being successfully applied in other parts of the world and it has to be admitted that Ceylon lags far behind. There is always the risk of unauthorized operations on these wrecks but the law as it is now appears inadequate for safeguarding shipwrecks.

The department has been addressing its mind to these and similar matters in order to recommend to government the necessity for making further amendments to the present Ordinance.”

Dr. de Silva's fears were well founded. The next, and archaeologically disastrous, development was the expansion of recreational tourism in Sri Lanka. This country was promoted as a “Sea, Sun and Sand” destination and many of the tourists were SCUBA diving enthusiasts. Unofficial tourist guides found them keen to view wrecks and underwater tourism began, with no controls or Regulations in place. “Finders’ Keepers” became the prevailing creed and a large number of wrecks were stripped, without the tourists, the touts, or even the Tourist Board being concerned about leaving the sites undisturbed. A government unaware of a problem cannot be expected to counter it. It is impossible to assess what damage has been done during this period. The collections gracing the many antique shops on the way to Galle, and the artifacts displayed in the Diving Stations in the tourist areas provide the only basis for evaluation. No records of what has been taken out of the country are available. The Archaeological Department lacked the necessary powers, and it was only many years later that necessary legislation was enacted (7).

Ironically, it took a pair of expatriate looters to wake the government up to the problem. Action was taken by the then Head of the National Aquatic Resources Agency (NARA), Dr. Hiran Jayawardene, to conduct a raid and rescue the artifacts. It was found that, in a well-planned operation, they had collected details of over 300 likely sites in our waters. Their material was confiscated and they were asked to leave the country. The major site they were working on was later explored and recorded by a team of divers from the Sri Lanka Navy, at the instance of NARA.

NARA (established in 1982) is essentially a scientific institution primarily concerned with biological and mineral resources of the sea. However, the legislation was flexible enough to include marine archaeological sites since the Act defined “national aquatic resources” as “*all living and non-living resources contained in or found beneath the medium of water and which are subject to the sovereignty, jurisdiction and control of Sri Lanka*”. In these circumstances, the Receiver of Wrecks often consulted NARA whenever he received an application for a license to salvage a wreck that might have a historic significance. NARA thus entered the field of underwater archaeology. Taking its role seriously, it first convened a modest international “First National Workshop on Maritime History and Marine Archaeology”, with the participation of the Ministry of Trade and Shipping and the Department of Archaeology in 1984. Historians, archaeologists (terrestrial and maritime), archivists, lawyers and divers participated. Disappointingly, this promising start, too, generated little momentum.

Another start was made in 1986; this time by the Post Graduate Institute of Archaeology (PGIAR). At the “First National Archaeological Congress” P.U. Weerawardena, of the Archaeological Department, presented a paper on “*A Theoretical Framework for Maritime Archaeology and the Maritime History of Sri Lanka*”. The interest generated by this paper led Prof. Senake Bandaranayake, Director, PGIAR, to call an informal meeting of divers, archaeologists and enthusiasts from other disciplines to formulate an action plan. Among the participants were two associations: the Maritime Heritage Trust of Sri Lanka (MHT) and the Sri Lanka Sub Aqua Club (SLSAC). Lack of funds, however, continued to inhibit more positive action.

In 1988, MHT convened a one-day seminar exclusively on this subject, with the blessings of the Archaeological Department. Clarke and Wilson were among the participants where Wilson, in a paper titled “*Sri Lankan Underwater Archaeology: the early years*” said, referring to the Great Basses wreck:

“It was on one of these expeditions when I was alone...that I found two wrecks on the same day, one of which had been carrying silver coins, how many I had no idea, that I must tell you frankly, that on the first discovery my thoughts turned at once to its protection as an archaeological site: a site of future archaeological importance. Like Arthur (C. Clarke) and Rodney (Jonklaas) I really believed that

a future generation of Sri Lankan archaeologists would include underwater archaeology in the widening spectrum of their discipline. This very seminar which we are all attending is confirmation of that vision. That generation is seated here, now, among us; at this symposium as well as the NARA symposium of several years ago. They are, in truth, laying the groundwork for the future of submarine archaeology in Sri Lanka. It hasn't started yet."

The last sentence was to remain true for some years more. During those few years, it was the enthusiasts of MHT and SLSAC had the will and made any effort to do anything.

Unofficial initiatives

The first actual work done by them was in inland waters. Following a report in a Sinhala newspaper (8), an exercise was conducted by MHT at Kuru Ganga, in Kuruwita, where gem miners had unearthed an ancient log-boat from about 15 feet below the level of the riverbed. Assuming it to be a log, they had sawn it in two to raise it. After seeing what it really was, they had wisely kept it in the river and sent word to the Colombo Museum. It was examined *in situ* by MHT and SLSAC, measured, sketched, photographed and a report submitted to the Director of Museums, with guidelines for conservation. Today, it has been successfully conserved and is on display at the Ratnapura Museum though, unfortunately, it has not yet been dated scientifically.

Another project, carried out by the SLSAC was training divers on a site in Galle harbour, which appeared to be an accretion site where assorted small artifacts were gathered by wave action and current movements. An almost complete 14th. Century Chinese Celadon bowl of the Southern Song Dynasty was the most exciting find (9) but, in terms of scholarship, more interesting was a large number of clay smoking pipes, which led to considerable research by Dr. Malik Fernando (10).

Yet another project was the discovery and preservation of an 18-ton Rifled Muzzle Loading (RML) cannon which had guarded the entrance to the Trincomalee Inner harbour in the 19th century. Here too, help was sought, and received, from the Royal Armouries in the Tower of London and the late Adm. Clancy Fernando, then Commander, Eastern Area of the Sri Lanka Navy (11).

However, the first ambitious project undertaken was the

“Colombo Reefs Archaeological Survey” of 1989, the initiative of Dr. Mark Redknap (of the British Nautical Archaeological Society and the National Museum of Wales) and P.U. Weerawardena. This project, which could be briefly described as “*a survey of underwater archaeological sites within a context of reef environment and geomorphology*”, found acceptance with the Royal Geographical Society, the British Academy and the British Museum. The site chosen was the ‘Drunken Sailor’ rock off Galle Face, Colombo: chosen because the operations could be easily monitored by all security organizations. The responsibility for obtaining all necessary clearances was that of MHT. There were no precedents for such a project and the multitude of ministries, departments and authorities that had to be negotiated with was legion. Even with the assistance of the Archaeological Department, two factors worked against the project: the lack of a legislative framework and the security concerns inevitable in a politically volatile period. Although the team and equipment arrived in the country, only remote sensing from the surface, but not diving, was permitted. The project ended in failure.

The experience, though, had a positive side, which was the publicity given to the attempt. At the Archaeological Department’s Centenary Seminar (1990) Redknap’s paper on “*Developing Programmes for Maritime Archaeological Survey*” and a paper by Devendra (in collaboration with Jayatilaka and Fernando) on “*The Search for the Maritime Heritage*” were presented (12) and found widespread acceptance. A Resolution was adopted which recommended:

“that the Archaeological Department, at the start of its second century, establishes a marine archaeology unit with all the necessary statutory powers to assume control of and to initiate all marine archaeological activity in the country”

and proposed:

“that the unit should interact with all statutory bodies, academic institutions, NGO organizations and remain the dominant institution administering such a discipline.”

Institutional initiatives

Two institutions, or groups of official institutions, now took the initiative. The first was NARA, which set up an “Inter-Ministerial Committee on Shipwrecks” (IMCW) to prevent the rape of the cultural heritage (in the short term) and to propose new legislation to

regulate underwater archaeology (in the long term). This was a very difficult task, as there were close upon fifteen government institutions involved, in one way or another. But a Legal sub-committee chaired by the Senior Asst. Secretary to the Ministry of Justice, Mrs. Lalani Perera, successfully prepared a comprehensive report. Jointly presented to Cabinet by the Minister of Cultural Affairs and the Minister of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the draft stages were processed and the final draft, approved by both ministries is (as mentioned above), at present before the Legal Draftsman. This legislation, when finally approved, will provide for the setting up of a Maritime Cultural Heritage Authority.

The other group of institutions included the Archaeological Department, the Central Cultural Fund, the Post Graduate Institute of Archaeology and the Maritime Archaeology Department of the Western Australian Maritime Museum. The initiative, which commenced 1992, was to pool their resources and set up a multi-purpose project. Its primary aim was to train maritime archaeologists and provide conservators with skills specific to maritime archaeology, and additionally compile a data-base of shipwrecks in Galle Harbour (where the construction of a modern port was, even then, being contemplated). Since the Sri Lankan institutions lacked both experience in the management of a maritime archaeology project and counterpart divers, MHT and SLSAC provided these inputs. The original pilot project of 1992 proved successful, and the project was expanded into a fully-fledged continuing programme, within the limits of the funding available. Work was continued in 1992 and 1993, but not in 1994-5 due to funding problems. The major work commenced in 1996 and plans are being drawn up to carry the work on in a more ambitious scale.

The Galle Harbour Project

By far the most significant project yet undertaken, this needs to be dealt with in depth, as will be done below. As the focus of the project changed twice with the last eight years, it is convenient to deal with it under several chronological periods.

1992-93

The prime object, during these two seasons was to train a core of maritime archaeologists. The work of the Australian team of maritime archeologists of various sub disciplines led by Prof. Jeremy

Green, a Sri Lankan counterpart team of amateur divers from the SLSAC led by Gihan Jayatilaka and a team of naval divers, was coordinated by Green and Devendra (MHT). During this years, a great deal of training was involved, largely involving conservation of waterlogged objects. This emphasis resulted from the availability of experienced archaeological conservators, who only needed specialist training. Classroom instructions were conducted on a daily basis, and a special area was set apart for a conservation laboratory. The students were also introduced to scientific photography for recording finds. The Australians conducted the underwater investigations with members of the Sub Aqua Club as local counterparts. It was on the last day of diving that the most significant artifact was found: a ship's bell which we were later able to identify as having belonged to the Dutch East Indiaman "*Hercules*". Subsequent archival research helped flesh-out this ship for us. The bell, with the inscription AMOR VINCIT OMNIA (Love Conquers All) was cast in 1625 and placed on the "*Hercules*" when she was built in 1655. In length 140 ft. overall, with a beam of 33 ft. and a draught of 14.5 ft, she carried a crew of 122. On her last, fatal voyage, she left Batavia on 4th. November, 1660 for Ceylon via Malacca. She was carrying a cargo of cinnamon and rice for Batavia when, due to a combination of freak winds and bad seamanship, she sank on May 21st. 1661. A great deal about this ship is now known but what was found of her are the bell, her sounding leads and about 30 cannon (13).

The second season's work, in 1993, followed roughly the same pattern. The major difference was the entry of a handful of undergraduate archaeology students for training in diving. The classroom and diving instructions were recommenced, as was the search for more shipwrecks. The trainee-archaeologists were first introduced to the medium they would be asked to work in, the sea. Their swimming skills were developed, they were trained in snorkeling and introduced to SCUBA (Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus) equipment. The search was rewarded, again towards the end, with the discovery of a significant wreck, with a fairly well preserved hull, which was tentatively identified as the Dutch East Indiaman "*Avondster*". By the end of the second season 11 archaeologically significant sites had been identified. During this season, an urgent request from the Director General, Archaeology, was received for a quick survey and report of the Great Basses site, as he had received a request to retrieve treasure from the wreck

there. This was a welcome opportunity: this was the first time archaeologists had visited the site in 30 years. Underwater visibility was exceptionally good and a very useful survey and report resulted. The team also collected about 600 coins that had evaded the treasure hunters over the years, and had a chance to examine two cannon that had been taken from the wreck by private collectors. The entry of Robert Parthesius of the Netherlands into the project extended it into a Sri Lanka-Australia-Netherlands joint project. The project was also included in the UNESCO Integrated Study of the Silk Routes (14).

1994-95

During these years, the work was suspended as, unfortunately, funds were not available either in Sri Lanka or Australia. However, preliminary and final reports on the work were published not only in Sri Lanka but also in prestigious journals in India, Australia and England. Late in 1995, the decision was taken by Devendra and Green to continue, on at least a modest scale, to keep the project alive, using whatever funds could be gathered.

During these years, at a time the Project was languishing, the newly elected government of Sri Lanka actively resuscitated the plans to build a major Container Yard and Transshipment Port in Galle Bay. The government clearly stated that it would construct a port that could accommodate the overflow from Colombo. Steps were taken to award the tender on a "Build, Operate and Transfer" (BOT) basis, to a selected developer. The plan was ambitious and costly, but had far-reaching consequences in term of Development.

However, concerning its impact on the ecology and environment of Galle Bay, several institutions and individuals raised questions. Their concerns were due to be looked into by the government. At the time of writing, although the plan has yet not been put into effect, the government is pursuing an amended plan.

The Archaeological Dept. was, naturally, concerned with the impact of the plan on the maritime archaeological activity in the Galle Bay. Unfortunately, this Project was not (as stated above) one formally approved as a departmental project. It was, therefore, only as a rescue project that the assistance of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs could be sought.

The media, naturally, took an interest in the matter, as it was controversial. Yet they took a concerned and not antagonistic attitude. For instance, the **Sunday Observer** 31st. December, 1995 carried a feature headlined “**Galle modernization will endanger sunken treasure**” in which the point was made “...that appropriate exploration and emergency salvage excavations be undertaken to retrieve potentially priceless archaeological treasures which could otherwise be threatened by dredging operations”

Similarly, the **Midweek Mirror** of Wednesday, 29th May 1996 devoted a middle-page spread to the subject, combining the ecological and archaeological problems. It carried the headline “**Build Galle but watch the balance**”. The Galle Project of 1996-97 was one of the first instances where this was successfully done in Sri Lanka.

1996-97

Against this background, a visit to Galle by the Minister of Cultural Affairs, Hon. Lakshman Jayakoddy, assumed catalytic significance. Realizing that the harbour development project would have an adverse effect on a site that had been a port for over two thousand years, he concluded that:

- (a) a rescue operation had to be mounted;
- (b) this could not be done slowly and on an informally funded basis;
- (c) expertise from abroad had to be obtained; and
- (d) the matter must be sanctioned at Cabinet level and inter-ministerial linkages set in place.

The assurance was given to Cabinet that the exploration and rescue work would be carried on in the affected areas, and only till the actual construction work commenced. This was expected to take place at the end of the immediately following six-month period, and a time-window of six months was permitted. The Archaeological Department conferred with the Western Australian Maritime Museum and estimated a sum of Rs. 15 million for the Project. Cabinet approval was granted.

The Galle Project now ceased to be non-formal in nature and became a major commitment of the Archaeological Department. The change of status from non-formal to formal meant that the entire responsibility lay with the Department and the standing of, and linkages

with, the earlier co-participants had to be re-defined. This was satisfactorily done. The Central Cultural Fund provided conservation personnel and facilities. The Post Graduate Institute of Archaeology made available the original trainee-maritime archaeologists, who were now given PADI training by the Department as a refresher course. The volunteers from MHT and the SLSAC (Jayatilaka and Devendra) continued to co-ordinate the project as before, as Consultants. The University of Peradeniya continued the registration of artifacts. Two persons with specialist knowledge and experience joined the group: a consultant conservator (Ms Nerina de Silva) and a sedimentary geologist (Dr. Ananda Gunatilaka). The Department of National Museums became more closely linked to the project by releasing a part of its premises to build a conservation laboratory, as the post-conservation exhibits would be placed on display in the Maritime Museum. A former trainee-maritime archaeologist who had also recruited by the Department of National Museums also participated in the rescue operation. The Sri Lanka Navy also continued its logistical support and permitted the use of its Base in the harbour as an operational base for the maritime archaeology project.

The Plan for the Rescue project

The co-ordinators from Australia and Sri Lanka prepared a project proposal, as required by the Department, as follows:

- Stage I : exploration (side-scan sonar etc)
- Stage II : limited sampling from a wide range of wrecks and sites identified in stage I.
- Stage III : intensive salvage of priority wrecks and sites identified in stage II.
- Stage IV : First aid conservation and long-term conservation of finds.
- Stage V : Processing of finds: completion of site archive, analysis and interpretation.
- Stage VI : Completion of final report.
- Stage VII : Publication of final report.
- Stage VIII : Long-term storage of finds.

The final structure of the project was amended as follows:

Phase I	<i>Stage 1</i>	Side Scan survey (2 weeks)
	<i>Stage 2</i>	Preliminary investigation, pre-disturbance survey and Sampling (4 weeks)
	<i>Stage 3</i>	Rescue and retrieval (approx. 6 months)
Phase II	<i>Stages 4,5</i>	Processing and conservation (ongoing operation)
	<i>Stages 6,7</i>	Completion and publication of Reports (at end of Stages 2 and 3)
Phase III	<i>Stage 8</i>	Re-modeling of Galle Maritime Museum (long-term)

Circumstances however led to changes in this plan.

The archaeological work

Long-term effects of the 1996-97 season

The significant and somewhat dramatic finds of this season made a favourable impression on those involved in formulating a national policy, and a legislative framework concerning the underwater cultural heritage. The Department had been engaged in moving several significant amendments to the Antiquities Ordinance. Among them was the specific power to control all archaeological work in the territorial waters of the island. In May, 1998, these amendments were passed, without division, by Parliament. All maritime archaeological work “*within the territorial sea of Sri Lanka*” (defined as “*the area declared to be the territorial waters of Sri Lanka by Proclamation under the Maritime Zones Law, No.22 of 1976*”) have now been placed under the control and supervision of the Department. Provision has also been made for penal action against transgressors, (such as those pirating underwater artifacts). A further piece of legislation, providing for a Maritime Cultural Heritage Authority (also under the Director General of Archaeology) is in the last stages of completion.

The Amendments referred to above have introduced several benchmark criteria, which have a significance in terms of maritime archaeology. They provide for the financing of urgent archaeological

projects, such as the Galle Project. To permit development to take place while protecting the heritage, yet without placing an additional financial burden on the government, the Amendments provide a mechanism for funding environmental impact assessment surveys of any sites being considered for development work (either by the Government or other) by the Department. The cost of such surveys and of the work involved in preservation, conservation, recording etc. will be borne by the developer who shall set apart *one per cent* of the total cost of the development work for this purpose. There should, therefore, be no more need to solve problems like those that beset the Galle Project. The Assessments would have to be completed within a required time frame. At present, two such Assessments are underway, in respect of the (revised) Regional Port of Galle and the Colombo South Port. Since the material and personnel available within the Department may be strained by this requirement, provision has also been made for the delegation of the Director General's powers to "*any person possessed of special expertise and resources in, or for the exploration, excavation, conservation and restoration or maintenance....*" Under this proviso, it would possible to call upon the special expertise and resources from outside the country, should it be necessary. This has a significance in relation to areas of expertise not fully developed in Sri Lanka, such as maritime archaeology.

The 1996-98 Seasons

Unlike in previous years, when the focus was on training and data collection, during this period it was a survey and rescue project, involving only experts. During the first stage a survey of the seabed was conducted using side-scan sonar. This instrument maps the seabed on either side of the survey vessel as the vessel proceeds on a pre-determined track. This equipment, loaned by Fugro Survey of Australia, was fitted on board a Navy workboat, which towed the "fish" deployed over the bow. The vessel traversed the Galle Bay repeatedly in an East-West direction along parallel tracks at 100-meter distances, giving a certain amount of overlap in the paper-trace, or printout. The track was determined by using a differential global positioning system, or DGPS, which gave readings of fixes, or positions, at an accuracy of ± 4 meters. The precise track actually traversed was recorded using a Magellan Pro 2000 GPS and an Omni Star satellite-based differential system: the signals from the Omni Star were fed into the Magellan to give a real-time differential

accuracy and the data was then fed into a Macintosh PowerBook 5300 onboard computer. The survey covered Galle Bay and outlying areas from Watering Point to Kadda Rock and on to Kakoni Rocks; from there east 1000 meters and then north to Kepu Ela (excluding the commercial harbour). The result was a complete picture of the sea bottom in the bay: 48 East-West runs had been made covering a total linear distance of 312 Km., and an area of 62,400,000 sq.m. was recorded. The paper-trace produced showed a plan of the seabed, which was annotated and analyzed, with the GPS co-ordinates in UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) noted on it at one-minute intervals.

By this means, about 160 sites were targeted for visual examination by diving teams. This was in the next stage, which followed the first back-to-back. Targets were identified daily according to their likely significance. Survey teams dived on each site, examined and buoyed those of archaeological interest. After approximately 60% of the prioritized sites were examined, twenty-one sites were identified as of archaeological interest. These included three wooden wreck sites (possibly European, of 17th-18th century); the "Hercules" cannon site; a group of two canon (possibly a mooring point); two non-European stone anchors; an accretion site for ceramic shards of various types and periods (indicating the existence of yet unidentified sites); and several European-style anchors of various types and iron wrecks.

By 1997, when the next stage commenced, the project not only became a tri-nation project, but also a multi-disciplinary one, in keeping with the current trends in research and exploration. The disciplines covered were Archaeology, History, Conservation and Training. The historical input was largely archival in nature with Dr. K. D. Paranavithane, of the National Archives (currently of the Rajarata University), Robert Parthesius and Lodewijk Wagenaar (of the Amsterdam Historical Museum). Archival material in the Dutch Records (the *Galle Annual Compendia* and their *Annexes* for the period 1740-1794) of the Sri Lanka National Archives, and the Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague, Netherlands, were accessed for information on the wrecks located. Subsequently they have been tentatively identified as the *Geinwens* (1776), the *Dolfijn* (1663), the *Barbesteijn* (1735), the *Hercules* (1661) and the *Avondster* (1659). In the report submitted, this aspect is described in the following words:

“On a methodological level, the VOC wrecks in the context of the harbour and city of Galle offer interesting possibilities to relate history and archaeology. The presence of four or five identified and well-documented wrecks within this harbour offers the potential for a broad interdisciplinary study of the ships, the harbour, the city and the organization of the VOC. In a broader perspective, this case study can answer questions about the Asian shipping network and its organization. Therefore the Galle Harbour Project offers a chance to study VOC shipping in its Asian context. The ships discovered so far represent different aspects of the Dutch trade with Asia; being well documented and from an important period, they can shed light on the function and activities of the harbour.

Roughly, such a study will be structured in four parts: the use of the harbour, local shipping and trade in the Gulf of Bengal; inter-Asia shipping and trade and shipping between Sri Lanka and Europe.....

The harbour cannot be isolated from the city and the region of which it formed a part. For that reason, co-operation has been established in the research and management of the cultural heritage in and around Galle.” (15)

Since the fieldwork had, however, not been completed, the remainder was taken up again in two seasons of work in 1997. It was realized that the side-scan survey was not complete and that a proton magnetometer survey was also required, for surveying of sites where wrecks were suspected of being under sediment and sand layers. A more sophisticated GPS (Trimbel ScoutMaster) was used which was not dependent on only four satellites at a time. It thus gave a smaller positional error than the earlier one: ± 3 m in the north-south direction and ± 5 m in the east-west direction. Positions were also not hand-marked since the GPS could read out in UTM co-ordinates, thus feeding latitude and longitude data to the logger. The side-scan was deployed over the bow of the workboat and the ELSEC proton magnetometer towed 12 m astern. The day's data was scaled to fit with a graphics package which was being used as a low-level GIS (Geographical Information System) and superimposed layer upon layer. This was a sophisticated system developed for the Galle Harbour. The software package used was ArcView: which enables the integration of graphical and database information. All GIS information from earlier seasons was incorporated through this

system into one single document. The system allows the user to view the whole of Galle Harbour and see site locations and tracks of individual runs during the remote sensing survey of 1996-97. The user can then zoom in to each individual site and inspect each site plan with the linked artifact database. The system was especially useful for examining the spatial relationships between artifacts and for interpretation of the wider survey area.

The most interesting finds of the second 1997 season was the re-discovery and recovery of the stone anchors. Unexpectedly, several were found, of different types. The most conspicuous was a complete "Arab-Indian" anchor, in size 3.170m x 550mm x 260mm and in weight between 900-1000 kg. Analysis of the fabric indicates that it is of a Sedimentary polymict conglomerate, which Dr. Ananda Gunatilaka has identified as of likely Omani provenance, possibly from the village of Sur. This was one of the few complete anchors of this type so far found, and the furthest east discovered, although many are found around the shores of the western Indian Ocean, including in the Palk Strait and the Laccadive Islands where, too, a complete one has been found. The discovery of wood in association with this anchor is unique and important. These fit the holes in the stone shank and are possibly the flukes of the anchor. Since stone artifacts are not scientifically dateable and stone anchors have been used till very late, the wood offered chances of dating through established scientific tests. After cleaning and sampling, a biocide was applied to eliminate any living microscopic organisms. They were then stored in a moist environment and sent to Australia for treatment with Poly Ethylene Glycol (PEG) and freeze drying: a process that would take approximately three years. The first Carbon-14 date did not reach back to 1000 years BP (as hoped for) but 430 ± 80 BP. When Dr. Mohan Abeyratne converted this to calendar chronology, using the OxCal programme at the CCF, he further refined the age as follows: it could be between 1310 and 1650 AD but has a 95.4% probability of being between 1390 and 1650 AD. (I am indebted to Dr. Mohan Abeyratne of the Central Cultural Fund Laboratory for the calendar calibration of all samples submitted). The earlier of the two dates would indicate that it was laid more than a century before the arrival of the Portuguese, and this would fit in to known history. The later date, however, would imply that Arab ships were laying 1000 kg anchors in the shadow of, and under the

guns of the Dutch Fort of Galle: something that cannot be considered a likelihood.

Other types of stone anchors were also found around the same general area. One is a Mediterranean 3-hole type anchor with an additional hole; an unusual feature. Another round one with a single hole was also retrieved. While the characteristics of the fabric of these have been determined, there is no way to date them: particularly as there are no established dates for types of anchor, and stone anchors are used by fishermen in Sri Lanka.

The most promising site is that of the *Avondster*, which is a "time capsule" in every sense of the word. It is premature to comment on it, although much is given in the Report for 1996-1997 (15). A significant find was a typical Dutch galley, made of brick with lead sheeting. The *Avondster* was a European vessel sailing under a European country in the inter-Asian trade. While historical sources provide information on the logistics (food, crew, armaments etc.) and structure of ships sailing between Asia and Europe, little is known about those used in the inter-Asian trade. Due to the complete nature of the site (up to the ship's main deck), it is expected to make a valuable contribution to nautical archaeology.

In view of the lack of a conservation laboratory in Galle, no excavation and retrieval has been undertaken but, in 1997 and 1998, several items had to be rescued as they were being exposed by wave and current action. Among them are artifacts of European, Chinese and possibly local origin, which opens out new vistas for the study of regional shipping; personal cosmetic items, pieces of clothing, materials (probably) from the medicine chest and many others. It is only further study that can reveal the contents of this time capsule and what they amount to. The most promising aspect of this site is that it can be made the centre of a comprehensive maritime heritage display in Galle. In conjunction with the Maritime Museum, the Conservation Laboratory, the stone anchor collection and live closed circuit TV when work is in progress, it will be both a successful tourist attraction and a means of raising public awareness of the underwater cultural heritage.

Table 1 lists all the sites of archaeological value that were identified by the end of 1997.

Table 1. Historical sites found within the Galle Harbour & Bay

<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Lat. dec°</i>	<i>Long. dec°</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Year Found</i>	<i>General area</i>
Site A	Large iron wreck	6.034394	80.223295	I	1992	N central harbour near marine terrace
Site B	Iron wreck	6.0226314	80.226856	I	1992	Central harbour, now cleared
Site C	Iron wreck	6.0147541	80.222056	I	1992	Kadda Rock outer harbour
Site D	Iron wreck	6.0346714	80.226675	I	1992	W breakwater Fisheries harbour
Site E	Wooden wreck	6.035877	80.223611	W	1992	N central harbour E of site A
Site F	VOC Hercules site	6.030260	80.232545	W	1992	S side of Fisheries harbour Closenburg
Site G	Wooden wreck with ballast mound	6.023977	80.239845	W	1992	E side of harbour near Harbour Inn
Site H	Two iron cannon	6.029234	80.21924	S	1993	Near Black Fort off Harbour Master's Jetty
Site I	Iron wreck reported but not located in 1992	6.021277	80.236845	I	1993	East harbour
Site J	Large area of ceramic shards	6.0308771	80.221335	S	1993	S Diyamba Lihini

<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Lat. dec°</i>	<i>Long. dec°</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Year Found</i>	<i>General area</i>
Site K	Large iron wreck	6.0313003	80.221143	I	1993	S Diyamba Lihini
Site L	VOC Avondster site	6.03465	80.221183	W	1993	N central harbour W of site A
Site M	Iron anchor	6.031644	80.223415	A	1996	Central harbour
Site N	Iron anchor	6.027810	80.226845	A	1996	Central Harbour
Site O	Iron wreck	6.018180	80.228233	I	1996	SouthCentral harbour
Site P	Stone anchor site centred on large stone anchor	6.030683	80.22080	A	1996	SE Diyamba Lihini
Site Q	Wreckage	6.029862	80.227383	S	1996	S of S Fisheries harbour breakwater
Site R	Iron anchor	6.030060	80.222028	A	1996	SE Diyamba Lihini
Site S	Wreckage	6.022794	80.227761	S	1996	Central harbour
Site T	Iron anchor	6.030566	80.22083	A	1996	S Diyamba Lihini
Site U	Iron anchor and wreckage	6.025316	80.222500	A	1996	E of Aurora Bastion
Site V	Wreckage	6.025716	80.223000	S	1996	E Aurora Bastion
Site W	Iron wreck	6.019366	80.237933	I	1997	Watering Point Bay
Site X	Target. Possible wreck	6.029650	80.237933	?	1997	Off Gommoliya Rks
Site Y	Iron wreck	6.0264167	80.24053	I	1997	Gravet Point

Other archaeological explorations

In the course of the Galle Harbour explorations, a few other activities, which are part of the larger canvas of underwater archaeology, were undertaken. The investigation of the Great Basses site has already been referred to.

Another concerned the discovery of parts of large “*Paru*” in inland waters that can no longer be navigated at all. Studies into these have been done (17) but, unfortunately, the Department, has not been able to recover, let alone conserve them. On the other hand, the Department, along with the Department of National Museums and the State Engineering Corporation recovered the very large chine strake of a “*Paru*” from the Attanagalu Oya, which was placed in a preservation tank pending proper conservation. This artifact is of significance as it had been C14 Calendar calibrated at the CCF Laboratory, at a 95.4% degree of accuracy, to 660 to 880 AD. It can therefore add to the corpus of knowledge on the socio-economic activities of the Maya Rata. The “*paru*” are an important inland water craft in Sri Lanka, not only because they are no longer to be seen, but also because they were the largest. A complete sociological study is called for of this craft, its culture and its economic significance in history. It is also pertinent to record here that an earlier logboat from the Kelanitota ferry, retrieved and placed in the Colombo National Museum in 1952, was given C14 date of 2300 ± 100 BP at the Weizmann Institute, Israel. It has now been calendar calibrated (at the CCF Laboratory) to 550 to 200 BC. The efforts of Mr. Gerhard Kapitan has to be acknowledged here, as he did this at his own expense and initiative. (Note: C14 dating indicates date of cutting down of tree and not date of constructing the artifact)

Ships and boats that are disappearing, or have already done so, are also a part of nautical archaeological studies. Thus the Galle Project team, during its first season, did an in-depth study of Sri Lanka’s last ocean-going sailing ship, the “*Yathra Dhoni*”. Using the model at Kumarakanda Pirivena, Dodanduwa, as the starting point, meticulous measurements were taken and fed into a Macintosh computer in the form of a table of offsets. The computer then generated an acceptable hull form and this was tested against a software programme for small ship design, called MacSurf, which compensated for errors between the computer-generated lines and the original measurements. The outcome was a complete series of constructional drawings for building a “*yathra dhoni*”. The computer also made it possible for the design to be tested for sailing characteristics, and the results were most enlightening (17).

Members of the team also followed up a report of the emergence of a wreck very close inshore at Ambalangoda. A hurried visit showed that the wreck had again been submerged under shifting sand, and

that all important artifacts had been recovered by the fishermen who lived close by. The most valuable had been sold to collectors: newspaper reports had mentioned an image of a Hindu deity, but this had been disposed of. However it had been possible to persuade some fishermen to show what they had with them. Items seen and photographed included a grinding stone, copper alloy ladle, small coconuts, quantities cowrie shells, decorated porcelain pieces, small lead weight, small cannon balls, tools including one with an ivory handle, pieces of rope, a blue-and-white porcelain cup and what seems likely to be part of an Astolabe. From the information collected it was likely that it was an Indian or Sri Lankan ship engaged in the India-Sri Lanka-Maldives trade, and quite possibly a Jaffna "Thoni". It is a great loss that this first indigenous shipwreck could not be investigated.

Conclusion

Underwater archaeology in Sri Lanka might be only a few years old but has been conducted in a scientific and scholarly fashion and been commented on favourably by maritime archaeologists worldwide. The archaeological and historical importance of Galle Harbour has received much international publicity, partly resulting from its own website: <<http://www.hum.uva.nl/galle/index/htm>> The ICOMOS International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage, or ICUCH (ICOMOS is the consultant to UNESCO on the subject of world heritage sites) was willing to consider its candidature for world heritage status, if Sri Lanka took the initiative of making an application. However Sri Lanka is not yet geared to make such an application. With the establishment of a Mutual Heritage Centre within the CCF, where the Netherlands will be an active partner, the exploration of the "Avonster" site will begin, perhaps in the next year. It is to be hoped that a long-term programme, as envisaged will, in conjunction with the establishment of a Maritime Cultural Heritage Authority, lead to the creation of a specialized unit, devoted to underwater archaeology within the Archaeological Department.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

Did Lourenco's Ship Carry Stowaways ?

This is a query addressed to linguists and entomologists and not so much to 'pure' historians. I have just read a travel book 'Brazilian Adventure' by Peter Fleming (Jonathan Cape 1933) where I, serendipitously, discovered that the Portuguese-speaking Brazilians call a certain ubiquitous insect – 'carapatos' ! This word is almost identical to 'karapoththa' the Sinhalese word for the same insect – the cockroach. Exotic entrants to our country have, invariably, been absorbed into the Sinhalese language in the same (almost) form as in their original language – whether Portuguese, Dutch or English – e.g. 'kalisani' (P); 'kuithansi' (D); 'car' (E). No existing Sinhalese noun for an indigenous object has been, to my limited knowledge, ever superseded by a foreign noun for the very same thing. What does this mean when we consider the 'Sinhalese' word for the poor detested cockroach? Either the cockroaches roamed the nooks and crannies of Sri Lanka as creatures deemed unworthy of a name in Sinhalese – a unique 'honour' ! – till the Portuguese christened them. Or are we to conclude that these creatures accompanied Lourenco de Almeida and his mariners, cosily nested in the crevices of his wooden ships till they made landfall in Galle and went on to become the most pervasive influence the Portuguese left behind together with their Portuguese name? If cockroaches did exist in pre-Portuguese Sri Lanka (a) had they no name in Sinhalese? (b) if not, why not? (c) if they did have a name – what was it? (d) why was this name – if any-jettisoned for 'carapatos'? I look forward to a response from linguists and entomologists, in particular.

Tissa Devendra

BOOK REVIEW

A Not So Distant Mirror

Talons and Teeth: County Clerks and Runners in the Qing Dynasty
– Bradly W. Reed (Stanford U.)

This volume is the latest in the series Law, Society, and Culture in China published by the Stanford University Press. It is a thoroughly researched study of the little studied underbelly of district administration in China during its last dynasty – the Qing, which lasted until it fell with the establishment of Sun Yat Sen’s republic in 1911. The author has based his study on the copious archives of a single county ‘Yamen’ – the Ba County Yamen. This administrative unit would seem to be the equivalent of a District in Sri Lanka. He has studied the functionaries at the lowest level of the state’s administrative hierarchy, the clerks and ‘runners’ of the Yamen who – in reality – exercised the greatest immediate power over the lives of commoners. The administrative head of the district appointed by the Imperial government was a transferable career officer selected after the traditional gruelling examination, for which China was legendary and, interestingly, served as the model on which Macaulay based the Indian Civil Service. To quote a Chinese Prefect “Clerks and runners serve as an official’s talons and teeth. They cannot be dispensed with even for a day, nor can any matter be handled without them.” The Yamen office had a strictly limited number of clerks officially sanctioned and paid by the Imperial government – but this number was grossly inadequate. This led to the officially tolerated, though not encouraged, employment of local men as ‘casuals’ (to use Sri Lankan terminology). Although these were supposed to be used only for specific tasks and for specific periods this was not the case in reality. Many continued to be employed for decades and even built up networks of nepotism, patronage and lines of succession! They were not on the Imperial pay-roll and were paid on the basis of fees levied for various services. To quote Reed. “To the extent that this informal system and its justifications were accepted by successive magistrates, despite the violation of formal statutes,

clerks and runners achieved what may be called an *illicit legitimacy* within the interstices of structural inadequacies and the demands of local administration.” As a sort of alibi the records left by high Qing officials and elites portray these illicit bureaucrats as characterized by near-universal corruption and venality. Reed gets past the simplified representation of clerks and runners as stock villains in order to better understand their role in county government and the part they played in the relationship between the Qing state and local communities.

‘Runners’ far outnumbered clerks. Locally recruited from a lower social stratum, they carried out the bulk of all non-clerical tasks and served as one of the primary mechanisms for the enforcement of state authority at local level. These included tasks of considerable responsibility such as the posting of official notices and proclamations, the delivery of communications to government institutions, the escort of visiting officials, the arrest of criminals and, most importantly, the collection and delivery of taxes. These duties yielded very little in the way of sanctioned income and, in most cases runners had to meet their own operating expenses. For the most part, however, their stipends were paid by their senior runners. These financial commitments could be very heavy on the resources apparently available to them. It is no surprise, therefore, that runners were reviled by officials at all levels as the most venal and corrupt of Yamen employees – although they were the primary arm of the Yamen for the enforcement of state authority at local level. These illegitimate functionaries, however, had created their own organisational system, stratified and differentiated on the basis of authority, income, job security and status.

Reed’s book is a detailed and scholarly analysis of two vital sets of cogs in the administrative engine of late Imperial China. He has had the advantage of having access to a tremendous archive of the Ba County Yamen. He has seen beyond the self-deluding statements of senior officials that all clerks and runners were utterly corrupt. Magistrates’ case records, petitions and pleas have yielded a far different perspective of these essential cadres and their need to be self-financing and, thus, inevitably self-serving. His thesis is interesting, well argued and his conclusions thoroughly credible. In spite of being rather heavy going for the non-specialist reader I was impressed by the elegance of many of his chapter headings – Illicit

Bureaucrats; Families, Friends and Factions; Brothers and Bribes are some of them.

To sum up his argument “For most residents of any given county during the Qing, government was not an abstracted repository of virtue and moral authority emanating from high. It was instead the clerks and numbers who collected taxes, or the runners who delivered court summons or pressed for tax payments, all of whom extracted fees.....Specialists who expected and invented ways to get paid for their efforts, if not by the state, then by those they administered in the name of the state.”

To this reader Reed’s argument strikes an all too familiar note to those of us in Sri Lanka old enough to remember the Mudaliyar/Rate Mahatmaya system of late Colonial Ceylon. Members of the local gentry were appointed (often hereditarily) to be the chief administrators of Divisions. They utilised their traditional networks of caste, kinship and obligation to run their areas ably assisted by their Village Headmen, similarly appointed though of lower social status and wielding authority over a smaller area. The few government appointed clerks were inadequate for their multifarious functions and great use was made of ‘illicit bureaucrats’ (to quote Reed) who, naturally, were expected to recompense themselves. It is this marked similarity that led me to title this review A Not So Distant Mirror. I believe this aspect of Sri Lanka’s administrative history calls for a scholarly study while the last few protagonists of this system are yet amongst us.

Tissa Devendra

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Mr. K. Arunasiri, BA Hons (Cey), MA (Kelaniya, SLAS, (from 1st April 1997).

Hony. Editor

Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva, BA Hons (Cey), Academic Postgraduate Diploma
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(up to 30 June 1997),

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MA (Kelaniya), Attorney-at-law

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Minutes of the 152nd Annual General Meeting of the 154th year of the ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY of SRI LANKA held on 27th March 1999 at 3 p.m. at the Auditorium of MAHAWELI CENTRE, 96 Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha Colombo 07.

1. Notice of meeting was read by Mr. Methsiri Cooray Hony Jt. Secretary.

2. The President welcomed the members present:

Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando, Mr. E. M. C. Amunugama, Mr. L. Sugunadasa, Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake, Mr. P. Weerasinghe, Mrs. C. Wijesekara, Mr. Methsiri Cooray, Mr. Desmond Fernando, Mr. Frederick Medis, Dr. G. S. B. Senanayake, Mr. Sandagomi Coperahewa, Mr. M. R. P. Susantha Fernando, Mr. R. P. Tissa Jayawardana, Mr. K. Arunasiri, Mr. C. J. de Saram, Mr. N. N. Premasiri, Wg. Cdr. Rajah Wickramasinghe, Kalasuri Wilfred M. Gunasekara, Mr. Chandrasiri Weligamage, Mrs. K. S. Pieris, Lt. Com. S. Devendra, Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe, Mr. C. R. Withanachchi, Mr. V. Raj de Silva, Mr. P. Manamperi, Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, Mr. R. Wijedasa, Wg. Cdr. Dr. S. Gunasinghe, Prof. Daya Wickramasinghe, Rev. Fr. V. Perniola, Mrs. Edith Fernando, Mrs. K. Mohamed, Mr. A. Mohamad, Prof. B. A. Abeywickrama, Mrs. C. Weerasinghe, Mrs. Ishvari Corea, Mr. T. A. Burah, Mr. Kudaliyanage, Mr. S. J. D. de S. Wijeyaratne, Mr. John Perera Mr. D. G. P. Seneviratne, Mr. N. Y. Casie Chetty. Rev. Fr. Dr. X. N. F. Kurukulasuriya, Mr. Ravi Deraniyagala, Mr. K. Jayatilake, Mr. H. L. W. Dissanayake, Mr. D. P. W. Karunatilake, Dr. D. H. Uragoda, Dr. L. C. Uragoda, Mr. Ashley de Vos, Mr. D. S. D. P. R. Senanayake, Mrs. Latitha Gunawardana, Mr. D. G. B. de Silva, Prof. T. W. Wikramanayake, Mr. Haris de Silva, Prof. N. A. Jayawikrama, Mr. Sam Wijesinha, Dr. S. Munasinghe, Mr. Olcott Gunasekera, Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya, Mr. Hemantha Situge, Dr. R. L. Jayakody, Mr. Aelian De Silva, Dr. R. K. de Silva, Prof. M. Rohandeera, Mr. S. A. Nanayakkara, Mr. L. K. Karunaratne, Mrs. B. Sansoni, Prof. V. Vitharana, Mr. D. G. A. Perera, Dr. G. M. H. de Silva, Miss. D. Brohier, Dr. C. G. Uragoda, Mr. Tissa Devendra, Mrs. Indrani Iriyagolle, Prof. K. W. Goonewardena, Mr. M. Nawaaz, Mr. H. V. C. Fernando, Mr. B. Perera Mr. V. Ramanathan, Mr. P. J. B. Lenadora, Dr. S. Ranawella.

3. **Condolences:** The names of the following members who died during the year 1998/99 were read by the President: Mr. P. Thambimuttu, Dr. M. H. Peter de Silva, Dr. Somapala Jayawardana, Mr. M. A. Piyasekera. Mr. T. P. Unamboove and Miss Minette de Silva.

- Two minutes silence was observed by members present in respect of them.
4. **Excuses:** Mr. K. N. Y. Seyone, Mr. G. D. Abeyaratna, Mr. Ananda Chittambalam, Mr. M. L. M. Shafie Marikkar, Mr. M. Quere, Mr. W. J. E. Monhemius, Dr. S. Chawla, Mr. Peter Jayasuriya.
 5. Minutes of the 151st Annual General Meeting of the 153rd Year held on 28th March 1998, that had been circulated earlier were confirmed, proposed by Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe and seconded by Mr. K. Arunasiri.
 6. Re, Minutes of the Special General Meeting on October 24 1998 minutes, Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando pointed out that the new constitution had not been validly adopted. In response the President said that an *ad hoc* committee had deliberated on the amendments to the Constitution at several meetings, and submitted to the Council a draft which was approved by the Council. A Special General Meeting was convened on 24/10/98 at which the new constitution was unanimously adopted. Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando wanted to speak further, but Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake said, that since Mr. Fernando had been absent at the Special General Meeting he was not entitled to speak on the new Constitution.
 - 6a Thereafter, the minutes were put to the vote. Six members voted against, but was approved by the rest of the members present, and were confirmed, proposed by Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake and seconded by Mr. K. Arunasiri.
 7. Annual Report of the Council for the year 1998/99 circularized among all members of the Society and laid before the Annual General Meeting was approved, proposed by Mr. Douglas Wijeratna and seconded by Mr. K. Arunasiri.
 8. **Audited Statement of Accounts**
 - 8a Mr. Denis A. Fernando spoke on the expenditure incurred on the recording system and on the flooring.
 - 8b. President explained that all items of expenditure had the prior approval of the Council and all items had been properly incurred and accounted for except for one item, which had been objected to by Mr. Denis N. Fernando, who mentioned that half the Government grant had been expended on tiling at which stage Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake pointed out that the Government grant should be recorded as Rs. 600,000/=.

- 8c. Mr. Ashley de Vos spoke on the minutes not being accurately recorded but the President explained that all minutes of Council meetings are approved by the members of the Council at its (Council's) subsequent meeting.
- 8d. Audited Statement of Accounts for year 1998 was adopted, proposed by Mr. Douglas Wijeratna and seconded by Mr. Desmond Fernando PC.
9. Mr. Bandusena de Silva said that the Annual General Meeting of the RASSL should concentrate on intellectual matters, and not on house-keeping matters. If guide-lines are not adequate for the latter, the AGM should provide them, but it should be the business of the Council, comprising eminent members, to see that meetings are conducted in a responsible manner. He further said that he was not in favour of one member proposing or seconding more than one name to the posts of office bearers and council members.
10. Mr. Denis N. Fernando mentioned that Mr. Methsiri Cooray had proposed and seconded 6 names. Mr. Methsiri Cooray said it was accidental and not intentional. The President said that unlike earlier, under the new Constitution a member could propose or second more than one name.
11. **Election of President**
- 11a. Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake was of the view, that it had been a healthy tradition of over 150 years, not to have a contest for the post of President. He mentioned that under Article 27 (b) of the Constitution office bearers of the Society are elected to office for a period of two years from the date of election and no election should be held now.
- 11b. At that stage the President proposed that Mr. Desmond Fernando, PC be the pro-tem Chairman: there being no objections, he there upon took the chair.
- 11c. Pro-tem Chairman proposed to members that Mr. Sam Wijesinhe oversees the counting of votes for Prof. Ariyapala, Mr. de Silva being asked to name his nominee nominated Dr. Harsha de Silva.
- 11d. The election was conducted by a show of hands.

Post of President

Prof. M. B. Ariyapala received 32 votes.

Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva received 39 votes.

Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva was declared elected President.

12. **Post of Hony. Editor**

- 12a. When the pro-tem Chairman was about to proceed with the election of the Hony Editor, Mr. A. Denis N Fernando said that the tradition of the Society had been for the President Elect to take the Chair and conduct the rest of the elections. Thereupon the pro-tem Chairman asked Mr. de Silva, whether he had any objections to his proceeding with the election of the Hony Editor, and Mr de Silva having said that he had no objections, the pro-tem Chairman continued with the elections.
- 12b. **Voting for the post of Hony. Editor had the following results**
Prof. T. W. Wikramanayake: 41 votes
Mr. D. G. P. Seneviratne: 18 votes
Prof. T. W. Wikramanayake was declared elected Hony Editor.
13. The *pro-tem* Chairman, thanked Mr. Sam Wijesinha, and invited the President Elect to take the Chair. Thereupon Mr. de Silva took the Chair.
14. The President Elect that said there were 12 items on the Agenda. He said that 5 minutes could be allocated to the Past President and 5 minutes for himself to address the members. This was agreed to but the Past President declined the offer. Thereupon, Mr de Silva thanked the members for the confidence placed in him to be the President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka, and said that he accepted the office with a deep sense of responsibility. He said that the RASSL during the 150 years of its existence had gained recognition by its scholarly work and not by any external appearances of its premises. However, now the latter too had been realized, he further said, that with the encouragement and support of the membership, the Society should be able to creditably acquit itself in pursuing its scholarly and academic objectives.
15. Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake then pointed out that the election of office bearers was not over and the election of Vice Presidents and Hony. Jt. Secretaries had been overlooked.
16. The President Elect said, he was coming back to the Agenda, and as for elections, the new Constitution by its Art. 29 (b) required, that candidates standing for election should be present at the meeting for their nominations to be vaild. Hence, the Hony. Secretary was asked to verify and record the presence of candidates standing for election. Thereafter, the Hony. Secretary proceeded to call out the names of the candidates and record the result (It was done for all other posts too.)

17. Posts of Vice President (2)
Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake and Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe, were declared elected Vice Presidents, since there were only two nominations, vide Art. 28 (a).
18. Posts of Hony. Joint Secretaries (2)
Dr. K. D. Parnavitana and Mr. Methsiri Cooray, were declared elected Hony. Jt. Secretaries, since there were only two nominations, vide Art. 28 (a).
19. Post of Hony. Treasurer
Mr. K. Arunasiri, was declared elected Hony. Treasurer, since there was only one nomination, vide Art. 28 (a)
20. Post of Hony. Librarian
Ms. Ishvari Corea, was declared elected Hony. Librarian, since there was only one nomination, vide Art. 28 (a)
21. Council Members
- 21a. Following were declared elected Council Members, nominations vide Art. 28 (a)
- Wg. Cdr. Dr S Gunasinghe
Mr. M. Susantha Fernando
Kalasuri Wilfred M Gunasekera
Mr. Frederick Medis
Dr. K. T. W. Sumansuriya
Dr. G. S. B. Senanayake
Mr. N. Y. Casie Chetty
Wg. Cdr. Rajah M Wickremasinghe
Prof. N. A. Jayawickrama
Mr. Desmond Fernando
Mr. Sam S. Wijesinha
- 21b. The following candidates - nominations vide Art. 28 (a) - being absent, their nominations were declared void.
- Dr. W. M. K. Wijetunga
Mr. T. B. Weerakone
Dr. A. Adikari
Prof. Kapila Abeyawansa

21c. There being five (5) vacancies, the Chair called for nominations from the house, vide Art. 29(a), to fill the vacancies.

The following names were proposed and seconded:

1. Dr. C. G. Uragoda
Proposed by Mr. H. V. Situge.
Seconded by Mr. Douglas Wijeratne.
2. Lt. Com. S. Devendra
Proposed by Mr. Ashley de Vos
Seconded by Mr. Douglas Wijeratne.
3. Mr. Douglas Wijeratne
Proposed by Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake,
Seconded by Mr. Desmond Fernando.
4. Mr. Ashley de Vos
Proposed by Wg. Cdr. Rajah M. Wickramasinghe.
Seconded by Mr. Desmond Fernando
5. Mr. D. Gamini P. Seneviratne
Proposed by Prof. T. W. Wikramanayake
Seconded by Mr. Senanayake
6. Mrs. Kamalika Peiris
Proposed by Prof. Rohini Paranavitana
Seconded by Prof. Daya Wickramasinghe

21d. Prof. Vini Vitharana, on being nominated, declined to stand for election.

21e. Voting by show of hand, had the following results:

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. | Mr. Ashley de Vos | : | 48 Votes |
| 2. | Dr. C. G. Uragoda | : | 46 do |
| 3. | Mrs. Kamalika Peiris | : | 35 do |
| 4. | Lt Com S. Devendra | : | 30 do |
| 5. | Mr. D. Wijeratne | : | 28 do |
| 6. | Mr. D. G. P. Seneviratne | : | 27 do |

Thereupon, Mr. Ashley de Vos, Dr. G. C. Uragoda, Mrs. Kamalika Peiris Lt Com S. Devendra and Mr. D. Wijeratne, were declared elected Council Members.

22. Election of an Auditor

Messrs. Wickramasinghe Dayananda and Company were appointed Auditors for the year 1999/2000, proposed by Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe and seconded by Mr. K. Arunasiri.

23. Vote of Thanks

Vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Methsiri Cooray Hony. Jt. Secretary. He spoke of traditions and their circumstances had emerged to break the traditions. It was for the members to forget any bitterness or rancour if any, due to the election, and to go ahead with the objectives of the Society. He thanked the Protem Chairman and all those members present at the Annual General Meeting. The meeting terminated at 5 p.m.

G. P. S. H. de Silva
President
10.05.1999

Sgd. Methsiri Cooray
Hony. Jt. Secretary.

Minutes of the Special General Meeting

- Date :** 1999. 10. 25
- Time :** 4.00 p.m.
- Venue :** Auditorium, Mahaweli Centre, Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha, Colombo 07.
- Present :** Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake, Vice President in the Chair, Prof. M. B. Ariyapala, Dr. G. S. B. Senanayake, Mr. S. J. D. de S. Wijeratne, Lt. Com. S. Devendra, Mr. L. K. Karunaratne, Wg. Cdr. Rajah M. Wickramasinghe, Mr. Ashley de Vos, Mr. A. P. S. Galapata, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Dr. C. G. Uragoda, Prof T. W. Wikramanayake, Dr. R. L. Jayakody, Mr. N. Y. Casie Chetty, Mrs. Ishvari Corea, Mr Frederick Medis, Mr. L. H. Ravi Deraniyagala, Mr. Desmond Fernando P. C., Dr. K. Arunasiri, Mr. R. P. S. Fernando, Mr. M. H. Gunaratne, Mrs. Kamalika S. Pieris, Mr. Srilal Perera, Mr. S. H. M. Jameel, Mr. D. V. Thambugala, Mr. S. J. Munasinghe, Mrs. Oliver Weerasinghe, Mr. A. J. Fernandopulle, Mr. J. A. Perera. Mr. Methsiri Cooray and Dr. K. D. Paranavitana, Hony. Jt. Secretaries.
- Excuses :** Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva, K/s Wilfred M. Gunasekara, Major General V. D. Lankatilake.
- Proceedings :** In the absence of the President who was ill and has excused himself, the Vice President took the chair. He explained that the Special General Meeting has been convened according to Sec. 40 of the RASSL Constitution. He stated that the proposed amendments to the Constitution have been circulated earlier.
- A physical count and check of the members present ensured that the required quorum (Art. 39) was present. The House unanimously decided to commence proceedings. The President declared that the proposed amendments were open for further discussion.
- The following observations and views were expressed.
- (1) Prof. M. B. Ariyapala stated that he has no objection to the proposed amendments. However, he was of the opinion that even if the Act was amended with proposed amendments the Society will have to subsequently amend the Constitution.

- (2) Mr. Ashley de Vos and Lt. Com. S. Devendra both suggested that the sections in the Constitution, which were inconsistent with the Act may cause problems and the Constitution should, therefore, be amended first.

Proposed Amendments :

The Vice President in the Chair read out the proposed amendments one by one.

(1)

Proposed Amendment

23. It shall consist of :

- (1) The Office Bearers (vide Article 25)
- (2) The Past Presidents and
- (3) Fourteen other Members elected by the Society.

(2)

Proposed Amendment

26. a) No amendments.

b) Out of the fourteen members to be elected as members of the Council under article 23 (3).

- i) 12 (twelve) shall be from among those who have been members of the Society for a period of not less than three years, and
- ii) 2 (two) shall be from among those whose membership in the Society is less than three years
- iii) the periods of both i) and ii) categories shall be reckoned from the date of enrollment up to the closing of nominations for the particular year.

c) No amendments.

(3)

Proposed Amendment

27. a) Out of the fourteen (14) members of the Council seven (7) shall retire at the end of two years i.e. and of one term of Office. As to who shall retire at the end of each term shall be decided on the criterion of least attendance at Council meetings and if this is inadequate it shall be decided by the Council by secret ballot.

(4) **Proposed Addition at end of 29a)**

...Floor of the House. In the event of there being more nominations than required for the vacant position(s), voting shall be by secret ballot.

(5) **Proposed Amendment**

46. b) Not more than four members of the Council other than office bearers shall be appointed to serve on each Standing Committee, other than the Finance & Administration Committee which shall have six members. A meeting of each Committee shall be held at least once a month, on the days appointed. Three members shall form a quorum.

c) The Standing Committees (as at 46a) shall be chaired respectively by the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Society. One of the Hony Joint Secretaries, the Editor and the Librarian will be the conveners and secretaries of the relevant Standing Committees.

The amendments were put to the House. All those present voted in favour with one abstention.

Regarding the proposed amendments to the RASSL (Incorporation) Act. No. 6 of 1992, the House decided to take appropriate action later. The House agreed that the foregoing amendments to the Constitution had made the Act consistent with the Constitution. It was agreed that the proposed amendment to the Act of Incorporation should read as follows.

Art. 4 (1)

The affairs of the corporation shall subject to the rules and regulations in force for the time being of the corporation, be administered by the Council.

Dr. K. D. Parnavitana
Hony. Jt. Secretary
01 November, 1999.

Resolution No. 1

24, Shady Grove Avenue,
Colombo 8.
20.02.2000

The Hon. Secretary
RASSL
84, Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha,
Colombo 7.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION FOR A.G.M. ON CODE OF ETHICS

Last year the late Mr. Peter Jayasuriya and myself seconded and proposed respectively a code of ethics and supported by ten members of the RASSL, a copy of which is appended. Unfortunately it was received late of inclusion as a resolution for the last AGM.

The same resolution is now proposed and seconded for inclusion as a resolution for the AGM of the RASSL to be held soon. The following is the resolution.

RESOLUTION - Code of Ethics and Conduct

We the members of the RASSL, assembled in Annual General Meeting hereby resolve that the following Code of Ethics and Conduct be respected and adhered to by all members of the RASSL and this code of ethics be incorporated in the rules of the RASSL under its constitution.

Code of Ethics: The members of the RASSL shall be intellectually honest and members shall at all times:

- a. Not falsify results and fairly represent results as they honestly perceive them.
- b. Fairly record the intellectual material and practical contribution of others to their work.
- c. Ensure Joint authors of publications and reports share responsibility for their contents.
- d. Retain all types of records for as long as practical and where not commercially or personally sensitive, make them available for others to access.
- e. Not falsify ones qualifications, experience and competence.
- f. Not allow or commit plagiarism.

Code of Conduct: Members shall behave with integrity and professionalism and members shall at all times:

- a. Adhere to the laws of intellectual property rights.
- b. Conduct themselves in a manner that strives to enhance the objectives and rules of the Society.
- c. Shall not engage in criminal activity.
- d. Demonstrate integrity and academic professionalism and observe fairness and equity in matters pertaining to research in keeping with the objectives of the Society.
- e. Strive not to compromise the welfare, health and safety of the community and environment.

Any members in violation of the above code of Ethics and Conduct shall be removed from membership of the RASSL.

Proposed by

A. Denis N. Fernando
Former President and
Council Member RASSL
20.02.2000

Seconded by

Wg. Cdr. Rajah Wickremesinhe
Council member RASSL
20.02.2000

Resolution No. 2

A. P. S. Galapatha
Padukka Road,
Godagama, Meegoda.
22.02.2000

The Secretary
RASSL

Dear Sir,

RESOLUTIONS AT GENERAL MEETING

I intend moving the following Resolutions at the Meeting of 25/3
AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 48.

AFTER AMENDMENT THE ARTICLE WILL READ AS FOLLOWS.

- 3) (a) In pursuance of section (a) and section (b) of Article 3 the Society shall publish the Journal of the Society at least once a year not later than 30th of November of each year.
- (b) The Journal shall also contain as many articles as possible in Sinhala and Tamil. Administrative Data will not be included in the Journal. However where the Council considers that matters discussed and decided by the Society relate to matters coming under article 3, such records may be included in the Journal.
- (c) The Society shall circulate among members and State institution where required, an ADMINISTRATION REPORT covering the activities of the Society during the year. It shall also include the Accounts of the Society of the year. Illustration notes, queries, or letters on subjects submitted to or discussed before the Society and an abstract of the proceedings of meetings of the Council may be included in the Administration Report.

The following points are submitted in support please.

- (1) The Society will be saving sufficient pages in the Journal for articles of value in terms of the objects of the Society.
- (2) The stipulation of the date for publication will ensure regularity in publication.
- (3) The stipulation of the date will help to develop interest for the dissemination and improvement of learning and continue the sacred service the JOURNAL has rendered for 155 years.

- (4) The resources available to the Society are sufficient to publish the Journal even more than once a year.
- (5) The separation of contents of the Journal into distinct categories viz, ACADEMIC & ADMINISTRATIVE, would help the readership. It is unlikely that those reading articles under Article 3. would be interested in having a permanent record of the happening of the Society viz. the Administrative matters.
- (6) Few would be interested in having a scholarly journal burdened with administrative data. The modern reader is choosy about the size or length of the material he reads, given his busy lifestyle.
- (7) The old series follows the format of making the journal confine itself to research and creative writing.
- (8) The Society will be saving a considerable amount of money by bringing out the Administration data in cheaper form rather than with quality printing for lasting value, appropriate for the Journal.
- (9) In regard to inclusion of Sinhala and Tamil articles in the Journal the urgent need today is a shift of emphasis to the language used by the majority of the population. Only about 10% of the population are literature in English. We have to be grateful to our forebears for taking pains to investigate record our culture in the language then in use. Our task today is to make all that knowledge available to the coming generation. There are millions of people who would rush to taste and share knowledge now locked in behind language barriers.

A. P. S. Galapata

Resolution No. 3

Sydney C Perera
No. 410, Galle Road,
Rawathawatte,
Moratuwa.
24th February 2000

The Secretary
Royal Asiatic Society
Colombo 7.

Dear Sir,

**RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED AT THE FORTHCOMING
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

I give notice for the following resolution to be moved.

The Royal Asiatic Society resolves that permission would be granted for the publication of articles of a controversial nature. Only if such articles are supported with authentic historical evidence / references.

In the publication of such articles, opportunities should also be granted for replies, objections and views of members and subscribers, to be published, which should also be supported with authentic historical evidence / references.

Proposed : Sydney C. Perera

Seconder : V. R. de Silva

Resolution No. 4

V. R. de Silva
823/1, Kotte Road
Etul Kotte.
February 24th 2000

BY HAND

Royal Asiatic Society,
Colombo 7.

Dear Sir,

RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED AT THE FORTHCOMING AGM

I wish to move the following resolution at the forthcoming AGM of the RAS. Kindly notify the membership accordingly.

RESOLVED that 'Notes & Queries' received by the RAS in connection with inaccuracies, distortions or errors in articles published in the RAS journal, must be published without delay or arbitrary censoring by the Editor, provided such 'Notes & Queries' are fully referenced.

Suppression or deletion of large sections of such papers must not be done without a valid reason. Such editing must be done in the interest of the RAS and not through prejudice or individual requirements of a few individuals. The reasons for such heavy editing must be made known to the paper writer or the RAS membership if so requested.

This resolution is to specifically apply to the Notes & Queries paper initially sent on 12th November 1998 and which has been passed around for fifteen months without publication. This Notes & Queries paper deals with the offensive and inaccurate references to castes in articles written by Mrs. Lorna Devaraja and another, and published in the Sesquicentennial volume and Vol. XLI special number 1998 of the RAS.

Proposed by : V. R. de. Silva

Seconded by : Sydney C. Perera

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1997/1998

MEETINGS AND THE MEMBERSHIP

Council Meetings

Twelve (12) Council Meetings and twelve (12) monthly lectures were held during the period April, 1997 and February, 1998.

Monthly Lectures 1997/98

1997

31 March	Mr. Frederick Medis	Monetary systems in ancient and medieval Sri Lanka and their influence on industrialised social groups
28 April	Dr. Mrs. Hema Goonatilake	Sri Lanka-South East Asia relations with special reference to Cambodia and Laos
26 May	Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake	Trade business and finance in the first 50 years of British rule in Ceylon
30 June	Mr. Rajah M. Wickremasinghe	Some interesting coins, moulds, seals, pottery and artifacts discovered recently in ancient Ruhuna
28 July	Dr. C. R. Panabokke	The setting and role of small tanks cascade system in the ancient irrigation network of the Rajarata
25 August	Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva	A study in local history: Kirillapone of Salpiti Korale in the 18 century
29 September	Prof. M. B. Ariyapala	Some Sinhala usages of the day
27 October	Lt Com. S. Devendra	Guns, Ships, and Empire: the cannon and Sri Lanka
24 November	Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe	The logic of sacrifice in the Sinhala ritual
29 December	Mr. D. G. A. Perera	Secret behind the 14 years itinerary of King Valagamba as exile and its impact on subsequent history

1998

26 January	Ks Wilfred M. Gunasekara	Life and times of dramatist John de Silva with special reference to his hitherto unknown poetic acumen
23 February	Mr Aelian de Silva	Towards a viable Sinhala technological language

Membership

During the period under review 05 Resident Ordinary Members, 11 Resident Life Members and 1 Non-resident Life Member were enrolled.

It is with deep regret that we report the death of the following Members of the Society during the year 1997.

Mr. H. E. R. Abeysekera	-	L/168	(Membership Number)
Dr. T. A. Buel	-	O/170	(L= Life O-Ordinary)
Mr. M. O. Muhammad	-	O/84	
Mr. C. Rupesinghe	-	O/250	
Mr. Gamini Samarasinghe	-	L/426	
Dr. Linus Silva	-	L/179	

As on 3 February, 1998, the Society had 542 members on roll, consisting of the Patron, 06 Honorary Members, 09 Institutional Members, 386 Resident Life Members, 92 Resident Ordinary Members, 42 Non-resident Life Members and 07 Non-resident Ordinary Members.

FINANCE COMMITTEE (FC)

During the period under review 9 meetings of the Finance Committee were held. The FC comprised the following members:

	Attendance
Mr. R. C. de S Manukulasooriya (Chairman)	5/-/4 (Present/ Excused/ Absent)
Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya	9/-/-
Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake	8/-/1
Mr. Methsiri Cooray	1/-/8
Mr. W. A. Jayawardana	5/-/4
Mr. K. Arunasiri (Secretary)	8/-/1

The budget for 1997, prepared by the FC was approved by the Council and the FC monitored its performance.

Please see details in the Report of the Hon. Treasurer for the year 1997.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE (PC)

The title 'Publications' Board was changed to 'Publications Committee', as per revised Constitution adopted on 29 March, 1997. The following is the report of the Publications Committee for the period commencing from April 1997 to March 1998.

(a) During the period under review, the PC comprised the following members:

	Attendance
Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya (Chairman)	6/2/2
Dr. C. G. Uragoda	6/2/2
Mr. A. Denis Fernando	6/0/4
Dr. Somapala Jayawardhana	8/2/0
Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe	3/5/2
Prof. A. S. Kulasuriya	0/0/10
Mr. Frederick Medis	8/2/0
Dr. W. M. K. Wijetunga	8/2/0
Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekera (<i>ex officio</i>)	1/2/7
Dr. K. D. Paranavitana (<i>ex officio</i>)	1/0/9
Mr. K. Arunasiri (<i>ex officio</i>)	0/0/10
Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva (Hony Editor/ Secretary)	10/0/0

Prof. V. Vitharana, Council Member, was present for one meeting, on invitation.

(b) Ten (10) meetings were held during the period May 1997 and February 1998.

(c) Attendance of members at its meetings are shown at (a) above. The Secretary brought to the notice of the Council the difficulty experienced by members in attending meetings of several Standing/ *Ad Hoc* Committees all of which meet at least once a month. The Council after taking due notice of the matter, agreed to recommend a revision of the relevant clauses of the Constitution.

(d) Seven (7) articles offered for publication were approved; 4 were not approved; and as at the end of February, decisions on 2 were pending.

(e) Journal XLI, Special Number, 1996, containing the available texts of the sesquicentennial memorial lectures delivered during 1995-1996, was published in February 1998. As requested the revised version of one was not included in view of the prohibition by the lecturer. The Council decided to price the volume at Rs. 200/- for members and Rs. 250/- for Non-members.

- (f) Contents of Journal XLII was approved, and is being made ready for printing.
- (g) The re-publication of A Comparative view of Sinhala, Tamil and English Pronunciation by J F W Gore, (1905) was not approved; instead it was decided to carry a note on it in J/XLII, and keep a microfilm and a print-out of the original in the Library.
- (h) A revised format of Information to Contributors was approved, and will be published in the Journals from XLII onwards.
- (i) On the recommendation of the PC, the Council decided that, when articles written by members of the PC came up for, discussion at its meetings, such members should withdraw from such meetings for that period of time when they are discussed.
- (j) The publications of the Society were kept at Lake House Bookshop for sale, at an agreed rate of 25% sales discount.
- (k) Stock-taking of past publications of the Society was done in December 1997. The discounts recommended for the Independence Week February 4-10, 1998 were accepted by the Council, and sales during the weeks realized Rs. 22,515/-. Later, the same discounts were recommended for a further period of three months commencing end of February, 1998 and was approved by the Council.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE (LC)

The Library Committee comprised the following members and during the period under review 08 meetings of the LC were held.

	Attendance
Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya (Chairman)	3/2/3
Ks. Wilfred M Gunasekara	3/3/2
Mr. T. B. Weerakone	2/5/1
Prof Mrs. Kusuma Karunaratne	0/2/8
Prof T. W. Wikramanayake	2/2/4
Rev Fr Dr X N Kurukulasuriya	1/0/7
Prof Vini Vitharana	6/1/1
Pundit V. W. Abayagunawardana	0/0/8
Mrs. Ishvari Corea (Hony Librarian)	7/0/1

On occasions when the Hony. Librarian was not present, Mr. K. Arunasiri served as the Convenor of the Library Committee.

The utilisation of the library facilities of the RASSL during the year was as follows:

No. of visits by members and others to the library	410
No. of library books borrowed by members	405
No. of books received as donations	141
No. of books received as donations from the National Archives	27
No. of periodicals received as donations	22
No. of books purchased	41
No. of books repaired by the binder	285

All books borrowed by the members have been returned.

The National Library Services Board (NLSB) submitted its report on the library as requested by the Chairman, in July 1997. Salient points relating to the library were accepted by the Council and action was taken accordingly.

The LC thankfully records the receipt of a rack for placing of periodicals donated by the NLSB on 06 May 1997.

The NLSB has agreed to help computerize the holdings of the RASSL library and to assist in its data input. The NLSB is also prepared to help in the conservation and preservation activities of the RASSL collection in a limited way.

The entire library was fumigated at a cost of Rs. 1750/- by Finlay Rentokil Ltd. in April 1997.

An exhibition of rare *Ceyloniana* was held from 5 to 10 February 1998 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Independence of Sri Lanka.

An allocation of Rs. 50,000/- was made by the Council for purchase of books. This amount was utilised for purchase of forty one (41) books and for the subscriptions for journals. A list of books purchased and journals subscribed is available at the RASSL office.

The total number of books, excluding periodicals, in the Library as at 24th February, 1997 were 8030.

MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (M&AC)

The Membership and Administration Committee was established in April 1997, under Sec 35 (a) of the RASSL Constitution adopted on 29 March 1997. During the year under review 8 meetings of the Committee were held.

The M&AC comprised the following members

	Attendance
Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya (Chairman)	6/-/2
Mr. R C. de S Manukulasooriya	3/-/5
Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekera	3/-/5
Mr. K. Arunasiri	2/-/6
Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva	3/-/5
Mrs. Ishvari Corea	0/2/6
Mr. Desmond Fernando	0/0/8
Dr. H. A. P. Abeywardena	0/0/8
Mr. W. A. Jayawardana	4/-/4
Dr. K. D. Paranavitana (Secretary)	7/-/1

The Committee considered 17 enrolments (Rule 15A) to all categories of membership. No application was rejected. The Committee recommended to remove two (2) members from the roll on account of nonpayment of membership subscriptions.

On the recommendation of the M&AC a revision of salaries of the RASSL staff was approved by the Council. The designation of Administrative Assistant/Librarian was changed to Administrative Officer (AO), and that of Assistant Librarian to Assistant Administrative Officer / Asst. Librarian. The other two designations remained as they were.

On the recommendation of the Membership and Administration Committee the Council approved the following salary scales of the RASSL staff.

Administrative Officer	Rs. 4000 (5x200)	-	5000 Per Month
Assistant Administrative Officer/ Assistant Librarian	Rs. 3500 (5x200)	-	4500 Per Month
Binder	Rs. 2750 (5x150)	-	3500 Per Month
Peon	Rs. 2250 (5x150)	-	3000 Per Month

* (In addition, Rs. 300 per month on obtaining Intermediate Library Qualification and Rs 500 per month for full qualification).

A new list of duties was issued to the RASSL Staff.

On the recommendation of the M&AC the Council considered the disadvantages and inconveniences of the existing working days of the Society's office and decided to have the office and the library open from Sunday to Thursday (both days inclusive) and closed on Friday and Saturday of a week with effect from 1 August 1997.

TOPONYMY COMMITTEE (TC)

The Toponymy Committee comprised the following members and during the year under review 7 meetings were held.

	Attendance
Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya	4/0/3
Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya	7/-/-
Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe	1/0/6
Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva	1/-/6
Prof. A. S. Kulasuriya	3/-/4
Dr. Somapala Jayawardhana	1/1/5
Dr. W. M. K. Wijetunge	1/-/6
Prof. Vini Vitharana	6/-/1
Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando	2/-/5
Mr. Fredrick Medis (Convener)	6/-/1

Place-names occurring in Prof S Paranavitana's *Inscriptions of Ceylon (Brahmi)* have been systematically arranged by Prof. A. S. Kulasuriya and is being made ready for publication.

Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya is preparing for publication a study of place names appearing in the Sandesa literature and it is expected to be published shortly.

A Symposium entitled "History in Place-Names" is being organized for September, 1998 and sponsorship is being sought to meet expenses. The symposium will be open to the public.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSLATION OF PALI COMMENTARIES INTO SINHALA (TPSC)

The sub-committee comprised the following members: Prof. M. B. Ariyapala (Chairman), Prof. N. A. Jayawickrema, Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya, Prof. Y. Karunadasa, Dr. K. D. Paranavitana, Mr. G. S. B. Senanayaka with Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe and Dr. Somapala Jayawardhana as Jt. Secretaries continued its work during the year under review.

The translations of the following commentaries were completed:

- i Kankavitarani by Dr. Kapila Abhayawansa
- ii Dhammapadatthakatha by Ven. Welamitiyawe Sri Dhammarakkhita
Nayaka Thera

The translated texts of *Kankāvitaranī* and *Dhammapadatthakathā* are with the printers. The translations of the rest of the Commentaries are in progress.

The TPSC gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 500,000/- from the Ministry of Buddha Sasana

GENERAL OFFICE

Government Grant

The society acknowledges with gratitude the enhanced Government Grant of Rs. 500,000/- from the Ministry of Cultural and Religious Affairs for the year 1997.

Donations

A donation of Rs. 7,500/- was received from Messrs Aitken Spence & Co. Ltd.

Fax Machine

A Fax Machine was purchased for to the RASSL office from Messrs Sinhagiri Ltd. at a cost of Rs. 19,950/- on 26 August 1997 and it is connected to the general telephone number of the RASSL, 699249.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Society extends its grateful thanks to Her Excellency Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, the Patron of the Society for Her Excellency's continued support of the activities of the Society.

The Council records its thanks and appreciation for the assistance given by Hon. Lakshman Jayakody, Minister of Cultural and Religious Affairs and Prof A. V. Suraweera, Deputy Minister of Cultural and Religious Affairs in the activities of the Society throughout the year.

The Council extends its thanks to the retiring Office Bearers and the Members of the Council for their support in furthering the objectives of the Society.

The Council wishes to record its thanks to the Mahaweli Authority for the use of the Auditorium.

The Council also thanks Mr. Mahendra Senanayake and the staff of the Sri Devi Printers for the efficient manner in which they did all the printing work of the Society.

The Society is thankful to Mr. B. E. Wijesuriya, Administrative Officer, Miss Imali Dabare, Assistant Administrative Officer/ Asst Librarian, Mr. R. M. Weerakoon, Binder and Mr. Chandana Perera, Peon for their services.

Dr. K. D. Paranavitana

R. G. G. O. Gunasekara

Hony. Jt. Secretaries

02 March 1998

Report of the Hony. Treasurer for the Calendar Year 1997

Income

Thanks to the Hon. Minister of Cultural & Religious Affairs, Mr. Lakshman Jayakody, the Annual Grant from the Government was increased from Rs. 400,000/- to Rs. 500,00/- during the year.

Messrs Aitken Spence & Co. made their usual grant of Rs. 7500/-. We wish to record with gratitude the receipts of these sums.

Subscriptions received from members for the current year amounted to Rs. 9,501.28

A total of Rs. 41,032.95 was realized as interest from Fixed Deposits and Savings Accounts.

The sale of Journals etc. brought in an income of Rs. 73,946.51.

Expenditure

Consequent to the increase of salaries to staff in July, the salary bill increased to Rs. 13,850/- per month.

Printing of the Journal XL (750 copies) cost a sum of Rs. 120,380.50.

The over-draft facility of Rs. 200,000/- obtained in 1995, the 150th Anniversary Year, remained un-tapped during the year.

The Audted Statement of Income & Expenditure for the year 1997 and the balance sheet as at December 31, 1997 are attached.

K. Arunasiri

Hony. Treasurer

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA
BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31,1997

	Schedule	1997	1996
FIXED ASSETS		Rs.	Rs.
Accounts Receivable	1	99,055.10	66,170
Investment in Treasury Bill	2	-	340,378
Cash & Bank Balance	3	<u>758,393.55</u>	<u>349,210</u>
		857,448.65	755,758
 LESS - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	4	<u>8,198.39</u>	<u>11,447</u>
Net Current Assets		849,250.26	744,311
Fixed Assets	5	766,846.95	748,684
Library Books	6	373,761.50	360,078
Investments	7	<u>1,202,169.09</u>	870,368
		<u>3,192,027.80</u>	<u>2,723,441</u>
 REPRESENTED BY			
Accumulated Fund	8	3,001,568.23	2,552,164
Specific Fund	9	190,459.57	171,277
		<u>3,192,027.80</u>	<u>2,723,441</u>

ROYAL ASTATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA

**RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,1997**

	1997	1996
RECEIPTS	Rs.	Rs.
Government Grant	500,000.00	400,000
Donations & Other Grants	<u>7,500.00</u>	<u>7,500</u>
	507,500.00	407,500
Received from Members		
Life Membership Fees	26,850.00	28,500
Current year's Subscription	13,951.28	19,187
Entrance Fees	1,220.00	1,450
Arrears & Advance of Subscription	5,625.90	6,000
Non-Resident Membership Fees	<u>4,530.00</u>	<u>4,710</u>
	52,177.18	59,847
OTHER RECEIPTS		
Interest on Fixed Deposit People's Bank	44,477.34	42,265
Interest on Sampath Banks Savings Account	51,995.13	63,708
Sales of Journals	100,300.91	102,251
Photo Copy Income	6,288.50	1,394
Interest on Treasury Bills	42,665.00	-
Library Fines	915.00	881
Interest - N. S. B. Fixed Deposits & Savings Account	49,544.28	46,768
Refund of Income Tax Over paid	-	1,700
Sale of Books - Flowers of Sri Lanka	-	4,500
Sale of 150th Anniversary Journal	2,650.00	22,118
Advance Received for Medals	-	8,750
Commission on book sales	-	2,500
Sundry Income	-	4,965
Encashment of Treasury Bills	335,160.00	-
Sale of Typewriter	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Receipts	<u>636,996.16</u>	<u>301,800</u>
	<u>1,196,673.34</u>	<u>769,147</u>

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA
RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997**

	1997	1996
	Rs.	Rs.
LESS - PAYMENTS		
Library Books & Journals	13,683.75	49,380
Purchase of Computer Package	-	22,089
Purchase of fax Machine	19,950.00	-
Purchase of Photo Copy Machine	190,000.00	-
Purchase of Filing Cabinet	6,713.00	-
Purchase of Paper Cutter	7,000.00	-
	<u>47,346.75</u>	<u>180,469</u>
OTHER PAYMENTS		
Investments	312,618.89	395,695
Salary and Allowances	144,828.34	120,074
Tea Expenses	12,701.75	13,171
Stationery & Postage	28,126.00	40,318
Printing Expenses - Journal No X L	75,380.50	75,120
A. G. M. Report	10,400.00	11,475
Letter Heads & Post Cards	-	10,250
Receipt Books	-	3,150
Audit Fees	5,000.00	5,000
Sundry Expenses	10,164.29	9,042
Telephone	11,167.74	9,702
Bank Charges	450.00	150
Service Charges - Photo Copies	9,140.00	7,350
Repairs & Maintenance	28,880.00	10,000
Professional Charges	-	3,500
Income Tax	7,143.23	10,114
Advertisement	-	1,980
Advance paid for printing of Journal No. XLI	50,000.00	45,000
Service Maintenance Agreement - Photocopier	6,875.00	-
150th Anniversary Expenses	-	27,000
Wooden Panel	-	16,087
Travelling	758.00	626
Staff Training	-	2,000
Medallion Expenses	-	10,500
Mrs. Kottagoda - value of 2 copies of flowers of Sri Lanka	4,000.00	-
Attakatha Translation Expenses	18,000.00	10,000
Payment to Blackwell Ltd. (Flowers of Sri Lanka)	4,509.75	-
	<u>740,143.49</u>	<u>834,304</u>
	<u>787,490.24</u>	<u>1,014,773</u>
Surplus for the year	409,183.10	(245,626)
Bank Balance B/F on 1.1.97 -		
Sampath Bank Savings Account	309,112.57	534,180
Sampath Bank Current Account	34,788.11	59,416
Cash in Hand	5,309.77	1,241
	<u>349,210.45</u>	<u>594,837</u>
Bank Balances on December 31, 1997	<u>785,393.55</u>	<u>349,210</u>

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997

SCHEDULE-1	1997	1996
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	Rs.	Rs.
Interest Receivable	28,096.87	15,933
Income tax over paid	10,073.48	5,236
Advance paid for Printing Journal No XLI	50,000.00	45,000
Advance paid for maintenance Service Contracts	6,875.00	-
Mrs. D. Kottegoda - Flowers of Sri Lanka	4,009.75	-
	<u>99,055.10</u>	<u>66,169</u>

SCHEDULE-2
INVESTMENT IN TREASURY BILLS

Cost	-	335,160
Add - Interest from	-	5,218
	<u>-</u>	<u>340,378</u>

SCHEDULE-3
CASH & BANK BALANCE

Cash in Hand	3,745.27	5,310
Cash at Bank - Sampath Bank - A/C No: 0000160001259	316,456.08	34,788
Sampath Bank - S/A 000160002683	438,192.20	309,113
	<u>758,393.55</u>	<u>349,211</u>

SCHEDULE-4
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Telephone Charges	698.39	447
Audit Fees	7,500.00	5,000
Wages	-	1,500
Mr. D. Kottegoda - Flowers of Sri Lanka	-	4,500
	<u>8,198.39</u>	<u>11,447</u>

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997

SCHEDULE-5

	Balance at 1.01.97 <u>Rs.</u>	Additions (Disposal) <u>Rs.</u>	Balance at 31.12.97 <u>Rs.</u>
FIXED ASSETS			
Typewriters	31,855.00	(15,500.00)	16,355.00
Pedestal Fan	5,900.00		5,900.00
Filing Cabinet	1,950.00	6,713.00	8,663.00
Gestetner Machine	37,500.00		37,500.00
Furniture & Fittings	164,216.95		164,216.95
Society Name Board	13,588.75	13,588.75	
Vacuum Cleaner	4,500.00	4,500.00	
Electric Kettle	1,460.00	1,460.00	
Wall Clock	600.00		600.00
Cannon Photo Copier	149,000.00		149,000.00
Steel Cupboard	35,480.00		35,480.00
Glass Fronted Book Almirah	28,168.75		28,168.75
Hoover Floor Polisher	4,600.00		4,600.00
Telephone	14,150.00		14,150.00
Sundry Assets	2,863.00		2,863.00
Partitioning of Library	85,810.00		85,810.00
Typewriters (Electronic)	26,522.50		26,522.50
Hand Press	800.00		800.00
Almirah	19,800.00		19,800.00
Water Filter	1,800.00		1,800.00
Computer & Printer	118,089.00		118,089.00
Fax Machine		19,950.00	19,950.00
Paper Cutter		7,000.00	7,000.00
	<u>748,683.95</u>	<u>(15,500.00)</u>	<u>766,846.95</u>

SCHEDULE-6
LIBRARY BOOKS

	1997 <u>Rs.</u>	1996 <u>Rs.</u>
Balance at 1.01.97	360,077.75	310,697
Additions during the year	<u>13,683.75</u>	<u>49,380</u>
	<u>373,761.50</u>	<u>360,077</u>

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997

SCHEDULE-7	1997	1996
INVESTMENTS	Rs.	Rs.
Funded Investment Savings Account		
N. S. B. - 1 - 0002-01-61233	61,417.48	55,232
N. S. B. - 1 - 0002-01-61217	87,975.57	79,115
N. S. B. - 1 - 0002-01-54601	41,066.52	36,930
	<u>190,459.57</u>	<u>171,277</u>
Other Investments		
N. S. B. Savings A/C No: 1000 20 154601	224,284.56	201,695
Fixed Deposit - People's		
Bank A/C No: 08601840 - 7	357,724.96	317,695
Fixed Deposit - N. S. B. A/C No: 500014807015	179,700.00	179,700
Fixed Deposit - Arpico Finance Company Ltd	250,000.00	-
	<u>1011,709.52</u>	<u>699,090</u>
	<u>1,202,169.09</u>	<u>870,367</u>
 SCHEDULE-8		
ACCUMULATED FUND		
Balance at 1.1.97	2,552,163.31	2,230,772
Add- Excess of Income over		
Expenditure during the year	448,374.92	318,951
Educational Publications Department payable	-	371
Income tax over provision	1,030.00	2,070
	<u>3,001,568.23</u>	<u>2,552,164</u>
 SCHEDULE-9		
SPECIFIC FUNDS - INVESTMENT		
Chalmers Oriental Text Fund		
Balance at 01.01.97	55,231.72	49,315
Add - Interest during the year	6,185.76	5,917
	<u>61,417.48</u>	<u>55,232</u>
 Chinese Records Translation Fund		
Balance at 1.1.97	79,115.25	70,640
Add - Interest during the year	8,860.32	8,476
	<u>87,975.57</u>	<u>79,116</u>
 Society Medal Fund		
Balance at 1. 1. 97	36,930.36	32,974
Add - Interest during the year	4,136.16	3,956
	<u>41,066.52</u>	<u>36,930</u>
	<u>190,459.57</u>	<u>171,278</u>

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997

SCHEDULE-10	1997	1996
INTEREST FOR 1997	Rs.	Rs.
N. S. B. Savings Account	22,589.28	21,610
Arpico Finance Company Ltd	11,250	
P. B. Thimbirigasyaya - F. D A/C No: 08601840-7	44,477.34	42,265
N.S. B. - 50001 - 48 - 07015	27,868.47	22,721
Sampath Bank - S/A No: 100160002683	<u>51,995.13</u>	<u>63,709</u>
	<u>158,180.22</u>	<u>150,305</u>

SCHEDULE-11
DONATION & OTHER GRANTS

Donation - Messrs. Aitken Spence & Co.	<u>7,500.00</u>	<u>7,500</u>
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SCHEDULE-12
SALARIES & ALLOWANCES

Mr. Chamila Jayamal	-	11,250
Mr. R. M. Weerakoon	34,550.00	24,100
Miss I. V. Dabare	44,500.00	35,200
Mr. B. E. Wijesuriya	37,553.85	39,700
Mr. Anura Wickramasinghe	1,500.00	5,925
Mr. Chandana Perera	21,371.00	
Overtime & encashment of leave	<u>3,853.49</u>	<u>5,399</u>
	<u>143,328.34</u>	<u>121,574</u>

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997

EXPENSES	1997	1996
	Rs.	Rs.
Staff Salaries, Allowances & Overtime	143,328.34	121,574
Staff - Tea Expenses	12,701.75	13,171
Printing Expenses - Journal No XL	120,380.50	75,120
Receipts Books	-	3,150
A. G. M. Report	10,400.00	11,475
Letter Heads & Post Cards	-	10,250
Stationery & Postage	28,126.00	40,318
Sundries	10,164.29	9,042
Telephone	11,419.01	8,890
Audit Fees	7,500.00	5,000
Bank Charges	450.00	150
Service Charges - Photo Copier	9,140.00	7,350
Professional Charges	-	3,500
Advertisement	-	1,980
Repairs & Maintenance	28,880.00	10,000
Wooden Panel Expenses	-	27,787
Loss on sale of Typewriter	12,500.00	40,000
150th Anniversary Expenses	-	27,000
Travelling	758.00	625
Staff Training	-	2,000
Medallion Expenses	-	10,500
<i>Atthakatha</i> Translation Expenses	18,000.00	10,000
	<u>413,747.89</u>	<u>438,882</u>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1937

1937	1936	
438,882	419,749	Amalgamated Transnational Expenses
10,000	18,000	Motion Pictures
10,000		Staff Training
2,000		Traveling
65	78,000	1936 Amalgamated Expenses
27,000		Loss on sale of equipment
20,000	12,000	Provisional fund expenses
27,787	28,800	Reparations & maintenance
10,000		Advertisement
1,700		Professional charges
2,200	91,000	Reparations & charges - Photo Copies
7,500	45,000	Bank charges
100		Amortization
2,000	3,000	Telephone
4,000	10,000	Salaries
40,000	28,000	Sanitary & food
30,000	28,000	Lang, Hark & Park Co.
30,000		A. O. Williams
2,000	10,000	Books & books
2,000		Printing Expenses - Journal No. 21
75,000	130,000	Profit - Tax Expenses
143,000		Profit - Amalgamated & Operating

ABSTRACTS OF MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETINGS

1997 – 1998, 152ND YEAR

28 April, 1997

152. 01. 01 **Present:** President Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya and 22 others.
- 02 Vote of Condolence passed on the demise of Messrs J. P. E. Siriwardana and M. Vaidyanathan.
- 04 Minutes of previous meeting were confirmed.
- 05 **Business arising from minutes:**
- i. Report on the Library, prepared by Mr. S. M. Kamaldeen of the National Library Services Board was referred to the Library Committee.
- 06 Dr. K. D. Paranavitana was requested to take suitable action on the free acquisition of books (151. 09. 10)
- 09 Dr. Merlin Peiris thanked for donation of 2 bound volumes of articles written by him.
- 14 All donation of books received to be entered in a Register by the Library Committee which is to be tabled at a Council meeting.
- 15 AGM of the RASSL was held on 29 March 1997. The Annual Report of Council for 1996/97 and audited statement of accounts 1996, have been published and distributed.
- 16 **Standing Committees:**
- The President, the Jt. Secretaries and Treasurer will serve on all Committees.
- Finance Committee:** Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya (Chairman), Prof M. B. Ariyapala, Mr. Methsiri Cooray, Mr. W. A. Jayawardene, Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekara and Dr. K. D. Panaranavitana (Jt Secretaries), Mr. K. Arunasiri (Treasurer).

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAFFNA

Publications Committee: Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasoriya (Chairman) Dr. C. G. Uragoda, Mr. A. Denis Fernando, Dr. Somapala Jayawardena, Prof. A. S. Kulasuriya, Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekara and Dr. K. D. Paranavitana (Jt. Secretary) and Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva (Editor) as Secretary.

Library Committee: Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasoriya (Chairman), Kalasuri Wilfred M. Gunesekara, Mr. T. B. Weerakone, Ks. Prof. Y. Vitharana, Prof. Kusuma Karunaratne, Rev. Fr. Dr. X. N. Kurukula-sooriya, Ks. R. G. G. O. Gunasekara and Dr. K. D. Paranavitana (Hony. Jt. Secretary), Mr. K. Arunasiri (Treasurer) and Mrs. Ishvari Corea (Chairman) as Secretary.

Membership and Administration Committee: Prof M. B. Ariyapala (Chairman), Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasoriya (President), Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya, Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekara (Hony. Jt. Secretary), Mr. K. Arunasiri (Treasurer), Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva, Mrs. Ishvari Corea (Librarian), Mr. Desmond Fernando, Dr. H. A. S. Abeywardena, Mr. W. A. Jayawardena with Dr. K. D. Paranavitana (Jt. Secretary) as Secretary.

17 Toponymy Committee:

Lt. Com. S. Devendra to continue as a member.

18 Annual Grant - Rs. 500,000/- received as an annual grant, for 1997, an increase of the Government grant for 1996.

22 The printer copy of the Journal was fixed at Rs. 250/-

23 Mr. A. Denis N. Fernando to provide a copy of the R. L. Brohier Memorial Lecture within 2 months.

152nd Year, Second Meeting

28 May 1997

152. 02. 01 **Present:** Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasoriya (President) and 17 others.

02 **Excuses:** Tabled from 6 members. Accepted.

04 Minutes of meeting held on 28 April were confirmed.

05 Business arising from minutes:

- i. Standing Committees: Prof. M. B. Ariyapala has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Membership and Administration Committee and from membership of all Committees to which he had been appointed.
- ii. Annual Grant: The Ministry of Cultural and Religion Affairs has been requested to increase the grant for 1998 by a further Rs. 100,000/-.

16 Publications Committee:

The Council approved the printing of 500/- copies of the special number containing the 150th year Memorial Lectures and set apart Rs. 95,000/- for the same.

Requirements to be observed by contributors to the Journal, suggested by the Publications Committee, were approved.

17 Library Committee:

The contents of the Report on the Library by Mr. S. M. Kamaldeen, at the request of the National Library Services Board, were noted.

Fifty four books donated by the family of the late Prof. S. G. M. Weerasinghe were tabled. Mr. Somapala Jayawardena was thanked for his mediation in this regard.

The following books donated to the Library were accepted, with thanks to the donors:

A Glimpse of Japanese Culture,

by Prof. Kusuma Karunaratne

Food and Nutrition

by Prof. T. W. Wikramanayake

Revised Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon Vol. X

from NARESA

Pali Texts printed in Sri Lanka in Sinhala Characters

from Dr. Mashiro Kitsado

19 Translation of Pali Commentaries:

Dr. Somapala Jayawardena tabled a report of decisions taken at a meeting with the Secretary to the Hony. Minister of Cultural and Religion Affairs on 28 April 1997.

152nd Year Third Meeting

30th June 1997

152. 03. 01 **Present:** Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya and 19 others.
- 02 Vote of Condolence passed on the demise of the following members: Dr. Linus Silva, Mr. M. O. Mohamed and Dr. T. A. Buell.
- 03 **Excuses:** Rev Fr. Dr. X. N. Kurukulasuriya has resigned from the Council “due to unforeseen responsibilities thrust on him”.
- 05 Minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, with 2 amendments.
- 07 Recommendations of the Membership and Administration Committee on staff salaries were discussed. The higher salaries were to be paid on the acceptance by the present employees of the duties devolving on the different posts. The Committee will prepare a list of duties.
- 12 Lake House Bookshop to be given a discount of 25% on the sale of RASSL Publications. Discount to members purchasing 5 or more copies was raised to be sold at Rs. 400/- per copy (Rs. 300 to members).
- 13 Decided to keep the Library open on all days of the week other than on Friday and Saturday.
- 14 Donations of 15 books were accepted. Exchange copy of the Journal “Anthropology Today, U.K.” was also accepted.
- 15 A report of the Special Committee on the Translation of the Pali Commentaries was tabled by its Jt. Secretary Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe.
- The Council decided to await the confirmation of minutes of the meeting with the Secretary of the Buddhasasana Ministry on 30.04.97.
- 16 A suggestion by Mr. Frederick Medis, co-ordinator of the Toponymy Committee, was discussed. The Council requested further information on the proposed Seminar on Place Names.

- 17 The following were elected members.

Life, Resident:

Ms. N. S. D. Parnavitana
 Mr. K. N. V. Seyone
 Ms. D. M. R. A. Salangarachchi

Ordinary, Resident:

Mr. B. H. D. Mendis
 Mr. P. P. W. Perera

- 18 **Ordinary to Life Membership:**

Mr. Tissa Devendra
 Mr. R. L. D. de Silva

- 19 The following were removed from the List of Members. under Rule 20:

Mr. Mahinda de Lonerolle
 Dr. H. Jayatissa de Costa
 Dr. D. A. Kotelawala

152nd Year Fourth Meeting

Monday, 28 July, 1997

152. 04. 01 **Present:** Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya (President) and 16 others.
- 02 **Condolence:** Vote of Condolence passed on the demise of Mr. C. Rupasinghe, a member since 1990.
- 03 **Excuses:** from 6 members were accepted.
- 05 Minutes of the meeting held on 30 June 1997 were confirmed.
- 06 **Business arising from minutes:**
 Staff salaries: New List of duties drawn up by the Membership and Administrative Committee was accepted.
 Fax machine: Council approved the quotation of a machine (Samson SF 100) from Sinhagiri Ltd for Rs. 19500/-
 Light Fittings: Council approved payments for light fittings on the RASSL premises at rates suggested by the Finance Committee.

- 12 Fumigation of the Library: Council decided to have the Library area fumigated by Ms. Findlay Rentokil Ltd, at the estimated cost of Rs. 1750/-
- 13 The following recommendations of the Publications Committee were approved:
- i. Printing of the Special Number of the Journal by Siridevi Printers Ltd. 500 copies at Rs. 79,800/-
 - ii. Obtain a microfilm and a copy and a print out of the booklet "A comparative view of the Sinhalese, Tamil and English pronunciation".
- 15 **Translation of Pali commentaries:**
- i. The official confirmation of minutes of the meetings held on 15 July 1997 with the Secretary, Ministry of Buddhasasana, was tabled.
 - ii. The Ministry approved publication of translations of the Pali commentaries and requested an estimate for the translation. Ten copies of each translation to be sent to the Ministry.
 - iii. Drs. G. S. B. Senanayake and K. D. Paranavitana were appointed to Committee.
 - iv. Estimate Rs. 125,700/- for printing 1000 copies of the translation of *Kankavitarani Matikattaakathha* was approved.
 - v. Translation of *Atthasalini* by Mr. S. Galmangoda was referred to Dr. Somapala Jayawardhana.
 - vi. The Ven Dr. Welamittigawe Sri Dharmmarakitha Nayake Thera to be informed that the balance payment for translating *Dammapadatthakatha* will be made after the printed proofs are received.
- 17 **Election of Members:** The following recommendations by the F and A Committee were approved.
- i. **Life:** Dr. S. Walter Perera
Miss. Varmadatta Edirisinghe
 - ii. **Ordinary:** Mr. B. A. Hulangamuwa
Mr. D. J. B. Lenadora
Mrs. M. G. Jinadasa

iii. **Conversion to Life membership:**

Mrs. Ann Weerasuriya

19 **Any other business:**

- i. Mr. Aelian de Silva to send a synopsis of proposed lecture titled "Towards a Sinhala Technological language"
- ii. Proposal to establish a programme of exchange of publications made by the Russian Academy of Science was approved.
- iii. Mr. N. Y. Casie Chetty was unanimously elected to fill the existing vacancy in the Council.

152th Year, Fifth Meeting

25 August 1997

152. 05. 01 **Present:** R C de S Manukulasooriya (President) and 17 others.
- 02 The President welcomed Mr. N. Y. Casie Chetty as a Council member. It was noted that Mr. Casie Chetty's paternal ancestor had been enrolled as a founder member of the RAS Ceylon Branch in 1845.
- 03 Vote of Condolence was passed on the death of the following members: Mr. C. R. Abeysekara and Mr. Gamini Samarasinghe.
- 04 **Excuses:** from 3 members were accepted.
- 06 The minutes of the meeting held on 28th July were confirmed.
- 10 The Council approved the recommendation of the Finance Committee to invest Rs. 500,000/- as follows:
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Arpico | Rs. 250,000/- for 1 year at 18% |
| 2. Central Finance | Rs. 250,000/- for 1 year at 17% |
- 12 It was decided to have all rare books in the Library microfilmed.
- 13 **Translation of Pali Commentaries:**
The Council noted the following decisions taken at a meeting with the Secretary, Ministry of Buddhasasana:
- i. Rs. 314,000/- paid from the Buddhasasana Fund to the RASSL is for translating 10 Pali Commentaries. No additional payment will be made for commentaries already being translated.

- ii. Rs. 50/- will be paid per page of the Hewavitharana edition of the Commentaries, for comparing the Pali text with Sinhala translation. A further Rs. 50/- per page for editing the translation.

This expenditure will be reimbursed by the Buddhhasasana Fund. Translation of *Atthasalini* by Dr. S. Galmangoda has been given to Dr. Somapala Jayawardhana.

- 14 The Council approved the inclusion of Mr. Aelian de Silva's lecture on "Towards a Sinhala Technological language"
- 16 The Council required more information, from the Toponymy and Finance Committees, on the software package for work in connection with the work of the Toponymy Committee.
- 18 The Council requested members to send to the Secretary, Publications Committee, names of persons in specialized areas of study, for inclusion in a Panel that will act as referees for articles submitted for publication.
- 20 The Toponymy Committee was requested to submit details of the proposed seminar on Place Names.
- 21 Prof. J. R. Corea was elected a life member.
- 22 The annual donation of Rs. 7500/- from Ms. Aitken Spence Ltd acknowledged.
- 23 The Council approved the request of the Sri Lanka *Tripitaka* Project to make available for free distribution Dr. Somapala Jayawardhane's article
 "A critical introduction to the study of Pali Tikas" that appeared in the Sesquicentennial Commemorative Volume of the RASSL Journal.
- 24 An *ad hoc* Committee, consisting of the President, the Editor two Secretaries and Dr. C. G. Urugoda was appointed to take action on the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize.

152nd Year, Sixth Meeting**29th September 1997**

152. 06. 01 **Present:** Mr R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya and nineteen others.
- 02 **Excuses:** from four members were accepted.
- 04 The minutes of the meeting held on 25 August 1997 were confirmed, subject to three corrections.
- 05 **Matters arising from minutes**
New fax machine has been purchased and installed. Rs. 250,000/- had been invested in the Arpico Finance Co., Ltd for a period of one year.
- 08 Fumigation of the Library is in progress.
- 10 The Software Package requested by the Toponymy Committee is available in the Package that had been purchased by the Finance Committee.
- 12 The Editor reported he had not received from Council members any names of persons to be included in the panel of referees.
- 13 **Translation of the Pali Commentaries**
Dr. K. D. Paranavitana stated he had received quotations for printing the Translations from four printers. The Committee attending to the Translations was authorized to select the printer. Council decided to ask the Ministry of Buddha Sasana an advance for printing the Kankavitarani, the proof of which is now being read.
- 14 **Seminar on Place Names in Sri Lanka**
Mr. Frederick Medis was asked to present a detailed report in writing on the holding of a Seminar on Place Names, the object of the seminar, according to Mr. Medis, being to inculcate an interest in the history of place names.
- 19 **Computerization of Library books**
Council agreed to Mrs. Ishvari Corea's suggestion that the books in the Library be computerized, with assistance of the National Library Services Board.

26 Any other business

- i. Prof. Kusuma Karunaratne's absence from the island on sabbatical leave was noted.
- ii. The Administrative Officer's application for three months leave, to be away from the island, was approved. Miss Imali Dabare was to be requested to act for him. She will be entitled to payment for acting.
- iii. Council approved the payment of Rs. 800/- to Micronet Information Systems (Pvt) Ltd., for supplying and fixing a LX 300 Printer Knob.

152nd Year, Seventh Meeting

27th October 1997

152. 07 01 **Present:** Mr. R C de S Manukulasooriya (President) and nineteen others.
- 02 **Excuses:** from three members had been received.
- 04 Minutes of the meeting held on the 29th of September 1997 were approved.
- 07 **Matters arising from minutes**
Microfilming of rare books is in progress.
- 08 **Printing of translations of Pali Commentaries**
Council approved entrusting the printing of the series of translations to one printer, to maintain consistency. Sridevi Printers Ltd is to be given the contract.
The Hon. Minister of Cultural and Religion Affairs had expressed the hope that one translation would be available for release on the occasion of the Independence Golden Jubilee Ceremony, to be held in February 1998.
- 10 Mr. Frederick Medis tabled an outline of the proceedings of the proposed seminar on Place Names, entailing an expenditure of about Rs. 200,000. Mr. Frederick Medis was requested to ask commercial banks for financial assistance.
- 12 **Finance Committee**
The Administrative Assistant to be on "no pay" for the period he is abroad. Miss Dabare will act for him.
Funds invested in Treasury Bills to be invested in the Sampath Bank.

13 Publications Committee

Nine texts of the Memorial Lectures have been sent to the printer.

Those delivering lectures to be informed that publication of such lectures will have to be recommended by the Publications Committee.

14 Library Committee

The following donations of books were accepted.

- i. Dharma Parakramabahu, donated by Prof. Mendis Rohanadeera
- ii. Captor Rahman's The First Worlds officially recognized student authors from British India, by the International Publications, Bangladesh.
- iii. Council members were requested to suggest books to be purchased from Lake House Bookshop, up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-

152nd Year, Eight Meeting**24th November 1997**

152. 08. 01 **Present:** Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe (Vice President) in the Chair and seventeen others.
- 02 **Excuses:** Were accepted from two members.
- 04 Minutes of the meeting held on 27th October were confirmed, subject to an amendment pertaining to paper titled. "Presidential Addresses" by Mr. Denis Fernando.
- 05 **Arising from minutes**
- Complaint by Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva re fumigation of the Library was noted. Ms. James Findlays to be asked to reimburse extra expenditure incurred due to unsatisfactory work done by them.
- 06 Quotation from Lake House Investments Ltd for microfilming journals (Rs. 2.50 per exposure). Council decided to make a list of rare books and to consider means other than microfilming for their preservation.

07 Printing of Translations of Pali Commentaries

Full report giving details of expenditure so far and quotations for printing, to be sent to the Secretary, Buddha Sasana Ministry.

08 Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize

The Council was informed that the RASSL was eligible for the Prize. Application nominating the RASSL had been sent to the Fukuoka Cultural Prize Committee, along with a copy of the Sesquicentennial Volume, the Annotated Index of Articles in the Journal and the latest issue of the Journal, which parcel had been delivered on 06/11/97.

09 Treasury Bill held by the RASSL had matured. The Treasurer was asked to invest the money available with a suitable Finance Company, in consultation with Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake.

10 Purchase of books

Council decided to purchase, as far as possible, primary source books. The PGI Archeology, Cultural Fund, Department of Archeology etc. were to be contacted. Lake House Bookshop will not be the only supplier. Leading publishers here and abroad to be asked to keep the RASSL on their mailing lists.

11 The National Library Services Board to computerize the books in the library.

15 New Accessions to the Library were tabled.

16 The following were elected members of the RASSL.

Life: Dr. S. A. Meegama
Mr. S. R. S. Karunanayake

20 Any other business

- i. Request to increase number of books a member would borrow from Library be increased to two was refused.
- ii. Metropolitan Agencies (Pvt) Ltd to be paid Rs. 6875/- for servicing the Canon Copier on a one year service agreement.

152nd Year, Ninth Meeting

29th December, 1997

152. 09. 01 **Present:** Kalasuri Wilfred M. Gunasekara (Vice President) in the chair and eighteen others.
- 02 **Excuses:** from three members were accepted.
- 04 Minutes of the Council meetings held 24th November were approved.
- 05 Rs. 50,000/- has been paid to Sridevi Printers as an advance for printing the *Kankavitarani* translation.
- 07 **Investment of Funds of the RASSL**
Rs. 25,000/- to be invested as a fixed deposit for one year with the State Mortgage Bank.
- 08 **Income and Expenditure for 1998**
Receipts and payments on account of the Pali Commentaries to be shown separately in Statement of Accounts.
The Minister of Finance to be sent a letter requesting that the RASSL be free from Income tax.
Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure from the year submitted by the Treasurer were approved.
- 10 **Pali Commentaries**
Its was noted that
- i. Letter from RASSL had been tabled at a meeting of the Buddha Sasana Fund held on 16 December 1997. Cost estimate of the entire project is awaited.
 - ii. Prof. M. B. Ariyapala has asked the Senior Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Buddha Sasana Fund to expedite payments.
- 11 **Seminar on Place Names**
A revised special appeal for funds was approved, with a few amendments.
- 14 **Computerization of Library**
Librarian to report at the next meeting.
- 15 **Revision of RASSL Constitution**
Prof. Ariyapala volunteered to edit the revised constitution.

18 New Members of RASSL

The following were enrolled.

Life, Non Resident: Dr. Kevin Trainer

Life, Resident: Mr. M. G. Samaraweera

- 19 Letter from Dr. Chandra de Silva, President, American Institute for Sri Lanka Studies and Professor of History, Indian State University, regarding a Directory of Centres with facilities for study of various aspects of Sri Lanka, and a Directory of Sri Lanka scholars, was tabled. Information regarding facilities available at the RASSL was to be faxed to the Professor.

Format for reporting on individual scholars was distributed to the Council for suitable action.

20 Fifty Years of Independence

Letter from Mr. W. M. K. Wijetunge was tabled.

Council decided to sell RASSL Publications at a discounted rate during the week February 2 – 8. A Sub-Committee was appointed to discuss details of displaying rare books available in the Library.

- 21 Lecture programme for 1998 was approved.

152nd Year, Tenth Meeting

Date: 26th January 1998

152. 10. 01 **Present:** M. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya, President in the chair and fourteen others.
- 02 Excuses from three members were accepted. As both Secretaries were absent, Mr. K. Arunasiri served as Secretary, pro tem.
- 03 The minutes of the 9th meeting were confirmed.
Matters arising from Minutes
- 04 **Investment of RASSL funds.**
Rs. 250,000 to be invested in the State Mortgage Bank.
The Hony. Treasurer was asked to request the Minister of Finance to exempt the RASSL from income tax.
- 05 Prof. M. B. Ariyapala to invite the attention of the Minister of Buddhasasana to the fact that no payment had been made by the Ministry for translation of the Pali commentaries.

- 06 Seminars on Place Names in Sri Lanka: Mr. Medis to invite sponsors for the seminar.
- 08 Placing the Journal in the mailing list of Catalogue of publishers: It was decided to include the Journal in R. R. Bowker's Catalogue.
- 10 The Secretary was requested to invite proposals from scholars on the Directory of Centers with facilities for study of various aspects of Sri Lanka and a Directory of Sri Lankan scholars.
- 11 It was decided that an Exhibition of Rare Books be organized to commemorate the first 50 years of Independence.
- 12 Lecture Programme for 1998: Mr. Somasiri Devendra's lecture on 'History under the Waters of Galle' was substituted for Dr. Mendis Rohanedere's talk, as the latter had not sent a synopsis of his proposed lecture.
- 13 The Report of the Finance Committee and of the Publications Committee were accepted.
- 14 **Any other business:**
The amount to be paid to the Printer for the Special Volume XLI was increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs 80,000, Rs 30,000 to come from 1998 funds and Rs. 50,000 from the previous year.
- 15 Quotations to be called for binding the books in Library.

152nd Year, Eleventh Meeting

23rd February 1998

152. 11. 01 **Present:** Mr. R. C. de S Manukulasooriya, President and sixteen others.
- 02 Excuses from three members were accepted.
- 04 Minutes for the Tenth meeting were confirmed.
- 05 **Arising from minutes:**
Rs. 50,000 had been received for the Buddhasasana Ministry. Exhibition of rare books was held between 5th and 10th of February, Rs. 22,515/= had been collected from the sale of RASSL Journals.

The Editor, the Librarian and the Secretary were requested to discuss quotations received for binding books with persons who had sent the quotations, and to report to Council.

06 Report of the Finance Committee:

Rs. 250,000 had been deposited with the State Mortgage and Investment Bank.

The Administrative Officer to be requested to submit a full statement of the Financial position of the Society.

07 Report of the Publications Committee:

Two copies of the Journal to be sent to the Institute National des Langues et Civilization Orientales, Rue des Lille, Paris.

08 Report of the Library Committee:

Donations of books accepted from

- i. Rev. Fr. Dr. V. Perniola, two books
- ii. Dr. Somapala Jayawardene, one book
- iii. Dr. D. C. Jayasuriya, three books

Approved the appointment of a peon to the Library. The AO was requested to be present at meetings of the Library Committee.

09 Membership and Administrative Committee:

- i. Draft amendments to the RASSL constitution were approved, subject to a few corrections.
- ii. Nominations received for election of Office Bearers and member of the Council, were tabled.
- iv. The following were elected members of the Society.

Non-Resident, Life

Prof. Kevin Trainor, Religion Department,
University of Vermont.

Resident, Life

Mr. T. D. M. Aelian de Silva
Mr. M. G. Samaraweera

- 10** Letter regarding the Directory of Sri Lanka scholars on Buddhism received from the Buddhasasana Ministry was tabled.

The Secretary was requested to circulate the information among the relevant members of the Society.

152nd Year, Twelfth Meeting (special)**5th March 1998**

152. 12. 01 **Present:** Mr. R. C. de S. Manukulasooriya, President and nineteen others.
- 02 Excuses for two members were accepted.
- 03 The following nominations were accepted by the Council.
- President: Dr. Lorna Dewaraja
Prof. M. B. Ariyapala
- Vice President: Mr. G. P. S. H. de Silva
Lt. Com. S. Devendra
- Treasurer: Dr. S. G. Samarasinghe
- Council Members: Mr. Ashley de Vos.
Prof. N. A. Jayawickrema
Wg. Cdr. Dr. S. Gunasinghe
Dr. S. Tammita Delgoda
- 04 The draft agenda for the AGM was approved, subject to two amendments.
- The following were added to the list of Council Members:
- Dr. K. T. W. Sumanasuriya
Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekara
Mr. Desmond Fernando
Dr. H. N. S. Karunatilake
Prof. A. S. Kulasuriya
Mr. T. B. Weerakone
Prof T. W. Wikramanayake
- 06 The audited statement of accounts 1997 was approved.
- 07 Two resolutions, from Mr. K. N. V. Seyone and Prof. M. B. Ariyapala were approved for inclusion in the agenda for the AGM.

to discuss the 1957-1958 season. The meeting was held on 27 March 1958.

15. The President, Dr. C. G. Knab, and the Vice-President, Dr. J. G. Rehn, were elected.

16. The following resolutions were adopted by the Council:

(a) The following resolutions were adopted by the Council:

Dr. J. G. Rehn, President

Dr. C. G. Knab, Vice-President

Dr. J. G. Rehn, Secretary

Dr. C. G. Knab, Treasurer

Dr. J. G. Rehn, Editor

Dr. J. G. Rehn, Editor

Dr. J. G. Rehn, Editor

Dr. J. G. Rehn, Editor

Dr. J. G. Rehn, Editor

17. The following resolutions were adopted by the Council:

The following were added to the list of Council Members:

Dr. J. G. Rehn

Dr. C. G. Knab

Dr. J. G. Rehn

Dr. C. G. Knab

Dr. J. G. Rehn

Dr. C. G. Knab

Dr. J. G. Rehn

18. The audited statement of accounts for 1957 was approved.

19. Two resolutions from the N. E. V. Council and Prof. M. B.

resolutions were approved for inclusion in the agenda for the

AGM

RAS – Life Members

		M. No.
1	Abeyaratne, Ms. N. K.	532
2	Abeygunawardhana Pandit V. W.	37
3	Abeykoon, Mr. D. W.	565
4	Abeyratne, Mrs. N. K.	257
5	Abeysekera, Mr. E. E. C.	97
6	Abeysekera, Mr. W. V. P.	292
7	Abeysekera, Ms. W. C. C. M	331
8	Abeysinghe, Mr. N	244
9	Abeywickrema, Mr. D. S. H.	541
10	Abeywickrema, Mr. S	463
11	Abeywickrema, Prof. B. A.	124
12	Abhayarathna, Mr. G. D	473
13	Abhayawansa, Prof. R. P. K.	571
14	Aboosally, Hon. M. L. M	169
15	Adikari, Mr. A. M. G.	520
16	Adikari, Mr. Abeyaratna	504
17	Aloysius, Dr. D. J.	250
18	Aloysius, Dr. R. A. R. D.	417
19	Alwis, Pandit William	180
20	Amerasinghe, Mr. N.	291
21	Amarasiri, Mr. M. S. U	378
22	Ameratunga, Hon. J. A.	35
23	Amerasinghe, Dr. A. R. B.	596
24	Amerasinghe, Mr. D. C. L.	143
25	Ariyadhamma, Ven. Tambiliyana	256
26	Ariyapala, Prof. M. B.	116
27	Arunasiri, Dr. K.	258
28	Atukorala, Dr. D. N.	269
29	Augusta, Mr. S. A. D. M. Rose	545
30	Balagalle, Prof. Wimal	43
31	Bandaranayake, Prof. S. D.	289
32	Berugoda, Mr. S.	471
33	Bibile, Mr. K. R.	342
34	Bopearachchi, Dr. O.	567

35	Brohier, Ms. B. D.	370
36	Bulathsinghala, Dr. R. G.	290
37	Burah, Mr. T. A.	580
38	Cader, Miss S.	366
39	Casie Chetty, Mr. C. D.	380
40	Casie Chetty, Mr. N. Y.	364
41	Chandraratne, Mr. R. M. M.	428
42	Chawla, Dr. S.	296
43	Chittambalam, Mr. A.	215
44	Cooray, Dr. H. W. M.	408
45	Cooray, Dr. M. H. V.	585
46	Cooray, Mr. Methsiri	404
47	Coperahewa Mr. H. S.	560
48	Corea, Dr. Mrs. E. M.	502
49	Corea, Mrs. I.	379
50	Corea, Prof. J. R.	551
51	Cramer, Rev. Fr. L. H.	589
52	Da Silva Mr. O. M. L. H.	46
53	Dahanayake, Mr. C.	293
54	Daluwatte Mr. N. R. M.	232
55	Dasanayake Mr. D. M. P. B.	501
56	Dayasiri Mr. G. K.	214
57	De A. Abaraham Mr. A. J.	340
58	De Alwis Mrs. Malathi	387
59	De Costa Mr. Ajitha	578
60	De Fonseka Dr. R. N.	362
61	De Fonseka, Miss, R.	321
62	De Lanerolle Mr. J. A. D.	264
63	De Lanerolle Mrs. Nalini	259
64	De Mel Mr. K. N.	156
65	De Mel Mr. W. L. P.	234
66	De Mel, Mr. R. G. J.	125
67	De Saram Mr. C. J.	245
68	De Saram Mrs. F. R.	4
69	De Silva Anslem L.	190
70	De Silva Dr. G. M. H.	457
71	De Silva Dr. M. U.	430
71	De Silva Dr. Ms. M. L.	449
73	De Silva Dr. N. R.	498
74	De Silva Miss Vijitha	320

75	De Silva Mr. Aelian	558
76	De Silva Mr. Chandra	438
77	De Silva Mr. F. N.	384
78	De Silva Mr. G. P. S. H.	371
79	De Silva Mr. H. L.	222
80	De Silva Mr. L. D.	311
81	De Silva Mr. R. D. C.	539
82	De Silva Mr. S. J. D.	434
83	De Silva Mr. V. R.	522
84	De Silva Mr. V. R. K	327
85	De Silva Mr. W. M. W.	22
86	De Silva Prof. Nimal	423
87	De Silva Dr. R. K.	216
88	De Soysa Dr. A. H. P.	23
89	De Soysa Mr. B. H.	15
90	De Soyza Dr. M. H.	267
91	De Soyza Ms. Nela	268
92	De Vos, Mr. C. A.	162
93	Dep, Mr. W. P. G.	575
94	Deraniyagala Mr. A	347
95	Deraniyagala Mr. L. H. R. P.	405
96	Deraniyagala Dr. S. U	76
97	Devendra Lt. Com. S.	107
98	Devendra Mr. Tissa	547
99	Dewaraja, Dr. Mrs. L. S.	191
100	Dhammajoti Ven. B.	432
101	Dhammika Ven. S.	485
102	Dhamminda Ven. A.	431
103	Dias Mr. W. L. N	224
104	Direckze Mr. G. E. S.	240
105	Dissanayake Mr. H. L. W.	577
106	Dissanayake Mr. U. B.	118
107	Dissanayake Mr. M. K.	418
108	Dissanayake Prof. J. B.	208
109	Dissanayake, Dr. A. B.	212
110	Don Peter, Rt. Rev. Fr. Mgr. Dr. W. L. A.	47
111	Douglas Mr. O. P.	442
112	Dr. Ravi Pereira	521
113	Edirisinghe Miss V.	549

114	Edirisinghe Mrs. P. B.	483
115	Ediriweera Dr. S. A.	332
116	Ekanayake Dr. R. A. I	352
117	Ekaratne Mr. S. P. K.	458
118	Elapatha Mr. S. A. I	119
119	Fernando Mr. Desmond	78
120	Fernando Dr. L. H. S.	251
121	Fernando Dr. Miss K. N. M. D.	474
122	Fernando Dr. Miss K. S. M. D.	513
123	Fernando Dr. Ms. A. I.	411
124	Fernando Dr. Ms. M. P.	284
125	Fernando Dr. Neville	252
126	Fernando Dr. P. V. D.	357
127	Fernando Dr. W. H.	203
128	Fernando Miss K. Sudarshani	518
129	Fernando Mr. A. D. N.	163
130	Fernando Mr. Bonnie	204
131	Fernando Mr. C. H. U	495
132	Fernando Mr. Cedric	235
133	Fernando Mr. H. V. C.	277
134	Fernando Mr. K.	397
135	Fernando Mr. K. P. V. D.	466
136	Fernando Mr. M. C. E.	320
137	Fernando Mr. M. R. P. Susantha	515
138	Fernando Mr. Nihal	312
139	Fernando Mr. Sunimal	461
140	Fernando Mr. W. B. Marcus	109
141	Fernando Mr. W. H.	230
142	Fernando Mr. W. S. S.	538
143	Fernando Mrs. Edith	166
144	Fernandopulle Dr. M.	425
145	Ganesh Mr. K.	79
146	Gomis Most. Re. Dr. Oswald	392
147	Gonnetilleke Mr. Prasanna	527
148	Gonnewardena Dr. I. Palitha	552
149	Gooneratna Dr. Kolvin	517
150	Gooneratne Dr. Brendon	512
151	Goonesinghe Dr. S.	399
152	Goonetilake Dr. Mrs. Hema	193

153	Goonetilleke Mr. N. S. A.	306
154	Goonewardena Mr. E. G.	120
155	Goonewardena Mr. K. N. S.	341
156	Goonewardena Prof. K. W	90
157	Gunaratne Mr. U. A.	592
158	Gunasekara Mr. R. G. G. O	88
159	Gunasekara Ks. Wilfred M.	150
160	Gunasekara Miss D. I.	508
161	Gunasekara Mrs. D. K	403
162	Gunasekara Mrs. Therese	496
163	Gunatilake Mr. W. P.	275
164	Gunawardena Mr. H. D. J	89
165	Gunawardene Mr. L. W.	27
166	Gunawardena Mrs. S. D.	297
167	Gunawardena Prof. R. A. L. H	195
168	Gunawardhana Mr. A. W. C	398
169	Gunatilake Dr. Susantha	194
170	Guruge Dr. A. W. P	406
171	Hemapala Mr. B. A.	421
172	Herath Ms. H. M. Y. V. K.	531
173	Hewavisenthi Mr. A. C. de S.	346
174	Hussein Mr. M.	279
175	Hussein Mr. M. A.	510
176	Iriyagolle Mr. I. M. G. A	374
177	Iriyagolle Mrs. I.	363
178	Jayakody Dr. R. L.	401
179	Jayamaha Mr. D. A. A. E.	486
180	Jayantha Mr. G. W.	440
181	Jayasekera Dr. A. A. H. W.	265
182	Jayasekera Dr. G.	323
183	Jayasekera Dr. M. M. R. W.	219
184	Jayasekera Mrs. S. V. S.	274
185	Jayasena Dr. K. L. A. D.	102
186	Jayasinghe Prof. J. A. P.	505
187	Jayasuriya Dr. D. C.	225
188	Jayasuriya Mr. R. L	207
189	Jayatilleke Mr. K.	390
200	Jayawardana Mr. A. S.	597

201	Jayawardene Mr. J. K. C. C.	184
202	Jayawardena Mr. Jayantha	424
203	Jayawardena Mr. N. U.	247
204	Jayawardena Mr. R. A.	276
205	Jayawardena Mr. W. A.	63
206	Jayawardena Mrs. C.	479
207	Jayawardhana Mr. S. C.	583
208	Jayaweera Dr. Mrs. Swarna	57
209	Jayawickrema Prof. N. A.	185
210	Jegarasasingam Mr. K.	388
211	Karunadasa Dr. W. M.	443
212	Karunadasa Prof. Y.	383
213	Karunadasa Dr. U. B.	446
214	Karunanayake Dr. N.	410
215	Karunanayake Mr. S. R. S.	554
216	Karunaratne Dr. Mrs. K. E.	196
217	Karunaratne Mr. T. B.	523
218	Karunatilake Dr. H. N. S.	171
219	Kudaliyanage Mr. R. G.	582
220	Kularatne Dr. E. D. T.	511
221	Kulasuriya Dr. A. S.	67
222	Kulatilake Mr. S. P. B.	475
223	Kulatilake Mr. P.	303
224	Kundanmal Mr. Muni	228
225	Kurukulasuriya Rev. Fr. Dr. X. N.	460
226	Laduwahetty Mr. C. J.	413
227	Lakdusinghe Mr. S.	484
228	Lankathilake Maj. Gen V. D.	542
229	Lenadora Mr. P. J. B.	579
230	Liyantage Mr. M. P. R.	479
231	Madawela Maj. Gen. M.	382
232	Mahatantila Mr. W. D. V.	218
233	Mahinda Ven. M. Thero	99
234	Manamperi Mr. P.	385
235	Manatunga Mr. A. K.	349
236	Maniku Mr. H. A.	197
237	Manjusri Mr. Kushan	536
238	Manthiratne Miss M. A. S. R. S.	570

239	Manukulasooriya R. C. de S.	145
240	Marambe Mr. J.	415
241	Medis Mr. F.	414
242	Meegama Dr. S. A.	553
243	Melegoda Dr. Nayani	507
244	Mendis Dr. L. P.	487
245	Mendis Dr. V. L. B.	345
246	Mendis Mrs. Charmaine	206
247	Menon Mr. Shivashankar	584
248	Miriyagalle Mr. Piyadasa	524
249	Mohamed Mr. M. A.	481
250	Mohamed Mrs. G. K.	482
251	Mohammed Mr. T. I	530
252	Moheed Mr. M. A. F.	226
253	Mohotti Mr. E. S.	129
254	Moldrich Mr. D. J.	441
255	Moragoda Mr. A. M.	261
256	Moragoda, Mrs. J.	262
257	Mudiyanse Prof. N.	112
258	Munasinghe Col. B.	279
259	Munasinghe Dr. Mrs. T. G. I	343
260	Munasinghe Mr. S. J.	295
261	Musthapha Mr. Faisz	506
262	Muthukumar Mr. Amrit	488
263	Nadaraja Prof. T.	81
264	Nanayakkara Dr. K. J.	187
265	Nanayakkara Mr. S. A.	480
266	Nandawansa Ven. M.	437
267	Narada Rev. K.	566
268	Obeyesekera Mr. J. P.	130
269	Palandy Miss. N. Z.	227
270	Panabokke Dr. C. R.	293
271	Panawatte, Mr. K. M. A. S	114
272	Panditaratne Mr. W.	400
273	Paranavitana Dr. K. D.	255
274	Paranavitana Prof. Mrs. R.	334
275	Paranavitana Ms. N. S. D.	543
276	Pathirana Mr. U.	314
277	Pathmanadan, Mr. N.	237

278	Peiris Dr. Merlin	435
279	Peiris Mr. G. S. N.	503
280	Peiris Mr. W. R. J.	447
281	Peiris Mrs. Kamalika S.	573
282	Peiris Prof. G. L.	355
283	Perera Dr. Ms. C. S.	587
284	Perera Dr. S. W.	548
285	Perera Mr. A. E. H.	315
286	Perera Mr. B. J.	131
287	Perera Mr. B. L.	412
288	Perera Mr. D. G. A.	213
289	Perera Mr. J. A.	260
290	Perera Mr. J. L. N.	51
291	Perera Mr. M. D. R.	540
292	Perera Mr. M. D. S.	242
293	Perera Mr. M. J.	133
294	Perera Mr. P. T.	134
295	Perera Mr. R. S.	429
296	Perera Mr. S.	348
297	Perera Mr. S. C.	467
298	Perera Mr. W. M. R. A.	272
299	Perera Mrs. R. C. W. Dissanayake	595
300	Perera Rev. Fr. G. Quintus	50
301	Perera Rev. Fr. J. K. E. N. J.	304
302	Perera Mr M. D.	164
303	Perniola Rev. Fr. Dr. V.	24
304	Pethiyagoda Mr. T. R. D.	361
305	Pieris Mr. D. H.	173
306	Pieris Mr. H. C.	174
307	Piyasena Mr. V. L.	469
308	Poologasingham Prof. P.	540
309	Premasiri Mr. N. N. N.	492
310	Prematilleke Dr. P. L.	147
311	Premawardhana Mr. P. H.	451
312	Prickett Dr. Mrs. Martha	284
313	Punnasara Ven. Pandit G. Thero	300
314	Punyasiri Ven. Aparekke Thera	493
315	Quere Rev. Fr. Dr. M.	389
316	Ralapanawe Mr. M. S. B.	373

317	Ramanathan Dr. V.	360
318	Ranasinghe Dr. L.	353
319	Ranasinghe, Mr, D. D.	177
320	Ranawella Prof. S.	249
321	Ratnasiri Mr. A. W. D.	456
322	Ratnasuriya Mr. H. D. A.	159
323	Ratnayake Dr. H. A.	337
324	Rockwood Mrs. S.	178
325	Rodrigo Mr. J. F. A. Zeno	209
326	Rohandeera Prof. Mendis	555
327	Samaranayake Mr. Henry	376
328	Samarasekera Dr. Jastin	283
329	Samarasinghe Dr. S. G.	165
330	Samaraweera Dr. V.	188
331	Samaraweera Mr. M. G.	557
332	Sansoni Mrs. Barbara	448
333	Saparamadu Mr. S. D.	52
334	Saravanamuttu Mr. Ajith	516
335	Schaffter Mr. C.	253
336	Seevalee Rev. Gallegoda	529
337	Sellamuttu Mr. S.	20
338	Senanayake Mr. A. M. P.	359
339	Senanayake Mr. D. A.W.	223
340	Senanayake Mr. D. S.	563
341	Senanayake Mr. D. S. D. P. R.	462
342	Senanayake, Dr. G. S. B.	537
343	Senaratne Mr. S. G.	299
344	Seneviratne D. G. P.	576
345	Seneviratne, Mr. L. C.	305
346	Seyone Mr. Velautha	544
347	Silva Dr. Roland	155
348	Singh Miss Revati Chawla	574
349	Sirisena Mr. O. M. R.	490
350	Situge Mr. H. V.	561
351	Somadasa Mr. W. A.	330
352	Somaradne Dr. G. P. V.	339
353	Someswaram Mr. T.	564
354	Sourjah Dr. R. G.	294
355	Sri Cumarasinghe, Mr. N.	45

356	Sri Nandalochana Mr. S.	254
357	St. John Mr. R. B. L.	316
358	Stephen Dr. S. J.	326
359	Sugunadasa Mr. L.	286
360	Sumanasekara Banda, Mr. S. J.	152
361	Sumanasuriya Dr. K. T. W.	161
362	Surasena Mr. S.	273
363	Suraweera Prof. A. V.	329
364	Thambugala Mr. D. V.	590
365	Thenabadu Prof. M. W.	534
366	Thome Mr. Percy Colin	335
367	Tilakasena Mr. S.	396
368	Tillekeratne Mr. K. A.	271
369	Tissa Kumara Mr. L. A. D. A.	333
370	Todd Mr. H. O.	210
371	Udeshi Mr. K.	407
372	Uragoda D. H.	491
373	Uragoda Dr. C. G.	71
374	Uragoda Dr. L. C.	407
375	Uragodawatta Miss T.	519
376	Usvatte-aratchi Dr. G	598
377	Uyangoda Dr. J.	338
378	Vidanapathirana Mr. A. S.	409
379	Vimaladharma Mr. K. P.	452
380	Vitharana Prof. V.	59
381	Warnasuriya Prof. N. D.	588
382	Watagedera Mr. Sugath	478
383	Weerakkody Dr. D. P. M.	454
384	Weerakoon Mr. T. B.	115
385	Weeraman Mr. P. E.	113
386	Weerasinghe Mr. P.	328
387	Weerasinghe Ms. C. B.	581
388	Weerasuriya Miss Anu	550
389	Weerawardena Mr. I. K.	351
390	Wellapili, Mr. C.	534
391	Wickramasinghe Dr. Mrs. D. M.	391
392	Wickramasinghe Dr. N. K.	465
393	Wickramasinghe Dr. Wimal	569

394	Wickramasinghe Mr. Y. M.	604
395	Wickramasinghe Wg. Cdr. R. M.	476
396	Wickremagamage Prof. C.	427
397	Wickremanayake Dr. S. S. K.	464
398	Wickremasinghe Mr. C. E. L.	96
399	Wickremasinghe Mr. C. G.	394
400	Wickremasuriya Prof. Miss. C.	220
401	Wijayapala Dr. W. H.	568
402	Wijayatunga Mr. W. M. H.	356
403	Wijayawardhana Dr. G. D.	123
404	Wijedasa Mr. Ranmuthu	559
405	Wijemanne Dr. P.	367
406	Wijemanne Dr. W. M. H. S. R.	599
407	Wijeratne Dr. Nissanka	137
408	Wijeratne Mr. E. A.	83
409	Wijeratne Mr. M. K. D.	594
410	Wijesinghe Dr. A.	307
411	Wijesinghe Mr. P.	317
412	Wijesinha Mr. S. Sam	141
413	Wijesinghe Mr. Piyadasa	358
414	Wijesuriya Mr. G. S.	288
415	Wijetunga Dr. J. G	395
416	Wijetunga Dr. W. M. K.	439
417	Wijetunga Mr. Vernon	84
418	Wijewansa Mr. R. A.	477
419	Wijewardena Mrs. P. A. K.	239
420	Wickramanayake Dr. P. N.	499
421	Wikramanayake Prof. E. R.	494
422	Wikramanayake Prof. T. W.	386
423	Wimalachandra Mrs. S. S.	246
424	Wimalasekara Mr. J. B.	200
425	Withanachchi Mr. C. R.	528

Ordinary Members – Resident

		M. No.
1	Abeysekera, Mr. H. P.	239
2	Arthenayake, Mrs. P.	60
3	Bandaranaike, Mrs. L. Dias	214
4	De Silva, Dr. Raja	64
5	De Silva, Dr. Wimala	323
6	De Silva, Mr. Bandusena	286
7	De Silva, Mr. Rex. I.	256
8	Delgoda, Dr. A. S. W. Tammita	269
9	Dissanayake, Mr. S. W.	257
10	Ellepola, Mr. W. J. B.	297
11	Fernando, Mr. A. A.	325
12	Fernando, Mrs. S. H.	80
13	Galapata, Mr. A. P. S.	327
14	Gunaratne, Mr. M. H.	329
15	Gunasekera, Mr. H. M.	136
16	Gunawardena, Mrs. K. L.	313
17	Jameel, Mr. S. H. M.	328
18	Jayatilake, Mr. G. W.	298
19	Jayatilake, Mr. M. H. R. L.	324
20	Jinadasa, Mrs. M. G.	318
21	Kadurugamuwa, Mr. U. L.	51
22	Karunaratne, Mr. L. K.	153
23	Karunatilake, Mr. D. P. W.	245
24	Kurugala, Mr, G. U. S.	326
25	Kurukulasuriya, Mr. N. V.	281
26	Ladduwahetty, Mr. Walter	112
27	Lekwickrom, Ven. Thawatchi	211
28	Luckart, Mr. R. D. Arcy.	259
29	Marikar, Mr. S. L. M. Shafie	182
30	Mendis, Mr. B. H. D.	314
31	Monhemius, Mr. W. J. E.	139
32	Peiris, Mr. L. D. S.	83

33	Perera, Mr. C. Gaston	155
34	Perera, Dr. N. P.	183
35	Perera, Mrs. N. I.	58
36	Pieris, Miss. A. D.	237
37	Punchihewa, Mr. G. De. S. G.	174
38	Rathnayake, Mr. K. D. W.	49
39	Samarasundera, Dr. S. A. P.	55
40	Sandham, Miss. C.	113
40	Sarathchandra, Mr. Nimal	321
42	Sri Hari, Mr. R.	140
43	Swaminathan, Mr. J. M.	226
44	Tammita, Mrs. A. L.	301
45	Tittawella, Mr. A.	200
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