

30. KNOX, Robert. *Account of the captivity of Capt. Robert Knox, and other Englishmen, in the Island of Ceylon, and of the Captain's miraculous escape, and return to England, in September 1680; after detention on the island of nineteen years and a half. Written by himself, and first printed in 1681.* London; Printed for J. Hatchard; Bookseller to the Queen. No. 190, Picadilly, 1818. [Colombo Reprinted by A. M. & J. Ferguson, 1908]. 182p. [i.e. [5], 6-182p.] 8vo.

This is a straightforward reprint of the 1818 London publication by J. Hatchard, omitting the brief historical sketch. The Title-page is a reproduction of the 1818 version, with a few changes. The initial 'An', the 'and' before 'after' and 'a' before 'detention' are omitted. Curiously enough the reprint information is only carried on the verso of the half title-page facing the title-page, instead of on the title-page itself or on the back of it. The intention of the printers in Colombo to have the pagination in Arabic numerals straight through is defeated by a misprint '6' on p. [4] of the preliminary matter. There are really four preliminary pages, consisting of title-page, blank verso, and two pages of contents, with the text beginning on p. [5] This reprint may well have been inspired by the work of Donald Ferguson during this period, and it is likely that he suggested the reprint to members of his family active in the world of printer's ink in Colombo.

31. ———— *Robert Knox in the Kandyan Kingdom*; selected and edited by E. F. C. Ludowyk, with four photographs by the late Lionel Wendt. Bombay, etc., Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford Univ. Press (Indian Branch), [1948]. xxvi, [2], 175p. front., 3 pl., maps on endpapers.

This is an abridgement of the text of *An Historical Relation* and of some parts of the Autobiography in 20 chapters divided into three parts, by a former Professor of English, at the University of Ceylon, who has done a great deal of work in evaluating the literary and sociological aspects of Knox's work. Intended for the general reader, Knox's spelling has been modernised, and his seventeenth-century capitals reduced in accordance with modern usage. But his idiom and anglicization of Sinhalese words (except place names) have been preserved in the interests of its original flavour. The book is embellished with four striking photographs by the late great Ceylonese photographer Lionel Wendt, who spoke the commentary for the memorable and classic documentary film *The Song of Ceylon* (1935) directed by Basil Wright, which remains a lyrical high-water mark in the blending of sight and sound in cinematic terms. Passages from Knox were skilfully interwoven in the commentary. The map on the front end-papers is a reproduction of the map in Knox, and the one on the back end-papers is a contemporary map giving railways and roads, as well

as Knox's escape-route from Eladetta to Arippu. The introduction by the editor on pp. ix-xxvi is a model of its kind, placing Knox's work in the context of its value as a source-book on the Kandyan Kingdom, as well as its enduring influence on the course of English prose fiction beginning with Defoe. It is with his introduction that Ludowyk first sets out to show how greatly and significantly Defoe stood in Knox's debt, and to what extent Robinson Crusoe was cast in the mould of this dour, courageous, and long-suffering English puritan. "It is no more than a pleasing thought perhaps, but it recommends itself to the senses as one reads Knox's account of his life in the Kandyan Kingdom, that the man who tramped its 'narrow wayes' and high mountains was one of the forbears of Robinson Crusoe" (p. xxvi). Further explorations of the link between Defoe and Knox are found in Ludowyk (nos. 70 & 71).

32. WILLIAMS, Harry. *With Robert Knox in Ceylon*. Illustrated by Harry Toothill. London, Frederick Muller, 1964. 143 p, 18 illus. on 12 plates. (photos.), 15 text illus. (drawings), map. (Adventures in geography series; ed. by Robert Owen).

Intended for children aged 11-16, and the design of the series is to describe the geography of each country through the travels and adventures of the explorer. This version of Knox's tale for children is by the author of the well-known *Ceylon: Pearl of the East* (London. Robert Hale, 1st ed. 1950; 2nd ed. rev. 1963). The illustrations, with three exceptions, are contemporary photographs supplied by the Ceylon Tea Centre and Mr. C. N. Skuce. The three exceptions are photographs of three of the engravings in the 1681 edition. The line drawings in the text are by Harry Toothill. The map is a simplified version of that in the 1681 edition on a greatly reduced scale. The author embroiders on Knox's narrative and draws the long bow, sometimes to distorted lengths, in his attempt to serve up a rattling good yarn to English boys and girls avid for tales of the white man's derring do among strange people in unexplored lands. The King of Kandy is pictured as a bloodthirsty and tyrannous despot who ruled his kingdom for more than fifty years with unparalleled terror, while the Sinhalese villagers, among whom Knox's lot was cast, are depicted as apathetic and terror-stricken. In Ch. 4 "The wonderful map", the author pays ecstatic tribute to Knox's map as "an outstanding achievement—a detailed piece of geographical exploration. rarely equalled—which for some reason, never seems to have been accorded the recognition which it so clearly deserves". In his earlier *Ceylon: Pearl of the East* (both editions) he refers to Knox's account as "one of the most remarkable books ever written...his astonishingly accurate

book" (p. 60), and leans on his narrative in Ch. 6 "The Dutch Incident", pp. 59-64, and Ch. 9 "The Veddas", pp. 100-133. He seems convinced by Knox's description of the King, that Raja Sinha II was a half-crazed, bloodthirsty despot (pp. 60-61). On p. 198 he errs in good company when referring to Knox as having been captured under the notable tree in Muttur.

B : CRITICISM — THE MAN AND HIS BOOK

(in alphabetical order of authors)

33. ARASARATNAM, Sinnappah. *Dutch power in Ceylon, 1658-1687*. Amsterdam, Djambatan, [1958]. xxii, 246p., 6 illus., 2 maps.

A detailed analysis of three decades of Ceylonese history when the dominant theme was the impact of the Dutch power on the social and political life of the country. The antagonism between the King of Kandy representing Kandyan state power, and the growing interests of the Dutch East India Company is a notable feature of the politics of this period. Of the contemporary sources dealing solely or partly with the issues dealt with in the book, the most important, in the author's view, is Knox's *An Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon* (1681). On pp. xv-xvii of his Introduction he discusses the value and relevance of Knox's frank, uninhibited, and unbiassed account of the political, economic, social and religious aspects of life in the Kandyan Kingdom. "As the only non-Dutch voice that comes out of Ceylon in this period, his work demands careful attention. Even in matters of detail, Knox serves to correct certain factual distortions found in the Dutch sources". At the same time he is aware of the pitfalls of too great a reliance. "The prejudices of Knox are only too clear on the surface to prove dangerous or misleading...A system that worked with the sanction of custom and tradition is looked at from the outside and not in perspective". The author also uses the supplementary information provided by Knox in the inter-leaved copy of the first edition discovered in the British Museum (Christy Library 43E). Illustrations of the defects of Knox's work are provided on pp. 25-26, and 113-114. The author taught history in the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya for many years, and is presently Professor of History at the University of New England, Armidale, Australia.

34. ——— William Hubbard, fellow prisoner of Knox in Kandy, 1660-1703. *University of Ceylon Review*. Vol. 19, no. 1, April 1961, pp. 30-39.

William Hubbard, a native of Salisbury, was captured at the age of 22, with 15 others, including Knox, of the crew of the "Anne", and after a 44 years captivity, escaped in 1703 to the Dutch in the maritime provinces of the island. Hubbard furnished to his Dutch saviours a brief account of the Kandyan Kingdom, and his own activities during the long period of incarceration. Originally written in English, it was translated into Dutch, and deposited in the Dutch East India Company's papers in the Hague. The editor retranslates it into English and reproduces the text with the title "Translation of a Report done in English by the Englishman, William Hebbert [i.e. Hubbard], Fugitive from Kandy rendered in Dutch", on pp. 36-39. The Introduction by the editor on pp. 30-35 is an evaluation of the points of interest in Hubbard's account, and he comments that "it can profitably be placed side by side with Knox's more picturesque relation", and laments his obvious illiteracy and taciturnity as preventing a more detailed record on the lines of his studious compatriot. Hubbard adjusted quickly to Kandyan society, taking a Sinhalese wife and raising a family of five boys and five girls, following Knox's advice that "it was better to marry than to burn". One of his sons, Peter, 33 years old at the time, accompanied him on his flight to freedom.

35. [BELL, H. C. P.] Robert Knox and the English captives in "Kanda Uda". *Ceylon Literary Register*. vol. 3, no. 45, May 24, 1889, pp. 358-360.

Letter to the Editor from a correspondent signed "B", dated Kegalla, May 1889. A transcript of two letters in Sinhalese given in English transliteration together with the English translations, which have been revised by *Mudaliyar* B. Gunasekara, from Dutch records in the Government Archives, Colombo. During Knox's last voyage to the East, while on the Malabar coast, he sent a copy of his portrait and a letter to the surviving fellow captives in Ceylon, through the Dutch Governor Gerrit de Heere in Colombo. The exchange of letters between the Governor and the Kandyan King, Wimala Dharma Surya, is the correspondence reproduced. The identity of the anonymous correspondent "B" was revealed as H. C. P. Bell, by D. W. Ferguson in *Monthly Literary Register and Notes and Queries* vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1896, p. 28.

36. BLAKE, J. R. A brief notice of Robert Knox and his companions in captivity in Kandy for the space of twenty years, discovered among the Dutch records preserved in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, and translated into English. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)* vol. 4, no. 14, 1867-70, pp. 143-150.

The first notice is in the 2nd volume of the Dutch Records, in a Minute of Council, dated Saturday 18th Sept. 1660, and refers to the departure of the *Ann* from Cottiar Bay, after Knox, his father and some of the crew were captured. The second notice is in the 7th volume, in a Minute of Council, dated Monday the 21st and Thursday the 24th October, 1669. This Minute contains an ola ms. letter to "Sir Edward" by John Loveland and R. Knox, dated 21st Aug. 1669, a letter to the captives by Rycloff Van Goens, the Dutch Governor at Colombo dated 22nd October, and a letter to the British Governor at Madras dated 23rd October 1669, conveying the information of the captives' plight, their letter to Sir Edward, and Van Goen's reply to them. The bearer of the ola was a Tamil man called "Perga". The "Sir Edward" of the letter was Sir Edward Winter, Governor of Fort St. George and Agent of the East India Company at Madras. The selection of correspondence in the second notice is reprinted in a section of No. 50, entitled "A letter from Loveland and Knox" *Monthly Literary Register*, vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1896, pp. 35-36. In this connection D. W. Ferguson says: "I have compared Mr. Blake's translation with the original, and have made a number of alterations, especially in the spelling of the names. Mr. Blake having taken some liberties in this matter". This correspondence is again reprinted, with a few emendations of J. R. Blake's translation by Edmund Reimers in his "Raja Sinha II and his British captives". *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)* vol. 30, no. 78, 1925, pp. 15-18.

37. BLAZE, L. E. Robert Knox. *Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon*. vol. 3, 1910, pp. 32-46.

An account of Robert Knox based largely on D. W. Ferguson's *Captain Robert Knox: the twenty years captive in Ceylon. Contributions towards a biography* (1896-97). His adventure in Ceylon is also treated at length.

38. ——— Robert Knox and the Dutch. *Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon*. vol. 4, 1911, pp. 13-18

Substantially a review of Ryan's 1911 edition of Knox containing the autobiography. The author dwells on Knox's references to the Dutch in Kandy, their relations with the King, and Knox's own treatment by the Dutch, and his opinions of them.

39. BOXER, Charles Ralph. Ceylon through Puritan eyes: Robert Knox in the Kingdom of Kandy, 1660-1679. *History Today*. vol. 4, no. 10, October 1954, pp. 660-667, illus.

An examination of Knox's book as a detailed and accurate commentary of the old Kandyan Kingdom. The author suggests that deeply ingrained Puritan prejudices sometimes stood in the way of a charitable and sympathetic appreciation of Sinhalese social and religious mores.

40. ————An introduction to Joao Ribeiro's Historical Tragedy of the Island of Ceylon 1685 *Ceylon Historical Journal* vol. 3, nos. 3-4., January and April 1954, pp. 234-255, 3 pl. (facsimis).

A sympathetic appraisal of Ribeiro's *Fatalidade Historica da Ilha de Ceilao*, whose account has been strangely neglected in comparison to the use made of de Queyroz and Knox as source-books for Ceylon history. Points out interesting features of the work, omitted by Paul Pieris in his introductions to his translations, and also makes a comparison of Ribeiro's work with that of Knox, as, in the writer's opinion, they supplement each other. Ribeiro wrote with enthusiasm and *con amore* unlike Knox, whose narrative, however, Ribeiro cannot rival or supplant, as it is much fuller, detailed, and accurate in both description and observation. Ribeiro's experience was virtually confined to the maritime provinces, as was that of Knox to the Kandyan highlands. Boxer provides interesting examples of how closely Ribeiro and Knox agreed in their accounts of the Sinhalese and their institutions.

41. ————Captain Joao Ribeiro and his History of Ceylon, 1622-1693. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)* 1955. Pt. 1, pp. 1-12, maps.

This article, a follow-up to the 1954 *Ceylon Historical Journal* contribution, summarises what has been discovered about Ribeiro and his work since 1890, and confines itself to considering points, which have not hitherto attracted the notice of his editors, translators, and commentators. As in the previous article, the writer emphasises the link between Ribeiro and Knox as the former was probably beginning his book when his illustrious contemporary was finishing his. The two works dovetail into and complement each other to some extent on many points, and a few interesting examples of comparison are given. Knox, however, remains unrivalled in his accuracy, powers of observation, and fullness, yielding the palm to Ribeiro only in the nostalgia and enthusiasm of the latter's attitude to the island and its charms.

42. CAVE, Henry William. *The Book of Ceylon*. New ed. rev. London. Cassell & Co., 1912. xii [4], 664p., illus., 5 maps, 3 plans.

In this popular and felicitously written book of introduction to the island and its beauties of nature and civilisation, illustrated by the author with his own photographs of distinctive and historic charm, he makes lavish mention of Knox in a section following "Location of Kandy Temples" (pp. 337-381), with the marginal title "Robert Knox" pp. 381-382. "No story of Kandy is complete without some reference to this remarkable man who, captured by Raja Sinha II in the year 1659, lived amongst the Kandians for twenty years, at the expiration of which period he escaped almost miraculously, and has handed down to us an account of the country and people, the strict veracity of which is unquestionable, notwithstanding that in strange and romantic incident it surpasses most fiction". (p. 381). He goes on to wax nostalgic over the village of Eladetta where Knox passed several years of his life, and from where he eventually escaped. His description of the environment of his home is compared to the conjectured site of his dwelling in its modern bucolic setting. On p. 390 in describing the cycles of paddy cultivation, Cave again has recourse to Knox's account of harvesting.

43. COPLESTON, Reginald Stephen. *Bishop of Colombo. Robert Knox. Buddhism, primitive and present in Magdha and in Ceylon.* London, etc.. Longmans, Green & Co., 1892. Note to Ch. 27, pp. 398-403; 2nd ed. (1908). Note 2 to Ch. 25, pp. 238-241.

This note on Robert Knox is given at the end of the chapter in each edition titled "From Parakrama to the arrival of the Dutch". It is a missionary appreciation of Knox's narrative in the light of its portrayal of the personal record of a Christian English gentleman's sojourn among a heathen and outlandish Eastern community. Knox's naive comments on the attitude of the Sinhalese to religion are torn out of context to present an attractive picture of the appeal of Christianity, as opposed to the popular ignorance and indifference of the natives to Buddhism!—a perhaps understandable episcopal fantasy.

44. DAVY, John. *An account of the interior of Ceylon, and of its inhabitants. With travels in the island.* London, Longmans, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, 1821. viii, 530 p., col. front., 13 pl., fold. map, text illus.

The doctor brother of Sir Humphrey Davy, himself a F.R.S. and scientist, was responsible for this early nineteenth-century counterpart of Knox, which supplies a mine of information on the central parts of the island, their sociology and culture. This work "formed from original materials", collected in Ceylon, during a residence on the Medical Staff of the

Army, from August, 1816 to February, 1820 provides a fascinating and sophisticated parallel to the work of his homely and rough-hewn seventeenth-century compatriot whose lot with the Sinhalese was cast in altogether different circumstances. In the final paragraph of the preface to his comprehensive work Davy pays due recognition to the pioneer investigations of Knox in these words: "To conclude this preface, I beg leave to remark, that the only book that has preceeded this, expressly on the same subject, and written from personal knowledge is "The History of Ceylon" by Captain Robert Knox, published a hundred and forty years ago, which I have read with great pleasure, though I am not aware that I have borrowed from it. Knox's history has ever been popular, and must be so always, from its simplicity of style and narrative, and the good feelings of the author: and it may still be consulted with advantage for information on ordinary matters, that come within the sphere of his own observation". (p. viii).

45. DE FONSEKA, Lyn. Bibliography [of Robert Knox]. *An Historical Relation of Ceylon*; by Robert Knox. With an introduction by S. D. Saparamadu. Colombo, The Ceylon Historical Journal, 1958; reprinted 1966. pp. XCVII-CI (preceding Index).

This bare checklist of thirty-one items arranged in two sections (Editions, and Secondary Sources) was compiled by the former Librarian of the Colombo Museum Library, who died in 1968. There are many errors and omissions in the transcriptions of the English, Dutch, French and German title-pages, compounded by misprints, while collations are conspicuous by their absence, the bibliographical description being altogether of a meagre quality. The entry for the Dutch edition of 1692, for example, contains seventeen errors in the transcription of the title-page, while the distinctive letter-press, which fills the title-page of the German edition, has been pruned to just three lines. There are many omissions and inaccuracies in the list of secondary material too, and only one Sinhala translation is included. This bibliography falls far short of the expectations raised in the publisher's prospectus for this edition of Knox: "A bibliography of all the known published and unpublished works by Knox together with a complete list of writings on him". The opportunity to correct the mistakes and supply the omissions arose eight years later when a reprint was issued, but the "Bibliography" was also photolithographically reproduced along with the rest of the book.

46. DE LANEROLLE, Kenneth. Essays in Ceylon history, V. Robert Knox of Conde Uda. *Ceylon Men*. (Colombo. Y.M.C.A.) vol. 25. no. 8. August 1940, pp. 3, 12-14.

An appreciation of Knox and his account of the Kandyan kingdom. The veracity of the author and the authenticity of the descriptions are stressed, and his fortitude and piety bolstered by his Christian faith. The writer was at the time a teacher and later Principal of Kingswood College, Kandy, a leading Secondary school established by the Wesleyan Methodist Mission.

47. DE VOS, F. H. *compiler*. Extracts relating to Ceylon from the Dag-Register, Batavia, A.D. 1678-1680. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)*. vol. 26, no. 71, 1918, pp. 181-198.

Extracts relating to the arrival of Robert Knox in Batavia along with the retiring Governor of Ceylon Rycloff van Goens (junior), on 15th January, 1680. A report regarding his captivity for 20 years, and subsequent escape to the Dutch at Arippu in the previous year given on the 13th February, 1680 and attested by Knox, appears on pp. 185-190. This confirms the report made by him to the Governor at Colombo in November, 1679. Knox gives 5th January, 1680 as the date of his arrival in Batavia. (*An Historical Relation of Ceylon*, 1911 edition p. 279).

48. DEWARAJA, Lorna Srimathie. *A Study of the political, administrative and social structure of the Kandyan Kingdom of Ceylon 1707-1760*. Colombo, Lake House Investments Ltd., [1972]. [12], 240p., 2 tables, 2 pl. (fold), end-paper maps.

A very recent piece of historical scholarship on the Kandyan period of Ceylonese history by a Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Ceylon, Colombo, which in turn is indebted to Knox for unravelling many aspects of the time, concerning which Sinhalese sources are either reticent or non-existent. In her Introduction, the author lays bare the extent of her own trust. "Among the British sources, the earliest and perhaps the most frequently mentioned in our study is the writing of Robert Knox, that inexhaustible mine of information regarding almost any aspect of the history of the Kandyan kingdom. Knox depicted the conditions he observed during his period of captivity from 1660-1679. These conditions tally very closely, except in minor details, with those given by British writers of the early nineteenth century, like the Reverend James Cordiner and John Davy. It is evident that, in spite of political changes, the life of the people had altered very little during the intervening period, so that we may rely on Knox with some confidence for many aspects of the history of the eighteenth century. He wrote long before British domination in the east had begun, and therefore his writing is free of many of the prejudices that characterize later British writers.

His testimony is all the more important, because his is a non-Dutch voice speaking from Kandy, at a time when the Dutchman were masters of the coast" (pp. 12-13). A contemporary Englishman, Dr. T. J. Barron of the University of Edinburgh, provides his own deposition in his Foreword to the book: "Despite this fascinating record, few historians have ventured to essay the domestic history of the Kandyan Kingdom. Nor is this surprising. The difficulties involved in searching out and examining local documentary materials from this period are prodigious. And this is not the only obstacle. The historian of the Kandyan Kingdom must extend his range to encompass European sources, where the work of interpretation, to overcome the bias and ignorance of the foreign observers, is an equally difficult problem. Scholarly reticence to undertake such a daunting task has left us still dependent for our knowledge of Kandy principally (and almost unbelievably) on a seventeenth century work by an Englishman who was for nineteen years a captive in the Kingdom—Robert Knox. Knox's account, *An Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon*, and a few nineteenth century British chronicles have perforce become the basis for all subsequent writing on the Kandyan kingdom in the period before its fall. Knox was a shrewd and attentive observer, but it has long been recognized that his survey is in serious need of some informed criticism".

49. The English captives in Ceylon. *Ceylon Literary Register*. Vol. 3. no. 53, July 19, 1889, p. 424.

A one paragraph extract of a brief reference to the detained sailors in Francois Valentijn's *Beschrijvinge van het Eyland Ceylon*, the fifth and last volume of his *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien* (Amsterdam, 1724-1726), p. 200. Valentijn's work on Ceylon is more in the nature of an anthology or compilation of documents and extracts. He borrowed extensively from published and unpublished works without declaring his indebtedness. In the narrative of the history of Ceylon between 1660 and 1675 he borrows largely from Knox, whose work was available in a Dutch translation. Valentijn has other references to the English captives in Ceylon.

50. FERGUSON, Donald William. Captain Robert Knox. *Monthly Literary Register and Notes and Queries for Ceylon*. vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1896, pp. 5-20; vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1896, pp. 28-46; vol. 4, no. 3, March 1896, pp. 57-70; vol. 4, no. 4, April 1896, pp. 78-94; vol. 4, no. 5, May 1896, pp. 105-112.

The results of Ferguson's painstaking, indefatigable and dedicated researches into Knox's life from ancestry and parentage to last will and testament.

The information brought together has been culled from patient examination of the Court Books, Letter Books and Original Correspondence of the East India Company preserved in the India Office Library; the correspondence with the Rev. John Strype, Knox's cousin, preserved in the Cambridge University Library; and the testamentary documents from Somerset House. "The manuscript and printed treasures of the British Museum Library have also yielded information of value and interest". The whole account is an absorbing piece of bibliographical and historical investigation. The author concludes with the hope that the inter-leaved copy of Knox's *Historical Relation* with Knox's own additions, and the manuscript autobiography bequeathed to his nephew Knox Ward "may yet be discovered in some public or private library". The last will and testament is given in full on pp. 108-111. In the following year Ferguson issued these instalments, together with additional material, in the form of a monograph limited to one hundred copies. *see also* no. 51.

51. ———— *Captain Robert Knox: the twenty years captive in Ceylon, and author of "An Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon, in the East Indies" (London, 1681). Contributions towards a biography.* Colombo (Ceylon) and Croydon (England), 1896-1897. [6], 72 p.

An exceedingly rare Knox item, as only one hundred copies were printed for private circulation, mainly to libraries in England and Scotland and to a few individuals. The copy in the University of Ceylon Library, Peradeniya bears the inscription "Wm. Foster, Esq., M.A., with kind regards from Donald Ferguson". The first 58 pages, virtually a reproduction of the serialised instalments in the *Monthly Literary Register*, were printed while the author was in Colombo in 1896, and the Errata, Addenda, Index, etc. after his return to England the next year. The only addition to the instalments is a section on p. 58 at the end of the main text entitled "Hendrik Draak, Frans Has and Frans Van Den Berg", being further data to the notes on pp. 13, 18, 21, 23, and 24 regarding these men. The reader is asked, by Ferguson in the Preface, to make the corrections and note the additions given in the Errata and Addenda, Index, etc. "Should the printing and circulation of these documents with the life-history of Robert Knox lead to the discovery of his long-lost 'second edition' and autobiography, I shall be more than repaid for any trouble I have taken". The copy of the 1st edition containing the manuscript autobiography was found in the Bodleian Library a few years later, but the coming to light of the inter-leaved copy of the first edition, with Knox's additions.

had to wait till 1925. On being informed by Cuthbert Shields, of Corpus Christi College, of the discovery of the manuscript in October, 1900, Ferguson had the pleasure of spending a day in Oxford in November of the same year looking through it. He had ideas of undertaking its publication in connection with a new edition of Knox, but did not have this deserved satisfaction. Ferguson died on June 29, 1910 and James Ryan's edition of Knox with the autobiography was published the next year. Ferguson's work, short though it is, is a striking example of meticulous literary espionage. The Preface is dated "Croydon. August, 1897". The "Errata and Addenda" are on pp. 59-63; "Index", pp. 64-72, and [List of] "Contractions", p. 72. The book is dedicated to the memory of Jean Ingelow, the English poetess, who died on July 20, 1897, and a passage from one of her poems *Gladys and her island*, containing a reference to the misadventure of the Knoxes on the East coast of Ceylon is quoted as part of the Dedication on the verso of the title-page. Ingelow, a prolific versifier, is best remembered for her *The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire*, 1571 (1863). "Her affections and gushings called aloud for burlesque, and received it. She wrote too much and too long"—George Sampson. *The Concise Cambridge History of English Literature*. 2nd ed. (1961). p. 730. This little-known poetic reference to Knox is reproduced as a curiosity at the head of this bibliography. It is a typical example of the affected quality of her verse. She must have been very much in Ferguson's mind when he wrote his Preface, her death occurring only a few weeks earlier.

52. ————*editor*. Letters from Captain Robert Knox to his cousin, John Strype, the antiquary; ed. by D. W. Ferguson. *Monthly Literary Register and Notes and Queries for Ceylon*. vol. 2, no. 8. Aug. 1894, pp. 177-180; vol. 2, no. 9, Sept. 1894, pp. 196-198.

Eleven of twenty-eight letters written after Knox's return to England in 1680 to within two months of his death in June 1720. The first letter is dated 13 June, 1682 and the last 18 April, 1720. Vol. 5853 of the British Museum Additional MSS. contains a large number of letters to the Rev. John Strype copied in 1778-79 by the Rev. William Cole from the originals, which are now in the Cambridge University Library. These copies are reproduced by Ferguson with explanatory notes and footnotes where necessary. Summaries of the remaining seventeen are found in *Monthly Literary Register* vol. 3, no. 2, Feb. 1895, pp. 36-37. As Cole had taken liberties in transcribing these letters, Ferguson later provided his own transcripts after examining the originals in the Cambridge University Library. These are incorporated in his "Captain Robert Knox"

(1896) and the following monograph by the same title (1896-1897). The poor spelling and punctuation in these letters afford further evidence that Robert Hooke must have had a large hand in editing, correcting and shaping his friend's text for publication in 1681. The Rev. John Strype was Vicar of Low Leyton in Essex.

53. ————The letters of Robert Knox to Strype. *Monthly Literary Register and Notes and Queries for Ceylon* vol. 3. no. 2. Feb. 1895. pp 36-37.

A follow-up to the transcripts of the eleven letters given in *Monthly Literary Register*, Vol. 2 (1894). Subsequently Ferguson consulted the Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Cambridge University Library where the originals of the 28 letters from Knox to Strype are found. The Catalogue gives a brief summary of the contents of each of the letters. This article reproduces the summaries of the seventeen letters, which had not been copied by William Cole, with notes and footnotes by Ferguson. The full transcripts of these letters are given in the author's "Captain Robert Knox" (1896) and reprinted in the monograph to the same title (1896-1897). see nos. 50 and 51.

54. ————The portrait of Captain Robert Knox. *Monthly Literary Register and Notes and Queries for Ceylon*. vol. 4. no. 2. Feb. 1896. pp. 27-28.

Points out that there are three distinct impressions (or variants) of the portrait of Knox drawn and engraved by Richard White in 1895 when the subject was 54 years old. The differences are described in great detail. The author is of the opinion that the portrait was specially engraved as a frontispiece for the contemplated second revised and enlarged edition of Knox's book, for which Chiswell, the printer, had provided him with an inter-leaved copy of the first edition. This article, in the form of a letter, first appeared in *Notes and Queries: a medium of inter-communication for literary men, artists, antiquaries, genealogists, etc.* (London) 14th Dec. 1895. Due to several mistakes, arising from the author's inability to correct the proofs, the above reprint incorporated the corrections.

The portrait is in an oval ornamental border, resting on a broad plinth, with a bordered cloth suspended from it at the bottom, on which is depicted a very inaccurate map (*a la Pliny*) of Ceylon with a ship on each side. On the upper portion of the plinth, on each side of the portrait, are the words, "R. White ad Vivum-delin. et sculpsit". while in the blank space

below the plinth is the name "Capt. Robert Knox" in large script letters. Some copies of the first edition, of which there were, doubtless, in the fashion of publication at this period, more than one impression, had this first version of the portrait bound in before the title-page. (Ferguson, himself, purchased one through Quaritch, the antiquarian book-dealer). The second impression of the portrait had the following verse by his close friend Robert Hooke, the distinguished philosopher and scientist, inserted in the space at the foot of the plinth, instead of the author's name, thus:

"See Knox's Aspect here	Like them at last by Grace
by White designed.	he Freedom Gained.
Peruse his Book, thou'lt	Parting for Spoils they
better see his Mind.	AEgypt's Jewels took.
Captive like Jacob's	He Ceylon's left yet
Offspring, long detain'd:	(strange!) they'r in his Book.

R. H. 30 Dec. 1695".

The author's name, earlier in this space, was now placed in the lower portion of the oval frame, "Capt. ROBT", on the left and "KNOX" on the right. At the extreme right-hand corner of the plinth, the date "1695" is inserted, below and to the right of "sculpsit". The third impression has substituted for the map of Ceylon, Knox's coat of arms and crest, copied perhaps from the seal used by him. A detailed description of the Knox coat of arms and crest is found in D. W. Ferguson's *Captain Robert Knox* (1896-97) p. 55 (footnote). It is reproduced as an illustration in James Ryan's edition of the text and autobiography in 1911. The second impression of the portrait, found in the Bodleian copy, was also used by Ryan as the frontispiece to his edition.

55. ————Robert Knox's Sinhalese vocabulary. *Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*. vol. 14, no. 47, 1896, pp. 155-199.

Discovered by Donald Ferguson in the British Museum, while consulting the manuscripts of Dr. Robert Hooke, Secretary of the Royal Society from 1677-1682, and a close friend of Knox. The vocabulary of Sinhalese words, partly in Hooke's, but chiefly in Knox's handwriting, is contained in four folios, 162-165, of a volume of miscellaneous papers (Sloane, 1039). Ferguson opines that this vocabulary must have been compiled after the publication of the book. The vocabulary, with suitable revisions and helpful changes, is set out in tabular form on pp. 159-198. The categories are: Knox's vocabulary, meaning, Sinhalese word correspondence, and English transliteration. There are 767 words and phrases. The table is

preceded by a comparative list of Knox's and Hooke's systems of transliterating Sinhalese sounds, pp. 157-158. The words he has recorded are those of the everyday speech of the Kandyan Sinhalese villager of the 17th century. Many of the forms are, as may be expected, vulgarisms, and some are now obsolete. This glossary must have been provoked by his friend Robert Hooke's reference in the Preface to his book: "He could have given you a complete Dictionary of their language, understanding and speaking it as well as his Mother Tongue. But his Occasions would not permit him to do more at present". There is also a reprint of 44 p.

56. FERGUSON, William. Knox, Robert. List of writers on Ceylon: rev. and greatly enlarged by Donald W. Ferguson. *Ferguson's Ceylon Handbook and Directory for 1885-86*. pp. 299-304a-304s; 896. Reprinted Colombo, 1885. 24p.

A very telegraphic listing of eleven editions and digests of Knox from 1681-1884. The information provided is of the briefest, with only place, date of publication and format, but lacking titles except in the case of the 1st English edition. The partial reprint "by the Rev. W. M. Harvard, in 1 vol. 12 mo., London, 1824" has eluded the present compiler. It could well be confused with the duodecimo format one volume edition by J. Hatchard in 1818 or the W. M. Harvard version of 1821 in small octavo format. The entry relating to the epitome in "Smith's Works, London, 1854, i, pp. 79-93" is inaccurate. Sydney Smith's "Island of Ceylon" is a summary of Robert Percival's *An account of the island of Ceylon* (1803) and not of Knox's book. *The works of Sydney Smith*. New ed. London, 1854. Vol. 1, pp. 79-93.

57. FORBES, Major [Jonathan]. *Eleven Years in Ceylon. Comprising sketches of the field sports and natural history of that colony, and an account of its history and antiquities*. London, Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty, 1840. 2v. fronts, plates; 2nd ed. revised and corrected. 1841.

A typical example of a nineteenth-century work on Ceylon in the early period of British rule, in which the influence of Knox's sojourn in Kandyan territory is clearly visible. In Vol. I, Ch. 10 "Ancient capital of Anurādhapūra", he first refers to Knox's description of the ruins at Anurādhapura which he stumbled on during the last stages of his escape (pp. 209-210), and then summarises briefly the description of his captivity and escape on pp. 210-212, and pays this tribute. "This is a work of great interest, and was originally published in London in 1681. Nothing can be more

admirable than the extent of memory, acute observation, and inflexible veracity exhibited in his account of the country and people; nor can anything be more interesting than the simple narrative of his own sufferings. His perseverance, fortitude, and firm religious belief enabled him to overcome misfortunes, to rescue himself from a tedious captivity, and finally to regain his station as commander of a ship under the East India Company" (pp. 210-211). The page references are to the first edition of 1840, which is better known.

58. GIBSON, Ashley. *The compleat bachelor. Cinnamon and frangipanni*. London, Chapman and Dodd, 1923. Ch. 8, pp. 211-222. Reprinted: New ed. *Ceylon*. London, Dent, 1929. Ch. 8, pp. 193-200.

A delightfully irreverent account of Knox and his great adventure on the island of Ceylon, taking in the separate images of "the Quaker who so adroitly served God and Mammon", and his "deep-rooted aversion from the tempestuous petticoat".

59. GOMBRICH, Richard F. *Precept and practice. Traditional Buddhism in the rural highlands of Ceylon*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1971. xiv 366 p.

This painstaking investigation of the ideology and behaviour of the Sinhalese villager in the regular observance of his traditional faith—Buddhism—based on close observation, *a la* Knox, of precept and practice in a Kandyan village, about twenty miles from the area in which Knox lived for the major part of his captivity. The field-work was done in the middle and late 'sixties, however, and, though, as the author concedes "The Kandyan system... is known to us principally from the account of Robert Knox written in the late seventeenth century" (p. 298) the dangers of too close a reliance on him in the attempt to probe peasant attitudes and behaviour, is well illustrated in Gombrich's descriptions and analyses of the morals and ethos of Sinhalese society, into the special graces and flexible favours of which, Robert Knox was neither equipped nor motivated to enter. In pursuing the extent to which the *Panca Sila* (Five Precepts) are observed in the peasant locale, Gombrich falls back on Knox's estimate of the character of his fellow-villagers twenty miles away and nearly three centuries earlier. "which strike me as quite up-to-date and applicable to my own experiences... The difficulty is, of course, that neither Knox nor I have been similarly exposed to other peasant societies for comparison" (p. 259). The author quotes Knox in connection with a ceremony involving a Buddha image-*nētra pinkama* ('eye festival'), on pp. 114 and 138, and justifies his dependence on Knox in carrying out his essentially empirical aims with

this witness to his value as a literary source "justly the most celebrated is the first book ever written on Ceylon in English, may be still the best and certainly the most entertaining: Robert Knox's *An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon* first published in 1681...Religion is the facet of Sinhalese culture he seems to have understood least well—he always kept his Bible with him—but even so his information is invaluable to us" (p. 26). In a note (35) on the same page, he states incorrectly that both editions of 1911 and 1958 of Knox's text included Knox's Autobiography—only the 1911 edition did so, as the 1958 reprint contained only the "Introductory pages of autobiography".

60. GOODWIN, Gordon. Robert Knox; by G. G. *Dictionary of National Biography*; ed. by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode. Vol. XI (1892) pp. 330-331; repr. London, Oxford Univ. Press. Vol. XI (1922) pp. 330-331. Reprinted: *Monthly Literary Register and Notes and Queries for Ceylon*. vol. 1, no. 12, Dec. 1893, pp. 269-270.

Some inaccuracies in biographical details. His father was not a Scot, but of honest to goodness English stock, being born at Nacton in Suffolk, as was his father in 1581. There was no connection with the redoubtable Scottish Reformer of the same name, for whom, however, Knox had the profoundest admiration. Date of birth is given rather doubtfully as, "1641?", though it is now established that Robert Knox was born at Tower Hill, London on February 8, 1641. The date of death is incorrectly placed in July, as Knox died on the 19th June, 1720, a few months after his 79th birthday. In the *Concise Dictionary of National Biography* (1903), reprinted by Oxford Univ. Press in 1920, the date of birth is given as "1640?" (p. 735). Goodwin was also not aware of the German translation of 1689. This biography was written at the time when Donald Ferguson was laboriously unravelling the details of Knox's life, which bore fruit in "Captain Robert Knox" (1896).

61. GOONETILEKE, H. A. I. Another Mr. Knox in Dutch Ceylon. *The Times of Ceylon Annual* 1973, [2] p., 2 illus.

A light-hearted comparison of two Knoxes in Dutch Ceylon—the one a studious prude who abjured strictly all the pleasures of a fun-loving flesh throughout his long incarceration, the other, supercargo of the *Fatty Salem* who came by his death on 18th December 1757 through an illness occasioned "by a cold he caught at Galle, in dancing with some ladies, who were just arrived from Europe". The account of this other Mr. Knox is given in Edward Ives *A voyage from England to India in the year 1754...interspersed with some interesting passages relating to the manners, customs etc. of several nations in Indostan...* (London, 1773).

62. ——— Robert Knox on Ceylon. *A Bibliography of Ceylon. A systematic guide to the literature on the land, people, history and culture published in Western languages from the sixteenth century to the present day.* Zug (Switzerland), Inter Documentation Company, 1970. 2v. (Bibliotheca Asiatica-5). Vol. 1, Ch. 7, (E) pp. 183-189; Vol. 3 (1976) Ch. 7 (E) pp 78-79.

A total of 58 items, carefully described, but with the minimum of annotation. This essentially enumerative bibliography of Knox has served as the spring-board for the present elaboration and expansion. The opportunity has also been taken to correct misprints, amend mistakes, and, in general, to cover the ground with much greater system and detail.

63. GOONEWARDENA, K. W. Some comments on Robert Knox and his writings on Ceylon. *University of Ceylon Review.* vol. 16, nos. 1 and 2, Jan—April 1958, pp. 39-52.

Through a critical examination of Knox's own writings, including his inter-leaved additions to the copy of the 1681 edition in the British Museum Library, the author, presently Professor of History at the University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya, draws attention to certain details and features of his account of Ceylon which have been hitherto overlooked by other writers or editors, "or not sufficiently emphasised when discussing the reliability and general historical value of Knox's work". This is the first attempt to place his *Historical Relation* under the critical lens of a professional historian, and to disturb the sentimental halo which a long period of uncritical adulation had fostered. The author shows that Knox was not the admirably keen and percipient observer that he is made out to be. His experiences were severely limited not only by linguistic and geographical constraints, but also the narrow range of his social contacts to which he was restricted in the village he lived in. His strong racial and religious prejudices too interfered with his judgements. The author also stresses his dependence on the Dutch Predikant Phillipus Baldaeus' work on Ceylon *Naawkeurige Beschrijvinge van Malabar en Chromandel...en het machtige Eyland Ceylon* (Amsterdam, 1672.) In the author's *The foundation of Dutch power in Ceylon, 1638-1658* (Amsterdam, Djambatan) published in the same year as this article, he notes in his Introduction (p. xvii): "In passing it may also be noted that the work of Robert Knox, *An Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon* (London, 1681), while invaluable for its description of various aspects of the political, economic and social life within the Kandyan Kingdom, is not of direct use for the subject-matter of this study. As for Knox's picture of Raja Sinha as an unmitigated tyrant—it really does not belong to this period, although a streak of tyranny ran through some of his actions even at this time".

64. KHAN, Shafaat Ahmad. *Sources for the history of British India in the seventeenth century*. London, etc, Oxford Univ. Press [Mysore, Wesleyan Mission Press], 1926. viii, [4], 395p.

Knox references. (1) "[1659]. *Receuil Historique*. No. 4, Abstract of the travels of R. Knox in Ceylon [1659] from a French translation published in 1693. Stowe MS. 988, folios 11b-24b." (p. 48); (2) "1681. A Journal of a voyage to the kingdom of Tonquin bordering upon China in the East-Indies by Captain Robert Knox. 21 Sep. 1681. Sailed from the Downs in the *Tonquin Merchant*. Landsdowne MS. 1197 folios 12-13. This MS. is only a fragment with a detailed description of St. Jago, in the midst of which it breaks off". (p. 77).

65. Knox's residence at Bandara-koswatta; from a correspondent at Kurunegala. *Monthly Literary Register and Notes and Queries for Ceylon*. vol. 3, no. 9, Sept. 1895, p. 220.

Information regarding the remains of the house occupied by Knox and his father at Bandara-koswatta, about 30 miles from Kurunegala. They lived here till his father's death in February 1661.

66. LEACH, Edmund Ronald. Hydraulic society in Ceylon. *Past and Present*. No. 15, April 1959, pp. 2-26.

A refutation of Karl Wittfogel's general thesis of Eastern institutionalised autocracy in *Oriental despotism* (1957) through an examination of the classic feudal society of Ceylon based on hydraulic agriculture up to the 13th century. Knox's "outstandingly perceptive description" of the decadent Sinhala Kandyen State of the 17th century is analysed in the course of the argument, esp. pp. 9-11, 15, 17-20 and 23. Leach remarks, "But how far is Knox a good witness?.. Plainly much of Knox's ethnography—that is to say his straightforward account of Ceylonese manners and customs—is excellent. But we need to remember that he himself was a citizen of seventeenth-century England, a country in which the divine right of despotic kings was still a prime political issue. Knox's detailed elaboration of the Kandyen king's tyranny is perhaps in part at least, a slanderous attack against monarchy in general". R. A. L. H. Guna-wardana in his "Irrigation and hydraulic society in early mediaeval Ceylon" *Past and Present* No. 53, Nov. 1971, pp. 3-27, has pertinent observations to offer on Leach's analysis in the course of pointing out that conditions in Ceylon diverged widely in crucial aspects from Wittfogel's portrayal of the total power of the Oriental despot ruling through "an agro-managerial bureaucracy".

67. LEWIS, John Penry. Eladetta in Udu Nuwara, Kandy District; Legundeniya in Uda Palata, Kandy District. *List of inscriptions on tombstones and monuments in Ceylon, of historical or local interest, with an obituary of persons uncommemorated*; by J. Penry Lewis, Colombo, H. C. Cottle, Govt. Printer, Ceylon, 1913. p. 341.

Two inscribed stones erected by the author, when Government Agent, Kandy, to mark the probable sites in two villages where Knox and his companions resided. Historical, geographical and traditional notices of their connection with the places are given as introductions to the respective inscriptions. The Legundeniya extract is reprinted in *Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register*. vol. 3, no. 4, April, 1918, pp. 297-298.

68. ——— Villages connected with Knox. *Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register*. vol. 10, no. 2, Oct. 1924, pp. 122-123, 1 pl.

An account of the author's efforts between 1906 and 1910 in having two memorial stones erected at two villages in the Kandy district to help to perpetuate their association with Knox and his companions in captivity. The plate contains illustrations (from photographs) of the two stones and their inscriptions. The villages were Eladetta and Legundeniya (Knox's 'Legendeny'), and only approximate sites were chosen since the actual residences were difficult to identify after two and a half centuries.

69. LUDOWYK, E. F. C. Between old and new. *The story of Ceylon*. London, Faber and Faber. 1962. Ch. 10, pp. 170-185; reprinted. 2nd ed. (1967). Ch. 10, pp. 170-185.

This chapter is given over entirely to an examination of Knox's account of Kandyan society in the 17th century, which in essentials changed little till the coming of a different brand of Englishman 150 years later. "His account of the Kandyan kingdom could even be given the particular value of anticipating some of the attitudes taken to Kandyan society by his countrymen in the early nineteenth century" (p. 171). "His career, though it was not a paradigm of the various roles the Englishmen has played in Ceylon, touches them at many points, and recalls them in the determination with which he pursued his interests". (p. 185).

70. ——— Robert Knox and Robinson Crusoe. *University of Ceylon Review*. vol. 10, no. 3, July 1952, pp. 243-252.

Traces a special indebtedness of Defoe to Knox in the writing of *Robinson Crusoe* (1719). The well documented analysis of the narrative methods of Daniel Defoe by A. W. Secord (no 88) is only half the story

of this crucial dependence. The author, however, goes further than Secord in demonstrating Defoe's debt to Knox. He stresses that the portrait of a practical and industrious middle-class Englishman, truly Christian into the bargain, overcoming the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune and battling through to success, more than any situation, familiar narrative devices, or seeming resemblances repeated in Robinson Crusoe, is the clue to the impact on Defoe. "Not the chance correlates of any seventeenth century travel book, but the special significance of yet another human being's triumph over circumstances is likely to have impressed Defoe".

71. ————Two Englishmen and Ceylon. *Ceylon Observer Annual*. 1949, pp. 23-26, 1 illus.

A comparative estimate, in which Defoe's debt to Knox in the casting of Robinson Crusoe's character is analysed. The author suggests that the idea of Robinson Crusoe was provoked by the image of Knox in the loneliness of his captivity in the Kandy Kingdom. "Knox was the catalyst which transformed Defoe's vague intuitions about mankind into a new compound". The following tribute paid to Knox's work in the course of this contribution is worth quoting: "Of all records of Ceylon in English—whether one thinks of novels or documents—the most impressive is Knox's book. What have we to place beside it? Only Tennent's omniscience and Leonard Woolf's sensitiveness. Besides, Knox has another claim on our attention—he was the first of a long line of Englishmen who remembered Ceylon in the books they wrote."

72. MARSHALL, Henry. *Ceylon: a general description of the island and its inhabitants, with an historical sketch of the conquest of the colony by the English*. London, William H. Allen, 1846. xvi, 287p., front. (map); New ed. Kandy Printers, 1954. xii. 222p. (This was an abridged reprint minus the map;) Complete and unabridged reprint. Dehiwela (Ceylon) Tisara Prakasakayo, 1969 [4], v, 201p., front. (map).

Along with John Davy's account of 1821, perhaps the two most reliable and scientific studies of Kandy society and culture to be written by contemporary authors, and in the tradition of Knox, both as regards accuracy of description and minuteness of observation. Marshall, a Scotsman, served in Ceylon from 1809-1821 as Surgeon to the 1st Ceylon Regiment, and had a unique opportunity of travelling in the interior. He quotes the "veracious Knox" on many subjects, and has nothing to add or subtract on his summing up of the moral character of both Highland and Lowland Sinhalese. "Knox is, in general so well informed, so accurate, and so truthful, in regard to the Kandyan

country and its inhabitants, and it is very seldom safe to differ from his conclusions. Oriental nations are very slow in changing their habits, or modes of thinking and acting: and perhaps Knox's character of the inhabitants of Ceylon is as true now as it was when he published his work in 1681". (p. 14 in 1969 ed.)

73. MUDIAPPA, T. A. A naturalist in ancient Ceylon. *Loris: a journal of Ceylon wild-life* (Colombo). vol. 7, no. 6, Dec, 1957, pp. 474-478.

Robert Knox's descriptions of animals, reptiles and birds in Ceylon.

74. MULLER, Erin. Robert Knox's 'Ceylon'. *Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon* (Colombo) vol. 52, nos. 1 and 2, Jan-June, 1962, pp. 1-5.

A popular account of Knox and his book stressing its importance both on historical and literary counts.

75. NANAYAKKARA, Vesak. The captives. *A return to Kandy. Over Balana and beyond*. Colombo [Arasan Printers, for the Author], 1971. pp. 165-186, 1 pl. (port. of Knox), 3 illus. (drawings by Stanley Kirinde).

The story of Knox and some of his fellow-captives, beginning with the death of his father in 1660. This article was first published as "The captive" in *Tourist Ceylon*. vol. 4, no. 1, July 1971, pp. 45-56, 1pl. (port). 3 illus. (drawings by Stanley Kirinde). The book, a nostalgic evocation of the author's special affection for the lost glories of the Kandyan kingdom, was published in October 1971.

- 75a. NOBLE, Rev. Walter James. *Yarns of Ceylon*. London, Edinburgh House Press, 1930. 63p. ("Yarns" Series-13).

1. "The Prisoner of Ceylon c. 1660", pp. 5-11; Additional notes and questions for discussion, pp. 58-59. This is a concise version of the Robert Knox adventure in Ceylon in the 17th century. The author, a Methodist missionary priest, who laboured in Ceylon for many years, presents these narratives, based on historical episodes, for the enlightenment and elevation of club leaders, brigade captains, or scoutmasters and their charges.

76. PADMANABHA, Jayanta. The tercentenary of Robert Knox. Pts. I-III. *The Ceylon Daily News* (Colombo) 21 Jan. 1958; 22 Jan, 1958; and 23 Jan. 1958.

Written to mark the 300th anniversary of Knox embarking on "that fatal voiage" which brought him to Ceylon by chance, and where he was to remain a captive for nearly twenty years. Knox sailed with his

father, master of the *Ann*, on 21 January 1658 for India, on a trading enterprise along the Coromandel Coast. Only the accidental dismasting of the *Ann* in a cyclone at Masulipatam on 19th November 1659, when they were preparing to return to England, led him to Ceylon.

77. PIERIS, Ralph. *Sinhalese social organization: the Kandyan period*. Peradeniya, The Ceylon University Press Board, [1956], x, [7], 4-311p., illus., tables, diagrs., map.

The first comprehensive account of Sinhalese society in the Kandyan period, i.e. in the three centuries, prior to the British occupation of the interior of Ceylon in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The study attempts to present a 'model' of the complex social relations which constituted social structure as elements of a functioning social system in mediaeval Ceylon. It analyses a social order, in which the village community, the village council, caste and polyandry were living institutions, and is based on a wide range of historical data. A primary contemporary source is the work of Knox, discerning observer and detached recorder that he was, and the author relies heavily on his testimony throughout this work, quoting profusely at every turn. On p. 267 in "A Note on Sources", he has this to say, while also providing a tribute from T. W. Rhys Davids: "The first important historical work concerning Ceylon to be written in English was Robert Knox's *Historical Relation* (1681). It was designed to introduce English readers to the strange ways of an exotic people, and in it the author produced a veritable ethnographic monograph. The book describes the state of Sinhalese society in the seventeenth century in much the same way as a modern social anthropologist would portray the social life of a "primitive" community. If Knox's perennial classic is remarkable for its almost uncanny accuracy, it also exhibits the intimacy which can only be gained by a participant-observer who has spent a considerable time among the people he studies, participating in their way of life. As the product of 'near twenty years' of such participant-observation, Knox, has for well over two centuries been an undisputed authority on 'mediaeval' Sinhalese society. Rhys Davids assesses the work as follows: 'This most valuable work is thoroughly trustworthy. Knox and his companions were not confined in any prison, but in separate villages, where they were allowed to go in and out among the people. Most of them acquired property, and marrying Sinhalese women, became Sinhalese peasants; but Knox himself never gave up the hope of escape, and ultimately effected his purpose. His mode of life in Kandy was the best possible for gaining sure knowledge of the habits of the people; the simple straight-

forward style of his book must convince every reader of his truthfulness; and the more one knows of the state of society among the Sinhalese in the remote districts who are little acquainted with Europeans, the more one learns to value the accuracy of his intimate and careful observations. [*On the coins and measures of Ceylon*. London, Trübner, 1877. p. 33].” The author was sometime Professor of Sociology in the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. In the Sinhalese translation of this work *Sinhala samāja sam vidānaya: Mahanuvara Yugaya* (Colombo, Saman Publishers, 1964) produced in a handsome large quarto format, the section of illustrations at the end of the book included twelve of the seventeen illustrations in Knox’s edition of 1681, further underlining the author’s reliance on his work.

78. ———Knox, Robert. *An Historical Relation of Ceylon*; with an introduction by S. D. Saparamadu. (The Ceylon Historical Journal Vol. VI —July 1956 to April 1957—Nos. 1-4). First edition. May 1958. Rs. 10. (A review article). *The Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies*. (Peradeniya). vol. 1, no. 2, July-Dec. 1958, pp. 223-225.

A searching analysis of the claims made by the publishers of this straight photolitho offset reprint of the text of the 1911 edition of Knox, edited by James Ryan. The writer passes certain justifiable strictures, in the light of accepted conventions of scholarship and the laws governing literary property, on this new “first edition” of 1958. He concludes, “With all its shortcomings, and the questionable *modus operandi* of the editor, there is no denying that this edition will be a boon to students, being the only complete reprint of Knox available at a moderate price.”

79. POWELL, Geoffrey. Jahangir’s turkey-cock. *History today* (London). vol. no. 20, no. 12, Dec. 1970, pp. 854-858.

On p. 858, Knox’s reference to the menagerie of Raja Sinha II in the mid-17th century, containing turkeys, is used to establish their rarity in India and Ceylon. Raja Sinha’s passion for collecting rare and strange animals and birds was well known, and the Dutch fed this appetite.

80. ———*The Kandyan wars: the British Army in Ceylon 1803-1818*. London, Leo Cooper, 1973. 320 p., 29 illus, 2 maps, front end-paper map. (19th century military campaigns).

In this scholarly, professional and balanced account of the successive skirmishes, marches, sieges, and small-scale wars of the British in their attempt to penetrate the mountain fastnesses of the Kandyan kingdom, in order to capture the city of Kandy, the long and valiant

resistance of the Sinhalese is sympathetically detailed. His reliance on Knox is pivotal as is evident from the following passages: "Knox's book provides fascinating insight into seventeenth century Ceylon, its customs, and the court of the great Raja Sinha" (p. 39); "Despite the prejudices inherent in Knox's Puritan background, his twenty years' enforced stay among the Kandyans did not give him cause seriously to criticize either the character or the customs of his captors. Living for so long as one of them, speaking their language as if it were his own, and free to travel about in the country, Knox's *Historical Relation* is a uniquely accurate and sensitive travel book. Because the standard of living and outlook of the seventeenth century Sinhalese and English villager were far from disparate, Knox's understanding of his hosts (for they were this rather than jailers) was peculiarly perceptive. What is more Knox could view the Kandyans as his equals" (p. 45). There are other references to Knox's observations on the character and disposition of the Sinhalese.

81. RAVEN-HART, Major Rowland. Captives in the hills—Knox and Hanguranketa. *Ceylon: history in stone*. 2nd ed. Colombo, Lake House Investments Ltd., 1973. Ch. 23, pp. 178-184.

An account of the Knox saga by an Englishman who loved Ceylon, and travelled its long untrodden paths re-surveying historical trails. Knox is quoted throughout the text—"the book is so infernally quotable that I could use it on almost every page" (p. 179).

82. RAWLINSON, Hugh George. The adventures of Robert Knox. *Indian Historical Studies*. London, Longmans, 1913. Ch. 8, pp. 146-168, 1 pl. (of a Dutch fort).

A tribute to this fascinating story of the Sinhalese and the shrewd personality of the author. "His book is probably the most entertaining narrative of adventure in that adventurer's El Dorado, the East Indies of the seventeenth century, which has ever been written."

83. REIMERS, Edmund. Raja Sinhala II and his British captives. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)*. vol. 30, no. 78, 1925, pp. 13-36, 2 pl. (facsimis).

The author's special concern is with the shipwrecked mariners from the *Persian Merchant*, through an analysis of two interesting letters of 1683 and 1696 found among the Dutch records in the Government Archives in Colombo. Robert Knox's testimony about these fellow British captives is quoted, and the letter to Sir Edward Winter at Madras written by John Loveland and Robert Knox referring to the English prisoners in Kandy is reproduced on p. 15. Knox was taken into custody "a year and a half"

after the *Persian Merchant's* men. The letter to Sir Edward Winter, with the accompanying Dutch correspondence, is also given in Blake (no. 36) and Ferguson (no. 50).

84. Robert Knox; by Aussie. *Buddhist. Organ of the Young Men's Buddhist Association*. (Colombo). new series. vol. 9, no. 6, 17 Feb. 1923, pp. 1, 3.
85. Robert Knox and his Bible. *The Friend: a monthly magazine of literature and religion in Ceylon* (Colombo) vol. 1, no. 1, July 1837, pp. 18-19.

How Knox acquired his Bible, and an extract from his book relating to this episode.

86. RYAN, James. Robert Knox and the Englishman's tree. *Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register*. vol. 3, no. 4, April 1918, pp. 296-298.

The author admits the wrong ascription of the tree at Kottiyar in his 1911 edition of Knox, pointed out by Herbert White (no 102), and confesses that he had no opportunity of correcting the proofs, except the Preface, where also the error is found, as he was in Italy at the time. He also indicates "several faults" in the index which also need correction. Mr. Ryan also reveals that the sundry notes made by Knox in the Bodleian copy, which formed the basis of the 1911 edition, and which were intended to be reproduced, had been omitted by an oversight of the publishers! He gives these notes here under the heading "Marginalia by Robert Knox in his Private Copy" (pp. 296-297). Ryan concludes his short contribution, with some comments on Knox's handwriting. A note by J. P. Lewis reproducing his account of the Legundeniya inscribed stone in his *List of inscriptions...*(1913), is added at the end.

87. SAMARAWEERA, D. Knox's Historical Relation of Ceylon as a source book in the teaching of history. *Journal of the National Education Society of Ceylon*. vol. 12, no. 1, March, 1963, pp. 45-52.

An interesting study of Knox's work as a significant source book in the Sixth Form for making a study of the reign of Rajasinghe II of Kandy. The four units of work analysed are (1) the character of the King; (2) the administration; (3) economic and social aspects; (4) the military factor. Two of these units—the administration, and economic and social aspects—have been worked out in the article for purposes of elucidation.

88. SECORD, Arthur Wellesley. *Studies in the narrative method of Defoe*. Urbana, Ill., 1924. 248p. (University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature, vol. 9, no. 1).

The fact that Daniel Defoe drew on Knox's *An Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon* for material for his later works of fiction is well known. The similarity between the prose of the two writers was first pointed out by Herbert White (no. 101) and James Ryan mentioned it in his 1911 edition of Knox. John Masefield in *A Mainsail Haul* (1913) cursorily noted the indebtedness, and took it for granted that Knox and Defoe were acquaintances. It was left to Prof. Secord, through a meticulous examination of the narrative methods of Defoe, to make out the strongest case for the dependence of *Robinson Crusoe* on Knox's work. He concludes that certain things occur in *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) and *Captain Singleton* (1720) because he had read Knox, and even further that he is likely to have had access to Knox's manuscript notes. "This relation of Knox's with which we know Defoe was familiar has narrative devices and situations identical with those of *Robinson Crusoe*. So similar in tone are the two works that many such passages could be transferred bodily from one to the other without noticeable effect upon them" (p. 34). A number of incidents and details derived from Knox are indicated. Ludowyk in his contributions on the same theme much later (nos. 70 & 71) suggests that Knox's work was very much more than a happy hunting ground for narrative modes and congenial situations to Defoe, and that the true reliance had to be looked for in the portrayal of the character of Crusoe. As Ludowyk notes "To Defoe *Robinson Crusoe* was an allegory of his own life, but if you peer into the features of the allegoric counterpart of Defoe you will see something of the man who was not the lonely inhabitant of a desert island, but who lived in an alien land among strangers, cut away from his own countrymen, supported by the strength of his resolution to resist acceptance of his fate, and striving hard not only to return but also to employ profitably wherever he might be the single talent that had been given him...Where then is Defoe likely to have found those traits of worldly wisdom, of Christian professions and of determined opposition to all that fate could bring that marked Robinson Crusoe? I suggest that he found these in Knox. Knox's situation was much like Crusoe's"; (Introduction to *Robert Knox in the Kandyen Kingdom* (1948) pp. xxiv-xxv.)

89. SIRR, Henry Charles. *Ceylon and the Cingalese; their history, government, and religion, the antiquities, institutions, produce, revenue, and capabilities of the island; with anecdotes illustrating the manners and customs of the people*. London, William Shoberl, Publisher, 20, Great Marlborough Street, 1850. •2v., fronts., plates, map.

Sirr refers in Vol. 1, Ch. 8, to the capture of elephants, and quotes Knox's account of a kraal (pp. 190-191). In Ch. 10, Knox's account of the King (Raja Sinha II) is made use of in discussing the Dutch presence in the island at the time (pp. 254-260). Sirr quotes extracts from Knox's work, throughout his book, in discussing the Sinhalese and their social and economic organisation, as well as the long reign of Raja Sinha II, and his dealings with the Dutch. On p. 254 the author mistakenly refers to Knox as the master of the vessel *Ann*, and also that the ship was wrecked off the East Coast of Ceylon. The first is a not uncommon error, as his father, the captain of the *Ann*, bore the same name, while as regards the second, the *Ann* had put into Kottiyar Bay on the east coast of the island for refitting, after a cyclone had seriously damaged it off Masulipatam in India, in November 1659.

90. SOMANADER, S. V. O. The white man's tree in Ceylon. *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* (Colombo) vol. 7, no. 1, May 14, 1954, p. 27.

Captain Robert Knox, the master of the *Ann* and father of Robert Knox, was captured at Muttur under this tree. This large tamarind tree, protected under the Fauna and Flora Ordinance, was completely uprooted during the December 1964 cyclone which ravaged parts of the Northern and Eastern coasts—a case of an ill wind that bloweth a historic tree no good! A part of the trunk and root were to be removed to the Jaffna Museum, while the inscribed slab, placed under it in 1893, is in the Colombo Museum.

91. Some notices of the Knoxes, captives in Ceylon. *The diary of William Hedges, Esq., (afterwards Sir William Hedges), during his agency in Bengal; as well as on his voyage out and return overland (1681-1687); illustrated by copious extracts from unpublished records, etc., by Colonel Henry Yule.* London, Hakluyt Society, 1888. Vol. 2, Pt. IV Miscellaneous papers, No. 7, Kedgerree*, (H), pp. ccclii-cccliii; reprinted with notes, by D. W. Ferguson. *Ceylon Literary Register* vol. 3, no. 33, March 1, 1889, p. 264.

Brief notices of the Knoxes, father and son, from 1657-1694, in the Court Books of the East India Company, Mr. William Hedges' name occurs in the list of names in the Epistle Dedicatory of Knox, dated 1 August 1681, to his book. The Court Books contain very brief minutes of matters that came before the "Court of Committees" of the East India Company.

92. STOREY, Harry. Knox's Ceylon: a note on the itinerary of his flight. *Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register*. vol. 4, no. 2, Oct. 1918, p. 111.

* Kedgerree, an Anglo-Indian word meaning 'hotchpotch' or 'medley'. •

The author disagrees with James Ryan's identification of "Hill Bocawl" with Bokalawela in Harispattu as the place through which Knox passed in his flight from Kandy territory. He suggests another Bokalawela in Galasiya Pattu, with an unmistakable hill, as the more likely identification. This probability is strengthened by the situation of the next place mentioned in the itinerary—"Eckkrowat", modern Ikiriwatte.

93. ————Ryan's "Knox's Ceylon". *Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register*. vol. 4, no. 3, Jan. 1919, pp. 172-173.

A strenuous rebuttal of Ryan's calling in question of Knox's veracity on p. XVII of his Preface to the 1911 edition. Ryan's doubts as to Knox's honesty are fed by his references to the tonnage and gunnage of the *Tonquin Merchant*, on which Knox sailed from England in September 1681 soon after his book was published. The author also points out that Knox's version of the spelling of 'Yatinuwara' was 'Yattanour' and not 'Tattanour' as Ryan and other writers suggest. The close resemblance between the old Y and the modern T was, perhaps, the cause of the confusion. Storey knew his Ceylon, and was well-versed in the topography and natural features of the island, and is best-known for his popular *Hunting and shooting in Ceylon* (London, 1907; repr. Dehiwela (Ceylon), 1969).

94. (SUCKLING, Horatio John) *Ceylon: A general description of the island, historical physical, statistical, Containing the most recent information; by an Officer, late of the Ceylon Rifles*. London, Chapman & Hall, 193, Picadilly, 1876. 2v. vol. 1, p. 334.

On pp. 333-334, Suckling gives a brief description of the vain attempts made by the British Government, through its Agent at Fort St. George, Sir Edward Winter to obtain the release of the English sailors detained by Raja Sinha II. In this connection, the remarkable episode of Robert Knox, "who wrote one of the most accurate accounts of Ceylon ever published" is mentioned. Strangely enough, despite this tribute, the author does not mention him at all in his detailed account of the earlier works on the island in Portuguese, Dutch and British times in his preface, pp. v-xii! A comparatively little known Portuguese work *Rebelion de Ceylon y los progressos de su conquista en el gobiernode Constantino de Saa y Noronha*; by Joao Rodrigues' de Sa y Menezes, published in Lisbon in the very same year as Knox's book, is however, mentioned.

95. TENNENT, Sir James Emerson. *Ceylon: an account of the island physical, historical, and topographical with notices of its natural antiquities and productions*. 4th ed, rev. London, Longmans, Green, Longman and Roberts, 1860. 2v. fronts., maps, diagrs., text illus.

It is tempting to compare the patrician omniscience of the mid-nineteenth century Tennent with the plebeian scholarship of the late seventeenth century Knox, the former's heavy-footed and knightly erudition with the latter's down-to-earth and closely observed lore. Each holds his own in his respective sphere, the one, ponderous and encyclopaedic, the other affectionate and insightful. But even Colonial courtier inclines his head to Puritan pilgrim and acknowledges the worth of "the charming narrative of his captivity, published in the reign of Charles II" (Vol. 1, p. xxxii), and, in his account of the monkeys in the island, quotes from Knox's description of both, "the Rilawas...And the Wanderoos" prefacing his remarks with the observations, "Knox, in his captivating account of the island". (Vol. 1, p. 129). In Vol. 2, pp. 65-66, in discussing Raja Sinha's strange penchant for the detention of white men as prisoners in his territory, and the ineffectual attempt of the English in 1664 to obtain their release, Tennent makes mention of Knox's own experience in captivity in a footnote. In Vol. 1, p. 210, he quotes Knox's description of the mode of fishing in pools or running streams, and reproduces his illustration of the ingenious contrivance and method in operation (pl. 6 in 1681 edition).

96. Twenty years' captivity in Ceylon. *Gentleman's Magazine* (London) new series, vol. 76, May 1906, pp. 356-363.

A biographical account of Knox and his great adventure in the Kandy Kingdom of Ceylon. The author's name is not known.

97. VAUGHAN, Charles Stuart. Identification of a site mentioned by Knox. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch). Notes and Queries*. Pt. 5, March 1916, No. 6, pp. xc-xci, 2 pl.

A possible identification of the rock on which Stephen Rutland and Knox took a breather on the way from Anurādhapura to the Dutch fort at Aripu. A rock called Aligala along the old path from Nuwarawewa to Kaluwila (Knox's "Colliwella"), about a mile on the Anurādhapura side of the Malwatu Oya, is the author's surmise. The plates show two different photographs of the boulder which resembles a recumbent elephant. There is a reference in Vaughan's official diary on "18th June, Sunday, 1911" of a trip to Aligala to take photographs, and ending up with "I will ask Mr. Bell [H. C. P. Bell, Archaeological Commissioner] whether he can put up an inscription from his vote". Vaughan was Government Agent, North-Central Province at the time.

98. ———— *A folder containing 26 folio pages of manuscript mainly in Vaughan's writing, concerning in the main the Bodleian copy of Knox's first edition, with manuscript notes of his autobiography* (Royal Commonwealth Society Library, London. Mss. 3 Case A 67). [26]p.

The first nine pages contain an account of the Bodleian copy of Knox, with a selection of extracts from Knox's manuscript notes of his life and work, and Donald Ferguson's investigations leading to its discovery in October 1900, headed "The copy of Knox's 'Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon' now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford." Pages 8 and 9 refer to Ferguson's labours, and Vaughan quotes from a letter to him by Ferguson dated November 1908. These two pages are copied in another more legible hand on the following two pages. Succeeding this there are two pages in Vaughan's hand of the "Marginal notes in Bodleian copy of Knox's Ceylon in Knox's handwriting". These marginal notes were to have been reproduced in the 1911 edition, prepared by James Ryan but had been omitted by the publisher through an oversight. They were published in 1918 (see. no. 86). The final 13 pages comprise a collection of miscellaneous notes in manuscript and typescript (some in Vaughan's writing) relating mainly to Knox, the last 4 pages containing a list of Sinhalese words, phrases and proverbs written in a bold and legible Sinhala hand. There is a photocopy in the University of Ceylon Library, Peradeniya. C. 915.48 (Reserve). 259082. *see also* nos. 3 and 10.

99. WAINWRIGHT, M. D. & MATTHEWS, Noel. *compilers. A guide to Western manuscripts and documents in the British Isles relating to South and South East Asia*. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1965. xix, 532 p.

Knox references: (1) British Museum. p. 20 "1638 (*sic*) [i.e. 1659]—An abstract in French, made by J. Le Fanu, of the travels of Robert Knox in Ceylon... (Stowe 988, no. 4, ff. 11b-24b)"; (2). "1681. Journal of a voyage to the Kingdom of Tonquin [Tongking] bordering upon China, by Captain Robert Knox. A fragment only. 1681. (Lansdowne 1197, ff. 12-13)"; (3) University Library, Cambridge pp. 280-281. "Strype correspondence"; (4) Bodleian Library, Oxford. p. 322. "1696-1711. A printed copy of Robert Knox's *Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon* (London, 1681). Before and after it is a manuscript autobiography of the author, composed in 1696, with continuations to 1711. The writer describes his life, before and after his captivity, in the service of the East India Company, followed by an account of his captivity in Ceylon, an account of the coconut tree, and religious meditations. (MS. Rawl.[inson]. Q.c. 15.

Edited, with the printed text, by James Ryan, Glasgow, 1912". (*sic*) [i.e. 1911]. The first two references correspond to the two sources cited by Khan at no. 64.

100. WARE, Edith. "Knox, Robert". *Bibliography on Ceylon*. Coral Gables, Florida, University of Miami Press, 1962 (i.e. 1964) pp. 99-100.

A thread-bare listing of 16 Knox items, sparsely catalogued, and excluding every single edition, in any language, of Knox's great book. The only edition listed anywhere in this bibliography is on p. 41 where Ryan's edition occurs bleakly as "Knox's Ceylon with autobiography. Glasgow, 1911" in a section entitled "Description and travel: 17th century". The treatment of Knox is symptomatic of the general design and scope of this extremely slipshod bibliography.

101. WHITE, Herbert. Notes on Knox's "Ceylon" in its literary aspect. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)* vol. 13, no. 44, 1893, pp. 23-24.

A sympathetic analysis of the book as a piece of literary workmanship. The author, by pinpointing the influences on Knox's literary style, attempts to highlight the charm of the personal narrative. Certain philological aspects of Knox's use of English are also dissected. The author goes so far as to consider it in style the equal of Defoe's masterpiece *Robinson Crusoe* in another genre, the first time such a comparison was made.

102. ———. The Englishman's tree, Cottiar. *Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register*. vol. 2, no. 4, April 1917, p. 275.

Points out inaccuracies in James Ryan's reference in his 1911 edition (Preface, and caption to illustration of the tree facing p. xii) that Knox and his companions were captured under the tamarind tree. It was his father Captain Robert Knox and several of his men who were taken prisoner under this tree on April 10, 1660. The younger Knox had come ashore earlier on April 4th and was detained subsequently some distance away (12 miles is his estimate) from Cottiar Bay, where the *Ann* had anchored for the purpose of replacing her main-mast and repairing other damage suffered in a storm on 19th November, 1659 off the Southern coast of India, at Masulipatam. White, a colleague of Ryan in the Ceylon Civil Service, was a knowledgeable student of the topography and culture of Ceylon, and compiled the well-known *Ceylon Manual* for 1904 and the year following.

103. YALMAN, Nur. *Under the Bo tree: studies in caste, kinship, and marriage in the interior of Ceylon*. Berkeley, & Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1967. (repr. 1971). xii (2), 406 p. front., (map), 11 maps. 41 tables, 38 text illus.

Modern anthropologists probing traditional peasant organisation and behaviour patterns in the highland villages of contemporary Ceylon find themselves in the congenial and instructive company of their Puritan pioneer. Knox's minute, objective and almost total observation, unflagging in its intimacy, of the daily life of a complex society still remains a classic of ethnological reportage, while being at the same time, a warm and living portrait of family life and human beings. In this Turkish anthropologist's close study of the social system of a remote mountain village in its historical and ecological setting, in what was once the domain of the King of Kandy, he refers to "excellent accounts of this kingdom... by perceptive eyewitnesses like Robert Knox", and obviously relied on his "delightful book" as an introduction to his work. He uses extracts from Knox as motif-heads in his chapters on the Kandyan Sinhalese; the marriage alliance; the structure of the micro-caste; a visit East: Uva Province; the low country; and the cross-cousin relationship.

H. A. I. GOONETILLEKE