

NOTES
ON
SOME
SINHALESE
FAMILIES.

BY

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b. b. s.

PART I.

NAVARATNE—TENNEKOON.

a/2

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LAURENS
MADERA DE BASTO
NAUVA RATNA GROOT
MODLIAR EN BANACKA VAN
COLOMBO WERD DESE TER ERE
TEKEN WEGENS D'E COMP.
VOOR ZIJN GOEDE GEPRESTEER
DIENSTEN VEREERT DOOR
D'EDE. HR. LAURENS PYL
RAED ORD. VAN INDIA GOVR.
EN DIRECT. DESE YLT. CEILON
DE KUSTEN MADURE INCHIADOES: 14: Jan: 1686.

TRANSLATION: This token of honour is presented to Laurens Madera de Basto Nauva Ratna, Chief Modliar and Banacka of Colombo, on behalf of the Hon. Company, for his good service by the Hon. Laurens Pyl, Ordinary Councillor of India, Governor and Director of this Island of Ceylon, the Coasts Madure, Inchiadoes, 14th January, 1686.

The above is the inscription on a handsome gold medal at present in the possession of Frederick Dias Abeyésinha Mudaliyar, of Galle, who has obtained it from the Tennekoön family. The lettering as well as the galleon in full sail shown on the reverse is in high relief; the medal is jewelled, with ornamentation in blue and white enamel; the chain ring is set with a *Nava Ratna*, in punning allusion to the donee's name; but the chain itself is missing.

Abbe le Grand, in his French edition of Ribeiro, published in 1701, has the following note which sheds light on the curious word *Banacka*,

"The Singhalese are divided into six or seven different classes; the first class is that of the *Brahmins*, but amongst the Christian natives the *Benacas* rank

above the Brahmins, whilst among the heathen Singhalese the latter take precedence. The real significance of these two terms are the nobility and the clergy, and alliances between them are permitted..... The Benacas or nobles may cultivate their fields and work for themselves, but they may not carry any burden, however light it may be. It is from that class that the Dissawas, Appoohamies, Modliars, and generally all the officers and commanders are taken."

Ribeiro's Ceylon, p. 63, Lee's translation.

Benaca, *Bannok*, and *Basnaike*, appear to be the same word and to have been employed indifferently. For instance *Don Joan de Costa Manamperi Rajapaksee Mudiyanse*, who was the First Mudaliyar in Colombo in 1671, is spoken of as "Banacke," (Lap. Zey. plate 45); while his grandson Don Theodose is described in the *Kumbalwella Thombo* as "Basnaike Appuhami"; the term is also found applied to the *de Saram* family of Colombo. So late as 1756, Don Franciscoe de Saa Bandaranaike, Basnaike Nileme of Devundera Dewale, was spoken of as "Benaca." The learned Abbe appears to have used the word loosely, as when we speak of "the Mudaliyar Class," to represent the class from which the "Basnaikes" or Interpreters of the Portugese officials were selected.

The term Groot Modliar refers to the officer subsequently known as the Maha Mudaliyar; he was the first of the two Mudaliyars attached in Dutch times to the Governors "*porta*" or "Gate," a Portugese adaptation from the custom of the Sinhalese Court, where the two Adigars were Mudiyansees of the Maha Wasala. The Maha Mudaliyar was frequently spoken of as "The Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate," and his residence is still known as the Wasala Walauwa. In the Sinhalese ola registers preserved at Galle Don Simon de Silva Sriwardhana Jayatilleke Seneviratne, who was Maha Mudaliyar about 1770, is described as the Wasala Mudiyanse of Colombo. The Maha Mudaliyar is still the Basnaike, or Chief Interpreter, to the Governor, and on his staff there still survive the Basnaike Mudaliyar and Mohundiram.

Laurens Madere de Basto Navaratne was probably born about 1630; his name appears in the *Thombo* of the village *Wepetiere* in the Matara District

for the year 1682; a list of the lands possessed by him is given there. The following extracts from various Dutch writers refer to him, and help to show the high position he held:—

“ December 1687.—Aalbos brought back with him two Ambassadors from the King, who were received with great pomp. These Ambassadors remained until the 21st. Meanwhile, every honour was done to them that could be thought of, such as parades and other things. Every evening until late they had long audiences with the Governor, and all in secret. A certain *Bannok* acted as interpreter, who had taken pains to acquaint himself generally with the affairs of the people. These Ambassadors then departed on the 21st with many presents, and were accompanied to the furthest frontier.”

From Aegidius Dalman's

“ *Notes on Ceylon, 1687—1689.*”

R. A. S. Vol. X. No. 35.

“ At the commencement of 1687 a falcon was sent to the King, which caused a great interchange of compliments, the courtiers writing of it to the *Basnaike* of Colombo as a magnificent present.

... ..

“ Some time after some Candian courtiers arrived at Colombo as Ambassadors from the Court, and being admitted to audience delivered two olas from the young King. The first contained nothing of importance, but in the second His Majesty mentioned that he had presented the large village of Billigam (a seaport between Gale and Mature) to the *Basnaike*. In reply to this the Governor informed the King that whoever had advised him to this action must surely be one of the greatest enemies of the Company, as His Majesty ought to be aware of the great offence thus given to their Excellencies; therefore this grant must be null and void. His Majesty had besides by his act renounced some of his privileges, as one of his titles was Count of Belligam. The question was also asked whether His Majesty had also conferred that title upon the *Basnaike*; whereupon the courtiers made no answer, but looked at one another.

... ..

"At the expiration of two days the Ambassadors requested a private interview His Excellency... also asked... whether the village of Belligam had been given by the late King to the Basnaïke. In answer the Courtiers said that they were not sure about the first question, although it was probably the case, but with regard to the other, the late king had given orders that a village in the Four Corles should be given to the Basnaïke, but that Belligam had afterwards been substituted for it.

"The Governor continued to demonstrate to them the impossibility of giving effect to the above ola; but that it was intended to please His Majesty in every other respect. The Ambassadors now inquired whether that ola could not be delivered to the Basnaïke with due honours; on which the Governor desired them not to make such an unreasonable request, but to request His Majesty to substitute the village of Kendaugamme for that of Belligam.

"The officials then wished to know what was to be done with the ola, and were informed, that, out of respect to His Majesty, it would be deposited with other State papers.

"They again asked whether it might not be delivered to the Basnaïke in Council. This was finally granted in order to get rid of them; but the Basnaïke was secretly ordered to return it to the Secretary after their departure, which he did.

... ..

"1688.—The cause of this sudden change was ascribed to the receipt of a private ola from Colombo, the writer and contents of which could not be discovered. All that the Ambassador could ascertain was that the Basnaïke was carrying on a frequent correspondence in Colombo with the Chiefs in the mountains, and that nothing happened in the Company's lands without being divulged to them, which proved how little the Company could depend on her own servants.

... ..

"Governor Pyl also ascertained that his own native servants were traitors, particularly the Basnaïke of

Colombo, who gave every information to the Court and was in secret conspiracy with the Gannebandaar and the Courtiers.

"For reasons of State this conduct on the part of the native servants was passed over, but it was considered highly necessary to dismiss the Basnaike, and to replace him either by a Netherlander, a Mixtis, or a Toepas, provided he had a knowledge of the language, thereby following the policy of the wise Portuguese, Count Linhares, of filling the native offices by Europeans.—*Beknopte Historie R. A. S., Vol. XI.*

... ..

In 1699, Laurens' widow *Dona Louisa*, of Colombo, married *Jan Leonard Croes* of Mecklenburg, Sergeant in the Company's Army. We can best understand the status of a Sergeant at the time by the career of *Julius Valentyn Styn Van Gollenesse*, who was Sergeant 1723, Lieutenant 1729, Commander of Malabar 1733, Governor of Ceylon 1743—1751, and died in 1755 as Director General of the Dutch Indies. Of the subsequent history of the family only meagre details can be traced; *Don Simon Wijeyasundere Nawaratne Mudaliyar* was probably the son of the "Groot Modliar"; he was banished to Tutneoryn for treason, apparently by Governor Van Imhoff, and was succeeded in his office by *Don Simon de Orta Amaracon Mohundiram*. It is not certain whom *Don Simon* married; his will is dated 6th September, 1740; he left a son and two daughters; of the latter *Dona Catherina Hamine* married a *Tennekoon Mudaliyar*, probably *Don Simon Wijeyewardhana Nawaratna Tennekoon Mudaliyar*, who appears to have been the first of the *Tennekoon* family to assume the name of *Nawaratne*. The other daughter, *Dona Laurensia Hamine*, married *Don Gaspar Abeydissekere Wanigesekere Abeyratne Mudaliyar*, and was a widow in 1763. The son, *Don Lourenso Wickremenaikē Nawaratne Appuhani* married *Dona Jebela Hamine*, daughter of *Don Joan de Astro Sriwardhana Wijeycon Mudaliyar*; by her he had one daughter, *Dona Maria Hamine* who married *Don Constantyn Dissanaikē Tillekeratne*, *Mudaliyar* of *Morawa korale*, *Gajenaikē*, and *Vidhaana* of the four *Baygams*, but left no issue. In 1729 *Don Lourenso* was appointed *Mohundiram* of the *Native Guard* at *Matara*; his Act runs as follows:—

Don Lourenso Nauweratna Appoehamy geboortig ende inwoonder van Mature sijnde een vigilant en waeker man, mitsgaders seer taal kundige onder de Singaleesen, werd bij desen op syn instantig versoek aangesteld tot Mohandiram van de inlandse garde en ook tot een mede tolk von der dessave op Mature onder toevoeging van vier rds en twee parras rijst 's maands, omme die uijt 's comp^e cassa en graan maguazyn aldaar te genieten.

Colombo den 12 Octob 1729.

S. Versluys.

Seal of



Ceylon.

Translation.—Don Lourenso Nauweratna Appubami, born in and an inhabitant of Matara, being a vigilant and intelligent man, also a great linguist among the Sinhalese, is by these presents, at his earnest request, appointed Mohundiram of the native guard and also joint interpreter of the Dissave of Matara, with an allowance of four rix dollars and two parras rice a month to be issued from the company's chest and rice store there.

S. Versluys.

In 1765 the allowance of the Maha Mudaliyar was twenty amunams of accomodessan fields and eight rix-dollars in cash; at the same time the salary of a Praedicant was fifteen rix-dollars, and of a Proponant, ten. In 1833 the Maha Mudaliyar was paid £ 108-18, and today his salary is Rs. 2,500.

Don Lourenso died before 1763, and with him the male branch of the family became extinct.

The connection between the Navaratnes and the *Tennekoons*, who inherited the former's name and medal, appears to have been close. It is beyond the scope of this brief article to discuss the illustrious origin of this great family. The first of the name known to the Dutch was probably born about 1615. He first figured in 1655, when he appeared as ambassador from the Kandyan King to General Hulft, "with a letter from His Majesty, also a breast-jewel set with

various stones, and hanging to a chain;" the letter ran "herewith I send your Honour an officer of my Imperial Court, to inquire after the health of your Honour." (*Baldaeus*). I annex a few extracts from various Dutch writers referring to this Dissave.

Beknopte Historie, R. A. S., Vol. XI. 1675.—"At the same time information arrived that the Dessave of the Seven Corles, Timnekoon, had marched northward with his entire force, provided with the necessary tools, such as inchiados, hatchets, spears, thonys. Whereupon some men were sent by sea to fortify Calpetty. That force, however, effected little except maltreating the Company's people close to Calpetty, after which they departed.

... ..

"At the end of the year 1675 the Dessave of the Seven Corles being displeased with His Majesty, and fearing his tyrannical disposition, placed himself under our protection. This we granted him, and as a consequence the inhabitants of these Corles in the beginning of the following year, 1676, requested by *ola* to be taken under the Company's protection, saying they could not tolerate the cruel reign of the King Raja Singa, and asking to be allowed to be governed by their Prince (whom they designated in their *olas* by the title of Prince and King of Matuaal.)"

Extract from the diary of the Commandeur at Galle, 1667, March 4th.—"The village Attoedawe taken from the widow of Rabel was given to Tennekoon Mudaliyar by *ola*."—*C. L. R. 4. p. 128.*

This Rabel was probably the warrior referred to by *Baldaeus* as "a brave Cingalese, a native of Mature, in our service," during whose absence from the fort of Hakmana in July, 1656, it was attacked by Raja Sinha's troops.

In *Henricus Van Bystervelt's* account of his Embassy to Kandy, the following mention is made of Tennekoon:—

R. A. S., Vol. XI. No. 40.—"But these chiefs, being two Adigaars, two Dissaves, three Mohoterales, with two Hollanders and two Portugese, also said that they had orders to read and interpret to me an *ola*.....the

contents of the *ola* were as follows:—*Signor Don Joan de Costa Manamperij Rajapasse Mudiace* has written this on the orders of his Honour (the Governor) to the Chief of *Higtewaেকে* called *Bemmewatte Tinneconne Rale*, the said *Don Joan*, advising that *Golahelle* would within a few days be sent with a letter from His Honour to present the same to the high and mighty Emperor. The *ola* was dated Monday, September 5th, 1671, in the Imperial Fort, Colombo.

... ..

“We left for *Citawaেকে*, which we reached about evening. The chief of the place, *Bemmewatte Tinneconne Rale*, sent his under-officers to me to ask whether I would spend the night there, and, however I was disposed, it would please him if I did so, as I had come away on the Emperor's order. He had, according to his confessing, no authority to receive me, and I answered and said if the gentlemen so desired, I was and am ready for the service of the Honourable Company. Whereupon his officers asked, on the order of the said *Bemmewatte*, whether we were not tired, and whether our feet were not sore. But I replied again that I was ready and felt no pain and fatigue, notwithstanding the heavy rain. Meanwhile the evening drew near, so *Sr. Tinneconne Rale* asked me to spend the night there, (which I did); and I could in the morning depart comfortably to *Orwevel*; so the aforesaid *Bemmewatte* recommended and asked me to do, as there would be fewer leeches.

“Whereupon I left in the morning, with an escort of the following officers: *Attana Korale*, two Archbishops of *Oedepalate* with their *lascoryns*, who had escorted me from above to the last *Gravel* of *Higtewaেকে*. There came also *Sr. Tinneconne Rale*, with all his *Lascoryns*, as an escort to the Honourable Company and myself as far as the last *gravel*. Here the aforesaid people took their leave and returned to the hills, and *Sr. Tinneconne Rale* enjoined his officers and *lascoryns* that they should lead me to *Orwevel*. Thereupon I again sought to take leave first from the Emperor, afterwards from the aforesaid chief, which was done.”

... ..

The word “*Bemmewatte*” in this passage is the Dutch version of the Sinhalese “*Bemini watte*.” The

sister of Angammuna, first Adigar 1766-1786, married a Bemini Watte' Raja, (*Lau. Gaz.* Vol. I. p. 56); what connection, if any, this latter was of Tennekoon Appuhami, it is outside our province at present to inquire.

From Christoph Schweitzer's account of Ceylon 1676-1682.

"I was upon duty in the fort Galture.....from the 22nd April, 1677, till the last of September of the same year.....On the 1st October we were ordered by our Governor to march to a forlorn fort called Caudingelle, six leagues from Galture.....we were in no danger in the day time, but we had enough to do at night with several parties of Candians and with elephants too, but these we frightened away easily with the fires we made having good store of wood. Our magazine was stored with salt, rice, bacon, flesh, brandy, powder and shot, all which we had from Anguratot, two leagues distant from us.....After we had lain here eight days in this wild and desert place, the Candians came against us headed by Dissave *Tiannecool*, the great robber; an Aratsi of ours brought us intelligence that they were coming with great forces on us. We found then it was high time to remove our quarters, which we did setting all on fire and retired to another place near to Anguratot.

... ..

"The first of July I was obliged to go to a little fort called Malvane, four leagues from Colombo.....

"The 6th we were informed that the king of Candy would besiege this fort, wherefore we provided ourselves against it.

"The 16th the Dissave or general appeared with thirty thousand men (this was that *Tiannecool* the renegado we have spoken of before) and he let us know privately on the 17th that he resented an affront which the king of Candy had put upon him, and besides that he had deceived him in his expectations for which he would now be revenged, and with this opportunity return to the Dutch and not molest our fort in any manner. We were obliged to keep this very secret lest it should come to the knowledge of his own soldiers, and we sent an account of his offers to Colombo whence we received orders to direct him to Colombo, but not receive him into our fort.

"The 20th he went with three hundred of his best men to Colombo where he was received honourably by the Governor and presented with a gold chain worth 300 rix dollars. When the king of Candi had an account of this he ordered the siege to be raised and all *Tinnecool's* generation to be destroyed."—*C. L. R., IV. p. 115.*

The following reference to him is found in Valentyn, 1675:— Whilst the adventurer (*i. e.* the alleged Prince of *Matale*) was looked upon as king, the Sinhalese attacked *Jaffna* through the Dissave of the Seven Corles *Tinnecon Appuhami*, who took the watches, burnt *Arippu* and *Moseley*, killed thirty-five people, and took nineteen prisoners, among them three Dutchmen.

... ..

"And although warlike matters inclined to peace there was an obstacle in the person of the blood-thirsty *Tinnecon Appuhami*, who had been in the King's service as Dissave of the Seven Corles, excusing his flight to us through fear of the King's anger. This man, after all the murders he had committed, was made Governor of the Three Corles.

... ..

"How can we elevate and trust those who betray their own King and Country; yet this was done in the case of *Tinnecon Appoehami*, who after so many murders of our people and treason towards his King; was elevated by us when he fled to us, and pretended that he feared the King's anger. He was given the rule over the Three Corles over various old servants of the Company, and lands were given for his upkeep which were taken from the most trusty *Modeliar* of *Matura*.

"This is also the case as regards *Wickelie Ponsie Appoehami*, also a refugee for slight reason from the King, to whom the *Colone*, *Attecolan*, and *Meda Corles* were given, together with 70 men, which latter were taken from the aforesaid *Modeliar* and *Adigar* of *Matura*.

"If the old servants and subjects cannot be trusted, who have settled under our Government with their families and goods, much less can these new refugees.

Yes, even if the whole family had been pledged to us, no reliance can be placed on them, which is to be seen in the case of the old man aforesaid, whose whole family is under Raja, but yet he has fled to us."

... ..

The popular belief is that Tennekoon Appuhami held the office of Adigar under the King; but I can find no documentary evidence in support of this. It should, however, be noted that so early as 1708 Cattobedde Watte, alias *Adikarange Watte*, in Cotta, is enumerated among the lands that belonged to the estate of the Dissave's son. Further, Hittetiya *Adikaran* Watte and *Adikaran* Walawwe Watte are mentioned in the inventory of Don Simon Wijeywardhana Tennekoon Mudaliyar's Estate, circa 1780. I am, however, of opinion that these two latter names have reference to Ekanaike Mudaliyar, who held the office of Adigar in 1672, and who has been already referred to. Under the Dutch the *Adigar* was a native officer, ranking after the foreign *Dissave*, the Government Agent of today.

Tennekoon himself did not long survive his secession to the Dutch. In the Thombo of the Four Gravets of Matara, dated 1682, we find mention of

Tinnecon Mahage, widow of Tinnecon Mudaliyar, and her two sons.

1. Loku Appuhami, b. 1648,
2. Punchi Appuhami, b. 1651,

and their 15 Malabar slaves, viz., *males*: Mighiel, Naga, Anthony, Teunaida, Maniko, Wenga, Philip, and Wattuwa; and *females*: Mallie, Kallu, Gracia, Givana, Susana, Wistosida, and Amani.

The term *Mahage*, "The Great one of the House," takes us back to the time when the residence of a noble was his *ge*; with the increase of wealth the *ge* developed into the *Walauwa*, and the *Mahage* into the *Walauwa Mahatmeya*, which latter term, with *Lama Etani*, are now employed by the great families to the total exclusion of the original. It is interesting to watch the development of this tendency at the present day; "Walauwa" is being rapidly vulgarised; in its place we find Wijeya *Mandira*, Sriwardhana *Nicesa*, Meddegama *Maligawa*. Similarly, the *Rate Rale* of a few years ago is now *Rate Mahatmeya*, and among the villagers, *Diska Mahatmeya*; while his wife, the

Etaná, and *Menike*, is now the *Kumári Hámi*; with the Country man, his wife is still his *Gedera Attho*, "she of the house." The Empress of the Shah Jehan, whose monument is the glorious *Taj* at Agra, was *Mumtag-i-Mahal*, the Exalted of the Palace. Knox gives a list of honorifics employed in addressing women at his time, placing *Mahage* above *Lamá Etani*.

Punchi Appuhámi was also known as *Don Diego Tennekoon*; he married *Dona Louisa*, and both of them were dead by 1708. They had two children, a daughter *Dona Susanna*, who married *Don Constantyn Madere de Basto Ekenaike*, Mudaliyar and Adiguar of Matara; and a son *Don Michiel Wijeysekere Tennekoon* Mudaliyar of the Galle Korle, who lived at Gederawatte within the Four Gravets of Galle, and married a daughter of *Jatramullege Joan de Silva Wanigesekere* of Galle; their daughter was *Dona Maria*, who married her cousin *Don Constantine Wijeydiwakere Ekenaike*, Mudaliyar and Gajénaiké. This branch of the family appears to have died out at this point.

Loku Appuhámi was apparently the same as *Don Simon Wijewardene Tennekoon*: in 1696 he was Sahabandaar of Belligam and subsequently rose to the distinguished position of Mudaliyar, Gajénaiké, Zaaymeester and Jaagmeester. The following are the inscriptions on medals conferred on him:—

DESE MEDALYE WOORD DOOR D'EDELE HEER
 HENDRICK BECKER RAAD ORDINAIR VAN
 NEDERLANTS INDIA GOUVERNEUR
 EN DIRECTEUR DES
 EYLANTS CEYLON DE CUSTE MADURE ETC TOT
 EEN TEYKEN GEGEVEN AAN DON SIMON WIGE-
 WARDENE MODDELYAAR GAGIENAIKKE
 JAAG
 EN ZAAYMEESTER TOT MATURE ON DESSELS
 BYZONDERE GOED DEVOIREN TEN DIENSTE
 DER E. COMPAGE. TOT ONS MERKELYK GENOEGEN
 AANGEWENT EN BETOONT ANNO 1715.

Translation.—This medal is presented by the hon. Hendrick Becker, Ordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the island of Ceylon, the coast of Madure, etc., to Don Simon Wijeywardene Mudaliyar, Gajenaike, Master of the Hunt and Sowing at Mature, on account of his special good services to the Hon. Company, rendered to our special satisfaction in the year 1715.

TOT PUBLYK BEWYS VAN GUNST EN AFFECTIE
 WERT DESE EERE PENNING DOOR DEN EDELE
 GESTRENGE HEER EN MR. ISAAC AUGUSTIN
 RUMPF GOVERNEUR EN DIRECTEUR VAN
 CEYLON MADURE ETC VEREERT AAN DEN
 WAKKEREN DON SIMON WIJEWARDANE
 MODLIAAR GAGINAIKE JAAG EN ZAAJ
 MEESTER VAN MATURE EN OPZIGTER OVER
 CATTOENE OEDEBOEKE DE GIRBEWAYS EN
 BAYGAMS DIE TOT ONS COMPLETE CONTENTE-
 MENT IN ALLE GENOEMDE FUNCTIEN EN
 SPECIAAL IN DE CULTURE VAN INDIGO
 STEEDS UITMUNTENDE PREUVES VAN ZYNE
 GETROUWHEYT AAN D. E. COMP. EN ONS
 HEEFT GEGEVEN A. 1718.

Translation.—As a public mark of favour and affection was this medal presented by the hon. Isaac Augustin Rumpf, Governor and Director of Ceylon, Madure, etc., to the gallant Don Simon Wijeywardhana, modliar, Gajenaike, Master of the Hunt and of the Sowing at Mature, and Superintendent of Cattoene, Oedeboeke, the Girreways, and Baygams, who in all the aforesaid capacities, and especially in the cultivation of indigo, has always given to our entire satisfaction, excellent proofs of his loyalty to the Hon. Company and to us. Given in the year 1718.

UYL NAME DER
 EDELE NEDERLANDSE
 DOORLUGTIGE MAATSCHAPPY
 WERD DOOR DEN WEL EDELEN HEER GOVERNOR
 MR. ISAAC AUGUSTIN RUMPF
 RAED ORDR. VAN INDIA DIT GEDENK TEEKEN
 VEREERT AAN DON SIMON WIEDJ
 WARDENE MODLIAR OPZIGTER OVER DE
 BAYGAMS GIREWAYS CATOENE
 OEDOEBOCKE, EN KIRAMA, DIE MIET
 ALLEEN IND' ORDR. DIENSTEN VAN JAAG
 SAAY-MEESTER EN OPZIGTER MAAR
 OOK IN D' EXTRAORDR. AANPLANTING
 VAN COFFY IN 7BER 1720 INGEOVERT
 ALLE DE GAALSE MATURESE
 HOOFDEN IN GEHOORSAME
 NAARSTIGHEIT SEER VERRE
 HEEFT OVERTROFFEN.

Translation.—In the name of the Hon'ble Dutch Sublime Company was by the Hon'ble Governor Mr. Isaac Augustin Rumpf, Ordinary Councillor of India, this medal presented to Don Simon Wiedgewardene, Modliar Superintendent over the Baygams Gireways Catoene Oodoebocke and Kirama who not only in the ordinary services of the hunt—and sowing master and superintendent but also in the special extraordinary planting of Coffee introduced in September 1720 excelled all the Galle and Matara chiefs in obedient diligence.

This medal is small and oval, on the reverse is a ship in full sail; below are two shields, one with the Rumpf arms, the other with an elephant, apparently in reference to the office of the grantee; lower still is a bird resting on a coffee tree growing at the edge of a paddy field; and at the bottom the date, "Colombo, den 4 Feb. 1722." The chain, which was in existence till recently, was single.

It is uncertain whom Don Simon married, but *Don Joan*, who succeeded him in his high offices, must have been his son. He married *Dona Oesela Lama Elenie*, daughter of *Oedoegampelle Joan de Silva*, Mohandiram of the Guard, who lived at Galle. He received the following medals:—

Oval gold medal. On the reverse a ship in full sail is engraved, and below it the Hertenberg arms:

DESE MEDALLIE
 WERD IN DEN JAARE 1724 INDE
 MAAND NOVEMBER DOOR
 JOANNES HERTENBERG
 GOUVERNEUR EN DIRECTEUR DES EIJLANDS
 CEYLON TOT EEN TEECKEN VAN GENEGEN-
 HEYD EN GUNSTE'S COMP. WEGEN VEREERT AAN
 DON JOAN SINNEWIRATNE WIJEJE
 WICKREME TINNECON MODLIAAR
 GAISENAIKE JAAG EN ZAAYMEESTER VAN MATU-
 RE, EN OPZIGTER OVER CATTOENE, OEDEBOCK
 KIREME, DE GIRREWAIS EN BALJGAMS
 OM HEM IN ZIJNEN PRAESENTEN GOEDEN
 IJVER TOT VOORTSETTINGE VAN DEN
 ELIPHANTS VANGST EN NELIJ
 GEZAAY, ITEM DE COFFIJ CUL-
 TURE, MEER EN MEER TE
 ANIMEEREM.

Translation:—This medal was in the year 1724, in the month of November, given by Joannes Hertenberg, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon, as a token of love and favour, on behalf of the Company, to Don Joan Sinnewiratne Wijewickreme Tinnecon, Modliaar, Gaisenaïke, Master of the Hunt and of the Sowing of Mature, and Superintendent of Cattoene,

Oedebocke, Kirema, the Girrewais and Baigams, to incite him more and more in his present good zeal in the prosecution of the elephant hunt and rice culture, and also coffee cultivation.

DESE MEDALIE WERD A° 1731 DEN

22 MAART

DOOR DEN WEL EDELEN HEER

STEPHANUS VERSLUYS

RAAD EXTRAORDINARIS VAN

INDIA EN CEYLONS GOUVERNEUR

TOT EEN TEEKEN VAN GENEGEN HEYD EN

GUNSTE PR. COMPS. WEGEN VEREERT AAN

DON JOAN SENNEWIRATNA WIJEYEWICKREME

TENNECON MODELIAAR GAISENAIKE

JAAG EN ZAA Y MEESTER VAN MATURE EN

OPZIGTER OVER CATTOENE OEDEBOCKE KIREME

DE GIRRUWAIS EN BAIGAMS OM HEM

IN ZIJNEN GOEDEN YVER TOT VOORT

ZETTINGE VAN DEN ELIPHANTS VANGST

EN NEL Y GEZAA Y

ITEM DE COFFIJ CULTURE

MEER EN MEER

T' ANIMEEREN.

Translation.—This medal was in the year 1731, on the 22nd March, presented, as a token of love and favour on behalf of the Company, by the Hon. Stephanus Versluys, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor of Ceylon, to Don Joan Senewiratne Wijeyewickreme Tennecon Modeliaar, Gaisenaïke, Master of the Hunt and of the Sowing at Mature, and Superintendent of Cattoene, Oedebocke, Kireme, the Girruwais and Baigams, to more and more encourage him in his good zeal in the prosecution of the elephant hunt, rice culture, and also coffee cultivation,

It will appear from these how desirous the Company was to keep on friendly terms with this powerful family. Governor Van Goens, Junior, in the *Memorie* which he left for his successor Laurens Pyl, dated 1679, wrote as follow:—"The Attacalan and Colona Corle, together with the lands of *Roene*, are entrusted to the Sub-Dissave *Punchi Appuhami*, otherwise called Meda Corle Dissave, from whom on one side, and the more artful *Tennecon Dissave* on the other, the Company can have much assistance if Raja Singha happens to die." The policy here indicated was steadily kept in view by his successors.

The offices mentioned in the medals require a word of explanation. *Mudaliyars* were either the interpreters—*Tolke*—attached to the chief officials, or military officers, in command of bodies of *Lascoryns*: for instance in 1696 Don Francisco de Saa Abeywickreme Bandaranaike Mudaliyar, was the *Hoofd* or Chief of Seven *Ranchus*: originally they were remunerated by grants of *accommodessan* fields, the revenue duties being entrusted to the *Coralas*. The following is from the *Wellesley MSS.*—

2 C. L. R. p. 140.—"Moodliars were Vellalas, Chiefs of the military caste, held in great respect, and had extensive authority.

"Corale in each Corle was civil officer, superintended revenue, and regulated labour assisted by *Vidahna*. Dutch seeing this gave rise to disputes and oppression, united functions of Corale to Moodliar, which class became numerous exercising Civil and Military authority and receiving orders only from government, Dissave giving instruction in revenue and labour only."

The establishment of *Coralas* continued till comparatively recent times. In 1820, Don Petrus Ferdinandus Amarasiriwardhana Wijeyratne Obeysekere was appointed *Korala* of the *Wellaboda Pattu* of Galle.

The following shows the distribution of *accommodessan* lands in 1758, among the principal native officials, and is of interest as showing their relative importance:—

Maha Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate, <i>Amunams</i>	20
Second Mudaliyar	do " 18
Mohottiaar	do " 14
Mohandiram of the Governor's Lascoryn Guard	14
Mudaliyar of the Gate of the Commandeur at Galle	14
Do of the Colombo Dissave	12
Mohottiaar of the Matara Dissave	12
Korale Mudaliyars	12
Gajenaïke or Chief of the Elephants	12
Kuruwe Rale or Master of the Hunt	10
Koraal of Hewagam Korale	10
Do Salpiti Korale	10

N. B.—The other Koraalas had no accomodessan, but were supplied monthly with *Pehidun* by the Mayorals.

Mohundirams of the Galle Commandeur and of the Dissaves of Colombo and Matara	8
Korale Mohundirams	8
Arachchies of the Governor's and Commandeur's Gate	6
Maha Vidhana of the Gold and Silver Smiths in the Colombo Dissavony	6
Betmerale	6
Bas of the Colombo Gold Smiths	6

Mudaliyars are mentioned as forming the Court of Cotta in the *Weregama Sannas*, now in the possession of Elapata Banda of Ratnapura, which probably dates about 1500 A. D.

The tenants of the various lands held on military tenure were all enrolled in *Ranchus*, consisting of twenty four men with two Kanganies and an Arachchi; these formed an irregular Militia. There were besides two trained companies of Lascoryns, described by Governor Van de Graaf as good shooters, at Galle and Colombo; of the latter the Maha Mudaliyar was the Captain, and of the former the Mudaliyar of the Galle Commandeur, now represented by the Attapattu Mudaliyar. The distribution of the various *Ranchus* is well shown by the following detailed statement of the Native establishment of the Matara Dissavony in 1786.

Mudaliyar and Chief of the Attapattu and Adikari Mandoes, Mohottiaar and chief Interpreter

to the Dissawe's Gate:— *Don Petrus Abeywardhana Illangakoon*

3	Mohundirams
10	Arachehies
1	Standard-bearer
20	Kanganies
240	Lascoryns.

Mudaliyar, Master of the Hunt, and of the Sowing at Giruwa Pattu: *Johannes Wijewardhana Navaratne Tennekoon*

10	A.	20	K.	240	L.
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Gajenaikē: *Adrian Perera Wickremaratne Amarakoon Ekanaike*

1	Mohundiram (Titular)				
2	A.	3	K.	24	L.

Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu, and Chief of the Baygams: *David de Saram Wijesekere Jayatillekeratne*

1	Mohundiram (Titular)				
6	A.	12	K.	120	L.

Morowu Korale: *Don Constantyn Dissanaikē Tillekeratne*

1	Mohundiram and 2nd Chief				
1	Mohundiram of the Lascoryns				
1	Korale Mohundiram				
5	A.	10	K.	120	L.

Belligam Korale: *Don Joan Abeywardhana Gooneratne*

1	Mohundiram (Titular)				
4	A.	1	K.	96	L.

Wellaboda Pattu: *Don Simon Wijeyundere Seneviratne Dissanaikē*

1	Mohundiram and 2nd Chief				
5	A.	10	K.	120	L.

Kandaboda Pattu: Mohundiram and Chief

4	A.	10	K.	96	L.
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Mohundiram and Superintendent of the Four Gravets: *Don Francisco de Saa Abeywickreme Bandaranaikē*

4	A.	8	K.	96	L.
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Kodituakku Mohundiram, *Don Theodoris Seneviratne Illangakoon*

4	A.	8	K.	96	L.
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Mohundiram and 2nd Interpreter to the Dissawe, *Bartholomeus de Silva Wickremaratne*.

Mohundiram of the Magam Pattu. *Don Joan Abeysirwardhana Dassenaiké*

4 A. 5 K. 96 L.

(of the Wellale, Fisher, Chando and Washer caste).

Mohundiram of Catoene, Oedoebokke and Kireme, *Don Louis Wickremetilleke Samaranayake*

4 A. 4 K. 40 L.

Mohundiram of the Baygams: *Don Franciscoe de Silva Wickremeratne*

Mohundiram and Sahabandaar of Belligam, *Don Diego Wiregonaeratne*

4 A. 8 K. 96 L.

Mohundiram of the Hautslepery, *Don Philip Wickremeratne Bandaranaike*

4 A. 8 K. 96 L.

Mohundiram of the Kottal and Dewal Badde, *Don Joan Dewesurendre*

2 A. 4 K. 48 L.

Mohundiram of the Washers, *Don Louis Wickremesinha Sameraratne*

1 A. 4 K. 48 L.

Maha Vidhana Mohundiram over the Smiths of the Kottal and Dewal Badde, *Don Dines Dewesurendre Abenarayane*

Maha Vidhana of the Fishers of Devundere, *Wijewira Guneratne*.

The Master of the Hunt, or *Ethbandene Vidhana*, an office manifestly derived from the Sinhalese Court, was the head of the great elephant department which was then one of the Company's chief sources of revenue, and was the cause of much friction with the Court of Kandy. Originally the *Gajenaiké* was subordinate to this officer, but towards the end of the eighteenth century their positions were transposed, and the *Ethbandene Vidhana* was known as the *Kuruwe Mudaliyar*. The *Gajenaiké Nilame* ranked amongst the highest officers of the Sinhalese Court.

Two hunts were held every year, in the Colombo and Matara Dissavonies respectively, the latter being the more important. In 1740 the annual value of the elephant trade was estimated by Governor Van Imhoff at 100,000

to 130,000 guilders. A large establishment existed in connection with this department, the particulars of which are given in the following extract:—

R. A. S. XV. 190. *Cornelis Taay Van Wezel, 1713.*—
 “The servient people and servants of the Hon. Company used in the elephant hunt are of various castes, viz. *Lascoryns*, *Baddanas*, *Welkareas*, *Wagekareas*, and villagers: but of these only the three first-named get maintenance or support in paddy or rice, and the villagers on the contrary get no compensation or reward and are bound to help in the hunt, the elephant hunt costing only in paddy or rice for the support of the labourers, generally amounting to 300 *parras* or 4 *lasts*. Therefore the Hon. Company need only incur very little expense, except providing a quantity of *cayer* rope to tie the elephants with, which is not of much account.

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

Elbandene Vidane, is called the master of the hunt.

Gaysenaïke, first chief of the elephant stalls with his dependents.

Wederale, physician of the elephant.

Araalse, overseer of the elephant stalls in the absence of the *Gaysenaïke*.

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

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

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

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

Pannikeas, are minor chiefs with some *Cornax* under them.

Cornax, are overseers and riders of elephants.

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

Pannees, have to bring grass and cocconut leaves and provide all other food.

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

Johann Jacob Saar, who came to the Island in 1644, and returned home in 1658, writes as follows:— "Every year they catch about twenty wild elephants, tame them, and sell them to Persians and Moors, principally from Mecca.....There are two places at which they are caught, the one called *Kattumma*, the other *Flaemeulla* (*Katuwana* and *Walasmulla*). A special master of the hunt is appointed, who has to furnish a given number of elephants every year. In my time he had to provide three with tusks, and fifteen without: the latter being of considerably less value than the former. He has for the purpose thirty-six villages under his command, out of which he can take five hundred natives to help him."—*R. A. S.*, XI. p. 249.

The chief offices of this department appear to have been monopolised by the *Tennekoon*s and their allied families in the *Matara Dissavoni*, and by the *Perera Gunawardhanas* in *Colombo*: this was in accordance with the well-established policy of the Dutch, definitely laid down by Governor *Schreuder* in 1762 as follows:—

"Ceylon has its native chiefs as well as Dutch *Dissaves*: the former cannot be depended upon, but yet they are for the present indispensably necessary to the Company. They must be cautiously chosen, for there are few good men among them, their descent must be carefully regarded, as well as their private characters, &c. It would be well to make the post hereditary."

It should, however, be noted that at least one, and possibly two, members of the *Chando* or *Durawe* caste have been *Gajenaikes*; one of these was *Don Bastian Tlekewardene Abeyratne*, who relinquished the office in 1763. His appointment was probably due to the banishment of the *Gajenaik* *Don Simon Tennekoon Mudaliyar*, who was living in

exile in 1760. The Gajaman Ranchus appear to have been chiefly recruited from the Durawes.

The following extract from a report by Mr. William Granville, Collector, on the Matara district, is of interest :-

"15th July, 1813.—Arrived at Cattowene.....Two or three small plains of paddy are seen near the Rest-house, which is three miles or thereabouts from the Kandyan country. There are about three villages in the district of Cattowene; they are called KIREME, KATTOWENE, and ODOEBOKKE. There are many tanks round these villages, out of repair and at present useless. All the paddy growing around this place is in great perfection. The Maha Modliar states that according to the best information he can obtain there are but 150 amunams of paddy and 300 amunams of fine grain of different sorts in the possession of the inhabitants of Kireme, Cattowene, Odobokke, and Moro Korle; he thinks a scarcity of grain will begin to exist about October next until the end of July 1st, 1814, and if about 100 amunams of rice could be procured for the consumption of these districts during that period it would prove a great relief to the people. Though the rice should not be sent, still the inhabitants will be able to procure grain for their subsistence in consequence of the continual communication which exists between them and the Kandyans. The Kandyan country is over-stocked with paddy of the finest sort, as I learnt from the people while I was on the borders; and the inhabitants of the Moroa and other Corles are very often supplied with grain from their resources. On my journey I met many parties from the Northern parts of the Galle District on their way to Kandy to exchange Sica Rupees, Dutch doits, salt fish and other articles of consumption for Candyan grains. About three miles from Cattowene in the district of Kireme is a village where excellent iron is found in great abundance.

.....

"It is also a considerable source of trade with the Kandyans who come down and purchase it for grain and other articles of consumption. A cake of this iron, and they are always sold in cakes of nine or ten pounds, dross and all, sells among the Kandyans for a cooruy of paddy.

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"Between Cattoene and Berelepanaterre is a dam of wonderful construction intended for the purpose of turning the course of a deep and broad river and conducting the flood into the Girruwa Pattu, which was effected about 20 years ago, after uncommon labour and ingenuity had been expended on the work by the Dutch engineer Mr. Foenander. This work was in contemplation for many years before, but the undertaking was of so expensive a nature as to intimidate the Government and retard the execution of it. It was at length prevailed on to overcome its scruples and in consequence this dam was effected, and a canal dug, the water flowing through which now irrigates one of the finest countries in Ceylon, namely the Giruwa Pattu. The people say that this canal gives both life and rice to the inhabitants of the Giruway, and indeed without it the people would feel most miserable. This river runs from whence the dam is constructed, which is called Oeroebokke, round Olankande, to Cattoene, Obodde and Boewelle and is visible at Marackadde in the Giruwa.

... ..
 "Weebadde Mohundirams, a title which has been extinct since the Dutch time, but nevertheless in itself highly necessary. Another title and situation existed under the Dutch Government, *Saaymaisters*, or sowing masters, who were present at the sowing of the grain and accounted to Government for all increases, losses and deficiencies, while the Weebadde Mohundirams gave into Government a statement of the causes of non-cultivation, which enabled Government next season to avoid or avert the cause before the ensuing sowing time."

Katuwane fort, close on the Kandyan boundary, was the scene of many a fight between Sinhalese and Dutch. In 1772 the village of Welange in the Meda Korale was granted by the King to WIRASINHA Mudaliya as a reward for his gallantry at the capture of the forts of Katuwane and Matara.

The reference to coffee cultivation is an interesting side-light; in 1739 the local out-turn amounted to 100,000 lbs. but the enterprise was killed out by the competition of Java and the West Indies.

To return to the pedigree of our family: Don Joan, whose will is dated 23 October, 1732, was apparently the father of Don Simon Wijewardhana Navaratne Tennakoon Mudaliyar and Gagenaike, who inherited

some of the lands of the Oedoegampelle family. He appears to have first married *Dona Catherina*, daughter of *Don Simon Wijeyawardhana Navaratne* Mudaliyar, and subsequently *Dona Catherina*, daughter of *Don David Jayatilleke Wirasuriya* Mudaliyar, the son of another distinguished "renegade," *Wickeliya Punchi Appuhami*, Meda Korle Dissave. As already stated, Don Simon fell into disgrace with the Company, and in 1760 was living in exile, probably for participating in the insurrection which had broken out early that year in Matara (v. *R. A. S.* XI. p. 146.) In that year we find his wife carrying on a law suit as a *femme sole*. Don Simon appears to have subsequently returned to the island. The following verse by *Barana Ganitaya*, a contemporary local poet of some reputation, celebrates his return:—

නි නර අසඹු වල පහසලැබි නැනක්කල් පෙර පුරුදුවිල ද
 අ න ර ක දී වෙන්නෙමිත් භිය නද අවුල් මැසිවිලි
 කියන නැම ස ද
 ප න ර කුණදුරු පිත්තවද්දන නවරත්ත තෙන්නකොත්
 හිමි ස ද
 මෙවර භිරුවා අහන වෙන සලි පිසිසමිත් සුබමතුල්මිස අ ද

I venture on a rough metrical translation:—

"Banished from thy loving home, where thro' many a year
 In the midst of lordly wealth, thou didst hold career,
 Thy widowed realm greets thee again, and claims thee
 as her own;
 For today her bridal is, most noble Tennecon."

By his second wife Don Simon had a son *Don Johannes Wijewardhana Navaratne Tennekoon*, Mudaliyar of the Giruwa Pattu and Gagenaike Mudaliyar. In 1771 he married *Dona Ana*, daughter of *Don Philippoe Jayatilleke Gooneratne* Mudaliyar.

The English Government did not fail to recognise the high position of the family; Don Johannes was succeeded in the Giruwa Pattu by his son *Don Simon Wijewardhana Navaratne Raneeingha Tennekoon*. This Pattu, the granary of the South, has always been considered the premier division of the Southern Province; in 1834 the salary of a Mudaliyar in the Galle District was £ 50, while the Giruwa Pattu Mudaliyar received £ 75-12. At present there are two Mudaliyars of the Eastern and Western divisions of the Pattu.

Don Simon took part in the Kandyan Campaign of 1803, and was awarded a gold medal with the following inscription:—

FREDERICK NORTH,
GOVERNOR,
GAVE THIS MEDAL TO
DON SIMON WIJEYWARDENE
NAWERATNE RANESINHE
TINNECONE
MODELIAR OF THE
GIREWAY PATTOO
FOR HIS GOOD
SERVICES IN
1803.

There is said to have been a seventh medal in the family, but I have not succeeded in tracing it.

Don Simon was a great patron of literature; like his kinsmen of the noble house of Illangakoon he assisted *Karatota Dharmarama Nayaka Unanse* to whom the vast desolation of Pallebaddagama in Attakalan Korle was granted by Sannas by Rajadhi Raga Singha in 1708 Saka (*Vide Alwis' Sidath Sangarawa*, p. CVII). The poetess *Gajaman Nona* was the daughter of his *Liyane Arachchi*.

The following *ślokas*, by *Gallengoda Kirama Terunanse*, appear to refer to him:—

1

මෙහෙසුරු, තුරු රැස්සේ පාකැවීම දෙවි ගෙවල්ලේ
සසනර පු තිමල්වු-දික්වමාවත් ගෙලේ ලු
සිරපෙද අනතැන්පත් තෙත්තකොත්තම් මැහිත්සි
සිරසිද පවතිවා හිමිසහස් රැස් රුවන්ගල්

2

පුළුඵර සිරදෙවි සැමකල්හි තිවෙස් ගත්
සිසතුලමර දික්නා පුත්සදෙස්වන් සරකල්
සිරපෙද අන තැන්පත් තෙත්තකොත්තම් මැහිත්සි
සිරසිද පවතිවා හිමිසහස් රැස් රුවන්ගල්

3

අනුමුල මිලසින් නොකයත් අරුත් හා පෙදෙස්බස්
දහමද දනගත්තාවු තිලෝතොත් දිගුන්ගේ
හිරිපෙද අග නැන්පත් තෙන්නකොන්නම් මැහිත්ද
සිරිපිද පවහිවා හිමිසහස් රැවත්ගල්

4

පවර භුභුරුවන් වෙත්හි දයාවෙන් මහත්වු
නොයෙක දනවතුන් කෙත්වත් රුවන් ඇ පුදුලු
හිරිපෙද අග නැන්පත් තෙන්නකොන්නම් මැහිත්ද
සිරිපිද පවහිවා හිමිසහස් රැවත්ගල්

5

වැස් අවැඩ දෙලෝමේ මේය හාලා බලාලා
එලෙසම පැවහි ඉන්නාසියල් කල් හිමිලා
හිරිපෙද අගනැන්පත් තෙන්නකොන්නම් මැහිත්ද
සිරිපිද පවහිවා හිමිසහස් රැවත්ගල්

6

දිලිපුබැවිහි දුප්පත් නොකයදිත් වෙන් සැපැත්වු
දෙන මතරනසෙත්යුත් කප්පුකක් සිත්මිණක් සේ
හිරිපෙද අගනැන්පත් තෙන්නකොන්නම් මැහිත්ද
සිරිපිද පවහිවා හිමිසහස් රැවත්ගල්

7

පරපත වැහසුම් අත්වත්ගැනුම් ඇ මහත් දෙස්
දුසිරසිත හුදුන්දත් සිල් කුසල් දම් පුරුලු
හිරිපෙද අගනැන්පත් තෙන්නකොන්නම් මැහිත්ද
සිරිපිද පවහිවා හිමිසහස් රැවත්ගල්

8

මහරු සතර රුත්දත් සත්මියන් මත් ගජන්මත්
කුමුපිල උසුවා දු සිරදෙක් සේ නොවාසිත්
හිරිපෙද අගනැන්පත් තෙන්නකොන්නම් මැහිත්ද
සිරිපිද පවහිවා හිමිසහස් රැවත්ගල්

සිර සර සම් දෙත් න	උරමුම වැඩ ඉ	ත්ත
පිර සිදු වම ද ත් ත	කවුසුතු වැදග	ත්ත
හිර පෙද ලදතෙන්න	කොන්නම් මැහිද	ත්ත
පිර ගම සත් දෙත් න	මේම පත සුපස	ත්ත

I have attempted to reproduce the first verse in English :—

Pure as the King of the Gods,
Or the Sacred Stream,

Pure as the Light of the Moon
With its Silver gleam,

Pure as the Stars of the Sky,
Ere Man had his Birth,

Thy Fame is a Circlet of Pearls,
To Garland the Earth.

While the Sunlight doth last, and
the Mountain of Gold,

May Fortuné await on Giruwa's Lord.

Don Simon left an only daughter, who married Petrus Dias Abeysinha Mudaliyar, the father of the present holder of the Naveratne medal. In 1838 his brother *Don Joan* was appointed to the same important office; I annex an extract from the letter of the Government Agent at Galle, Mr. Wilmot, recommending the appointment:—

Galle, 15th June, 1837.—Considering the number of proprietors of the Gireway Pattoo who are of high families, I do not think that a person of low family, with ever so much of intelligence, knowledge, and integrity, could become an efficient and useful headman. I have to recommend that Don Juan Wijeywardene Naweratne Tennecon Appuhamy of Matura may be appointed to the Modliarship of Gireway Pattoo. He has never been in the employ of Government, he is not acquainted with the English language. I recommend him as a man of most exemplary conduct—one towards whom the people have a strong feeling of attachment and who would be the means of furthering the many measures of improvement which the Gireway Pattoo is greatly in need of

The Hon'ble

The Col. Secy.

M. WILMOT,

Govt. Agent.

By his wife *Dona Florentina Rosina*, daughter of Don Simon Petrus Abeysriwardhana Illangakoon Maha Mudaliyar, he had several children; of these Dionysius Andreas married *Catherina Cecilia*, daughter of Don Johannes Franciscus Dias Bandaranaike, Mudaliyar of the Gate; by her he had one child *Helena Cecilia Tennekoon, Tillekeratne Lama Eteni*, widow of John Frederick Tillekeratne Dissanāike Mudaliyar, who is the sole survivor of the illustrious family of the "bloodthirsty" Tennecon Appuhami.

NOTE.—In this part an attempt has been made to bring together all the available information bearing on the Navaratne and Tennakoon families since the arrival of the Dutch in Ceylon. But for the ungrudging help rendered me by Mr F H. DE VOS, Barrister-at-Law, Galle, especially in dealing with the large collection of Dutch MSS. that had been so generously placed at my disposal by Mr. OSWALD TILLEKRATNE of the Audit Office, this little work would probably never have seen the light.

My thanks are also due to EDMUND ROWLAND JAYATILLEKE GOENERATNE, Mudaliyar of the Gate, J. P., &c, of Galle, for much valuable information; and I have been glad to submit to the severe criticism of SOLOMON SENEVIRATNE, Mudaliyar of the Gate, J. P., &c., of Colombo. The Sinhalese verses are from the collection of DON DINES DAHANAYAKE, my learned *Gurunāyaka*, of Galle.

P. E. P.

ADDENDUM TO PART I.

Navaratne Hényáya at Raluwa in the Giruwa Pattu and Navaratne Mullene at Aggrehera were till recently the property of the Tennekoon family, from whom a portion has been inherited by the Abeysinhás.

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In the valuable collection of *olas* preserved at the Maha Waláwa at Mátara, which I have had an opportunity of examining through the kindness of Mr. J. H. Illangakoon, there is a transfer dated Thursday, the third day of the waning moon of the month Navam of the Christian year 1680. By this the Lama Hámi of Dehigaspe, daughter of Kammalgoða Wanigésékera Ráya, and her son Appuwe' sold to Mátara Adigáram Navaratne Rálahámi three and a half (—) of *muy* sowing extent of land situated at Uyanwatté; one of the boundaries is given as the land of Eleduwa Wijésinha Mudaliyar; the land contained fifty-three cocopnut trees in bearing, and the consideration was sixty *ridi*. Among the witnesses to the transfer were Samaraduwákera Mohotti Ráya of Uyanwatté, and Disánákka Appuhámi, of Mátara.

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Don Simon Wijesundere Navaratne Mudaliyar was in 1727 Attapattu Mudaliyar of Mátara and Maha Mohottiaar.

In a deed dated 1st March, 1769, the daughter of Don Lourenso Navaratne is called Dona Maria Madere de Basto.

The following translation of a petition presented by the widow of Don Simon Wijewardhana Mudaliyar (B I) is of interest; I am not aware of the name of the translator.

To the Right Hon'ble Joannes Hertenberg, Governor and Director of the wide and out stretching Island of Ceylon, the Coast of Madura, &c., with the other jurisdictions thereof.

MEMO :

The request of the petitioner in this is that from henceforth to be freed from paying the 1/10 due to the Company from the fields bought by her, and also that the gardens attached to them may be exempted from furnishing *olas* to the elephants, which has been the practice hitherto.

Compared, Colombo, 20th October, 1724.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

Dona Anna, widow of the late Gaijenaike Don Simon Wiedjewardene Mudliar, with the highest reverence and due submission and with humble services maketh known to you, Right Hon'ble Sir, her present needy circumstances, and that she has no other means of subsistence than the twenty fields which she owns, for which the 1/10 share of the company has been duly contributed, which falls hard on her. The income from the aforesaid fields she at present with most reverence and humble liberty enjoyeth. She therefore seeks for succour from you, Right Honourable Sir, and with courage to supplicate to you, that in consideration of the long and faithful service of forty six years of her husband during his lifetime to the company, till his death, and besides have from Their Honours diverse gifts of honour obtained, and pray that she may be graciously released and exempted from paying the dues aforesaid, as had been at the time of the Right Honourable Governors Becker and Rumpf, as by the Inland Commission issued in the cases of the widows of the Mende Corle Dissave and Ekenayeke Mudaliar of Matura, both of them being exempted from paying the aforesaid dues and from supplying *olas* from their gardens for the use of the elephants. Such favour she the petitioner in some manner in this from your Right Hon'ble with all due submission beseech. In relation to the fields aforementioned, consisting in all of twenty amunams and fifteen curnies sowing extent situated in the Province of Matura a list of which is annexed for your Right Honourable information. For the granting of which high favour to the consolation of the petitioner, she shall be thankful to you, Right Honourable Sir.

Compared and given at the request of Tinnekoon Modliar of the Attepattoe at Matura.

W. Van Damsk Limperge. E. G. C.

Ekanaike Mudaliyar referred to in the petition has been already mentioned (Pt. I. p. 12).

Don Joan Seneviratne Wijeywickreme Tennekoon Mudaliyar (C.1) was alive in 1735, and dead in 1744, in which year a planting voucher regarding some lands which had belonged to him was executed in favour of *Wijewardhana Tennekoon* Mudaliyar. This latter was *Don Simon* (D. 1).

On 4th November, 1759, the garden Nugagahawatte at Pamburene, of 414 square perches and containing twenty-two coconut trees in bearing, being the confiscated property of the banished Mudaliyar and Korala of Wellaboda Pattu *Don Simon Wijewardhana Tennekoon*, was sold by public auction and purchased by Don Constantyn Dines Mohundiram; in 1773 the Mudaliyar had returned from exile, and his lands (including *Bisokoluwa* at Walgama) were given back to him on refund of the purchase amount.

In view of the offices held by this family it is interesting to notice that in 1777 they possessed a land at Hittetiya, named *Elinna Mala watta*. v/a

garden where the she elephant died?
