

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF CEYLON

-King Ravana of Ceylon abducts Sita, Queen of King Rama of Northern India. King Rama heads South, builds a bridge to Ceylon and battles Ravana, killing him. The bridge touches the isle of Rameswaram. When returning to India he builds a shrine to Siva there.

(543) Wijeya, son of Singhebabu, king of Guzerat, banishes his son Wijeya the sub-king for wickedness. Wijeya lands Supparaka (= Surat) where he is forced back to sea. Tam-bapanni where he allies with native prince Kuweni, then slaughters all nobility and establishes authority over Sirivattha and Lankapura. Wijeya sends an embassy to king Pandawa of Madura requesting his daughter in marriage: Kuweni, broken-hearted, leaves and is killed near Lankapura. On the new queen's arrival (her name is Wijeya too) she is installed with much pomp and ceremony. Wijeya's rule commences the Mahawansa Period of Ceylon's history. Wi-je-ya commences a reign of justice in w/ he consolidates his newly acquired power. The capital is at Tammana (= Tam-mana Nuwara). (505) Wijeya invites his brother Summitta to succeed him. Wijeya dies and the country is governed by the ministers under chief minister Upatissa. (504) The son of Summitta, Panduwasu, arrives (his father Summitta couldn't accept Lanka's sovereignty because he has succeeded his father Singhebabu of Guzerat) in Lanka at Gonagamaka-tittha. He takes over from Upatissa as the PM turns the government over to him. He abstains from solemnizing his inauguration until he provides himself with a royal consort. He gains the daughter of king Pandu - a cousin of Buddha and who reigns beyond the Ganges - named Bhuddakachana as queen. Later in his reign, her six brothers are allowed to enter the kingdom and set up six principalities throughout Lanka to accelerate colonization and spread agriculture: Prince Rama establishes a place called Ramagona; others are Uruwela, Anuradha (named after those two princes); Prince Wijita establishes Vijitigama, Dighayo establish-es Dhigayo and Rhona establishes Rohana. Sometimes later these six provinces are resolved into three great geographical divisions: North of the Mahaweliganga is Pihitti-Ratta, or Raja-Ratta (it contains the capital); South of this is Rohana surrounded by the sea, North by the Mahaweliganga, West by the Kaluganga; Maya-Ratta surrounded by the Deduru Oya, South by the Kaluganga, West by the sea and on the East by the mountains. Early in Panduwasu's reign, his brother-in-law Andura constructs a reservoir, the "Abeya-wewa" of 133M cu ft. The Brahmins predict Abaya, eldest of Panduwasu's 10 sons, will be dethroned and to prevent this daughter Ummada-citta must be sacrificed. Abaya has her imprisoned instead and then marries her to a nephew of the king. (474) Death of Panduwasu, son Abaya becomes king. A son of Pandukabhayo is born to his sister Ummada-citta. Abaya continues conquest of the island to introduce and extend agriculture. (460) Ummada-citta entrusts the education of Pandukabhayo (now 16 years old) to the Brahmin Pandula, who makes his son Canda a fellow student. To continue their education, Pandula sends them to fight out their

destiny. Pandukabhayo carries off Princess Pali, daughter of his uncle Girikandasiva. Battle of Kalahanggara; Pandukabhayo defeats Girikandasiva (who is captured). Battle of Lohitavahakhandha, defeat and slaying of Pali's five brothers by Canda. Pandukabhayo now takes position on Dola mountain near the Mahaweliganga. (456) Pandukabhayo's uncles begin fortifications near Dhammarakkha mountain (= Dumbara?) and attack Pandukabhayo who counterattacks and drives them across the river. He occupies their fortifications. The uncles repent to Abaya who orders Pandukabhayo to rule beyond the river and not advance beyond the opposite bank. (454) Abaya sends an embassy to Pandukabhayo without his brother's knowledge. They depose him and set up one of their members Tissa as king. (444) After having allied with the Yakkinni leader and widow Cetiya, Pandukabhayo marches to Arittha. Here he prepares for war. (437) His uncles (except Abaya and Girikanda) attack Pandukabhayo at Labugama but Pandukabhayo defeats and slays his uncles. He proceeds to the cap which is turned over to him; he becomes ruler as Pandukabhayo. He appoints Canda as Purohita, his uncle Abaya as Nagaraguttika (major of the city) and to his father-in-law Girikandasiva he restores the territory Girikandaka. Since his success was partly due to the power of the Lanka aboriginies, the Yakkas, he establishes Kalavela and the chief Citta in Eastern quarter of the city and lower side of the Abaya tank. (425) The boundaries of all the villages in Lanka are demarcated for better administration under the Village Community system of government. The island is divided into fields and gardens. Pandukabhayo pays attention to the adornment and civil government of the new capital; forms four suburbs; improves the Abaya tank (built by king Panduwasu) and orders construction of two more, the Jaya-wewa and Gamini-wewa. (367) Death of Pan-dukabhayo. Son and successor is Mutasiwa. Not having the rough energy of his father, his reign is peaceful and given to esthetic pursuits. He has a royal palace constructed called Mahamega. (307) Death of Mutasiwa. During his and his father's reigns, the pearl oyster and gemming industries became highly developed. Second son and successor is Dewanampiyatissa. He sends an embassy (nephew Mahaaritha; Brahman of the Hali mountain; Malla the Minister of State and Tissa, the accountant) to Dhammasoka, king of Dambadiwa (= Magadha). After five months at Pataliputra, the embassy returns with the message that Dhammasoka, having adopted Buddhism, hopes king Dewanampiyatissa would too. Later, Mahinda, son of Dhammasoka, is sent to Lanka to convert the land to Buddhism. Soon Sanghamitta, Dhammasoka's daughter and high priestess, is sent, so that women could be ordained into the priesthood, along with a Bo-tree branch. A nunnery, the Upasika Vihara, is established and afterward the Hatthalhaka Vihara is established, having more seclusion and offering more solitude. Mahinda sends his nephew Sumana to bring relics of Buddha to Lanka. From king Sakka of a country in the Himalayas (Nepal?) he brings

Buddha's dish and collar bone. They are placed in the temple Pamojawatthu. Many temples and colleges are built during this reign. Anula (the Queen) attempts to get rid of Mahanaga, the king's brother, but the plot backfires and the king's son dies. Mahanaga, fearing reprisals flees and sets up a Buddhist kingdom in Rohana. Construction of Tissa-wema and Tarraccha-wema. The former to provide for the paddy fields around Anuradhapura. (267) Death of Dewanampiyatissa. Succeeded by his brother Uttiya who continues the work of his brother. (258) Death of Uttiya's son Mahinda who had renounced his father's throne for the priesthood. Also, death of Sanghamitta, Mahinda's sister at the convent at Hathalhaka - she had established her religion in a foreign land. (257) Death of Uttiya. He is succeeded by brother Mahasiva. Peaceful reign. Constructs the Vihara Naga-rangana. (247) Death of Mahasiva; succeeded by brother Suratissa. He continues his predecessor's policy of advancing the religious and social development of the people and building without committing oppression. He brings into his pay the Indian youths Sena and Gottika, mercenaries with their army and navy, to handle Ceylon's defenses. (237) Sena and Gottika usurp the throne, murdering Suratissa. They administer competently in a wise joint-reign. (215) The adherents of Asela, brother of Suratissa, dethrone and slay Sena and Gottika. Asela rules. (205) An invader, Ellala, from Sollee (= Tanjore) lands at the mouth of the Mahaweliganga and at Battle of Anuradhapura, defeats and slays Asela. Though not a Buddhist he is soon acclaimed by all Lanka except Rohana as ruler: He is a just and impartial ruler. He has the tank Paliwewa (= Vavunik-kulam) constructed.

KINGS OF ROHANA

Mahanaga. Establishes capital at Magama. Devoted to religion. Construction of Mahanaga and Uddhakandhara Viharas. Construction of Tissawewa. (275? - ?)
Yatalakatissa, son. Extends rule to Bintenne on the northeast and beyond Saffragam on the northwest. Capital fixed at Kelaniya. Gotabhaya, son. Reigns at Magama leaving the Kshatriya Kelanitissa at Kelaniya (while he reigns there the sea inundates much of the coast near Kelaniya).
Kakawanatissa, son. Marries Viharadewi, daughter of Kelani Tissa. Builds many edifices including Tissamaha Vihara. Construction of the tank Digha-vapi (= Kandiya-kattu). Goods arrive from the East on Arabian trading ships. His main desire is to avoid aggressive military operations against Ellala. (170) About this time Duttu Gamunu asks his father Kakawanatissa to allow him to expel foreign rule from Lanka (i.e.; = Ellala). His father states that within the banks of the river is sufficient area to rule. Duttu Gamunu ridicules him and is forced to flee to Kotta. Meanwhile, Kakawanatissa has the warriors swear that they'll not take part in any contest for the succession between Duttu Gamunu and his brother Sadda Tissa. (C165) Death of Kakawanatissa. Prince Tissa hurriedly takes care of the funeral then hurries back to Digawapi in case his brother Duttu attacks. Duttu moves to Mahagama where he as-

sumes sovereignty: He demands custody of their mother and the state elephant from Tissa; he is refused. Battle of Chulanganiyapitthi; Duttu is defeated; he is pursued to Mahagama. (C164) In another battle, he defeats Tissa, who manages to escape but Duttu gains his mother and Kan-dula, the state elephant. Soon the brothers are reconciled. Tissa becomes superintendent of agriculture works in Batticaloa district. Duttu is pushing agricultural work in preparation for a great campaign against Ellala. A road is built through the Malaya country. (162) Duttu Gamunu marches; a four month battle with Indian chieftan Tithamba at Amba ferry enables him to cross the Mahaweliganga. Siege of Wijitapura lasts five (+/- 1) months and finally falls. Its commander Digajanthu escapes to Anurandhapura and informs Ellala that Duttu is a force to be reckoned with; he persuades the king to summon the assistance of his nephew Bhalluka with an army from India. (161) After capturing many forts (Girilaka, Casaw Totta, Mahawetta and Mahela), Duttu Gamunu fortifies at the foot of Kasa Mt. Ellala attacks and is forced back into Anuradhapura: In personal combat, Duttu slays Ellala and his elephant. Meanwhile, Ellala's nephew Bhalluka arrives Mahatitha and begins marching to Anuradhapura. But Duttu is ready and on the Northern side of the Great Cemetery, he soundly defeats Bhalluka, slaying him. Now Duttu turns to furthering the cause of religion in the country. Construction of Mirisvetiya Vihara begun. Later construction of Lowa Maha Paya (the Brazen Palace) begun, the labor for these paid with money demonstrating that by this time Ceylon has adapted a money economy. Silver is used on the Lowa Maha Paya. Next is constructed the Ruwanwelisaye of which a massive foundation is built of which some of its components are silver, brass, cement and oil paint. Duttu establishes 18 hospitals and appoints a doctor, astronomer and priest for every 16 villages in the country. Construction of the tanks Pavatkulam and Yoda-kandiya. (137) Death of Duttu Gamunu. His son Sali has married the maiden Asokamala of the scavenger class and is therefore disqualified from rule. So Duttu's brother Saddha Tissa ascends the throne. He finishes off the Ruwanwelisaye according to his brother's wishes, finishing off the top with a pinnacle of glass (lightening rod?). Re-construction of the Brazen Palace after it burned down. Construction of many viharas (including Mulgerigal Vihara) and agricultural works (including Digawewa Tank). (119) Death of Saddha Tissa. Second son and successor is Thullathanaka (or Thulna). He rules 40 days. His eldest brother soon marches from Digawapi, kills him and rules as Lajjatissa shows utmost contempt for the priesthood for their disrespect for seniority in raising his brother to the throne before him. (116) Lajjatissa relaxes his rigorous treatment of the priests and turns to ornamenting and extending existing edifices. (110) Death of Lajjatissa.
Kalunna (or Kallatanaga), brother, to the throne. He embellishes the Brazen Palace. (104) The minister Maharattaka murders Kalunna and the last brother Wattagaminiabaya (or Walagambahu I) ascends the throne and puts Maharattaka to death. He adopts his brother Kalunna's son Mahachula as his son and raises his mother Anula to Queen-consort. Five

months later a Brahmin youth from Rohana revolts and an army of 7,000 Indians led by seven chieftans lands at Mahatitha demanding Walagambahu's surrender. He manages to have the Rohana rebels attack the Indians (he recognized the "rights" of the Brahmin). The Indians defeat the Brahmin and his forces and march on Anuradhapura. Walagambahu flees to Tanasiva. The Indian chieftan Pulahattha assumes rule with the chieftan Bahiya his minister. (100) Pulahattha is murdered by Bahiya who assumes rule with the chieftan Panayamara his prime minister. (98) Bahiya murdered by Panayamara who assumes rule with Pilayamara his prime minister. (91) Panayamara murdered by Pilayamara who assumes rule with Dathiya his prime minister. Seven months later he is murdered by Dathiya. (88) Walagambahu and Tanasiva quarrel and the chief is killed. Walagambahu claims himself to be the Raja and sets out to rid Lanka of the seven infidels who have plundered Anuradhapura. (two had crossed the ocean, one taking Queen Somadewi and the other Buddha's reflection dish). He attacks Dathiya, slaying him: Walagambahu I reascends the throne. He demolishes the Tittharama (a residence to people of foreign religion) and begins construction of a vihara with 12 pirivenas (schools) and a dagoba. (80) About this time is begun embellishments to the stone caves of Dewa-raja-Vihara and the Maha Vihara. Walagambahu has 500 priests at Alu Vihara commit to writing the Banapotha (Buddhist scripture), the Pitakattaya (exhortations of Buddha) and the Atthakatha (Commentaries). Construction of the tank Nuwarawewa near Anuradhapura. (76) Death of Walagambahu I. His adopted son and nephew Maha Chula (or Mahadailitissa) assumes the throne. His first year he works incognito reaping a paddy crop and donates it to a priest. (75) Maha Chula begins working in a sugar factory. (72) He donates his earnings from the sugar factory to the priesthood at Anuradhapura. He now begins bestowing lavish gifts on the priesthood. All during his reign his cousin Naga (Coranaga) and his band of robbers roamed the countryside. (62) Death of Maha Chula; his successor is Chora Naga, son of Walagambahu I. He gives the priests who refused him asylum during his marauding days a hard time of it; razing their abodes to the ground. During his reign famine visits Lanka. (50) Murder of Chora Naga by a subject. The son of Maha Chula, Kudatissa, succeeds. (47) Kudatissa's Queen Anula poisons her husband and succeeds as Queen Anula. She associates her lover, Siva, senior gate porter. (46) Tired of Siva, Anula poisons him and replaces him with Vatuka, an Indian carpenter. (45) Tired of Vatuka she poisons him, replacing him with Tissa, a palace fire-wood carrier. During his stretch a reservoir is built in Mahamega garden. (44) Tissa, poisoned, is replaced by the Adigar, a Brahmin named Neeliya who is (43) poisoned. (41) Queen Anula is burned alive by Kalakannie Tissa (Makalan Tissa), second son of Maha Chula, who succeeds. Construction of a great Uposathasala on Mihintale. Construction of the great canal Vannakanna and the tanks Amadugga and Bhayoluppa. Improvement of the capital's defenses. He has a new palace built considering the old one

polluted by the burning of Anula. (19) Death of Kalakannie Tissa. His son Bathikabeya (Bhattika Raja) succeeds. He puts into effect all of his fancies regardless of cost [one being the use of hydraulic machinery to create a water festival in the Abaya tank].

(9) Death of Bathikabeya. He is succeeded by his brother Mahadithaka Mahanaga (Maha Dalia Mana or Dathika). He is devoted to religion and a slave to the priesthood, making offerings and building religious edifices. His reign is peaceful and prosperous. (21) Death of Manadithaka Mahanaga. He is succeeded by Addagamunu (or Amanda Gamunu) son of Dathika. A pious ruler, he prohibits the killing of any animal whatsoever prohibits the commission of sin and enjoins his people to do the work of charity. To substitute for meat, he has a great number of fruit trees and creepers planted throughout the country. During his reign King Meghavahana of Kashmir visits (induces Addagamunu to ban killing of animals). (30) He is murdered by his brother Kanijanu Tissa (Kinihiridaila) who succeeds. He decides a controversy which had suspended the performance of religious ceremonies in the Uposatha hall of Mihintale. He has 60 priests engaged in a conspiracy against him imprisoned. (33) He dies. Son of Amanda Gamini Abaya, Culabhaya, succeeds. Builds a vihara on the banks of the river south of the capital. (34) Dies and succeeded by Sivali, his sister. Deposed after 4 months by Illa Naga (= Elluna). He visits Tissa tank and punishes his Lambakanna men who deserted him thereby placing inferior caste members as overseers during their punishment. Infuriated at this indignity the men, supported by the people, rise (35) and imprison Illa Naga. Soon he escapes and flees to India. (38) He returns to Ceylon with an army, lands Sakarasobba, repairs the Naga Maha Vihara and the Tissa and Dura tanks then sets out after the Lambakannas. After a series of near defeats, he manages to overcome them and enter his capital, Anuradhapura. (44) Death of Illa Naga; son and successor is Chandamukha Siva (= Sanda Muhuna). Construction of a tank dedicated to Isurumunni Vihara. His wife Damiladewi dedicates the profits from Manikara village to the same vihara. Four ambassadors are sent to Emperor Claudius at Rome. (52) Chandamukha Siva murdered and succeeded by his younger brother Yasalaka Tissa. A jovial and undignified ruler, he carries out farcical games at court, one of which backfires (60) resulting in his death and usurpation of the throne by the minister Subha, ruling as Suba Raja. He carries out construction of various viharas. Jealous, he searches out everyone named Vasabha whom his predecessor had predicted would be the name of a future ruler. One Vasabha, nephew of the CIC of north of Lanka escapes into the hills then crosses the Rohana and begins building up a powerful and organized force. (66) Vasabha attacks Subha; in the course of battle his uncle is killed, but so is Subha Vasabha raises his uncle's wife Metha to Queen-consort (she saved his life during Subha's search). He undertakes construction of religious edifices, the construction of tanks and irrigation canals so that cultivation can be extended. A

tunnel is constructed to supply Anuradhapura with water as the city's population density makes the old supply unfit. The city's rampart is raised from seven to 18 cubits.

Wankaanasika (= Wankais) whose wife Mahamatta is daughter of Subha Raja. (111-12) The Tamils from Tanjore land in northwest and ravage Lanka coming in sight of Anuradhapura. They withdraw taking much plunder and 12,000 prisoners. Gajabahu I. After construction of a dagoba and tank and carrying out other rites, he heads an army commanded by Nela-Yadhaya, crosses Adam's Bridge and attacks the Tamils He devastates the countryside and threatens to raze Tanjore unless the 12,000 Sinhalese are returned and double that number are returned to Lanka as hostage. This is done, in addition Buddha's reflection dish taken from Walagambahu I is regained in addition to other relics. He restores to their ancient possessions all those who were carried away and places the Indians in the Cooroo Rata (= Alut Cooroo Corle). Toward the end of his reign construction of the Rama Vihara and Maha Asana Hall at Anu-radhapura. (125) Death of Gajabahu; he is succeeded by his father-in-law Mahallaka Naga (Mahalumaana). He spends his reign erecting sacred edifices. Son and successor is Bhatika Tissa (Batiya Tissa II). Kind-hearted and has profound respect for the priesthood. Peaceful and prosperous reign. His successor is his brother. Kanittha Tissa spends a good deal of his revenues erecting pirivenas (schools) and many other religious edifices. Son and successor is Chulanaga. Murdered by his youngest brother Kudanaga. Famine strikes. (186) Sirinaga, the king's brother-in-law and minister at head of the military, raises a rebellion and assumes the throne: Siri Naga (Kuda Sirina) has a gilt chatta fixed on the Ruwanweli dagoba of king Amanda. Rebuilds the Brazen Palace. Releases persons of good families in the Island from royal revenues. Son and successor is Tissa (Vahoraka Tissa, or Waira Tissa). Religious construction. Spends large amounts to maintain the priests who read the recorded lives of great men to the people on stated occasions. The Brahmin Wytulya attempts to establish his own brand of Buddhism but this is suppressed (C225) Tissa's brother Abhaya is forced to flee to the mainland because of his affection (which is returned) for Tissa's queen. (227) The queen's father Subha Dewa informs Abhaya that the time for revolution is right; Abhaya returns, Tissa flees into Malaya country but soon loses his queen to, and is murdered by, Abhaya Naga. Spends much on robes for priests. Sirinaga II, son of Wairatissa. Religious construction. Son and successor is Wijaya II. He gives the three Lambakannas Sangatissa, Sanghabadi and Gothakabhaya, of Bintenne, high offices. They (238) murder the king and by common consent Sangha Tissa succeeds. To win the hearts of his people, he adorns the Ruwanweli dagoba. (242) Sanghatissa is murdered (poisoned) by the residents of island of Paenina, tired of his visits to the ladies of their palace. His CIC Sanghabodi (Sirisanghabodi I) is installed on minister Abhaya's recommendation. A great famine strikes, thinning Lanka's population. He takes the vows of the order Atta Sil which includes prohibition of destruction of animal life. This leads to anarchy as criminals

are not killed or punished but released and admonished to reform. (244) State treasurer, the Lambakanna Gothakabhaya marches on the capital; Sanghabodi flees and is succeeded by Gothakabhaya as

Gothabhaya (Meghavannabhaya or Goluamba). Feeling unsafe with Sanghabodi alive, he issues a reward for his head, which is soon procured. Gothabhaya turns to pleasing the priests as they have great influence over the masses (religious adornment, construction and donations). The Wytulian heresy again appears but is suppressed. The priest Sanghamitta from Chola is given as tutor to Gothabahaya's two sons Mahasena and Jetthatissa. (257) Death of Gogabhaya, son and successor is Jetthatissa. He executes several ministers for not showing proper respect at his father's funeral. Fearing retribution for such ferocity Sanghamitta flees but maintains correspondence with Mahasena. Jetthatissa devotes attention to agricultural development (i.e.; tank construction). Construction and repair of religious edifices. Raises the Brazen Palace to seven stories. (269) Death of Jetthatissa. Succeeded by his brother Mahasena. He recalls his tutor Sanghamitta and 60 other expelled priests: Mahasena is determined to establish the Wytulian sect paramount over Lanka. The Maha Vihara fraternity leaves and sets up in the orthodox province of Rohana. (278) Realizing the people are against him; Mahasena, who values his crown more than Wytulianism, orders the execution of Sanghamitta and Sona (another minister) and reestablishment of the old religion. The minister Megavannabhaya (who had begun a revolt from the Adam's Peak area) is made adigar. Destroyed temples are rebuilt and the priests in Rohana recalled. But now the king shows preference for the Thera Tissa of the Dakkhina fraternity: The Maha Vihara again desert in protest of the king's arbitrariness. Minister Just holds a trial - against the king's wishes - and has the Thera Tissa expelled and disrobed. Construction of the Jetawanarama dagoba, numerous schools (pirivenas). Attention given to paddy cultivation extension. Construction of 16 tanks (Julluva Khanu, Mahamani, Kokavata, Maraka, Paraka, Kumbalaka, Vahata, Rattamalakandaka, Tissava, Velangawitthi, Maha-gallaka, Ciravapi, Mahadaragalla, Kalapasanavapi and Minneriya). A great canal is built connecting the Minneriya Kanthalai (= Gantalawa) and Kowdelly tanks. Construction of (modern=) Naccaduwa tank 3 1/2 miles below the tank of Walagambahu I. (296) Death of Mahasena –

End of the Mahawansa Period

- son and successor is Sirimeghawanna (= Kitsiri Maiwan) -
Beginning the Suluwansa Period.

He continues his father's restorations. Complete restoration of the Brazen Palace. A festival in honor of Mahinda is held. (305) Gautama Buddha's right eye-tooth is brought from Danthapura (to escape capture by king of the city Sawat Nuwara from Guwaseenam Raja, king of Kalinga) by the Raja's daughter Ranewalenam Kumari and husband Dantanam Kumara. Jetthatissa is an artist, renowned for his skill in painting and carving. He teaches art. He is followed by his son and successor Buddhadasa (= Bujas Raja), a renowned surgeon, able to perform the operations of

Cephalotomy and Laparotomy. Composes a text on medicine - "Saratthasangha" in Sanskrit with Sinhalese commentary. Appoints a physician for every group of 10 villages. Veterinarians appointed. Asylums set up for the lame and blind. Preachers appointed, one per 16 villages, to inculcate morality and thereby eradicate crime. Every 16 villages also has an astrologer. Construction of the Mayura or Monara Pirivera (Peacock College). The priest Maha Dhammakathu translates the sutras of the Pitakattaya from the Magadhan language of Pali into Sinhalese. During his reign, composition of the semi-religious works "Mulasika" and "Kudusika". (362) Death of Buddhadasa; leaves 80 sons. Son and successor is Upatissa. Construction of homes for the crippled, pregnant women, the blind and those with incurable diseases. To alleviate dry seasons, he has seven tanks (the Rajuppalla, Gijjhakula, Pokkharapasava, Valahassa, Ambutthi, Gon-digama and the Kandaraji) built. Upatissa is a religious man to the point of zealousness: Construction of religious edifices, adornment of existing ones and contributions. He leads a simple life, eating the same fare as the priests living on alms. He observes the eight precepts twice a month; Ata Sil = (1) Not to kill, (2) Not to Steal, (3) Not to commit adultery, (4) Not to lie, (5) Not to indulge in strong drink, (6) Not to eat by day, (7) Not to attend any parties of pleasure, (8) Not to dress the hair with flowers or anoint the body with perfumes. He refuses to allow capital punishment. (404) Upatissa's wife, having grown tired of him, induces his brother to murder him, cast aside his yellow robes, seize the throne and take her for consort. The deed is done and the brother Mahanama ascends the throne. Undertakes religious construction to placate the people for his crime, plus maintenance of stores in the alms-houses as did his predecessor, construction of hospitals. During his reign the celebrated Buddhist from India, Buddhaghosa, visits Lanka. He translates the Atthakatha into Pali. (405) An embassy is sent to China via India bearing a Jade Stone image of Buddha (arrives 415). (413) Arrival of Chinese traveler Fa Hian for a two-year stay. Later in the reign embassies are sent to the Emperor of China and Emperor Julian at Rome. (426) Death of Mahanama. Son and successor Sothisena who is immediately poisoned by his sister Sangha whose husband Jantu (Laimini Tissa II) accedes. (427) Death of Jantu without issue. The Chief Minister decides to appoint a noted marauder on the throne and in strict confinement both to end his depredations and so that he, the minister, can control the administration. He places on the throne the marauder Mitta Sena. Bowing to the clamorings of the people, the prime minister allows the king greater liberty; Mitta Sena is devoted to acts of piety. (428) An army of Indians commanded by one Pandu invades Lanka, defeats and kills Mitta Sena and gains control of Anuradhapura and the country on its side of the Mahaweliganga. Pandu orders a search for a rumored youth of royal blood who may challenge his rule. But the youth, Dathusena, has gone to Rohana where he is proclaimed king. (433) Death of Pandu. Succeeded by his brother Khudda Parinda who oppresses the people. He is fighting a constant war with Dathusena.

(449) Khudda Parinda dies. Tiritara succeeds, battles Dathusena and is killed in 2 months. Dathiya succeeds, battles Dathusena. (452) Dathiya is killed in battle with Dathusena. Pithiya succeeds and seven months later is killed in battle by Dathusena; this extinguishes the Indian dynasty and Dathusena succeeds to the throne. Reestablishes peace, happiness and Buddhist ascendancy. He confiscates the lands of those who joined the invaders; those that chose to fight are honored. Much agricultural work is carried out, including 17 tanks and the damming of the Mahaweliganga (= Mahawaluka). The huge tank Kala-wewa is constructed with a 54 mile long canal supplying village tanks and Anuradhapura with water. Construction and repair of religious edifices. It is possible that the "Mahawansa" is composed during this reign by Dathusena's uncle Mahanama. Construction of hospitals. The king, however, is plagued with family problems; his son Kassapa of a low-born woman conspires with Migara, the brutish husband of the king's daughter (and son of the king's sister) who is CIC. The king punishes his sister for allowing Migara to treat his daughter so roughly. Eventually (470) Dathusena is killed by being plastered up in a wall by Kassapa. Tries to kill his step-brother Mogallana (by Dathusena's high ranking wife) but fails; Mogallana goes to India with one Silakala. Realizing he has estranged himself from the people's sympathy by his acts, Kassapa constructs a largely inaccessible palace 1 1/2 miles northeast of Dambulla called Sihagiri. Migara constructs a pirivena (school) and a house for the Abhiseka Jina. Migara is spurned by Kassapa in further attempts at religious ceremony and joins Mogallana against him. Despite his devotion to perfection of religious observation and succor of the people's intellectual shortages, Mogallana easily raises an army and joined by Migara attacks and defeats Kassapa who commits (488) suicide. Mogallana takes out revenge on those who held offices under Kassapa (death or mutilation). Soon he mellows and returns to the religious orientation of the king's duties. He converts the fortress Sigiri into a vihara and bestows it on his grand-uncle Mahanama. Establishes a navy to protect the coast from foreign invasion. Silakala returns, bringing a lock of Buddha's hair. For this priceless relic Silakala is given the king's sister and a dowry. (506) Death of Mogallana. Son and successor is Kumara Dass (Kumaradatusena). Sends an embassy to China Passionately devoted to literature, he convenes an assembly of learned priests and revises the sacred Buddhist writings, purging them of all alterations and additions. Visit of the Indian poet Pandita Kaalidaas who (515) is killed by a jealous courtesian. The courtesian is executed by Kumara Dass who then commits suicide at Pandita's funeral. Son and successor is Kirti Sena who sends an embassy to China. He is very religious. Murdered by his uncle Maidi Siwu (or Siwaka) who performs pious acts to atone for the murder of his nephew but 25 days later he is killed by his successor Upatissa III (= Laimini Upatissa), an old man with failing eyesight. He appoints Mogallana's brother-in-law Silakala CIC, giving him his daughter and a dowry. Silakala is greedy, however, and, raising an army in Rohana, tries to

seize the throne but is repulsed eight times by Upatissa's son Kassapa. (517) Silakala tries a ninth time, forcing Kassapa and Upatissa to flee but he surrounds them; Kassapa commits suicide and Upatissa dies of grief. Silakala attains the throne as

Ambasamanera Silaka, who proves to be a wise and humane ruler. Increases hospital services. He entrusts the island's administration to his three sons; Mogallana over the Eastern part; Dathapabhuti over the Southern part (Rohana and Malaya regions, including naval patrol of the seacoasts there); Upatissa remains at court. (529) A Sinhalese merchant visits Benares and returns with the sacred book "Dhammadhatu" (unknown to the king to be of the Wytulian heresy) and is honored by the king. Death of A. Silaka; the throne is seized by his son Dathapabhuti. Mahanaga, a descendant of the Moriya race is appointed Minister of War. Dathapabhuti slays his younger bro Upatissa angering Mogallana who marches against him. Dathapabhuti suggests single combat as the citizens of Lanka have no involvement in their quarrel. Mogallana defeats Dathapabhuti who commits suicide.

Mogallana II (= Dalamagolan). An accomplished poet and learned Buddhist. Furthers children's education and agriculture (constructs three tanks; Pattapasana, Dhanavapi and Garitara). Mahanaga begins engineering a rebellion in the Rohana district. (550) Death of Mogallana; his son and successor is Kirti Sirimegha after the queen (Mogallana's wife) had all possible claimants poisoned. His sentimentality and socialist ideas begin squandering the state revenues. 19 days into his reign, the old man Mahanaga slays him and ascends the throne as

Mahanaga (Senewi). He raises his cousin Aggabodhi to sub-king. Repairs and adorns religious edifices and grants large tracts of land to the Jetawana and Maha Viharas. (553) Death of Mahanaga. He is succeeded by his cousin

Aggabodhi I (Akbo). He works to restore order and tranquility to Lanka, disturbed by the rapid succession of power changes. Gives Rohana to his bro as king of that district; his uncle's son sent as Raja of Malaya country giving him his daughter: He soon wins over the hearts of the people. Poets (12) flourish during his reign; Dehemi, Temal, Bebiri, Bisodala, Anurut, Dalagot, Puravadu, Dalasala, Kumara, Kitsiri, Kasubkota and Epa. About this time author Gurulugomi writes "Pradeepikawa" and "Amawatura". Many schools and religious works constructed. During this reign the Wytulian heresy arises, largely due to the book "Dhammadhatu" but is put down by high-priest Jotipala: The king gives him a monastery. (587) Death of Aggabodhi I. He is succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law

Aggabodhi II (Kuda Akbo), Raja of Malaya. Continues his predecessors policies. Construction of three tanks; Ganga-tata, Valahassa and Giritata. Sculpture flourishes during this time. The king of Kalinga, with his wife and chief minister arrives to become a recluse at Vettavasa Vihara (his queen enters Ratana Convent). (597) Death of Aggabodhi II, succeeded by his brother and sword bearer

Sanghatissa who shows promise of being a competent ruler But through treachery, Mogallana, CIC under Aggabodhi II

after two months of rule, dethrones him through machinations by a treacherous general; the king and his son flee into Rohana disguised as priests.

Mogallana assumes the throne and rewards the treacherous general as Malaya Raja and his son as sword bearer. The boy prince left behind has his hands and feet cut off. Rewards are offered and Sanghatissa and his minister are captured and executed. Mogallana next tries to win the goodwill of the priesthood with gifts and good works. Soon it is discovered the Malaya Raja is guilty of intrigue against the king, his hands and feet are cut off: His son, the sword bearer, flees to Rohana with his son and is joined by Jetthatissa, son of king Sanghatissa. They quickly raise an army (603) and Mogallana marches against them. Battle of Sihagiri; Mogallana is defeated and killed; the sword bearer ascends the throne as Silameghavama. Extends his rule over Lanka; capital at Anuradhapura. He defeats Sirinaga, uncle of Jetthatissa, who came from India with an army to gain the sovereignty. A famine strikes and king Silameghavama devotes himself unsparingly to the alleviation of suffering of the poor. (607) The Brahman Kew-mo-lo with 30 vessels goes to meet the arriving embassy from China Chang Tsuen. The remainder of the reign is spent attempting to reform the priests of the Abhayagiriya fraternity and in so doing outrages the Maha Vihara fraternity. (612) The king dies in Rohana, son and successor is Aggabodhi III (= Sirisanghabodi II). He appoints brother Mana governor of Rohana. Soon Jetthatissa from the east attacks (a part of his army under general Dathasiva is repulsed from the western province by Mana) defeats and routs the king who flees to India. Jetthatissa occupies himself with winning over the priesthood with gifts and works. After five months of rule, Aggabodhi III returns with an Indian army and defeats Hetthatissa who commits suicide.

Aggabodhi rules at Anuradhapura and restores tranquility. (624) Execution of the king's brother Mana for misconduct in respect of the queen. Another brother, Kassapa replaces him as sub-king. Angered, Dathasiva, Jetthatissa's general, raises in rebellion: Battle of Tintini; he defeats the royal forces (Aggabodhi flees to India) and ascends as Dathopatissa I. Instead of paying his respects to the priesthood, he sets about despoiling their temples of their great wealth. Soon he repents his crimes and begins to make good his crimes. He sends an embassy to China. (628) Aggabodhi III returns from India and deposes him. Aggabodhi pillages the temples further. Soon Dathopatissa returns and defeats Aggabodhi who soon dies. Now Aggabodhi's sub-king Kassapa defeats Dathopatissa (who goes to India) and assumes the government. He begins, through works and construction and reconstruction, to make his predecessor's deeds against the temples good. (636) King Dathopatissa returns from India but is defeated and slain. Kassapa now rules as Kassapa II and continues his religious benefactions. He patronizes learned priest Maha Dhammakathi. He raises a great number of temples, schools and hospitals in the Rohana district. As his children are all young, one Mana from Rohana is appointed regent: He determines the Indians to be the source of disturbances in

the country and so deprives them of all offices and power. They raise a rebellion (645) while Mana is away in Rohana. Soon Mana, with his father Dappula (brother and successor of Aggabodhi and chief of Rohana) reduces the Indians to subjection. Dappula is crowned king of Lanka as Dappula II. Tranquility prevails for a short time until the Tamils, led by Dathopatissa's nephew Hatthadatha, returning from exile in India, rise in rebellion and depose Dappula who flees with Mana to the eastern and southern Rohana. Hatthadatha is crowned at Anuradhapura as Dathopatissa II. (648) Mana, having raised an army, marches against Dathopatissa. Battle of Tipucullasa; Mana is defeated and killed. Soon aged Dappula II dies (he was Mana's father). (650) About this time Manavamma, son of Kassapa I and husband of Sangha, daughter of a Malaya district chief and assisted by Indian king Narasingha, invades, compelling Dathopatissa to retreat; but soon Manavamma's army largely deserts and he is forced to retreat to India and the court of Narasingha. Dathopatissa turns to placating the priesthood (endowments, gifts, construction, offices, etc.). Having built a temple for the Dhammaruchi fraternity makes him unpopular with the Theriya brethren. (654) Death of Dathopatissa II; son (?) and successor is Aggabodhi IV. Not ambitious of keeping all power in his hands alone, he bestows offices according to ability. Pays special attention to the Maha Vihara fraternity (Theriya brethren). He is a man of culture and advocates the furtherance of Buddhism. Schools and colleges built. (670) Death of Aggabodhi at Polonnaruwa. Tamil officer Potthakuttha seizes power, imprisoning any opposition and sets up a chief of royal blood Datta (Walpiti Wasidata, or Dantanama) as king. (672) Death of Datta. Potthakuttha places the youth Hattha-datha II (Hununu Riandalu) on the throne. Six months later Manavamma, with a powerful Indian army, invades, defeats and kills Hatthadatha II. Potthakuttha's a suicide Manavamma (Mahalepa) undertakes a wise rule. He gives special attention to education, building several pirivenas (colleges); Uturalamula, Vadumula, Kapugam, Dematahal, Alagiri, Satveliyan and Uturu. Construction of terraced houses and repair of religious edifices. (707) Death of Manavamma. Son and successor is Aggabodhi V, a wise and pious ruler. Construction and repair of religious edifices. Restores Gondigama tank. (713) Death of Aggabodhi. Brother and successor is Khattiya Kassapa (Kasubu) III. Proves to be an ideal monarch: Constructs three pirivenas, one being the Helaham school. (720) Death of K. Kassapa III. Brother and successor is Midel (Mahinda I). Sentimental and altruistic, he attaches special sanctity to friendship, not assuming the crown or clothes of his office because of the death earlier of his friend Nila. He assumes the title Adipada (governor). Aggabodhi, son of his brother Kassapa, is raised to sub-king and given the eastern district. His own son, also Aggabodhi, is given Rohana district. (723) Death of Midel; his son in the Rohana district is raised to the throne but he calls Aggabodhi the sub-king to the throne who succeeds as Silamegha (Aggabodhi VI) and appoints Midel's son Aggabodhi sub-king who assumes the country's

administration: He soon regains order throughout Lanka. But his administration is rigorous and soon, those suffering under it raise Silamegha's jealousy and the sub-king flees to Rohana where he raises an army and begins a civil war. Battle of Kadalinvata; the sub-king is defeated and goes to Malaya district. Soon the two are reconciled, the king giving his daughter Sangha in marriage. (742) An embassy is sent to China. (745) King Djayapida of Kashmir sends to Ceylon for engineers to build a lake in his country. (746, 750 and 762) An embassy is sent to China. (763) Death of Silamegha. The sub-king succeeds as Aggabodhi VI. He devotes his reign to the furtherance of religion (repairs, gifts, etc.). (769) Mahinda, son of Silamegha goes to Anuradhapura (death of Aggabodhi) from Mahatittha (= Mantotta). He hears of restlessness, puts that down, imprisons the queen (widow of Aggabodhi) for conspiring against him and at Anuradhapura is crowned as Mahinda II. He is challenged by his cousin Dappula who seizes Kalawewa (Kalawapi) and advances. Battle of Sanghagama; Dappula is defeated but Mahinda cannot pursue because the northern chiefs have taken the capital which, after a prolonged struggle, he retakes. Now for a few years tranquility descends but Dappula uses the time to rebuild his strength: He besieges Anuradhapura but is surprised by a sudden sortie by Mahinda that soundly defeats and routes Dappula's forces. Dappula goes into Rohana country. Now Mahinda turns to reduce the peoples in the northern portion of the country to subjection. He marries a captive queen who is his uncle's wife. Later, Dappula again, this time with his two brothers advances on Anuradhapura. Mahinda leaves a garrison in the city and at Battle of Kovilara defeats and routes Dappula whose two brothers are killed. Mahinda now advances into Rohana and brings Dappula to seeking a treaty: A tribute is determined and Rohana's western boundary is Kaluganga. Mahinda now turns to taking care of the welfare of his subjects and carries out religious construction. (789) Death of Mahinda. His son, the sub-king, ascends the throne as Dappula III (Uda), establishes his capital at Polonnaruwa. The northeastern chiefs revolt. He sends his son and CIC against them but his son joins the rebels. Battle of Duratissa; Dappula defeats the rebels, slaying the leaders including his son. Mahinda, son of Rohana chief Datasiva, seeks aid against his father: It is granted along with Dappula's daughter Deva. Construction of two hospitals and many shrines. (794) Death of Dappula III. Son and successor is Mahinda III (Dhammika Silamegha). He is religious. Restores dilapidated religious edifices and construction of a water course. Dies (798); brother and successor is Aggabodhi VIII. Also religious. Reveres his mother. Feast of the Tooth-relic and Feast of the Golden Buddha (made during his grandfather Mahinda II's reign). Construction of two colleges. (809) Death of Aggabodhi. Brother and successor is Dappula IV. His two nephews, sons of his sister, wife of Mahinda chief of Rohana, banished, seek aid from Dappula. It is granted but the nephew's flee in the face of battle leaving their loaned army at Mahinda's mercy. Soon however, Mahinda dies quelling a revolt in Rohana. To his nephew Kittagabodhi,

Dappula gives his daughter Deva and sends him out to obtain rule of his father's realm. This Kittagabodhi does. Dappula devotes the rest of his reign to furthering religion (repairs, etc.). (825) Death of Dappula. Son and successor is Aggabodhi IX. Challenged by cousin Mahinda (son of Aggabodhi VIII) from India. Defeated and slain: (827) Death of Aggabodhi. Brother and successor is Sena I (Silamegha II). His nephew Mahinda, son of Aggabodhi IX, crosses over to India to raise an army against him; Sena orders him killed. Now he sets about winning the goodwill of the people and the priesthood. His brother Mahinda is made sub-king. A large Indian army under the king of Pandu invades and seizes the northern provinces then Anuradhapura; king Sena flees with his treasure. at Battle of Mahapellagama, Sena's brothers Mahinda and Kassapa die. After plundering, the king of Pandu offers the return of Northern Ceylon for a payment, Sena agrees, the Indians withdraw, Sena reenters Anuradhapura and raises the remaining brother Udaya to sub-king. Death of Kittagabodhi, chieftan of Rohana and is succeeded by his sister (who has had his eldest son killed). Kittagabodhi's remaining children go to Sena; Kassapa is given an army and he dethrones his aunt and assumes the rule, with brothers Sena and Udaya, of Rohana. Later, Udaya dies and the king's nephew Sena (son of Kassapa) is raised to sub-king; he is married to Sangha, daughter of Kittagabodhi. Later part of the reign is spent embellishing the capital, construction of tanks, schools and monasteries. (847) Death of Sena I at Pollonnaruwa. Nephew and successor is Sena II. Raises his wife Sengha to queen-consort and brother Mahinda to sub-king and to maintain his loyalty has his son Kassapa married to Mahinda's daughter Sangha. Now a large force under general Tuttha is sent against Pandu; Madhura is taken; the king of Pandu and his queen are (?). A great celebration is held then Sena II begins looking to upgrading his island's defenses. (851) Visit of Arabian topographer Soleyman to Lanka. (880) Death of Mahinda. His brother Udaya is raised to sub-king. Construction of tanks, a hospital, religious edifices, a student residence at the Uttaralha pirivena, etc. Pestilence at times during this reign. (882) Death of Sena II. Brother and sub-king succeeds his as Udaya I. He appoints Sena II's son Kassapa sub-king. Kittagaboni, son of Udaya's brother Mahinda, raises a rebellion in the rohana area; Mahinda (sub-king's son) with CIC Vajiragga, crush the rebellion and Mahinda is given Rohana. King Udaya furthers agriculture (construction of tanks) and constructs the temple Tumarup Vihara. (893) Dies. Kassapa IV is challenged by Mahinda, chief of Rohana. Mahinda routes the royal forces but Kassapa IV, by appealing to Mahinda's father the sub-king Kassapa; manages to retain the throne. CIC Ilanga Sena is an important person in Lanka; constructs religious edifices, hospitals, dispensaries, etc. (910) Death of Kassapa IV. Son and successor is Kassapa V (mother is Tissa, sister of Mahinda of Rohana) Son Dapula is made sub-king. A great administrator and man of learning. He is author of "Dampiya Getapada". Construction of colleges. Purges the Buddhist religion by enforcing the rules of discipline (Dhamma

Kamma). Restoration and embellishment of religious edifices. Construction of a hospital. Force under son Sakka Senapati sent to aid the king of Pandu against the king of Chola but the Panduans abandon the Sinhalese force on the battlefield and it is withdrawn, wracked by pestilence. (911) The Arab Ibn Wahab visits Lanka. (920) Death of Kassapa V. Son and successor and the sub-king succeeds as Dapula IV. Raises his bro to sub-king. Rules seven months, dies and is succeeded by the sub-king as Dapula V (or Kuda Dapula). Raises one Udaya to sub-king. Offers asylum to the king of Pandu fleeing the Cholans who have overrun Pandu. Dapula is unable to send aid because a civil war disrupts Lanka; the king of Pandu leaves and seeks aid from the king of Kerala. After the civil war is ended and order restored, Dapula devotes himself to the furtherance of religion. The Mohammedan saint Imaum Abu Abd Allah visits and ascends Adam's Peak. (922) Death of Dapula V. Udaya II. Reigns during a great Church-State controversy (certain political refugees had been captured and beheaded at Tapovana (forest of ascetics)). (925) Death of Udaya; brother and successor is Sena III. Devotes himself to furthering the spiritual and material welfare of his subjects. (934) Death of Sena III, his sub-king succeeds as Udaya III, a drunkard and sluggard. Taking advantage of this, the king of Chola demands the return of the crown and apparel left behind by the king of Pandu under Dapula V's reign. Udaya refuses; the Cholans invade and take over all until checked by the Rohanans who force the Cholans to withdraw. Now CIC Viduragga crosses to India, ravages the borders of Chola forcing the Cholan king to give up all plunder taken from Lanka. (942) Death of Udaya III; the sub-king succeeds as Sena IV. A learned man, a peaceful and prosperous reign. Expounds the Suttanta - Buddha's sermons - in the Brazen Palace. (945) Death; succeeded by the sub-king and nephew Mahinda IV. Taken as wife a princess of the Kalinga Cakkavatti race of India. King Vallabha of Chola sends an invasion force but the Sinhalese under Sena cut them to pieces; the Cholans sue for peace out of fear of counter invasion. Now Mahinda devotes himself to good works. He decrees temple lands shall never contribute to the royal exchequer (i.e.; they are tax-free). Construction of alms halls, hospitals and prison upgradings; construction of convents, temples, etc., including colleges and baths. (961) Death of Mahinda IV. Son (by a queen from Kalinga) and successor is Sena V, 12 years old. Appoints brother Udaya sub-king and retains general Sena as CIC. The king is hot-headed and intolerant of anyone not showing him servile obedience; bringing about the execution of the CIC's brother. The CIC, quelling a re-bellion, heads for the capital; Sena flees to Rohana. The CIC allows the queen-mother to assume administration at Anuradhapura but places influential Indians as Lanka's administrators. The CIC resides at Pollonnaruwa, where he fends off an attack by royal forces. With Indians ravaging (i.e.; having free rein over the country) Sena comes to terms with the CIC (marries his daughter) and regains his capital. (971) Death of Sena V. Brother and successor is Mahinda V. Slothful, he allows the affairs of state and tax

collection to drift. Soon the treasury runs dry and the Malabar mercenaries revolt, besieging the palace, demanding their wages. The king escapes to Rohana, constructs a stronghold at Sidupabbata, living there with king Sena's queen and daughter. Soon he moves to Kappagullaka and rules Rohana while the rest of the country falls to the Malabars (= Keralas), Sinhalese and Carnatics (= Kannatas) (1007) Learning of the disreputed political state of Lanka, the Cholan king sends over an army which conquers and plunders a large portion of the island; they capture the queen and the royal jewels. They capture Mahinda V, send him to Chola and assume rule of Lanka. Hearing of the royalty of Mahinda's son Kassapa in Rohana, a Cholan army of 95,000 overruns Rohana searching for him: The two noblemen Kitti (native of Makkhakudrusa) and Buddha (of Maragalla), supported by their villages' inhabitants, establish a stronghold at Palutupana and after six months warfare drive out the invaders, forcing them to retire to Pollonnuwa. (1019) Death of Mahinda V in captivity. The people of Rohana raise the boy prince Kassapa as ruler as Vikkrama Bahu who sets out to rid Lanka of foreign domination: Begins raising money and a large army. (1031) With an army of 100,000, Vikkrama Bahu is ready to go but dies of an illness. The nobleman Kirti assumes the government but is challenged by the chief Mahalana Kirti who kills him after seven days of rule. Mahalana Kirti has himself crowned at Rohana. (1034) The Cholans defeat the king who commits suicide. The Cholans again seize the crown and other royal treasure. Soon, the prince of royal blood Vikkrama Pandu, arrives from India and establishes at Kalutara (Kalatittha); Rohana accepts him. (1035) Vikkrama Pandu's rule is successfully challenged by Jagatipala, a native of Ayodhya. (1039) Jagatipala is killed in battle with the Cholans who carry off his queen and substance to Chola. Soon, Rohana leader Loka (Lokeswara) defeats a Cholan army sent against him and is named king; establishes capital at Kataragama. His rule is challenged by a prince named Kirti and during their struggles (1045) Loka dies. The government is seized by keeper of the hair – relic Kassapa. The Cholans invade Rohana and head for Kataragama but are routed by Kassapa who pursues them across the border. Then at Kataragama, he is defeated and slain by a rebel force under prince Kirti, 17 years old, proclaimed as Vijaya Bahu: Reorganizes Rohana's administration and prepares to rid Lanka of Cholans. The king of Chola orders his general at Pollonnuwa to take over Rohana, capture the king and annex the area. The Cholans invade and head for Kataragama, plunder the city (for Vijaya Bahu has taken refuge in the hills) and return to Pollonnuwa. Vijaya Bahu sends for assistance from the king of Ramanna (between Arakan and Siam [Burma]) but being peace loving, she sends only goods that could be used by Vijaya Bahu who, without reinforcement, lies low. Meanwhile, resistance to Cholan rule is growing in the rest of Lanka: Assistance is requested from the king of Chola: Reinforcements are sent and a great slaughter of the inhabitants takes place. The Cholans now prepare to march against Vijaya Bahu who

sends a fifth column as deserters to the Cholan army. At Battle of Pulutupana (Pollutthapabbata) the Cholans are defeated and pursued to Tambavitthi where the Cholan general is captured. Pollonnuwa is taken. Now the Cholan king sends another army to retrieve this disaster: Battle near Anuradhapura; the Sinhalese are defeated: Vijaya Bahu abandons Pollonnuwa, goes to Villikabana and reorganizes. Battle of Vatagiri, after a three month siege, Vijaya Bahu defeats and routes the Cholans. Now rebellion against Vijaya Bahu is raised by Kassapa's (guardian of the hair relic) brother supported by Guttahalaka district. Battle of Khadirangani; the rebels are defeated. Battle of Kubulagalla, they are again defeated. Now he returns against the Cholans: One division takes fortress after fortress up to Mantotta, including Anuradhapura. The other division reaches Pollonnuwa at which the Cholans are massing. After a six week siege (1060) Pollonnuwa falls. Vijaya Bahu now works at settling his chaotic nation. A minor rebellion under Adimalaya is put down. (1062) Vijaya Bahu has himself crowned king of Lanka at Anuradhapura as Siri Sanghabo. At Anuradhapura, Vijaya Bahu appoints his brother Jaya Bahu governor of Rohana. Equitable taxation is decreed. Proper courts of justice are established. (1064) three ministers, having fled the country, return and raise a rebellion in Rohana, Malaya and western Lanka. It is quickly crushed. Fortification of Pollonnuwa. Since the Cholan occupation has all but destroyed Buddhism in Lanka, Vijaya Bahu sends to Ramanna (part of Burma) for priests to reestablish the religion. Construction of religious edifices and embellishments to others. Vijaya Bahu translates the "Dhamma Sangani". (1075) Embassies arrive at Pollonnuwa; one from Kanpata (in the Deccan) and from Chola. The Chola king is angered at the lack of respectful treatment he thinks his embassy should have had: Preparations for war are made but before Chola could be reached a mutiny breaks out in Vijaya Bahu's army which when subdued necessitates the abandonment of the expedition. Construction of numerous tanks. (1095) Death of Vijaya Bahu. Brother and successor is Jaya Bahu, governor of Rohana which position is now filled by his son Vikkrama Bahu. Jaya is crowned at Pollonnuwa by Vijaya Bahu's sister Mitta; her eldest son Manabharana becomes sub-king who leads an army against Vikkrama Bahu who defeats them in six battles and reaching his father's capital: Manabharana and his brothers have brought the Rohana and Maya areas under their control. Jaya Bahu and Queen Mitta reside with Kirti Sirimegha at Maha nagakula in Giruwapattu district. (1096) Battle of Bodhi-sena-pabbata; Vikkrama Bahu routes Manabharana's army. Next, an Indian army under Viradeva of Palandipa invades and forces Vikkrama Bahu to Pollonnuwa; Battle of Antaravitthika; Vikkrama Bahu defeats the invaders and becomes ruler as Vikkrama Bahu I, ruling Pihitirata while his cousins (Manabharana et al) administer other districts. Eventually the administration of Manabharana and his brothers become so odious that they lose support of their peoples. Deaths of Jaya Bahu, Mitta and Manabharana. Parakrama Bahu is son of Manabharama; brother Kirti Sirimegha rules Mayarata

while brother Siri Vallabha administers Rohana. (1117) Death of Vikrama Bahu I. Son and successor is Gaja Bahu. His uncles Kirti Sirimegha and Siri Vallabha (brothers of Manabharana) attempt to wrest his domain of Pihitirata from him, but Gaja Bahu defeats Siri Vallabha and general Gokanna defeats Kirti Sirimegha. Soon the brothers begin grooming Parakrama Bahu (son of Manabharana) for the succession. Later, Parakrama Bahu makes his way to Pollonnaruwa, greeted by Gaja Bahu; there Parakrama Bahu ascertains the military readiness of Pihitirata. To allay suspicion, sister Bhaddarati is married to Gaja Bahu. He then begins gaining the confidence of the people and reconnoitering the city for military advantages and disadvantages. He returns to Pukhagama; there Kirti Sirimegha dies Parakrama Bahu assumes rule of Mayarata. He informs Pihitirata and Rohana he intends to unite all of Lanka: He begins war preparations; construction of water-works, causeways and tanks; grain stored up, new areas brought under cultivation, army training. To assure enough money for the campaign he reorganizes the tax system and exports gems. (1138) Parakrama Bahu attacks, successfully defeating Gaja Bahu's forces: Gaja Bahu turns to bribery but this fails and finally Pollonnaruwa is stormed, taken and plundered; Gaja Bahu is captured. Manabharana (son of Siri Vallabha) of Rohana, at request of the Pihitirata chiefs, enters and defeats Parakrama's forces for their excesses in the capital. Manabharana decides to do in Gaja Bahu and assume rule. But Gaja Bahu appeals to Parakrama who retakes the capital, frees Gaja Bahu and forces Manabharana back to Rohana. Gaja Bahu reasserts his rule over Pihitirata then grants the province to Parakrama. (1140) Death of Gaja Bahu. A succession quarrel erupts between Parakrama and Manabharana over rule of Pihitirata; 58 battles are fought; Battle of Mihirana-Bibbila; Manabharana is defeated and soon dies.

Parakrama Bahu is crowned king of Lanka at Pollonnaruwa. He begins restoring the economy and religion of his wartorn realm. The properties of war-ruined families are restored; the religious establishment is purged and purified. Construction of alms houses, hospitals, the palace Vejayanta and religious buildings. Pollonnaruwa adorned. Construction of theatre hall Sarassati Mandapa and recreation hall Rajavesi Bhujanga. Construction of Nandana park with bathing hall. Construction of other parks, roads and temples. He begins restoration of Anuradhapura, ruined by the Cholas. This work is interrupted by a rebellion in Rohana and a rebellion of the Keralans living in the central country. The Keralans are easily subdued. The Rohanans, led by Sugala, mother of deceased Manabharana, desires independence; 14 battles then Battle of Uruvela. Mandala and Parakrama's forces seize the Tooth-relic and Bowl-relic. This does not deter the rebels and it takes 52 battles to subdue the country; general Bhutadhikari placed as head of Rohana's administration. (1147) Rohana again revolts and after hard campaigning and many battles the country is completely subjugated. (1154) Moor geographer Edrisi visits Lanka. (1155) Rebellion in Mahatitha (= Mantotta) which is quickly subdued. Now king Arimaddana of

Ramana (= Rama in Burma) decides to sever relationships with Ceylon; he treats ambassadors with disrespect and seizes a Sinhalese princess on the way to Kamboja. A great fleet and army, commanded by Kirti and Nacaragiri sets out for Burma; Ramanna is attacked and subdued: The supreme authority of the king of Lanka is declared. After agreement to send tribute and acknowledge Sinhalese supremacy, the Lanka forces withdraw. Conquest of Pandu and Chola in aid of the king of Pandu battling the Cholas who killed the Panduan king and take over the country. Prince Vira Pandu is placed on his father's throne. The Cholan prisoners are put to work restoring Anuradhapura. Now Parakrama Bahu returns to furthering the spiritual and material welfare of his subjects. The government bureaucracy is reorganized (eight departments of record, eight departments of transport, four departments of treasury, etc): Construction of colleges and religious edifices at Pollonnaruwa, shrines and building of tanks. The king is assisted by a council of 16 ministers of which there are four Buddhists, four Christians, four Moslems and four Jews. The subjugation of Chola and Pandu begins the bringing of much Sanskrit literature into Lanka by various Brahmins. Writing of the "Winayatha Sanuchchaya" and much other literature. (1173) Death of Parakrama Bahu. His successor is his sister's son Vijaya Bahu II. Pardons many prisoners, including those imprisoned by his uncle, restoring their lands. A devout Buddhist and person of literary attainments. (1174) Vijaya Bahu II is murdered by his friend Mahinda VI, a native of Kalinga. Five days later the sub-king under Vijaya Bahu II murders him and ascends as Kirti Nissangha. Constructs parks and gardens, temples and mansions, viharas and improvements to existing structures. A devout Buddhist, he ends robbery by giving what they need. Vira Bahu, crowned at night, killed next morning by CIC Tavuru Senevirat as an incompetent Vikkrama Bahu rules three months when murdered by Codaganga rules nine months; deposed and blinded by general Kirti Senevirat who places one of Parakrama Bahu's queens on the throne as Lilavati who carries out a competent rule. Deposed; (1187) Sahasa Malla - the "lion Hearted King". (1189) Deposed by army chief Ayasmanta who places queen Kalyanavati on the throne in his stead and administers the state for her. The reign is peaceful with religious construction carried out: Viharas, colleges, etc. The caste system is tightened up. Dhammasoka is one year old; Ayasmanta is regent. (1196) Anikanga governor of Mayarata marches against Pollonnaruwa, defeats the royal forces, deposes and kills Dhammasoka and the regent and assumes the throne. Anikanga rules 17 days; assassinated by general Camunakka who assumes the administration, placing Parakrama Bahu I's widow again on the throne Lilavati rules one year, deposed by an old warrior who, with an army from abroad, had defeated the royal forces; he ascends Lokissara rules nine months when deposed by the Sinhalese CIC who places on the throne a third time queen Lilavati, rules with dignity and respect. (1198) King Parakrama of Pandu invades, deposes her. The chief of her army assumes the rule as Parakrama Pandu - wise and capable,

administers justice strictly in accordance with laws of Manu. (1201) With an army enlisted in Kerala, Magha, a prince of Kalinga invades: Their ferocity, cruelty and barbarianism overwhelms the Sinhalese; Parakrama Pandu is captured and blinded; Pollonnaruwa plundered. The Kalingan prince has himself crowned as Kalinga Magha. Tyrannizes the countryside but is unable to penetrate Rohana district. (1218) The forces of Sinhalese prince Vijaya Bahu drive the invaders out of Mayarata. Constructs and fortifies Jambudoni (= Dambedeniya). He offers asylum to priests fleeing the Kalingans. Construction of a fortified temple on the hill Kotmale to hold the Tooth and Bowl-relics. A patron of learning, free schools are established in his district. Libraries built (1222) Death of Vijaya Bahu. His son Parakrama Bahu succeeds him - a learned man, he is known as Panditha Parakrama Bahu. Builds a temple for the Tooth-relic. Sets out against the Kalingans who, being defeated, decide to evacuate with plunder but at Battle of Kalawewa, they are defeated and slaughtered. Now all Lanka is ruled by Panditha Parakrama Bahu. Restores possessions to individuals and the priesthood. Attends to furtherance or religion (construction of viharas, repairs, etc.). The Tooth and Bowl-relics are placed in a new vihara. Maha Vihara at his native city Sirivaddhanapura (= Kandy). Construction of roads and bridges. A learned person, Panditha Parakrama Bahu gives much attention to literary pursuits; writes "Kawsilumina" and "Wisudhi Marga Sanna". Other literati personages are Darmakirti and Myrupada a priest and author of "Pujavalia" and medical work "Yogaarmawa". (1233) An Indian (Malay) army under prince Cjhandabhanu (Moon-Beam) invades from the south. Panditha Parakrama Bahu sends his nephew Vira Bahu against them: Though the invaders are using poison tipped arrows, Vira Bahu defeats them. By this time also many Chinese soldiers are serving in the Sinhalese army which is using many Chinese swords and musical instruments. (1250) Panditha Parakrama Bahu consults his ministers and his eldest son Vijaya Bahu is appointed successor and is given the entire administration of the country: He appts cousin Vira Bahu prime minister and other brothers to important posts. Now Vijaya Bahu begins a tour of the country, doing good deeds, authorizing restorations, etc. While at Subhapabbata (= Yapauwa) he receives an ultimatum from Chandabhanu, leading an invading Indian army demanding the Tooth - and Bowl-relic else be conquered. Sinhalese forces deliver a devastating defeat to the invaders. Vijaya Bahu repairs to Anuradhapura and begins clearing the sacred city overgrown with jungle. Here the Vannian princes acknowledge their vassalage. Now he begins the reconquest of Pollonnaruwa, then other ruined edifices and tanks around the area. When finished, king Pandita Parakrama Bahu conveys the Tooth and Bowl-relics to Pollonnaruwa. (1257) Death of Panditha Parakrama Bahu. Son and successor is Vijaya Bahu IV; capital at Jambudoni (Dambadeniya). (1259) He is murdered by a servant in the pay of general Mitta who tries to seize Vijaya Bahu IV's brother Bhuvanaka Bahu but fails. Soon Mitta is murdered by Aryan officer Thakuraka and his 700 Aryans in the pay of Vijaya Bahu IV who had

determined his brother Bhuvanaka Bahu I to succeed him. A beneficent monarch who for a few years holds off attempted invasions of Lanka by the Kalingas, Rayars, Codagangas and others. The Sinhalese Vannian princes (Kadalivata, Mapana, Tipa and Himiyanaka) prove to be disloyal and are deposed. He moves the capital to Yapauwa (= Subhapabbata). (1270) Death of Bhuvanaka Bahu I. Nephew and successor is Parakrama Bahu III. A Pandian army led by Chakravatti invades, captures Yapauwa and carries off the Tooth-relic. Parakrama Bahu III goes to Pandu and being very conciliatory regains the relic, returning it to Pollonnaruwa. (1275) Death of Parakrama Bahu III; son and successor is Bhuvanaka Bahu II. Capital at Kurunegala (= Hatthiselapura). He is a staunch Buddhist. Parakrama Bahu IV, a scholarly and mighty monarch. Construction of Tooth-relic Temple at Kurunegala and other religious edifices throughout the country. Assisted by the priest from Chola and PM Weerasingha Pathiraja, king Parakrama Bahu IV translates the "Pansiapanas Jataka" (the 550 birth stories of Buddha) from Pali into Sinhalese. Writing of the "Sidat Sangarawa", a Sinhalese grammar. Writing of the "Datuwansa" (= "Daladawansa"), a history of the Tooth-relic. Bhuvanaka Bahu III. (1281) Kublai Khan demands one of Buddha's teeth from the king of Lanka. Two large black teeth, some hair and a porphyry vessel are sent. (1284) Kublai Khan demands "the great ruby" in return for the "value of a city" and eventually Buddha's alms-bowl is sent. (1300) About this time Alla-ud-din invades Chittore ostensibly to take Sinhalese princess Padmavati, wife of Ratan Sen, overlord of the Rajput Confederation and Rana (or Sovereign) of Chittore. Failing, Alla-ud-din opts for just a view of the beautiful princess, this is granted but in a breach of faith he seizes Ratan Sen and demands the princess for her release. But princess Padmavati through a ruse manages to engineer her husband's escape and throw Alla-ud-din's ranks into confusion: He raises the siege of Chittore. (1303) Alla-ud-din again besieges Chittore The defense is vigorous; 11 out of the king's 12 sons are killed; the wives and daughters of Chittore perform Johur, including princess Padmavati. King Rana sees his son escape to safety and dies leading a suicide sortie against the besiegers who occupy a dead city: He wracks destruction upon the temples, monasteries and palace except the palace of Padmavati. Jaya Bahu I is a very powerful king. (1347) Succeeded by Bhuvanaka Bahu IV, a man of great wisdom and faith and of excellent virtues. (1347) Ibn Batuta is blown ashore in northern Lanka which is in the hands of the Malabars. The Hindu chief of Jaffna has a fleet he uses to transport troops to battle the Moslems on the Indian coast. Allowed to land at Battala (= Putlam), Ibn Batuta discovers Cinnamon wood; he begins a tour of Lanka. During this reign is produced the historical work "Nikaya Sangaraha" and the work "Dahamgete". Bhuvanaka Bahu IV is succeeded by Parakrama Bahu V. Capital at Gampola. Wickerama Bahu III, a wise monarch. (1382) Composition of the historical work "Attanagaluwansa" by Sanga Raja (= Abish) Durandara. (1388) Death of Wickerama Bahu III; he

is succeeded by Prince Alagakkonara of Peradeniya (= Peradoni) as Bhuvanaka Bahu V. Construction of a fortified city at Cotta (= Jayawardhna - Cotta); he is a staunch Buddhist. (1405) Bhuvanaka Bahu V maltreats foreigners by plundering their vessels. Also, a mission from China, to revere the shrine of the Tooth, is insulted and waylaid, barely escaping Lanka returning to China. (1406) The Emperor sends an expedition of 62 ships under Ching-Ho on a visit tour to Cochin-China, Sumatra, Java, Cambodia, Siam and other places: Those not accepting submission are subdued by force. Then Ching-Ho returns to China (1407). (1408) Ching-Ho is sent on another mission, this time to Ceylon where Bhuvanaka Bahu V tries to trap him in hopes of a ransom but Ching-Ho avoids this and takes the capital instead, capturing the king, his family and retinue, which is all carried away to China. The king's brother Vira Bahu occupies the throne during his absence. (1410)(Chinese histories state 1411)(June) The Chinese government sets the Sinhalese at liberty but commands the appointment of a virtuous man to rule Lanka. All declare in favor of Parakrama Bahu VI. Capital at Cotta. He sends eldest adopted son Sapumal Cumara against northern Lanka occupied by a southern Indian king ruling from Jaffna: He seizes much of the area around Jaffna. A second expedition takes Jaffna, capturing king Aria Chacrawarti who is killed. Sapumal is given administration of Jaffna with which a lively trade begins. Later the petty chief Wira Rama near Jaffna causes trouble and he is done away with. (1459) Parakrama Bahu VI refuses to pay any longer the tribute to China. He levies a tax on the whole country's produce. Construction of governmental, religious and public buildings and repairs. (1444) European traveller Nicola de Conti mentions Lanka's cinnamon. (1462) Sojawna Sewa, tributary Raja of the Kandyan district, refuses to pay the annual tribute. Parakrama Bahu VI sends younger adopted son Ambulugala Cumara against him; Gampola is taken and the Raja deposed. Parakrama's favorite (for the king is a patron of literature) Tottagamuwa (= Sri Rahuastha Wirayo) writes besides scientific works, the poem "Kaviasekara" (dedicated to princess-royal ulakuda Dewi), the poem "Selalihini Sandese", the poem "Parawisandese", the Pali grammar "Moggallayana Pahipanchika" and the history "Perakumbasiritha". Author Irrugalchula Pariwenadipati writes the poem "Kowul Sandese". A priest of Wettewe writes the poem "Guttillie". (1462) Death of Parakrama Bahu VI. Jaya Bahu, the son of his natural daughter Ulakuda, succeeds as Vira Parakrama Bahu (= Parakrama Bahu VII). His uncle Sapumal Cumara leaves Jaffna for Cotta, kills Vira Parakrama Bahu and ascends the throne as Bhuvanaka Bahu VI. A staunch Buddhist, he distributes alms and is devoted to furthering the welfare of his people and religion. Siriwardene Patti Raja, a chief of Pasdun Korle, with one Cooroogama, raises a rebellion which is crushed; the two are pardoned. Poet Weedagama composes "Budugunalankara", "Lowedasangrahaya" and "Tisarasantese". (1469) Death of Bhuvanaka; his adopted son ascends as Pandita Parakrama Bahu (VIII), a usurper, he takes into his service as generals Patti Rajah and Cooroogama. But Ambulugala, brother of

Bhuvanaka B. VI marches against him. Battle of Inkendagama; the two generals are killed and their forces defeated. Cotta is entered, Pandita P.B. VIII killed and Ambulugala succeeds as Vira Parakrama Bahu (IX). Devout Buddhist; spends money on the furtherance of religion. Son and successor is Dharma Parakrama Bahu (X). He is called Emperor - ruling at Cotta - by several "kings" reigning in various parts of Ceylon and paying tribute. Moors under Cadiraya land Chilaw seeking pearls and elephants. Dharma Parakrama Bahu sends the rajas of Udugampola and Madampe against them and the moors are defeated. Soon the Raja of Ambulugala is forced to resume tribute by Dharma and his brother Rajah Singha. Later the Raha of Ambulugala again tries to shake his allegiance to Dharma: The Rajah of Udugampola is against him and captures the capital Ambulugala, the errant Rajah sues for peace. News arises that the Portuguese have discovered Moorish ships at Galle and the Moors there claim to be in the service of Dharma Parakrama Bahu. The emperor deposes Chakrayuddha Raja to visit the Portuguese and deal with them in Lanka's interest. He reports it to be unwise to be hostile toward them as they have superior weapons. (1505) Portuguese ambassador Payo de Souza is sent to Cotta; he succeeds in obtaining permission to construct a factory at Colombo. Death of Dharma Parakrama Bahu; he is succeeded by his brother, the Raha of Menik Cadawara, as Vijaya Bahu V, bypassing the Rajah of Udugampola. (1518) Portuguese viceroy of India Lopo Soares d'Albergaria and a 17-sail fleet arrives Colombo to construct a factory. The Sinhalese are aroused at the presence of 700 soldiers and the fact that the factory will be mounted with cannon. The excuse for this is Moorish hostility and to allay fears, d'Albergaria promises military assistance to Vijaya Bahu if he needs it and an income from Portuguese trade. The Moors are alarmed and convince Vijaya Bahu to obtain a treaty; this is secured; the Sinhalese provide the Portuguese annually with 300 loads of cinnamon, rubies and sapphires and six elephants on condition of payment and defence. Juan de Silveira is left in command at Colombo. (1520) Lopo de Brito arrives Colombo with 400 soldiers along with masons and carpenters to complete the fortress by making cement from oyster shells. Aroused by the Moors that the Portuguese are building a fortress, the Sinhalese refuse to provision the Portuguese and harass them. De Brito and men attack the town of Colombo but resistance is determined and the Portuguese are besieged in their fortress/factory. Five months later the siege is raised only by the arrival of captain Antonio de Lemos from Cochin. Now continued hostility and protracted warfare begins against the Portuguese. (1524) Vijaya Bahu V decides to appoint his son Dewa Raja Cumara, by his second wife, as successor. During his reign, three Christian priests, led by father Pascoal have been received by K. Jayaweira of Kandy. Vijaya's sons by his first wife - Bhuvanaka Bahu, Maha Rygan Bandara and Maaya Dunne - with assistance from Jaya Wiera, Raja of Kandy, march on Cotta and kill the king. The eldest ascends as Bhuvanaka Bahu VII. Rygan Bandara becomes Raja of

Rygama district; Maaya Dunne becomes Raja of Sitawaka district. Bhuvanaka Bahu VII, a kindhearted monarch, is entirely dependent upon the Portuguese to hold his throne against Maaya Dunne. During the reign is produced "Saddarmalankara", apologues explanatory of Buddhistic principles. (1528) Maaya Dunne, assisted by a Calicut fleet under the Cochin Moor Captain Mir Paichi Marcar besieges Cotta but is quickly raised from fear of approaching Portuguese; Port commander Martin Affonso de Mello, his quarry gone, forces the ruler at Arippe to pay an annual sum for Portuguese protection. (1536) Maaya Dunne, aided by the pirate Ali Abraham Marca commanding a Calicut fleet, besiege Cotta. Portuguese under Afonso de Sousa raise it after three months and are rewarded. (1538) Maaya Dunne promises concessions in Lanka if the Zamorin of Calicut would help him again against Bhuvanaka Bahu, but the large fleet and force is intercepted by the Portuguese who force Maaya back to his fortress at Batugedeva. The Royal Forces and Portuguese take Sitawaka. (1539) Death of the Raja of Rygama; Maaya Dunne enters Rygam Korle and seizes his brother's kingdom and treasure. Again the Zamorin is asked for assistance; Battle of Puttalam; the force is defeated by the Portuguese, Sitawaka razed and Maaya Dunne is forced to purchase peace and surrender Paichi Marcar (fleet commander) and 70 other Moorish allies. (1541) To secure the succession for his grandson Dharmapala Bahu (for he has no son, only a daughter married to Vidiye Bandar, son of the king of Madampe), he has him sent to Portugal with ambassador Sallappoo Arachy to have him acknowledged successor. (1542) This is done, the Portuguese call him Don Juan, and he is sent back, but accompanied by a party of Franciscans, headed by Frey Antonia do Padrao to preach Christianity in Ceylon. Soon Christian communities are established at Colombo, Panadure, Maggona, Beruwela, Galle and Weligama. Meanwhile, king Jayaweira has sent to Goa for troops to protect him from his people when he converts to Christianity: Maaya Dunne warns against this. 200 under Natonio Muniz Barreto are repulsed by Maaya Dunne and Jayaweira changes his mind and the Portuguese are reimbursed for the trouble. (1549)(Nov) Bhuvan aka Bahu sends to Goa for aid against Maaya Dunne who, by this time has gained control of most of Lanka; Cotta is besieged. (1550)(Jan) A large Portuguese force arrives and the siege is raised; Maaya Dunne moves to Sitawaka. Battle between Mutwal and Mulleriawa tank; the allies (Portuguese and royalists) force Maaya Dunne's forces to retreat. Battle of Malvana; the allies take the fortress. Battle of Hanwella; the allies take the fortress. A fourth battle is again a defeat and Maaya Dunne flees to Batugedera; Sitawaka is ransacked. Soon Maaya Dunne sues for peace: (1) Maaya Dunne surrenders all lands seized from Bhuvanaka Bahu at Cotta, (2) helps prepare for an attack on king Jayaweira of Kandy. But Jayaweira is ready and when the allies near his capital he puts them to flight; they go to Cotta: Dom Jorge goes to Colombo and (Sept) leaves for Cochin: Maaya Dunne immediately begins invading the king's territory. (Oct) A storm brings the new Viceroy of India, Dom Affonso de Noronha, to Colombo where Bhuvanaka Bahu

asks aid against Maaya Dunne. But the viceroy's price is too high - indignation - but it is eventually met. (1551) With the monsoon setting in, preventing Portuguese aid reaching Cotta, Maaya Dunne invades Cotta's territory, but is forced to retire across the Kelany river by allied forces under Vidiye Bandar (the king's son-in-law) and Gaspar de Azavedo (captain of Colombo). On inspection of his army, the king is accidentally shot - confusion - and soon Vidiye Bandar's son Dharmapala is recognized as king Maaya Dunne who goes to Bollegala calling on Cotta to recognize him as ruler but Vidiye Bandar forces him to retire to Kanampella. (Sept) Portuguese viceroy arrives Colombo to replenish his treasury, he is cordially greeted but immediately takes over the capital and begins extorting information on location of treasures. Maaya Dunne begins gaining adherents. The Portuguese ransack the palace and Dharmapala is forced to agree to paying an enormous sum for the defeat of Maaya Dunne: The allies (Portuguese and Vidiye Bandar) force Maaya Dunne to flee to Deraniyagala and Maaya's palace is plundered; the city being torn up in search of treasures The price for Portuguese help in taking Maaya Dunne at Deraniyagala being too high, the Portuguese return to Colombo. (1552-4) The viceroy tries to invite Vidiye Bandar to India but V.B. refuses, knowing the Portuguese want to get him out of the way of their designs in Lanka Now the viceroy asks the king to turn Christian, but he refuses as it would supply Maaya Dunne with a legitimate weapon against him, but he sends a cousin to Portugal. The viceroy arrests the Great Chamberlain, Tammita Sembahap Perumal, hoping to secure further "payment" from V.B. and after promising a large sum is set free. Now the viceroy has V.B. arrested and priests secretly convert and baptize him. Meanwhile, his wife gathers a force and frees Vidiye who now goes about destroying Christian churches and killing Christians (as far as Palenda?). It is found that the Portuguese governor of Colombo is in secret communication with Maaya Dunne. (1555) Vidiye Bandar, now established at Bandaragama, destroys the Christian settlements at Panadure, Kalutara, Magona, Beruwela, Galle and Weligama along with Franciscan churches. The new governor of Colombo, Affonso Pereira de Larcera, arrives and allies with Maaya Dunne against Vidiye Bandar who is forced to flee his capital to Seven Korles where he kills Rajah Edirimanna Suriya but is spurned by the inhabitants. (1556-8) The inhabitants of Seven Korles invite Maaya Dunne and the Portuguese to help them get rid of Vidiye Bandar: He flees to Jaffna and joins the king there to attack the Portuguese but in a strange misunderstanding is killed. This death ends the compact between Maaya Dunne and the Portuguese; he orders son Raja Singha to besiege Cotta; the Portuguese arrest Dharmapala. (1559) Battles of Mapitigama; in the last Raja Singha's forces force the Portuguese under the new governor of Colombo Dom Jorge Baroche to retire. (1560) Raja Singha forces Dom Jorge's forces to retreat but they prevent Singha from crossing the borders of Cotta. (Aug) Arrival of Viceroy Don Consantino deBraganza at Jaffnapatam, forcing the crown prince of Jaffna to retire; the

city is occupied and the crown prince allowed to return as a vassal of Portugal and paying a large fixed tribute but the citizens rise against the Portuguese and force them back to their boats. Meanwhile, while in Jaffna, the Portuguese discover a tooth thought to be that of Buddha (actually an ape tooth worshipped by the Hindus in honor of Hanuman). (1561) The king of Pegu offers to pay a large sum for the tooth but the Portuguese archbishop destroys it. (Mar) Dom Jorge is relieved by Balthazar Guedes de Sousa. (1562-3) Raha Singha besieges Colombo and eventually retires. He besieges Cotta and after fierce fighting is forced to retire; on learning Portuguese reinforcements are on the way, he retires to Sitawaka. (1564) Pedro de Ataide Inferno becomes gov of Colombo with a large Portuguese force. (5 Oct) Raja Singha besieges Cotta. (1565)(Jan) The siege is raised as reinforcements arrive from Goa. The viceroy has Dharmapala abandon Cotta and reside at Colombo. (1571) Death of Maaya Dunne. Son and successor is Raja Singha I who immediately puts to death any contestors, including general Wickramasingha Mudaliyar. (1584) By this time Raja Singha has made himself master of the interior, driven into exile king Jayaweira of Kandy who holes up in the Portuguese fort at Mannar (becomes Christian with his family) and forces many Sinhalese noble families into refuge in Colombo. He now begins preparation for war against the Portuguese who through constant warfare have been forced into Colombo and Mannar. Construction of fort at Biyagama and begins march of Colombo when at the viceroy's insistence a peace is agreed to (the Portuguese aren't ready yet): Raja Singha is beside himself. (1587) Raja Singha declares war; his huge army heads for Colombo (4 June) the attack begins as a series of assaults (4 Aug) three major assaults are turned back, R.S. is enraged. (20 Aug) Another grand assault is turned back. (Dec) Pedro Affonso sails the coast to Galle, destroying Beruwela, Welitara and Welgama, killing many Sinhalese and cutting off the hands and ears of women and children for bracelets and earrings. (1588)(27 Jan) Another grand assault on Colombo is turned back. (Feb) Thome Sousa goes on an expedition; Kosgoda is destroyed, Galle next then Weligama Matara and the temple at Dondra Head, then Chilaw. This wanton destruction, accompanied by a rebellion raised by one Konappoo Bandar, a refugee in Goa, and news of coming Portuguese reinforcements, forces Raja Singha to raise the siege and withdraw into the interior. (1591) Portuguese forces invade Jaffna's territory on the pretence the king disfavors conversion of his subjects to Christianity: After a stubborn defense, the king is defeated and killed; Jaffna is plundered and the king's second son placed on the throne. (1592) Raja Singha marches against Konappoo Bandara (baptized at Goa as Don Juan), is defeated and while retreating, dies. Konappoo Bandara ascends the throne as Wimala Dharma. He struggles against the Portuguese and labors in the cause of learning and Buddhism, w/had suffered at the hands of Hindu Raha Singha I; having built Hindu temples and destroyed Buddhist libraries. He has the sacred tooth moved from Sabaragamuwa to Kandy. The poem "Dalada Katawa" is written. (1594) Pedro Lopes is

sent from Goa with a force to conquer the interior of Ceylon on the pretext that Donna Catherina, daughter of the late king Jayaweira, is rightful heir to the throne: After subduing Wimala Dharma, P. Lopes is to marry D. Catherina to his nephew and place them as king and queen thus giving Portugal a permanent hold on the kingdom. Battle of Danture the Portuguese forces are annihilated; Wimala Dharma marries Donna Catherina on the battlefield. Now Dom Hieronimo de Azeveda is sent and he begins a brutal war of revenge, laced with atrocities and bloodshed. (1597)(May) Death of Dharmapala (Don Juan); by will, he leaves his dominions to Philip II of Portugal. So now the Portuguese claim sovereignty over Ceylon (but the war goes on, with successes and defeats on both sides, also destruction, atrocities and bloodshed). The Sinhalese refuse to give up their laws for those of Portugal and manage to have an agreement reached whereby they keep their laws and customs yet obey those of Portugal. To protect themselves against the Kandyans, the Portuguese establish two camps at Menikkadawara and Sabaragamuwa, these with a large force of 20,000 are unable to be fully supported by the Portugal controlled trade. The governor of Colombo styles himself King of Malwane. Trade is prohibited to all other nations and even the Sinhalese. (1602)(28 May) Seven ships under Dutch admiral Spillbergen arrive Batticaloa and capture four Portuguese ships. Admiral Spillbergen is feted; gains protection and commercial privileges for his countrymen and leaves. No sooner has he left than a Dutch expedition under Seebald de Weerd arrives Batticaloa and goes to Kandy where he is courteously received. He concludes a treaty with Wimala Dharma for an attack on Point de Galle then leaves for Achin; at Batticaloa a dispute over the Dutch release of some Portuguese ships results in the killing of De Weerd and 50 of his men. Meanwhile, with the war against the Portuguese ongoing, many Sinhalese are abandoning their oath to the Portuguese king. (1603) In a panic due to evaporating Sinhalese support, Portuguese armies begin breaking up from desertion and mutinees. Commanders appeal to Goa. (1604) Death of Wimala Dharma Queen mother Donna Catherina declares herself regent for her young son and civil war between princes Uva and Senerat (brother of Wimala Dharma). But Senerat kills Uva and Queen Catherina is forced to grant him the sovereignty as king Senerat. (1612) Marcellus de boschouwer arrives promising Dutch aid against Portuguese aggression. The Dutch are given permission to construct a fort at Kottlar and given a monopoly in trade of cinnamon, gems and pearls. Boschouwer is made prince of Migonne (= Negombo) and Anuradhapura. Alarmed, the Portuguese secretly send a force of 4,000 under Sinhalese commander Simon Corea that wipes out Dutch garrison at Kottiar. Battle of Seven Korles the emperor's force of 5,000 routes the Portuguese. The emperor now calls an assembly of all Ceylon's kings (Cotiarum, Palugam, Baticaloa, Ouve, Migonne, Vellane, Cotomale, Mewater, Four Korles, Podore, Ode, Yalagode, Harcipate, Odogo d'Askeri, Matara and the lesser provinces; Patania isn't represented) and it is decided to raise a 50,000 man force and attack Galle and

Balane, then Colombo Battle of Seven Korles; the Portuguese defeat the Sinhalese and wrest Migonne principality from Boschouwer. Death of prince Mahastanne, son of Donna Catherina by Wimala Dharma (by Senerat who desires his own son to succeed?). Era of poet Alagiawanna Mohottala, author of "Kusajataka", "Subasitha", "Nitisara", "Maha Hatana" and "Sewul Sandese". (1612-3) A Kandyan fleet under the prince of Migonne cruises against the Portuguese between Cape Comorin and Ceylon: They take many Portuguese ships and their cargoes; the men are killed, women and negroes saved (1613) Death of Donna Catherina of grief after she had entrusted her children to the prince of Uva and Boschouwer The king of Patania (Patane) is tried for collusion with the Portuguese to overthrow the dynasty; he is beheaded. Soon Senerat falls ill; he entrusts his administration to the prince of Uva and Boschouwer as guardians of his son Comara Singastanne. (1614) Boschouwer discovers a plot between the Portuguese and Gael Henerad, Dissave of Harasiapattoo, to assassinate him, the prince of Uva and the royal children; Gael Henerad is beheaded and the citizens of Harasiapattoo rise in rebellion and assisted by the Portuguese defeat royal forces. Senerat refuses to negotiate a treaty with Portugal; who now marches 25,000 on Kandy. (6 Aug) Battle of Balane; 29,000 Kandyans defeat the Portuguese. (1615) Boschouwer is sent to Holland for reinforcements but the States General turns him down because of his conduct. He goes to Denmark and obtains a treaty with Christian IV on behalf of Senerat. (1618) He sails for Ceylon but dies on the way. (1620) Boschouwers ship arrives Batticaloa, followed by a Danish fleet under Gule Gedde. Senerat refuses to pay the high price the Danes demand; Gedde takes all and returns to Denmark. (1622) Portuguese construct a fort at Trincomalee. (1624) the Portuguese manage to obtain a truce in the chronic Portuguese-Sinhalese war. (1627) Violating their truce, the Portuguese fortify Batticaloa. Alarmed at this (for the Portuguese have also established forts at Jaffna, Mannar, Negombo, Colombo, Kalutara, Galle and Weligama). Senerat manages to rouse all Ceylonese people, even those in Colombo, against the Portuguese. (1628) Constantine de Saa y Norona readies every Portuguese defense he can muster; he takes the pass of Balane and heads for Kandy, destroying everything on his way. Battle of Jaffnapatam; Sinhalese force under Attapatu Mudaliyar is defeated, but seeing the country's hostility around him, De Saa retreats to Malwana, the seat of Portuguese government (1629-30) De Saa is ordered to bring all Ceylon to subjection once and for all. He plunders Badulla then camps at Randeniwela Wellawaya where the next day, after his Sinhalese recruits have deserted him, he and his force are annihilated. Now the Sinhalese army, led by prince Raja Singh, 17 years old, recaptures the forts on the Mahareliganga and besieges Colombo. (1631) The siege of Colombo is raised due to reinforcements from Goa, but the Portuguese have given up hope of taking over Ceylon; a treaty is entered into; Portugal agrees to keep the peace for two tusked elephants a year. (1632) Death of Senerat. His eldest son Comara Singha

Hastanne administers Uva; Vijaya Pala administers Matale and Raha Singha, Kandy. But Comara dies too, and Raha Singha forces his bro Vijaya Pala to exile at Colombo and accedes as Raja Singha II. (1636)(9 Sept) R. Singha sends a Brahmin with a letter to the Dutch governor at Palliacatta requesting aid against the Portuguese. The envoy is unable to leave Jaffna. (1637)(Feb-Mar) The envoy is finally able to leave Jaffna for Palliacatta. The letter is forwarded to Batavia. (1638) A dispute over impoliteness of gifts between R. Singha and the Portuguese governor of Colombo (the "King of Malwana"); R. Singha infuriates the governor and Captain-General Diego de Melo is sent against the governor to punish him for his insolence. He is allowed to take Kandy which he plunders and fires, but finds R. Singha has trapped him: He sues for peace; ignored, the Sinhalese annihilate the force. Seeing the difficulty he would have in expelling the Portuguese; R. Singha signs a treaty with the Dutch; he would pay them for their aid and grant trade monopolies; the emperor will be in possession of fortified places taken from the Portuguese. (1639) Admiral Westerwold takes Batticaloa then Trincomalee; it proves to be a long bloody process wresting the forts from the Portuguese. (1640)(9 Feb) Philip Lucas, Dutch Director-General of the East India Company takes Nagombo. (March) Commodore William Jacob Doster takes Galle by storm. As an indication of true Dutch intentions, Coster is appointed Governor at Galle. He is later executed by R. Singha for insolence; Jan Thyssen succeeds him. Meanwhile, with reinforcements from Goa, the Portuguese retake Negombo. (1644) Dutch forces retake Negombo. (1645) Dutch take Kalutara. (1646) A temporary peace fall between Dutch and Portuguese during w/the Dutch abuse their treaty obligations; R. Singha is begining to doubt the sincerity and intentions of the Dutch and that perhaps the Portuguese can be used against them. Meanwhile, R. Singha besieges Colombo for seven months and finally the city falls but the Dutch take possession of it, in direct violation of the treaty of 1638. Also this year, the cultivation of Indigo is attempted in Seven Korles but flops. (1653)(15 Aug) R. Singha appeals to Captain Major Van Kittenstein that he is honoring his part of the treaty of 1638, why aren't his forces? (2 Sept) Van Kittenstein replies that the Dutch have no intention of honoring the treaty. (1656) By this time R. Singha realizes the Dutch have no intention of honoring the treaty; he delivers an ultimatum (11 May) to them and begins encouraging the Portuguese, withdrawing his support from the Dutch. (1657) R. Singha attempts to take Colombo from the Dutch but fails; he cuts off supplies to the fortress and renews friendship with the Portuguese remaining on Ceylon. (1658) Dutch take Portuguese fort at Jaffnapatam after a 3 1/2 mo siege. (1659) Robert Knox and his father are blown ashore at Kottiar; they are thrown into captivity. Soon, Knox's father dies. Meanwhile, R. Singha is harassing those Sinhalese he suspects that have colluded with the Dutch. (1663) The cinnamon of Negombo is esteemed the "very best in the universe" though the Kandyans are attempting to destroy Dutch and Portuguese profits from its trade, greatly straining their budgets to maintain a protective army. In addition, tension produces

trade conflicts w/the Moors, engendering differential tariffs, etc. (1664) Exasperated with R. Singha's harassment, the Kandyans revolt; they almost take over Nillambe where R. Singha resides: He flees to the mountains and the rebels declare the young prince Emperor but he, 12 years old, flees to his father and the rebels advocate the death of R. Singha and the royal family. Anarchy reigns for about a month until R. Singha resumes control by threatening death to remaining rebels. A period of three-way no-war, no-peace among the Dutch, Portuguese and Sinhalese continues: Trade increases: The Portuguese hold the maritime districts and the Dutch the ports; all interrelate in the operation of the (mainly) cinnamon trade with the common country harassed by the Kandyans. Meanwhile, Sir Edward Winter, on a mission from Madras tries to have some English prisoners liberated but is unsuccessful. Also, by this time Dutch trade in arecanut finally becomes lucrative. This year too, silk cultivation is tried at Jaffnapattam but fails. (1672) A French squadron arrives Trincomalee. By this time it has become evident that Dutch attempts to secure absolute monopoly of political and economic control over Ceylon is failing due to expenditures far above income gained. Nevertheless the Dutch resist and the French fleet, under Adm Del la Haye, Viceroy of Madagasco, seize Trincomalee; R. Singha aids and supplies the fleet, hoping to embroil the French with the Dutch: The French are given free permission to build a fort. But the French are just as insolent as the Dutch who meanwhile seize the French fort. (1679) Dutch Gov Van Goens delivers a present to the emperor but this does not placate Sinhalese hatred; many of the Dutch in the gift-bearing group are killed and others forced to flee to safety. Robert Knox escapes from captivity. (1680) Gov Lourens Van Pyl sends an elaborate gift to the emperor, but to no avail. R. Singha, leading 30,000 attacks Malwana fort but a general, Thennekon, goes over to the Dutch and the siege is raised. (1687)(6 Dec) Death of Raja Singha II. Son and successor is Nahastanne as Wimala Dharma Suriya II. Taking his father's advice, he labors to live (ie; "co-exist") with the Dutch. He begins negotiations to allow his subjects to trade freely at Calpenty, Batticaloa and Kottiar. He works to restore the National religion to its past splendor, even assisted in this by the Dutch trying to stamp out Roman Catholicism. (1705) The Dutch agree to buy all the arecanuts produced in the emperor's domains at the highest price they can be sold for in India. (1706) Death of Wimala Dharma Suriya II. Son and successor is Siri Vira-Parakrama Narendra Singha, 17 years old. He lives at peace with the Dutch and works to further literature and religion. (1707) The Dutch government sends instructions to bribe Sinhalese subjects of the emperor to drive tusked elephants across the Kandyan frontiers into the Dutch East India Company's hunting grounds. The king's favorite priest is Saranakara, poet, preacher, controversialist and teacher author of "Sarattha Sangaha", translator of the "Maha Bodhivansa" and the medical work "Bhesajja Manjusa"; for his king he compiles the "Rajaratnacara", a history of Ceylon and the medical work "Warayogasare". (1716) I. A.

Rumpf becomes Governor at Colombo, bringing a greater regard for humanity, justice and ability to the Dutch administration. (1721) Death of the empress; Rumpf sends an embassy (Cornelius Takel) to Kandy offering condolences of the Dutch East India Company, himself and his council, using the occasion to reduce the state of enmity with which the Sinhalese consider the Dutch. (1723) Death of governor Rumpf. Slaves revolt at Colombo and murder some Europeans. (1729) S. Vuyst Governor; he attempts to make himself an independent prince, resorting to atrocious cruelties and other means (torture, extortion, etc) to rid himself of opposition. For this he is imprisoned and sent to Batavia and punished. His successor Versluys, attempts to do the same: He raises the price of rice so high that famine strikes. (1732) Governor Versluys fires on ships coming with his successor. He is eventually captured and sent to Batavia. (1736) Revolt of the Chalias of Bellitota, Kosgoda and Madampe against Dutch misrule, they are joined by Matara, Galle, Siyanekorle, Gangaboda Pattu, Kandebodya Pattu, Hapitigain, Alutkuru, Salpity, Rygam, Pasdun and Hewegam Korels. Arrival of Governor Imhof; good government returns to Dutch Ceylon He boosts prosperity by broadening the trade base, from only cinnamon to now include pepper, cardamoms and coffee. (1742) Death of Siri Vira-Parakrama Narendra Singha. He is succeeded by his brother-in-law Sri Vijaya Raja Singha. Devotes most of his attention to the furtherance of religion. He procures a bride from the royal family of Madura; she quickly adopts his religion. Hearing that Buddhism in its purest form is practiced in Ayudhya, Siam, he sends an embassy there to obtain priests and books. (1748) Death of the emperor. Succeeded by his brother-in-law Kirti Siri Raja Singha who works toward the advancement of literature and religion. The priest Tibbotuwawa is ordered to make a comparison of the "Mahawansa" as it exists in Ceylon with that procured from Siam and continue it to 1758. Copies are made of the "Digha Nikaya" and "Sanyutta Nikaya". (1750) With Dutch assistance, an embassy is sent to king Dhammika of Siam requesting learned priests to further the advancement of Buddhism in Lanka. 10 are sent, under leadership of High-Priest Upali, along with books of "Dhamma" and the "Vinaya". In recognition for this service, the emperor sends a likeness of the Tooth-relic to Siam. Learned Sinhalese priest Saranankara (or Welliwitta), translator of the "Milindapprasne" is raised to office of Sangha Raja (Arbish). Meanwhile, the Dutch are completing more adequate fortifications and pushing their posts farther into the interior; also increasing their demands on the emperor for their protection costs. (1761) Exasperated by Dutch activities (destruction of plantations and butchering the opposition) the emperor opens warfare anew by falling upon Dutch settlements and devastating them. (1763) The Madras government sends Mr Pybus to the emperor to assure him of English friendship and to offer English support in a war with the Dutch. An alliance is promised but nothing comes of it. Meanwhile, with dissension among the Kandyan chiefs, the Dutch decide to take the offensive; with

an army of Europeans, Sepoys and Malays, they make themselves master of Kandy and the districts of Matale, Doombera and Walapane: They destroy religious books and sacred things: The Sinhalese prevent supplies and communication from the seacoast from reaching the occupying force and soon, three months later, they are in such dire straits they attempt to retreat to Colombo under remaining officer Major Frankena. At Sitawaka almost all are annihilated, very few struggle back to Colombo. But now Van Eck pursues the war vigorously, pushing the Sinhalese into the mountains away from their fields; soon the Kandyan (dissanes?) are ready to hand over the emperor but Van Eck's death (1765) halts hostilities and Governor Falck begins negotiations. (1766)(14 Feb) A treaty is agreed upon that is favorable to the Dutch: The Kandyans can obtain salt at the Dutch salt-pans at Prime-cost and the emperor permits the Dutch to cut cinnamon within his domain or cause it to be cut and delivered to them at fixed prices. But they refuse to fulfill some articles; governor Falck asserts the danger and uneconomic design to occupy the interior. (1768) Sinalese chieftan Dissanayake Mudaliyar produces "Makaraddaja"; he has also translated the Tamil tale "Wallimatakatawa" into Sinhalese. (1770) Production of "Kaw-minim-aldama" and several poems by an inhabitant of Katuwana in Matara. (1778) Death of the emperor. Brother succeeds as

Siri Rajadi Raja Singha. (1782) English Admiral Huges captures Trincomalee: A Mr. Boyd is sent to Kandy to assure the emperor of English intentions and to enlist aid against the Dutch: An alliance is not secured but the Sinhalese supply the British squadron with provisions. Admiral Huges goes to Madras for refitting and supplies for Trincomalee. French admiral Suffrein attacks the fort, it (31 Aug) capitulates. (2 Sept) Admiral Huges returns but the French have taken over Trincomalee. (1783) Dutch regain Trincomalee (peace terms). (1791) Governor Van de Graaft, aware of Sinhalese preparations for war, prohibits their supply of salt as per treaty of 1766, but Batavia intervenes and recommends conciliatory measures. But an alliance with the French against the Dutch is concluded. (1792) With hostilities about to begin, a hardening of relations between the governor and emperor occurs over the not-sending of an embassy to the court at Kandy. (17-95) British forces under General Stewart take Trincomalee. (1796)(12 Feb) British troops under Colonel Stewart land Negombo and head for Colombo. (15 Feb) Colombo falls to the English, ending Dutch power in Ceylon. The emperor, who had rendered assistance to the English, now finds that nothing has changed; the British maintain the political and territorial relations as they were under the Dutch: (16 Feb) Ceylon's maritime provinces come under the Madras government; commissioner Andrews takes over; a new tax is imposed that weighs heavily due to varying land fertilities; after an insurrection, the tax is dropped. (1798) Ceylon's maritime provinces are transferred to the British Crown; Frederick North is appointed administrator under control of the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency. Death of Siri Rajadi Raja Singha without issue: First adigar Pilimi Talawa

nominates 18 year old Kanneesamy in hopes the chiefs will disagree and invite him to the throne. But this backfires and he ascends the throne as Sri Wickreme Raja Singha. Now Pilimi Talawa begins intriguing with governor North for S. W. R. Singha's removal and his own accession. (1799)(Feb) P. Talawa and North meet at Avisawella. (Dec) They meet again. (1800)(Jan-Mar) Acting Secretary to the British Government meets with P. Talawa but finds him too astute a politician; it is decided to send an embassy directly to Kandy: (12 Mar) Gen Macdowal and 1,164 leave Colombo for Kandy. S. W. R. Singha is unaware of P. Talawa's intrigues and turns down British treaty overtures, article III of which provides for British protection of the emperor and his succession and his payment for this protection. The Kandyan court proposes its own treaty; article VI is unacceptable to the British as it allows the emperor 12 ships and freedom of trade with them. Negotiations continue. (1801) Peace of Amiens; control of British settlement transferred from British East India Company to Secretary of State for the Colonies in England (effected 1 Jan, 1802). (1802)(April) Some inhabitants of Putlan are "relieved" of their arecanuts and cattle by P. Talawa. The British demand reparations from Kandy - refused -(but all messages are sent through Talawa and the king knows nothing of his adigar's designs on his throne). The British prepare to march to Kandy. (1803)(31 Jan) British under Major-General Macdowal leave Colombo (4 Feb) Second division under Colonel Barbut leaves Trincomalee. (20 Feb) The two divisions meet at the Mahaweliganga three miles from Kandy and (21 Feb) march into the deserted capital. (8 Mar) Mootoo Swamy, brother of one of the queens dowager, is crowned king. Immediately he enters into article of convention with governor North granting great concessions to the British. Now Pilimi Talawa begins playing off the British and Kandyans against each other to gain more power for himself. (13-15 Mar) A disastrous expedition under Colonel Baillie is made to Hangu ranketty to capture S. W. R. Singha. (28 Mar) P. Talawa concludes an agreement with general Macdowal wherein if S. W. R. Singha is captured, P. Talawa will be invested with supreme authority at Kandy as Ootoon Komarayan and other provisions: Mootoo Swamy is pensioned off at Jaffnapatam; Fort Macdowal and district, the road to Trincomalee and province of Seven Korles ceded to the British; cessation of arms. (1 April) Gen Macdowal leaves Kandy for Colombo (3 May) Governor North agrees to terms of the treaty. (23 June) Kandyan forces seize British posts at Giriagamme and Galgedera. (24 June) Kandyan forces attack British forces near Kandy and force them to surrender. They agree to abandon Kandy and take Mootoo Swamy with them. (26 June) While preparing to cross the Mahaweliganga at Watapologa ferry, P. Talawa manages to have the British give up Mootoo Swamy whom he has killed. Having been abandoned by their Malays and Sepoys, the British force is slaughtered near Kandy: The British are returned to their original buildings. (Aug-Sept) The Kandyans pour out of the mountains into British settlements attempting to bring low-country Sinhalese to join them in

expelling the British. The British begin a war of devastation/retaliation. (1804)(Aug) The British government decides to again invade the king's domain. (20 Sept) Captain Johnston with 834 leaves Batticaloa and (6 Oct) reaches Kandy. Soon, without promised reinforcements, he is forced to retreat, arrives Trincomalee (20 Oct), there he learns the plan against Kandy has been abandoned. British-Kandy warfare continues with savage barbarities on both sides. (1805)(Feb) Kandyans exercise an extensive invasion of British settlements but they are driven back after British reinforcements arrive. The king goes to Four Korles where he brings one Molligoda into his government. (1805)(19 July) Sir Thomas Maitland assumes British government in Ceylon. Though enmity exists, there are no military operations from either side during his administration. (1806) Death of Migastenna, second adigar and dissave of Seven Korles. Eheylapola is appointed second adigar. The king divides the district between chiefs Eheylapola and Molligoda but the people revolt at the double taxation this entails. P. Talawa suppresses the revolt; the district's administration is transferred to him and his nephew Eheylapola. (1807-11) Enmity grows between the king and P. Talawa; soon P. Talawa's acts are too much, he is tried and thrown in prison. Soon retired where he plots the king's assassination. But the plan runs awry and P. Talawa and his henchmen are apprehended. (1811)(19 Mar) Major-General Wilson assumes the government of Ceylon. (1812) P. Talawa, his nephew and six petty chiefs are executed. P. Talawa's nephew Eheylapola succeeds him as first adigar but he is not trusted too much by the king. (1813) Soon Eheylapola's true colors come to light from his actions in his district (Sabaragamuwa) and he is recalled to Kandy for an investigation; but he defies the king and begins treasonable correspondence with general Brownrigg: His wife and family are imprisoned. Molligoda is appointed Eheylapola's successor. (1814) Molligoda marches to put down Eheylapola's rebellion, Eheylapola is routed; he flees to Kalutara (May) thence to Colombo. Molligoda goes to Kandy. Suspected of treason, Eheylapola's brother, wife and sister are executed; his wife is forced to take part in the brutal execution of her children then she, her sister-in-law are drowned in Bogambarawera tank. This brutal and barbaric execution angers the people against the king and Robert Brownrigg sees this as an opportunity to annex the Kandyan kingdom to the British Crown. His preparations are assisted by Eheylapola. (Nov) The king punishes 10 cloth merchants who have come to him complaining of being plundered by a band of Kandyans for being British spies. Sir Robert Brownrigg considers this an act of aggression and (1815)(Jan) his army of eight divisions enters Kandyan territory; war being declared 18 Jan. Molligoda and other chiefs support the British advance but do not renounce the Kandyan gov't. (14 Feb) The British army enters Kandy. (16 Feb) A detachment accompanied by Eheylapola is sent to Doombera districts and (18 Feb) the king is captured and deposed; thus ends Ceylon's Suluwansa period. Measures are put in motion to permanently settle the government of the now British territory of Kandy. (2 Mar) A

convention is held in the audience hall of the palace at Kandy between Governor-General Brownrigg (on behalf of King George III) and the adigars, dissaves and other chiefs of the Kandyan people. A treaty is agreed to: (1) The king's unusual punishments and tortures flaunted justice, (2) he is deposed and no member of his family, however remote, may not claim the throne, all claim to the Kandyan throne is abolished and extinguished, (3) Any pretenders become enemies to the government of the Kandyan provinces. (4) The dominion of the Kandyan provinces is vested in the Sovereign of the British Empire exercised through the Lt Gov of Ceylon who retains appointive authority over Kandyan chiefs and subordinate headmen. (5) Buddhism is inviolable, its rights, ministers and places of worship are to be maintained and protected. (6) Every species of torture and mutilation are prohibited and abolished. (7) Death sentence can only be carried out after written warrant of British Gov or Lt-Gov in whose presence all capital trials must be held. (8) Administration of civil and criminal justice is to be exercised according to established forms. (9) Etc (1816)(24 Jan) The deposed king, his family, dependents and adherents are transferred to Madras then to the fort of Vellore (dies 30 Jan, 1832). (1817)(Oct) An insurrection against British rule (for it makes no distinctions as to caste or privileged class; the English differ from Kandyans in race, religion, language, customs, habits and mode of thinking) occurs in Wellassa province; (16 Oct) the rebels force Lieut Newman to retreat. (20-26 Oct) Revolt rises in Matale prov and doubts as to Eheylapola's loyalty is entertained by the governor though both arrive at Kandy. It is decided to relieve Millawa, dissave of Wellasa. (Nov) A body of troops under major Macdonald begins a destruction campaign in Wellasa province, but this merely inflames the Sinhalese even further. (1818)(Feb) By now all Kandyan country is in arms against the British except lower Sabaragamuwa, the Three and Four Korles, Udunuwara and Yatinuwara. (2 March) Eheylapola is arrested by the British and imprisoned at Colombo (until 1825, dies Mauritius April 1829). (April) British reinforcements from Bengal and Madras arrive. (May-July) The rebellion continues, neither side gaining an advantage. (Aug) Rebellion leaders Wilbawa and Keppitapola are joined by Madugalla, chief of Doombera who persuades Wilbawa to become king. (3 Sept) The king appoints Madugalla second adigar and Dissavve of Matale. Soon, however, Madugalla finds out that the king is not of royal blood line, but merely an unfrocked priest; madugalla has both Wilbawa and Keppitapola seized and imprisoned. Wilbawa, soon freed renounces his kingly titles. (30 Oct) Capture of Keppitapola and Pilimi Talawa (son of Pilimi Talawa). (1 Nov) Capture of Madugalla and the revolt comes to an end (he and Kappitapola executed 25 Nov). (21 Nov) Governor Brownrigg issues a proclamation: The British are to show respect to higher class Sinhalese officers; respect shall be shown the Buddhist faith; adigars, dissaves and other chiefs are to be compensated for their services; in other matters the government reserves the right to reform abuses, etc.

(1820) Kandyans demonstrate dissatisfaction toward the British government.

(1834) Kandyans demonstrate dissatisfaction toward the British government.

(1848) Kandyans demonstrate dissatisfaction toward the British government.

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