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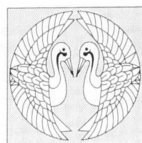
Front cover:

“Abū Zayd and al-Ḥārīth talking”. Fragment of a miniature from manuscript C 23 of the *Maqāmāt* by al-Ḥarīrī in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies.
Illustration to *maqāma* 50, p. 349, 17.5 × 9.0 cm.

Back cover:

“Abū Zayd as a teacher in a school at Ḥims”. A miniature from manuscript C 23 of the *Maqāmāt* by al-Ḥarīrī in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies.
Illustration to *maqāma* 46, p. 318, 18.0 × 19.5 cm.

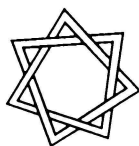
RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES
ST. PETERSBURG BRANCH



Manuscripta Orientalia

International Journal for Oriental Manuscript Research

Vol. 3 No. 4 December 1997



HSESA
St. Petersburg-Helsinki

TEXTS AND MANUSCRIPTS: DESCRIPTION AND RESEARCH

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SINHALESE PAINTED WOODEN BOOKCOVERS

The literature which reports the holdings of Sinhalese script manuscripts in the various collections of such manuscripts around the world is uneven with regard to noting the painted wooden bookcovers, and other bookcovers, which sometimes accompany these manuscripts. Given here is a survey of the reports of such bookcovers in our manuscript catalogues, together with a compilation of all references to such bookcovers and otherwise decorated Sinhalese bookcovers [1]. This material is often of qualified nature. It is presented as a tool for further research with the hope it will aid in filling gaps and correcting inaccuracies in our present data on these bookcovers.

H. I. Poleman notes wooden bookcovers which are described as "painted", "decorated", "lacquered, decorated" or "decorated, lacquered", "lacquered", and "gilded" [2]. He also notes other types of decorated bookcovers such as "carved wood covers" and "decorated silver covers". Wooden bookcovers which were stained only, or stained and varnished only, were referred to simply as "wood covers" together with bookcovers of unfinished wood.

Poleman's terminology appears to have changed as his work in question progressed. "Painted" and "decorated" appear to refer to the same thing. Also, but concluded only after an examination of different of the bookcovers described, both "lacquered" and "lacquered, decorated" appear to signify lacquered with a design. We cannot be certain in all instances, though. In some instances, "lacquered" may refer to lacquered with a single color.

Unfortunate as well is that occasional inaccuracies appear to have accumulated in Poleman's notes. New York Public Library, for example, is noted to have only three Sinhalese script manuscripts with "decorated" wooden covers. My examination of their Sinhalese script manuscripts shows them to have at least six manuscripts which might be so described by Poleman. For their manuscripts Nos. Sinhalese 3 (Poleman 6652) and Sinhalese 4 (Poleman 7182), both of which are together with wooden covers painted with design, Poleman does not mention bookcovers at all. And their manuscript No. Sinhalese 8, which similarly is together with such bookcovers, does not appear to have been included by Poleman. Columbia University Library is noted to have one Sinhalese script manuscript with "decorated" wooden bookcovers, and two with "wood covers" only. In addition, three manuscripts for which Poleman makes no mention of bookcovers are also together with stained and varnished bookcovers. These are their manu-

scripts Nos. Smith 196 (Poleman 7146), Smith 201 (Poleman 7050) and Smith 212 (Poleman 7145). (Only those manuscripts in Columbia's "Smith" collection and "X" collection were available for my examination.) And the New York Academy of Medicine, which is listed to have one manuscript of eight folios with lacquered covers, has rather eight manuscripts with such covers. The error, in this instance, crept in from the way in which the New York Academy of Medicine library described their collection to Poleman (roughly, eight "olas" with covers), and is incorporated in the cataloguing of their holding. This holding was obtained late in the course of the preparation of Poleman's "Census".

On account of Poleman having attempted to keep record of the bookcovers together with manuscripts, however, and despite the brief nature of the listings of the manuscripts necessitated by such a broad census. Poleman provides us with comparatively good data on the holdings of Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers and other Sinhalese decorative bookcovers in the United States and Canada.

Since the publication of Poleman's "Census", the Library of the University of Pennsylvania has obtained a collection of Sinhalese script palm leaf manuscripts, ten of which have painted wooden bookcovers. These were formally added to the Library's extensive Indic manuscript collection in 1971—1972. In 1973, the Indic and greater Indic manuscripts in the collection of the University Museum were moved to the Library. These manuscripts, which previously were uncatalogued, were catalogued at that time. With three exceptions, in which instances the manuscripts were listed as unidentified, the manuscripts had not been included in Poleman's "Census". They contain an additional seven Sinhalese script palm leaf manuscripts with painted wooden bookcovers. More recently, manuscripts from the collection of W. Norman Brown have been added to the collection. These contain two additional single Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers which were given to W. Norman Brown by A. K. Coomaraswamy.

Of these seventeen sets of wooden bookcovers and two single covers, four are painted with stain, stain and clear lacquer only, or stain and varnish only [3]. One is carved and painted with stain and varnish. One is painted overall with stain and varnish, over which there is painted a design with paint. Six sets of bookcovers and one single cover are painted with a design in lacquer, or in paint and then lacquered. And six sets of bookcovers are painted with a de-

sign in paint alone. The paint is partly chipped off on one of the former and on two of these latter sets of bookcovers. It is almost completely off the single cover.

Eight of these seventeen sets of bookcovers and one of the single bookcovers are painted on both the outsides and insides of the covers. Two sets are stained only, their outsides being stained and either varnished or lacquered. The third set is painted an overall yellow using lacquer. And the fourth set is painted an overall red using paint. The remaining four sets of bookcovers and the single bookcover are painted on the insides with floral and foliar designs, or with designs composed of symbols of Buddhism. The main component of these latter designs on the University of Pennsylvania bookcovers is a repeated depiction of a *stīpa*. Two of these latter designs are painted using paint which is covered with a coat of clear lacquer. The insides of the remaining three sets of bookcovers are executed with paint alone. In one instance, the insides of one set of bookcovers are painted differently, one with a floral design and the other with a design composed of symbols of Buddhism.

Also in the collection of the Library is one set of bookcovers covered with tanned leather.

In the context of the available data on Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers, this collection is significant. It ranks among only a few recorded sizable groupings of such bookcovers in the various depositories which exist outside Sri Lanka (Ceylon). It is approximately the same size as the collection of such bookcovers of the Royal Library, Copenhagen, as the combined collection of such bookcovers in the Staatsbibliothek of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Marburg and the depot of this library in Tübingen, the collection of such bookcovers in the India Office Library, and the collection of such bookcovers on report for the British Museum, not including the Hugh Nevill collection which has only recently been fully catalogued by K. D. Somadasa. It is larger than the collection currently in full report for the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, but this does not include the Bibliothèque Nationale's Pāli manuscripts which are in the process of being recatalogued. These no doubt contain additional painted bookcovers. The only collections of such bookcovers in current report which are significantly larger than the University of Pennsylvania collection are that of the Hugh Nevill collection and that in the various libraries and museums at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, the collection of which was gathered by Casey Wood. Also to be considered now is that the India Office Library and the Library of the British Museum have now been combined in the British Library. The cumulative collection of the British Library which includes the Hugh Nevill collection, as well as the India Office Library and British Museum collections catalogued earlier, is clearly now the largest collection of such bookcovers in the world. By way of comparison, it should be mentioned that the cumulative number of such bookcovers held in small numbers in collections outside Sri Lanka (Ceylon), often amounting to only a single set of such bookcovers, is on the other hand very large.

In my cataloguing of the additional Sinhalese script manuscripts added to the collection of the University of Pennsylvania Library [4], available in both full version with first and last folios of each manuscript and short version without these, a slightly fuller description than Poleman's was given of the bookcovers together with the manuscripts. These descriptions, however, remained brief. The listing of

new additions to the collection did not include mention of bookcovers [5]. In my "A descriptive catalogue of Indic and greater Indic manuscripts in the collection of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania", the same format was used as in cataloguing the Library's new additions [6]. The University of Pennsylvania's painted wooden bookcovers were described in full detail, though, in my "Sinhalese Painted Wooden Bookcovers in the Collections of the Library and University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania" [7].

Aside from this, some additional data for Sinhalese script manuscripts in the United States and Canada is noted in deSilva's "Catalogue of Antiquities and Other Cultural Objects from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) Abroad" [8]. This catalogue reports, among other items, Sinhalese script manuscripts held primarily in museums around the world. For the United States and Canada, it does not cover any of the depositories surveyed by Poleman, even though several of these were museums. It does supplement Poleman's "Census", however. For this reason, and on account of the necessary terseness of the descriptions dictated by format, the import of the descriptions is not clear always.

The published data on Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers in Great Britain is uneven. The early lists of Pāli manuscripts published in 1882, 1883, and 1888 do not mention bookcovers at all [9]. That these lists do not mention bookcovers is understandable, of course, in the context both of the brevity of the lists and the pressing need at the time to list the manuscripts of texts available so as to facilitate study of the texts themselves.

Several of these lists have been superseded by more recent efforts. M. de Z. Wickremasinghe's "Catalogue of the Sinhalese Manuscripts in the British Museum" notes briefly but adequately for a manuscript catalogue, together with the descriptions of the manuscripts, the Sinhalese decorative wooden bookcovers in the collection. This includes those Sinhalese wooden bookcovers painted with design [10].

There is also at the British Museum a handwritten list of Pāli, Sinhalese, Sanskrit, and other manuscripts formerly in the possession of Hugh Nevill and now in the British Museum, in two volumes, unpublished [11]. Both these items have now been superseded by the work of K. D. Somadasa [12]. Somadasa's effort here, being the most recent, is also the best to date for a manuscript catalogue. All traditional bookcovers are noted in adequate detail, often even noting the type of wood used for the cover, noting when the covers are "stained", "dark stained", "dark red wine stained", etc., and when unstained often noting "dark wooden" or "light wooden" covers when the specific wood is not mentioned. When the covers have fluted instead of bevelled edges, this is mentioned; and it is mentioned when the covers are carved in general. The descriptions of the covers standardly differentiate between "painted" or "decorated", and "lac worked", or "lac painted" covers, clearly differentiating between these two types of covers. Designs are standardly noted in brief using Sinhalese terms for elements of the design, sometimes giving the translations of these terms as well. In some instances, the descriptions use the translations of the Sinhalese terms and give the Sinhalese terms in parentheses. The approach used in the descriptions is "writerly", so similar points are described slightly differently in different locations. This here, though, in the main does not add to confusion or to the blurring of differences or similarities, but does sometimes

result in awkward English. The descriptions of the bookcovers and of the designs on the bookcovers are overall excellent in this catalogue. It must be emphasized, though, that there is still room for an individual study of the bookcovers in this collection alone with fuller more detailed descriptions, as was given in my "Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers in the collections of the Library and University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania" [13]. Also outstanding is that K. D. Somadasa cross-references at times covers in the collection by the same artists, and at times notes whether the bookcovers seem to be original with the manuscript or more recent. This collection, it is noted, contains 2,196 traditional Sinhalese manuscripts and 19 more recent paper manuscripts.

It is not clear from C. Bendall's "Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the British Museum", which lists some Sinhalese script manuscripts [14], whether the manuscripts in this catalogue are without bookcovers, without bookcovers of note, or whether bookcovers just are not mentioned for these manuscripts. Bendall, it is to be noted, does mention painted wooden bookcovers with regard to Nepalese manuscripts.

The recent "Catalogue of the Sinhalese Manuscripts in the India Office Library" [15], however, is quite excellent with regard to its descriptions of the bookcovers for a manuscript catalogue. There appears to be sufficient detail to adequately describe the collection, including the "plain wooden covers", as they most often might be described elsewhere. Reference is made to the "bevelled edges" and "moulded edges" of the bookcovers. And the descriptions are consistent. It is not clear, on the other hand, that such descriptions as "painted", "decorated", and "painted and lacquered" are clearly and accurately describing the medium used. But as noted earlier, this appears to traditionally constitute a real problem with these bookcovers.

The only other data on Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers in Great Britain is with regard to those collections covered by deSilva's work [16]. DeSilva, incidentally, does include the British Museum. He does not fill the gap which existed at the time of his volume's publication, though, in the published records of that collection. And other collections of Sinhalese manuscripts exist as well. The India Office Library catalogue, for instance, refers to the Sinhalese manuscripts in the Royal Asiatic Society, London and in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

To be noted with regard to England is that the collections of these items in the British Museum and in the India Office Library have now been united in the British Library.

The data with regard to France is inadequate. "Catalogue des Livres Imprimés et Manuscrits Composant la Bibliothèque de Feu M. Eugène Burnouf" mentions Sinhalese script manuscripts, and though it contains many useful and interesting notes, there is no reference to bookcovers here [17]. L. Feer's "List of Pāli manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, of course, also does not note bookcovers [18]. And the second fascicule of the "Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Sanscrits et Pāli" does not mention bookcovers [19]. "Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Indiens, Indo-Chinois et Malayo-Polynésiens" by A. Cabaton includes Sinhalese language manuscripts, and this catalogue occasionally notes covers [20]. We find for one manuscript, for instance, the statement, "cover painted with yellow, red, and black adornment", for another, "cover

sculpted and decorated", and for a third an in-passing reference, "on the wood of the cover ...". These are the only references to wooden bookcovers. One additional Sinhalese manuscript is mentioned by J. Fillozat [21], but this of course, again, does not note bookcovers.

deSilva's "Catalogue of Antiquities" [22] also covers the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. In the main, he reproduces here material from A. Cabaton's 1912 catalogue [23] amplified by J. Fillozat's 1934 list [24], other unspecified sources, probably a supplemental list of manuscripts kept at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and no doubt first hand observation. There are significant differences here. With regard to bookcovers, he does not mention these for two of the manuscripts noted to have bookcovers by Cabaton, does mention them for one other manuscript, and notes an ornamented cover folio of another manuscript to be painted wooden bookcovers.

In addition, deSilva notes a set of painted wooden bookcovers at the Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot, in Paris. DeSilva's catalogue contains the only information we have for depositories other than the Bibliothèque Nationale in France. In general, France is very centralized, and significant items such as Sinhalese script manuscripts would be sent to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. We must wonder, though, both in the context of deSilva's catalogue of Sinhalese antiquities abroad and in the context of holdings of Sinhalese script manuscripts in the Western world in general to what extent this has been the case.

The very recent "Catalogue des Manuscrits Singhalais" by J. Liyanaratne [25] is on the other hand excellent. This again covers the Sinhalese language material of A. Cabaton's 1912 catalogue, J. Fillozat's 1934 list, and a supplemental list of manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale, as well as some other material. It does not cover the Pāli material in Sinhalese script at the Bibliothèque Nationale, which will be covered in another catalogue in preparation by M^{me} Jacqueline Fillozat. The descriptions of the bookcovers often, but not always, describe designs and color schemes of the bevelled edges separately from those of the center panels, and sometimes refer to designs by their Sinhalese names. At other times reference is to "floral and geometric motifs", "stylized lotuses and a floral motif", "geometric and floral designs", "a flower design ornamenting each tie cord hole", and "floral motifs". Other of the bookcovers are described as "varnished", "not varnished", "polished", and perhaps in too many instances they are noted simply as "wooden covers". In two instances these unornamented wooden bookcovers are noted to have their outside edges "molded", in one instance "bevelled". These latter descriptions are perhaps not adequate. But in one instance, when a set of bookcovers is perhaps ebony, this is mentioned. And four of the ornamented bookcovers are shown in the back of the catalogue on plates 1 and 4.

The data with regard to Germany is overall excellent. Of the old manuscript catalogues from the 1800's which contain reference to Sinhalese script manuscripts, the "Verzeichnis der Orientalischen Handschriften der K. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in München" [26], which lists Sinhalese script manuscripts under nine catalogue numbers, does mention bookcovers in two instances. These were not painted or otherwise decorated, however. And J. C. Irmscher's "Handschriften-Katalog der Königlichen Universitätsbibliothek zu Erlangen" [27] mentions Sinhalese

bookcovers under two numbers, one of which is described fully with a painted wooden bookcover. Against this Wilhelm of Spire mentions five items in Sinhalese script [28], but it is not clear if covers for the palmleaf manuscripts among these are not being noted, or whether these were just not together with the manuscripts. There is, however, the recent catalogue for all Sinhalese script manuscripts currently in Germany [29]. This includes the only three of those manuscripts listed in the older catalogues which could be located. These would seem to have been lost in the two World Wars. The author of this Catalogue, H. Bechert describes the Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers in Germany briefly, but with greater detail than done before his catalogue. The painted wooden bookcovers are described as having "flourish" designs, "garland" designs, "flower and lotus" designs, and so forth, the colors of the design and the background are clearly noted (though not for the borders), and distinctive features are mentioned. Occasionally there is mention of the medium used, but in general this is wisely avoided. Bookcovers painted with stain, or stain and varnish only, as previously however, are referred to simply as "Holzdeckeln", or "bookcovers". In general, the data provided by Bechert is concise and excellent. In addition, a small number of the painted and otherwise decorated bookcovers in collections in Germany are shown in plates I, II, and III. These compliment and amplify the descriptions.

P. H. D. H. deSilva's catalogue adds nothing to this regarding bookcovers.

With regard to Denmark, both the "List of Pāli manuscripts in the Copenhagen Royal Library" by T. W. Rhys Davids [30] and N. L. Westergaard's "Codices Indici" [31], which lists Sinhalese manuscripts in this library, do not note bookcovers. The recent work by C. E. Godakumbura [32] does note these, however, and in general the descriptions are concise and adequate for a manuscript catalogue. On account of the "writerly" approach adopted for these, however, while they read well they vary in detail so that the reporting lacks consistency. The colors used are often not mentioned, for instance. And the descriptions run squarely into the problem of the medium used. A few specific points if I can make these emerge from a comparison of plates 1—6, which show some of the covers, and the descriptions. The *hamsa* pictured on the covers of PA (Sinh.) 10 (Cod. Pal. VI), for instance, is not mentioned in the description in the catalogue. And the descriptions of PA (Sinh.) 10 (Cod. Pal. VI), PA (Sinh.) 25 (Cod. Pal. XXVIII), and ES (Sinh.) 3 (Cod. Elu. Sin. VI) as having floral designs do not adequately describe the differences between the covers, pictured in plates 3, 6, and 5 respectively. A clear distinction is maintained, though, as to which covers are so ornamented, or ornamented with incised or carved design, and which covers are plain Ceylon made wooden boards or European made wooden boards. Plates of bookcovers in the collection can also be found in the writing by O. K. Nordstrand [33]. The purpose of the mentioned article was to supplement the catalogue by C. E. Godakumbura. I emphasize that any criticisms here are limited in scope to the treatment of bookcovers only. The catalogue is a very fine catalogue.

Among the collections covered by deSilva's "Catalogue" no data on painted wooden bookcovers is added for Denmark.

For elsewhere in Europe, the only sure and up-to-date data we have on such bookcovers is in deSilva's work. This

reports a very small number of painted and otherwise decorative bookcovers in Belgium and The Netherlands. Catalogue by H. E. Weijers [34] contains reference to one Sinhalese script manuscript, this presumably without a cover. "Pāli Manuscripts at Stockholm" by E. W. Dahlgren and "Förteckning öfver de af Frih. A. E. Nordenskiöld fran Ceylon hemföörda Pāli-manuskript" by V. Fausbøll [35], of course, do not mention bookcovers. Reference to bookcovers in Russian "Katalog indiiskikh rukopisei" by N. D. Mironov [36] is brief only, with only one of the eight Sinhalese manuscripts mentioned being noted to have a cover decorated with silver.

Extremely questionable is whether the catalogues that exist reflect accurately the holdings of Sinhalese script manuscripts and Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers in Europe, with the single exception of Germany. As noted, collections remain uncatalogued in Great Britain. Further, both H. I. Poleman's "Census", which covers the United States and Canada, and Bechert's "Handschriften", which covers Germany, show widespread, albeit usually small holdings in these countries. It is unlikely that such a situation does not exist in most of Western Europe, and perhaps to some extent in the countries of the former Soviet Union such as Russia and possibly in the other countries of Eastern Europe as well. As for deSilva's "Catalogue of Antiquities", while a major effort, it does not have manuscripts as its focus. It does not fill the gap.

Elsewhere in the world, outside Sri Lanka, the only manuscript lists or catalogues which contain Sinhalese script manuscripts are "Madurāsiyē tibena Siṃhala puskola pot" [37] and E. W. Adikara's "Descriptive Catalogue of the Pāli Manuscripts in the Adyar Library" [38]. Neither contains reference to bookcovers. "Catalogue" by deSilva covers museums around the world, but does not mention any bookcovers for those collections covered.

The data regarding painted wooden bookcovers for within Sri Lanka itself is also poor. H. C. P. Bell's "List of Pāli manuscripts in the Oriental Library, Kandy" [39] and L. deZoysa's "List of Pāli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit manuscripts in the Colombo Museum" [40] do not mention bookcovers. Similarly, "A Catalogue of Pāli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Temple Libraries of Ceylon" by L. deZoysa [41] and the various catalogues of the Colombo Museum Library, the last and fullest of which was "Catalogue of Palm Leaf Manuscripts in the Library of the Colombo Museum" by W. A. deSilva [42], do not mention bookcovers as well. There is record of painted and otherwise decorated bookcovers in the Colombo Museum Library, as W. A. deSilva includes photographs of several unidentified manuscripts with such covers, two of these being painted, in plates II, III, IV, and V. He also mentions these in passing on p. xxiv. There is no indication as to the number of these in the collection, however. More recently, there is for Sri Lanka the catalogue by K. D. Somadasa [43]. This catalogue, while a most useful census, also does not note bookcovers.

Given this context, there is provided here a compilation of all existing references to Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers and otherwise decorative bookcovers. This is done both for reasons of placing in appropriate perspective the collections of the University of Pennsylvania Library and University Museum, and in order to bring together in one place the otherwise scattered references to these bookcovers for which there are no lists or systematic indexes

even in the catalogues which refer to them. It is hoped that bringing the data together in this way will facilitate work on Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers and otherwise decorative bookcovers, and will facilitate improving our data and filling in gaps with regard to the holdings of such bookcovers.

In this compilation, I have placed an asterisk before the references to bookcovers the insides of which are painted. Not included in this compilation are the additional bookcovers noted above to be at the New York Academy of Medicine but not noted in Poleman's "Census".

The holdings of Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers and other decorated bookcovers noted to be in the United States and Canada are far more significant than those noted for elsewhere outside Sri Lanka, with the single exception of the current reported collection of the British Library which combines the collections of the India Office Library, the British Museum's regular collection, and the very sizable Nevill collection of the British Museum. The American collections, though, have distinct strengths with regard to diversity and with regard to the McGill University holdings both of which mark it off from the collection of the British Library, though it is dwarfed by this collection — mainly by the Hugh Nevill collection.

Poleman's "Census" lists fourteen sets of bookcovers which he describes as "painted", sixteen which he describes as "decorated", and sixteen which he describes as "decorated, lacquered". This amounts to forty-six sets of wooden bookcovers in the United States and Canada which might be described as painted with design. In addition, thirty-one are described as "lacquered", the interpretation of which term is not clear to me. One is described as "gilded", and one is described as "gilded and lacquered". In the compilation below, when there is a number for a manuscript in a collection, this is given together with Poleman's number. Otherwise, only Poleman's number is given. When there appears to me to be some question about Poleman's reference to a number, or lack of such a reference, this is noted.

Of those bookcovers described as "painted", one each is located at the Academy of Medicine in Toronto, Ontario (Poleman 7046), the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (CP 2: Poleman 7041), the University of Michigan Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan (UMich number not given: Poleman 6422), and at the University of Western Ontario Library (Medical) in London, Ontario (Poleman 7138). Of those described as "decorated", one each is located in the David Eugene Smith Collection at Columbia University Library in New York City, New York (C S245: Poleman 7149), Princeton University Library in Princeton, New Jersey (Poleman 6503), the Free Library of Philadelphia in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Poleman 7020), the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology in Toronto, Ontario (Poleman 6629), and Yale University Library in New Haven, Connecticut (Y Indic 40: Poleman 6635). In addition, three are noted as being one each in the private collections of Fred W. Allsopp in Little Rock, Arkansas, Manly P. Hall in Los Angeles, California and Mrs. Dorothy Lepell in New York City, New York. Of those described as "decorated, lacquered", one each is located at the Gest Oriental Library of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey (GOL 4122: Poleman 6311), Mills College Library in Berkeley, California (MC 4: Poleman 6604), Newberry Library in Chicago, Illinois (N XVIII: Poleman 6375). Of

those described as "lacquered", one each is located at Brown University Library in Providence, Rhode Island (B 39: Poleman 7052), Dalhousie University Library in Halifax, Nova Scotia (DU 225 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7055), New York Academy of Medicine in New York City, New York (Poleman 7121), University of Alberta Library in Edmonton, Alberta (UA 226 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7108), University of Saskatchewan Library in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (US 252 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7135), and University of Toronto Library in Toronto, Ontario (UT 218455/18. 11. 27.: Poleman 7137).

Two such sets of bookcovers are noted for four depositories. The Army Medical Library in Washington, D.C. is noted to have one described as "decorated, lacquered" (AML 262940: Poleman 7048), and one described as "red lacquered" (AML number not given: Poleman 7050). Huntington Library in San Marino, California is noted to have one described as "lacquered wood covers decorated in gilt" (Hu 2: Poleman 6483), and one described as "lacquered" (Hu 6: Poleman 6573). Tulane University Library in New Orleans, Louisiana is noted to have two described as "decorated" (Poleman 6384; Poleman 7129). And the University of North Carolina Library in Chapel Hill, North Carolina is noted to have two described as "lacquered" (UNC 2: Poleman 6395; UNC 13: Poleman 7158).

Slightly larger accumulations of such bookcovers are noted for three depositories. Davenport Public Library in Davenport, Iowa is noted to have three described as "decorated", the insides of one of these also being decorated (DP 2556 (Libr. No. 55): Poleman 6496; DP 2557 (Libr. No. 54): Poleman 6557; * DP 2558 (Libr. No. 52): Poleman 6556). In addition, one is described as "decorated, lacquered" (DP 2562 (Libr. No. 56): Poleman 7057), and one is described as "red lacquered" (DP 2561 ("also numbered 50"): Poleman 6373). The Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University Library in Baltimore, Maryland is noted to have four described as "decorated, lacquered" (JHU IHM En 33: Poleman 7063; JHU IHM En 35: Poleman 7071; JHU IHM En 67: Poleman 7067; JHU IHM (number not given): Poleman 7033), and one described as "lacquered" (JHU IHM En 37: Poleman 7069). New York Public Library in New York City, New York is noted to have three described as "decorated" (NYP Sinhalese 2: Poleman 7013; NYP Sinhalese 5: Poleman 7181; NYP Sinhalese 6: Poleman 6651). (As noted above, by my count New York Public Library has at least six sets of bookcovers which might be so described. See also NYP Sinhalese 3: Poleman 6652; NYP Sinhalese 4: Poleman 7182; and NYP Sinhalese 8: (not listed by Poleman)).

The remainder of these bookcovers all are located at McGill University in Montreal, Quebec. McGill University, with holdings variously in the McGill University Library, the Osler Library at McGill University, and in McGill University's Museum, Medical Library and Medical Museum has by far the largest accumulation of such bookcovers reported to date for a depository with the exceptions of the cumulative collections of the British Library and the very sizable Hugh Nevill collection of the British Library. There are listed for the various McGill University collections cumulatively ten sets of wooden bookcovers described as "painted" (M (Museum) 6: Poleman 6388; M (Museum) 9: Poleman 7017; M (Museum) 11: Poleman 6592; M (Mu-

seum) 13: Poleman 6585; M (Museum) 15: Poleman 6347; M (Museum) 17: Poleman 6588; M (Museum) 18: Poleman 6580; M (Museum) 22: Poleman 6387; M (Museum) Case 28: Poleman 6596; and one manuscript listed without number simply as M (Museum): Poleman 6590). Six sets of wooden bookcovers are described as "decorated, lacquered", that in the Medical Museum being described as "decorated, lacquered ebony covers" (M (Museum) 8: Poleman 6594; M (Museum) 219 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 6581; M (Museum) 266A (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7118; M (Museum) 301 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7044; M (Medical Library) 218 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7077; M (Medical Museum) 162 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7101). Nineteen sets of bookcovers are described as "lacquered", one with the insides of the bookcovers "illustrated" (M OL 7784.4: Poleman 7090; M OL 7784.6: Poleman 7095; M OL 7784.9: Poleman 7022; M OL 8692: Poleman 7036; * M (Museum) 19: Poleman 6587; M (Museum) 24: Poleman 6346; M (Museum) 123 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7139; M (Museum) 123A (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7108; M (Museum) 217B (Casey Wood number): Poleman 6584; M (Museum) 250 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7141; M (Museum) 251 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 6602; M (Medical Library) 16: Poleman 7021; M (Medical Library) 207 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7115; M (Medical Library) 208 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7110; M (Medical Library) 214a (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7100; M (Medical Library) 218 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7103; M (Medical Library) 223 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7079; M (Medical Museum) 204 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7104; M (Medical Museum) 207A (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7105). One set of bookcovers is described as "gilded" (M (Museum) 5: Poleman 7078), and one is described as "gilded and lacquered" (M OL 8689: Poleman 7088).

Also at McGill University, there are six sets of bookcovers described as being made of ebony but not as being decorated (M OL 7784.8: Poleman 7094; M OL 7784.11: Poleman 7028; M OL 7784.16: Poleman 7038; M OL 7784.17: Poleman 7042; M (Museum) 300 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 6591; M (Medical Library) 227 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7102), one set of bookcovers described as "carved wood" (M (Museum) 2: Poleman 6526), one set of bookcovers described as "carved ebony" (M (Museum) 276 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 6579), one set of bookcovers described as being made of silver (M OL 8691: Poleman 7087), one set of bookcovers described as "engraved silver" (M OL 8690: Poleman 7076), one set of bookcovers described as having a "front cover of punched solid silver [with scenes from the life of the Buddha], and back cover of ebony" (M (Museum) 266 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 6583), one set of bookcovers described as "wood covers, ornamented with plaques of German silver" (M (Medical Library) 211 (Casey Wood number): Poleman 7080), and one set of bookcovers described as "carved ivory" (M (Medical Library) 10 (Casey Wood number, according to Poleman): Poleman 7116).

Other depositories noted above also are listed as having such bookcovers. The University of Michigan Library, which otherwise is noted to have only one set of bookcovers described as "painted", is noted to have also one set of bookcovers described as ebony (U Mich 174: Poleman 7133). Mills College Library is noted to have also one

set of bookcovers described as "decorated silver" (Poleman 7120). The Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University is noted to have also one set of bookcovers described as "decorated silver" (JHU IHM 30: Poleman 7070). And the University of North Carolina Library is noted to have also one set of bookcovers described as ebony (UNC 14: Poleman 6378), one described as "engraved silver" (UNC 8: Poleman 7150), one described as "brass and silver ... with floral designs" (UNC 1: Poleman 7012), and two described as ivory (UNC 4a: Poleman 6385; UNC 4b: Poleman 6297a). And Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, Maryland was noted to have one set of bookcovers described as "wood covers covered with carved brass" (Poleman 6383), Roger W. Barrett of Kenilworth, Illinois was noted to have one set of bookcovers described as ebony (Poleman 6396), and Rev. D. Cambell Mayers of Middleburg, Virginia was noted to have one set of bookcovers described as "heavy bamboo covers" (Poleman 6578).

Poleman also lists fifty-six Sinhalese script manuscripts in the United States and Canada to have "wood covers". As noted above, this includes covers with unfinished wood, covers which are painted with stain, and covers which are painted with stain and varnish.

Among the depositories covered by P. H. D. H. deSilva in his catalogue, one set of bookcovers at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Massachusetts is described as "lacquered" (unnumbered). In addition, "plain wooden covers" are noted for three manuscripts, one at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, New York (4362), and two at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (819/175e, 819/179).

At the University of Pennsylvania, among those manuscripts obtained by the Library since Poleman's "Census", eight sets of bookcovers are painted with design, four with the insides painted as well, one with a single color only (* UP 2877, UP 2879 [lac work design], * UP 2882 [missing now], UP 2883, * UP 2884, UP 2885, UP 2886, * UP 2887). Two are stained or stained and varnished or lacquered alone, with the insides also stained (* UP 2880, * UP 2881). In addition there are two single manuscript covers obtained from the collection of W. Norman Brown, one painted with design both outside and inside (* UP 3028), and one stained and carved (UP 3029). Among the manuscripts obtained from the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, which manuscripts in the main were not included in Poleman's "Census", four sets of bookcovers were painted with design, two painted on the insides as well, one with a single color only (UP M22, * UP M23, UP M24, * UP M25), one set of bookcovers was both stained and painted with design over the stain (UP M27), and two sets of bookcovers were stained and lacquered alone (UP M19, UP M26). In addition, there is in the Library collection one set of bookcovers covered with tanned leather (UP 2878).

For Great Britain, Wickremasinghe lists nine sets of bookcovers at the British Museum in London which may be described as painted with design, two of these with the insides painted as well (MSS. Nos. 4, 5, 13, 29, * 62, 116, * 124, 128, 134). In addition, one manuscript is described as having bookcovers which are "painted with floral and wickerwork ornamentation" (MS. No. 101), and one manuscript is described as having bookcovers which are "lacquered with wickerwork ornamentation" (MS. No. 26). One

manuscript is described as having bookcovers decorated with carved foliage (MS. No. 118), and one manuscript is described as having bookcovers decorated with carved and inlaid foliage (MS. No. 137).

The India Office Library is listed as having fifteen sets of painted wooden bookcovers. Nine of these are described as having floral designs, traditional foliage designs, flower creeper designs, or flowers placed around the string holes (2 (Sinh. MS 3), 8 (Sinh. MS 2), 12 (Sinh. MS 11), 13 (Sinh. MS 12), 13A (Sinh. MS 30), 16 (Sinh. MS 26), 20 (Sinh. MS 16), 22A (Sinh. MS 31), 25 (Sinh. MS 27)). Of these, one of the sets (16 (Sinh. MS 26)) has one cover which does not match the other, and is inscribed "*Prākṛita Sinhala dvīpera bhāṣā*" in black ink with Bengali letters. One set of bookcovers (14 (Sinh. MS 13)) is described as having an unconventional geometrical and floral design. One set, painted an overall red on the insides (* 34A (Sinh. MS 33)), is described as having a lacquer painting design, i.e. a geometrical design, on the outsides. And four sets of bookcovers are described as having their bevelled edges painted one color and their central panels painted another (17 (Sinh. MS 9), 18 (Sinh. MS 10), 22 (Sinh. MS 15), 26 (Sinh. MS 22)). Such bookcover painting resembles that of Burmese bookcovers, and perhaps may indicate a Burmese origin for the textual readings in these manuscripts.

Thirteen sets of bookcovers are described as being of various types of wood, polished brown wood, black-grained tamarind wood, polished dark-grained wood, inlaid with ivory (4—7 (Sinh. MS 18), 9—11 (Sinh. MS 19), 24 (Sinh. MS 21), 27 (Sinh. MS 24), 28 (Sinh. MS 7), 30 (Sinh. MS 20), 31 (Sinh. MS 25), 36 (Sinh. MS 32)). Seven of these are two manuscripts of seven parts. These covers appear to have been made as a unit for a collection.

Four sets of bookcovers are described as having "brown" or polished wooden covers only (29 (Sinh. MS 23), 32 (Sinh. MS 17), 34 (Sinh. MS 1), 35A (Sinh. MS 34)). Manuscripts without wooden covers are so noted with clarity and consistency.

Among the depositories covered by P. H. D. H. deSilva, the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford is noted to have one set of bookcovers described as "painted" (1965.74), and one set of bookcovers described as being ornamented with silver scroll work (1966.214).

K. D. Somadasa notes one hundred eleven sets of bookcovers for the Nevill collection of the British Library as "painted" or "decorated", with a brief description of the design being given in each instance [44]. Of these, the insides of the covers are painted in thirty-four instances, in four of these cases with a single color. These bookcovers are:

Or. 6599 (2),	Or. 6599 (18),	Or. 6599 (24),
Or. 6599 (38),	Or. 6599 (40),	Or. 6600 (49),
Or. 6600 (50),	Or. 6600 (51),	Or. 6600 (52),
Or. 6600 (55),	* Or. 6600 (61),	* Or. 6600 (63),
* Or. 6600 (67),	* Or. 6600 (69),	Or. 6600 (70),
* Or. 6600 (71),	[* Or. 6600 (75)],	Or. 6600 (79),
Or. 6600 (80),	[* Or. 6600 (84)],	* Or. 6600 (86),
Or. 6600 (92),	Or. 6600 (94),	* Or. 6600 (97),
* Or. 6600 (98),	Or. 6600 (100),	* Or. 6600 (118),
* Or. 6600 (125),	Or. 6600 (127),	Or. 6600 (143),
Or. 6600 (144),	* Or. 6600 (145),	* Or. 6601 (2),
Or. 6601 (3),	* Or. 6601 (25),	Or. 6601 (46),
Or. 6601 (63),	Or. 6601 (76),	Or. 6601 (79),

Or. 6601 (86),	Or. 6601 (88),	Or. 6601 (96),
Or. 6603 (9),	Or. 6603 (16),	Or. 6603 (22),
* Or. 6603 (23),	Or. 6603 (27),	Or. 6603 (31),
Or. 6603 (35),	Or. 6603 (36),	Or. 6603 (38),
Or. 6603 (39),	* Or. 6603 (40),	Or. 6603 (41),
Or. 6603 (52),	Or. 6603 (72),	Or. 6603 (75),
Or. 6603 (78),	Or. 6603 (81),	Or. 6603 (83),
Or. 6603 (98),	Or. 6603 (101),	Or. 6603 (103),
Or. 6603 (109),	Or. 6603 (115),	Or. 6603 (125),
Or. 6603 (127),	* Or. 6603 (173),	* Or. 6603 (180),
Or. 6603 (211),	* Or. 6603 (217),	* Or. 6603 (223),
Or. 6603 (249),	Or. 6603 (250),	Or. 6603 (256),
* Or. 6603 (258),	Or. 6604 (5),	Or. 6604 (25),
Or. 6604 (198),	Or. 6605 (1),	Or. 6605 (4),
Or. 6606 (2),	Or. 6606 (4),	Or. 6606 (7),
* Or. 6606 (10),	Or. 6606 (17),	Or. 6606 (18),
Or. 6606 (23),	* Or. 6606 (25),	* Or. 6606 (39),
Or. 6606 (66),	Or. 6606 (69),	Or. 6606 (94),
* Or. 6606 (96),	Or. 6606 (97),	* Or. 6606 (100),
* Or. 6606 (155),	Or. 6606 (32),	* Or. 6606 (43),
Or. 6609 (1),	* Or. 6609 (11),	Or. 6609 (26),
Or. 6609 (27),	* Or. 6609 (30),	Or. 6610 (10),
Or. 6610 (16),	* Or. 6612 (41),	* Or. 6612 (62),
Or. 6613 (29),	Or. 6614 (7),	* Or. 6615 (17).

Twenty-two sets of bookcovers are described as "painted" with a solid color, sometimes with a border or edge a different color. Of these, the insides of four are each painted a single color as well. These bookcovers are:

Or. 6599 (3),	Or. 6600 (87),	Or. 6601 (49),
Or. 6601 (61),	Or. 6601 (85),	Or. 6603 (20),
Or. 6603 (21),	Or. 6603 (44),	* Or. 6603 (80),
Or. 6603 (105),	Or. 6603 (112),	* Or. 6603 (124),
* Or. 6606 (1),	Or. 6606 (28),	Or. 6606 (93),
Or. 6606 (156),	Or. 6608 (9),	Or. 6608 (33),
* Or. 6609 (36),	Or. 6609 (48),	Or. 6609 (49),
Or. 6611 (124),		

Of note in keeping with my suggestion that at least some of such bookcovers may convey Burmese readings for the manuscripts concerned, is that with regard to Or. 6601 (49) the covers of which are painted light red like Burmese covers, Hugh Nevill is quoted to have noted in reference to the manuscript, "... The only copies I have seen are in Burmese letters, and transcriptions into Sinhalese from those. ..." Of these bookcovers, also, one (Or. 6609 (48)) is as well noted to be of teakwood.

In addition, two sets of bookcovers (Or. 6603 (26) and Or. 6603 (102)) are noted to have traces of paint. For one, the description is not clear as to whether the cover is decorated only with a carved or painted linear border alone (Or. 6608 (24)). For one entry, a set of covers of dark wood is described as having the insides only painted a solid color (* Or. 6612 (84)). And ten sets of bookcovers are described as pale yellow (Or. 6603 (87), Or. 6603 (197), Or. 6603 (221), Or. 6606 (118), Or. 6606 (135), Or. 6606 (136), Or. 6606 (138), Or. 6606 (139), Or. 6608 (37), Or. 6608 (40)), one set of bookcovers is described as being plain cream color (Or. 6601 (33)), and one set of bookcovers is described as being "plain creamy wooden covers" (Or. 6606 (112)). It is not clear whether this indicates that these covers are so painted, or rather are a creamy or pale yellow wood, such as gammalu wood is described to be in

the catalogue at three points (Or. 6609 (24), Or. 6611 (134) and Or. 6611 (266)).

Forty-two sets of covers are described as "lac worked" or "lac painted", and a description of the design is given in each case. Of these, one is painted a single color inside. These covers are:

Or. 6599 (31),	Or. 6599 (33),	[Or. 6599 (35)],
[Or. 6600 (56)],	Or. 6600 (62),	Or. 6600 (91),
Or. 6600 (99),	Or. 6600 (102),	Or. 6600 (141),
Or. 6601 (5),	Or. 6601 (62),	Or. 6601 (87),
Or. 6601 (104),	Or. 6603 (19),	Or. 6603 (28),
Or. 6603 (37),	Or. 6603 (68),	Or. 6603 (70),
Or. 6603 (84),	Or. 6603 (93),	Or. 6603 (100),
Or. 6603 (119),	Or. 6603 (120),	Or. 6603 (212),
Or. 6603 (234),	Or. 6603 (255),	Or. 6604 (1),
Or. 6604 (9),	Or. 6604 (10),	Or. 6604 (106),
Or. 6604 (135),	Or. 6604 (138),	Or. 6604 (146),
Or. 6606 (19),	Or. 6606 (95),	Or. 6607 (4),
Or. 6608 (17),	* Or. 6611 (123),	Or. 6612 (2),
Or. 6612 (88),	Or. 6613 (14),	Or. 6615 (438).

Of these covers, one (Or. 6601 (104)) is lacquered a single color, bright vermillion, as Burmese covers, and the script of the manuscript is Burmese. One of these covers (Or. 6603 (119)) is listed as having fluted edges as well.

In addition, one cover (Or. 6603 (118)) is listed as being an overall color, with a lac worked border only. One cover is noted to be stained with lac work (Or. 6603 (237)), and one cover is noted to have traces of vermillion base and black lacquer (Or. 6604 (8)).

For one set of covers (Or. 6613 (23)), the description is not clear as to whether the covers are lac worked or carved.

A total of ninety-eight sets of bookcovers are described as stained.

Forty-eight are described as dark stained covers, sometimes as brown stained, or black stained, or dark red wine color stained, or wine color stained. These covers are:

Or. 6603 (47),	Or. 6603 (50),	Or. 6603 (77),
Or. 6603 (90),	Or. 6603 (91),	Or. 6603 (92),
Or. 6603 (94),	Or. 6603 (99),	Or. 6603 (108),
Or. 6603 (114),	Or. 6603 (218),	Or. 6603 (220),
Or. 6603 (225),	Or. 6603 (227),	Or. 6603 (240),
Or. 6603 (262),	Or. 6604 (47),	Or. 6604 (137),
Or. 6604 (140),	Or. 6604 (141),	Or. 6604 (143),
Or. 6604 (145),	Or. 6604 (173),	Or. 6604 (220),
Or. 6606 (3),	Or. 6606 (60),	Or. 6606 (68),
Or. 6606 (176),	Or. 6608 (6),	Or. 6608 (45),
Or. 6608 (51),	Or. 6609 (13),	Or. 6609 (32),
Or. 6609 (50),	Or. 6611 (2),	Or. 6611 (37),
Or. 6611 (167),	Or. 6611 (171),	Or. 6611 (175),
Or. 6612 (4),	Or. 6612 (15),	Or. 65612 (72),
Or. 6612 (90),	Or. 6612 (99),	Or. 6612 (102),
Or. 6612 (105),	Or. 6613 (19),	Or. 6614 (50).

In addition, various covers are described as dark stained with additional features. Seven sets of bookcovers are described as dark stained wooden covers with fluted edges instead of the more normal bevelled edges. These are Or. 6603 (107), Or. 6604 (147), Or. 6604 (223), Or. 6607 (3), Or. 6608 (46), Or. 6612 (65), and Or. 6612 (73). Two sets of covers are described as carved dark stained wooden covers with fluted edges, Or. 6604 (46) and Or. 6612 (21). Seven sets of bookcovers are described as carved dark stained wooden covers, Or. 6603 (51),

Or. 6603 (74), Or. 6603 (82), Or. 6604 (136), Or. 6604 (174), Or. 6604 (203), and Or. 6604 (211). One set of bookcovers is described as dark stained wooden covers with traces of a lac work border, Or. 6603 (54). Two sets are described as dark stained wooden covers with slightly bevelled edges and a linear border, Or. 6612 (18) and Or. 6613 (50). And one set is described as dark stained wooden covers with a chisel cut chevron border, Or. 6612 (91). This is an additional twenty sets of bookcovers that can be described as dark stained.

Twelve sets of bookcovers are described as mahogany stained covers. These are Or. 6600 (72), Or. 6600 (101), Or. 6601 (77), Or. 6603 (5), Or. 6603 (8), Or. 6603 (122), Or. 6603 (123), Or. 6604 (134), Or. 6611 (1), Or. 6611 (129), Or. 6611 (174), Or. 6615 (364).

In addition, one set is described as carved mahogany stained covers, Or. 6603 (45), and for one set the covers are described as mahogany stained but it is not clear if the design is carved or painted, Or. 6603 (117).

One set of bookcovers is described as teak stained covers, Or. 6611 (52). One set is described as carved sapuwood covers, teak color stained, Or. 6604 (133). And one set is described as carved wooden covers with a teak finish, the design is given, and mention is made of an inlay of black wax, Or. 6603 (226). Five sets of bookcovers are described as stained wooden covers, Or. 6603 (95), Or. 6609 (28), Or. 6612 (40), Or. 6612 (87), Or. 6612 (104). One set of bookcovers is described as carved stained covers, Or. 6603 (106). Five sets of bookcovers are described as lightly stained wooden covers, Or. 6604 (149), Or. 6606 (35), Or. 6608 (47), Or. 6609 (34), Or. 6611 (4). Two sets of bookcovers are described as lightly stained or stained teak covers, Or. 6612 (1) and Or. 6612 (113).

Eleven sets of bookcovers are mentioned as carved wooden covers without stain and without the type of wood being mentioned, but with a description of the design being given, Or. 6603 (97), Or. 6603 (104), Or. 6603 (121), Or. 6603 (214), Or. 6603 (263), Or. 6604 (224). One of these sets is noted to have fluted edges, Or. 6612 (47). Two sets are noted to have double fluted edges instead of the more usual bevelled edges, Or. 6600 (93) and Or. 6604 (130). One set is noted to be carved with a lac worked border, Or. 6600 (60). One set is noted to be carved wooden covers with silver applique and metal studs, Or. 6600 (120).

In addition, there are seventeen or eighteen ebony covers, eight of nine of which are carved. Eight sets of bookcovers are noted to be ebony alone, Or. 6601 (36), Or. 6601 (55), Or. 6601 (58), Or. 6604 (150), Or. 6606 (14), Or. 6609 (44), Or. 6612 (16), Or. 6612 (89). One set is noted to be ebony lacquered deep orange, Or. 6609 (47). Five sets of bookcovers are noted to be ebony covers with fluted instead of bevelled edges, Or. 6600 (54), Or. 6600 (104), Or. 6603 (96), Or. 6604 (11), Or. 6613 (35). One set of bookcovers is noted to be carved ebony with lac work, Or. 6600 (59). And two sets are noted to be carved ebony, Or. 6599 (34) and Or. 6609 (25). One set is described as being carved black wooden covers, with the design being given, Or. 6604 (132). This is probably also ebony, but we cannot be sure.

Forty-three sets of covers are described as teakwood. One of these is described as being carved. The shelf numbers of the covers are:

Or. 6600 (53), Or. 6601 (7), Or. 6603 (61), Or. 6603 (116), Or. 6603 (152), Or. 6603 (231), Or. 6604 (29), Or. 6604 (176), Or. 6606 (38), Or. 6606 (72), Or. 6608 (21), Or. 6609 (4), Or. 6610 (20), Or. 6611 (244), Or. 6600 (64), Or. 6601 (44), Or. 6603 (67), Or. 6603 (126), Or. 6603 (184), Or. 6603 (236), Or. 6604 (52), Or. 6606 (41), Or. 6606 (73), Or. 6608 (25), Or. 6609 (37), Or. 6611 (135), Or. 6612 (111), Or. 6600 (88), Or. 6603 (42), Or. 6603 (76), Or. 6603 (141), Or. 6603 (193), Or. 6603 (260), Or. 6604 (118), Or. 6606 (20), Or. 6606 (62), Or. 6606 (174), Or. 6608 (35), Or. 6609 (39), Or. 6611 (177), Or. 6613 (31).

The shelf number of the carved teak cover is Or. 6603 (29). Also note that in addition two teakwood covers are listed above as being described as lightly stained or stained.

Forty sets of bookcovers are described as dark wooden covers, seven or nine of these noted to be carved or to have their edges carved. The plain dark wooden covers are:

Or. 6601 (1), Or. 6602 (1), Or. 6603 (17), Or. 6603 (33), Or. 6603 (192), Or. 6604 (2), Or. 6604 (142), Or. 6607 (20), Or. 6612 (35), Or. 6615 (137), Or. 6615 (483), Or. 6601 (53), Or. 6602 (2), Or. 6603 (25), Or. 6603 (113), Or. 6603 (209), Or. 6604 (3), Or. 6604 (151), Or. 6609 (22), Or. 6612 (109), Or. 6615 (252), Or. 6601 (101), Or. 6603 (13), Or. 6603 (32), Or. 6603 (151), Or. 6603 (215), Or. 6604 (13), Or. 6606 (92), Or. 6611 (26), Or. 6612 (110), Or. 6615 (400),

Five sets of dark wooden covers are noted to have fluted edges, Or. 6603 (224), Or. 6604 (62), Or. 6604 (131), Or. 6605 (3), Or. 6615 (13). Two sets of dark wooden covers are noted to have a linear border, but it is not clear if it is carved or painted, Or. 6603 (111) and Or. 6612 (17). Two sets of dark wooden covers are noted to be carved, with descriptions of the designs given, Or. 6603 (48) and Or. 6603 (73).

One set of bookcovers is noted to be wooden covers, varnished dark, Or. 6603 (34).

In total, five sets of covers are noted to be sapuwood — four plain sapuwood covers, Or. 6601 (32), Or. 6604 (152), Or. 6608 (26), and Or. 6611 (132); and one teak color stained carved sapuwood cover noted above with the stained covers.

Six sets of covers are noted to be ginisapuwood, Or. 6604 (30), Or. 6604 (162), Or. 6606 (40), Or. 6610 (19), Or. 6611 (122), Or. 6611 (133).

Seven sets of covers are noted to be satinwood, Or. 6599 (29), Or. 6600 (48), Or. 6601 (6), Or. 6603 (43), Or. 6608 (41), Or. 6612 (115), and Or. 6601 (56) which is noted to have on it smudging strokes of mahogany stain.

Fourteen sets of bookcovers are noted to be of calamander wood, Or. 6600 (83), Or. 6601 (78), Or. 6603 (110), Or. 6603 (208), Or. 6604 (14), Or. 6604 (21), Or. 6605 (14), Or. 6608 (23), Or. 6608 (39), Or. 6609 (12), Or. 6610 (17), Or. 6613 (2), Or. 6613 (37), Or. 6613 (51).

Ten sets of bookcovers are of coconut wood, Or. 6604 (49), Or. 6604 (63), Or. 6604 (74), Or. 6604

(244), Or. 6606 (102), Or. 6608 (15), Or. 6609 (23), Or. 6611 (89), Or. 6613 (25), Or. 6613 (38).

One set of bookcovers are described as being pine-wood, Or. 6604 (170).

At least eleven sets of bookcovers are noted to be gammalu wood, Or. 6603 (187), Or. 6603 (242), Or. 6603 (244), Or. 6608 (16), Or. 6608 (20), Or. 6608 (27), Or. 6608 (28), Or. 6609 (24), Or. 6610 (14), Or. 6611 (134), Or. 6611 (266). This wood is described as pale yellow or light yellow in Or. 6609 (24) and Or. 6611 (134), and as pale wood in Or. 6611 (266). As noted above, there are ten sets of bookcovers, listed above, which are described as pale yellow and two described as cream colored which may also be gammalu wood.

Fifteen sets of bookcovers are described as being light or pale wooden covers:

Or. 6601 (11), Or. 6603 (64), Or. 6611 (138), Or. 6611 (180), Or. 6611 (259), Or. 6601 (43), Or. 6611 (122), Or. 6611 (143), Or. 6611 (235), Or. 6611 (262), Or. 6601 (54), Or. 6611 (127), Or. 6611 (161), Or. 6611 (246), Or. 6612 (7).

Of these, Or. 6611 (138) is noted to be possibly valamba, Or. 6611 (246) is noted to be possibly mango or amba, and Or. 6611 (262) is noted to be possibly mango.

Forty-nine sets of bookcovers are noted to be of kitul wood. These are:

Or. 6600 (114), Or. 6602 (3), Or. 6603 (257), Or. 6604 (64), Or. 6604 (163), Or. 6606 (55), Or. 6607 (23), Or. 6609 (31), Or. 6611 (145), Or. 6611 (197), Or. 6612 (55), Or. 6612 (85), Or. 6612 (117), Or. 6615 (7), Or. 6615 (235), Or. 6615 (368), Or. 6601 (9), Or. 6603 (89), Or. 6604 (50), Or. 6604 (78), Or. 6604 (217), Or. 6606 (141), Or. 6607 (7), Or. 6611 (3), Or. 6611 (147), Or. 6612 (48), Or. 6612 (56), Or. 6612 (94), Or. 6613 (21), Or. 6615 (33), Or. 6615 (296), Or. 6615 (408), Or. 6601 (72), Or. 6603 (164), Or. 6604 (51), Or. 6604 (139), Or. 6604 (231), Or. 6607 (7), Or. 6609 (16), Or. 6611 (44), Or. 6611 (148), Or. 6612 (53), Or. 6612 (59), Or. 6612 (97), Or. 6614 (6), Or. 6615 (140), Or. 6615 (367), Or. 6615 (418),

One hundred twenty-seven sets of bookcovers are noted to be plain wooden covers. These are:

Or. 6599 (36), Or. 6600 (65), Or. 6600 (74), Or. 6600 (111), Or. 6600 (124), Or. 6600 (140), Or. 6600 (147), Or. 6601 (8), Or. 6601 (31), Or. 6601 (57), Or. 6601 (80), Or. 6601 (90), Or. 6603 (10), Or. 6603 (46), Or. 6603 (71), Or. 6603 (86), Or. 6599 (37), Or. 6600 (66), Or. 6600 (85), Or. 6600 (122), Or. 6600 (126), Or. 6600 (142), Or. 6600 (148), Or. 6601 (10), Or. 6601 (48), Or. 6601 (59), Or. 6601 (82), Or. 6601 (95), Or. 6603 (24), Or. 6603 (53), Or. 6603 (79), Or. 6603 (88), Or. 6600 (58), Or. 6600 (68), Or. 6600 (108), Or. 6600 (123), Or. 6600 (134), Or. 6600 (146), Or. 6601 (4), Or. 6601 (12), Or. 6601 (50), Or. 6601 (60), Or. 6601 (83), Or. 6601 (98), Or. 6603 (30), Or. 6603 (55), Or. 6603 (85), Or. 6603 (210),

Or. 6603 (213),	Or. 6603 (216),	Or. 6603 (222),
Or. 6603 (228),	Or. 6603 (229),	Or. 6603 (230),
Or. 6603 (232),	Or. 6603 (233),	Or. 6603 (235),
Or. 6603 (239),	Or. 6603 (251),	Or. 6604 (4),
Or. 6604 (7),	Or. 6604 (22),	Or. 6604 (34),
Or. 6604 (41),	Or. 6604 (82),	Or. 6604 (148),
Or. 6604 (172),	Or. 6605 (2),	Or. 6605 (6),
Or. 6605 (15),	Or. 6606 (5),	Or. 6606 (8),
Or. 6606 (11),	Or. 6606 (12),	Or. 6606 (13),
Or. 6606 (15),	Or. 6606 (24),	Or. 6606 (26),
Or. 6606 (29),	Or. 6606 (47),	Or. 6606 (61),
Or. 6606 (67),	Or. 6606 (74),	Or. 6606 (78),
Or. 6606 (98),	Or. 6606 (117),	Or. 6606 (126),
Or. 6606 (157),	Or. 6608 (10),	Or. 6608 (11),
Or. 6608 (29),	Or. 6608 (30),	Or. 6608 (31),
Or. 6608 (34),	Or. 6608 (38),	Or. 6608 (42),
Or. 6608 (52),	Or. 6609 (14),	Or. 6609 (15),
Or. 6609 (35),	Or. 6610 (15),	Or. 6610 (18),
Or. 6611 (7),	Or. 6611 (90),	Or. 6611 (109),
Or. 6611 (131),	Or. 6611 (136),	Or. 6611 (142),
Or. 6611 (215),	Or. 6612 (3),	Or. 6612 (42),
Or. 6612 (44),	Or. 6612 (45),	Or. 6612 (54),
Or. 6612 (58),	Or. 6612 (78),	Or. 6612 (112),
Or. 6613 (11),	Or. 6613 (24),	Or. 6613 (28),
Or. 6614 (2),	Or. 6614 (5),	Or. 6614 (8),
Or. 6615 (361),	Or. 6615 (508),	Or. 6615 (534),
Or. 6616 (4).		

Of these, one is noted to be varnished (Or. 6603 (251)) and one is noted to be waxed (Or. 6608 (10)).

All told, not counting carved or stained covers, or covers with filigree work, and not counting ebony covers in any of their variations which have traditionally been noted separately in our catalogues, we have here three hundred seventeen or three hundred twenty-nine plain wooden covers, depending on whether the ten covers listed as pale yellow and the two listed as cream colored are plain *gammālu* wood or the like.

In addition, we have one set of silver covers with filigree work and copper backs, Or. 6600 (152).

And we have some palm leaf covers which normally are not mentioned in the literature and therefore have been neglected in the main in this paper. The material here though is so good for them that it is worth mentioning. Two are palm leaf covers decorated in various ways, Or. 6603 (136) and Or. 6603 (203). Twelve are noted to be stitched or sewn palm leaf covers, some noted to have chevron borders, Or. 6604 (166), Or. 6606 (81), Or. 6606 (134), Or. 6607 (6), Or. 6608 (3), Or. 6611 (53), Or. 6611 (173), Or. 6611 (258), Or. 6615 (64), Or. 6615 (109), Or. 6615 (351), Or. 6615 (514). Two are noted to be simply palm leaf covers, Or. 6606 (6) and Or. 6611 (15), and one is noted to be a sheath of palm leaf, Or. 6611 (18). This is a total of seventeen palm leaf covers.

This is clearly the most significant grouping of Sinhalese bookcovers described, and the collection is described more fully than other collections.

For Germany, H. Bechert lists thirty sets of bookcovers painted with design, three of which are painted with a solid color – one with a metal edge, one painted with pure lacquer, one gilded, and one with a recent design in black India ink. As in the United States and Canada, most depositories have only one such set of bookcovers. Four of these sets of bookcovers have insides also painted with design, and one has insides painted overall a single color.

Of those bookcovers noted to be painted with design, one set each is found at the Übersee-Museum in Bremen (A 1326: Bechert 29), the Hessische Landes- und Hochschulbibliothek in Darmstadt (Cod. Or. 63f: Bechert 169), the Museum für Völkerkunde in Freiburg (IV-1894: Bechert 127), the Indologisches Seminar of the Universität in Göttingen (Wa 4: Bechert 31), the Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek in Göttingen (* Cod. MS. orient. var. 82: Bechert 23), the Universitätsbibliothek in Jena (Ms. Palm. Sgh. 1: Bechert 48), the Religionskundliche Sammlung of the Universität in Marburg (1376 Mq 24: Bechert 30), the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich (* Cod. or. mixt. 90b: Bechert 22), and the Universitätsbibliothek in Rostock (Ms. Sgh. 1 (Mss. orient. 234): Bechert 8). One such set of bookcovers also is found in the private collection of H. Bechert in Göttingen (MS-Sgh. 1: Bechert 47). One set of bookcovers described as painted red is found at the Sächsische Landesbibliothek in Dresden (E b 441b: Bechert 39), one described as painted dark red is found at the Universitätsbibliothek in Leipzig (Palm 28: Bechert 90), and one described as gilded is found at the Seminar für Indology of the Universität in Tübingen (1155/65: Bechert 56).

Groupings of two or three such sets of bookcovers are located at five depositories. Buddhistisches Haus in Berlin has one set of bookcovers painted with design (Hs. 2: Bechert 43) and one with a recent design in black India ink (Hs. 1: Bechert 20). The Linden-Museum in Stuttgart has one set of bookcovers painted with design (L 14721109: Bechert 27), and one set painted with sheer lacquer (7358: Bechert 64). The Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek in Halle has two sets of bookcovers painted with design (Yb 2^o 10: Bechert 72; Zc 10: Bechert 12). The Indische Kunstabteilung (and the Museum für Indische Kunst) of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin has three sets of bookcovers painted with design (H-Sgh. 103: Bechert 9; *H-Sgh. 105: Bechert 99; H-Sgh. 106: Bechert 37). And the Museum für Völkerkunde in Hamburg similarly has three sets of bookcovers painted with design (* 474 : 08: Bechert 149; 1045 : 05: Bechert 17; 2066 : 08: Bechert 87).

The single significant collection of such bookcovers is reported for the Staatsbibliothek of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Marburg and the Depot of the Staatsbibliothek, which manuscripts were at the time of Bechert's catalogue temporarily in Tübingen. This collection contains twelve such bookcovers. Eight sets of bookcovers painted with design are located in Marburg (* Hs. or. 694: Bechert 7; Hs. or. 1621: Bechert 104; Hs. or. 1623: Bechert 55; Hs. or. 1624: Bechert 80; Hs. or. 1625: Bechert 96; Ms. or. fol. 377: Bechert 100; Ms. or. fol. 3148: Bechert 26; Ms. or. fol. 3149: Bechert 21). Three sets were noted to be located temporarily in Tübingen (Ms. or. fol. 378: Bechert 5; Ms. or. fol. 1339: Bechert 160; Ms. or. fol. 4137: Bechert 52). This amounts to eleven sets of bookcovers painted with design. In addition, at the Depot in Tübingen one manuscript was reported to be together with a set of bookcovers painted black with a metal edge, and with Burmese characters scratched on the inside of one of the bookcovers (Ms. or. fol. 3085: Bechert 167). To be noted is that the appearance of this set of bookcovers is more Burmese than Sinhalese.

The Indische Kunstabteilung (and Museum für Indische Kunst) of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz also is noted to have one set of bookcovers described as carved

(H-Sgh. 110a, H-Sgh. 110b: Bechert 105, 112). The Depot of the Staatsbibliothek of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Tübingen also was noted to have one set of bookcovers described as polished (Ms. or. fol. 459: Bechert 157). And the Bibliothek of the Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft in Halle, which is not noted above, is noted to have one set of bookcovers described as carved (Palmbllatths. 1a, Palmbllatths. 1b: Bechert 118, 117), and one set described as being of ornamented metalwork with wooden insides (Palmbllatths. 3: Bechert 73).

Forty, perhaps thirty-nine manuscripts are noted simply to be together with bookcovers, a handful being noted as plain bookcovers or undistinguished bookcovers.

The Royal Library, Copenhagen and the other Danish collections reported by C. E. Godakumbura contain twenty-two bookcovers which can be described as painted with design — four with the center panels painted a solid color. Twelve are described as being lacquered with floral designs, one of these having its insides painted each with a different design as well (PA (Sinh.) 10 (Cod. Pal. VI) together with PA (Sinh.) 12 (Cod. Pal. XIII), PA (Sinh.) 19 (Cod. Pal. XVII), PA (Sinh.) 20 (Cod. Pal. XIX), PA (Sinh.) 25 (Cod. Pal. XXVIII), *PA (Sinh.) 27 (Cod. Pal. XXXIII), PAS (Sinh.) 1 (Cod. Pal. XXIV), PAS (Sinh.) 3 (Bl. 2), PAS (Sinh.) 7 (Cod. Pal. XII), PAS (Sinh.) 15 (Cod. Pal. U. B. ukat. I), ES (Sinh.) 3 (Cod. Elu. Sin. VI), ES (Sinh.) 19 (Bl. 10), ES (Sinh.) 20 (Lind 3)). Five are described variously as being “lacquered, . . . ornamented with geometrical and floral designs” (PA (Sinh.) 13 (Cod. Pal. XIVa)), “decorated with simple ornaments, painted . . .” (PA (Sinh.) 26 (Cod. Pal. XXIX)), “lacquered, and painted with designs” (PA (Sinh.) 31 (Cod. Pal. XXXII)), and “with lacquer designs” (ES (Sinh.) 7 (Cod. Elu. Sin. VIII), ES (Sinh.) 8 (National Museum D 2196)). Three are described as lacquered with one color for the center panel and another color for the borders (PA (Sinh.) 8 (Bl. 4), PAS (Sinh.) 4 (Cod. Pal. XI), PAS (Sinh.) 6 (Pallis 2)), and one is described as lacquered red overall (ES (Sinh.) 14 (Cod. Elu. Sin. XIII)). These four bookcovers show Burmese influence in their design. The last bookcover has borders painted with lotus designs, but the center fields have mounted on them punched copper plates (ES (Sinh.) 12 (Wilhjelm)).

In addition, three sets of bookcovers have carved decorations (ES (Sinh.) 6 (Cod. Elu. Sin. VII), ES (Sinh.) 18 (Cod. Pal. U. B. 15), ES (Sinh.) 47 (Cod. Elu. Sin. XII)), and one set of bookcovers contains an incised design scratched into one of its covers (PA (Sinh.) 37 (Cod. Pal. XXX)).

Most of these bookcovers are in the Royal Library, Copenhagen. One (ES (Sinh.) 8) is housed in the National Museum, and one (ES (Sinh.) 12) is in private hands, with microfilm of the manuscript in the Royal Library.

C. E. Godakumbura also notes fifty-eight manuscripts to be together with plain covers. Of these, thirty-nine are with Ceylon made wooden boards, thirteen are with European made wooden boards, and six are with plain boards variously described.

For France, J. Liyanaratne's recent catalogue of Sinhalese language manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris notes nine sets of wooden bookcovers which can be described in brief as ornamented with designs painted in various colors (No. 1 (Indien 1046), No. 4 (Indien 901), No. 6 (Smith-Lesouëf 269), No. 10 (Indien 981), No. 12

(Indien 906), No. 17 (Indien 1047), No. 35 (Indien 914), No. 44 (Indien 931), No. 51 (Indien 1059)), and one set of bookcovers painted an overall red (on its exterior?) (No. 29 (Indien 915)). In addition, one set of bookcovers (No. 61 (Indien 909)) is described as possibly being ebony, three sets of wooden bookcovers are described as “varnished”, one of these with the longitudinal edges molded, twenty-four sets are described as “not varnished”, one of these noted to have its outside edges molded, and one set is described as “polished”. Twenty-five manuscripts are noted simply to be together with “wooden covers” not further described except for tie holes and tie cords. In one instance, though, the covers are noted to have “bevelled edges”. This catalogue, it is to be emphasized, does not cover Pāli manuscripts written in Sinhalese script, which will no doubt add to the number of Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

The only other information for elsewhere in France is reported by P. H. D. H. deSilva who notes one set of painted wooden bookcovers at the Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot in Paris (37.39.17).

The number of Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers, or otherwise ornamented bookcovers, reported to date for elsewhere is insignificant. P. H. D. H. deSilva reports one set of wooden bookcovers described as “painted” at the Musée Royale d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels (E. O. 2008). He also notes this museum to have one set of bookcovers described as being made of ebony and silver (E. O. 1424). And the Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam is noted to have one set of bookcovers described as “decorative wooden covers” (A 9102). N. D. Mironov reports one manuscript (No. 433) to be together with bookcovers decorated with silver at the Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Aziatskiĭ Muzeĭ. And, as noted above, the Colombo Museum clearly has at least four sets of painted wooden bookcovers, but the lists and catalogues for this depository do not refer to bookcovers in their manuscript descriptions.

The purpose of this compilation of data, as stated at the outset, is to facilitate research on Sinhalese decorative wooden bookcovers. It is hoped in general that the data brought together in this paper, the analysis of the material in my earlier paper [45], and the survey of the literature on Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers herein will stimulate and encourage not only a better cataloguing of our Sinhalese materials in the future, and further research on these materials, but will also stimulate and encourage the paying of a greater amount of attention to these materials and to the decorative palm leaf cover folios in the main not covered in this paper, and cover folios in general, throughout South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Tibet. One point remains to be underscored. In recent work the writer has done on writing in South Asia, published in “The Indian attitude toward writing” [46], there emerged the point that in Indic traditions palm leaf frondes partake of what scholars in religious studies refer to as “the sacred”. What we appear to have is palm leaf frondes standing for the petals of a lotus strung between and emanating from the bookcovers or cover leaves. Our bookcovers, or ornamented palm leaf frondes, when these occur display the warp onto which the text is woven. From the South Asian vantage, when we have bookcovers these are usually intended to be considered as a unit with the rest of the manuscript. They are a part of a philosophical whole. As I have indicated in my earlier paper on Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers,

there is often a relationship between the bookcovers and the text, and from the bookcovers we can often understand certain things about the text between them. Examples of this were given in my earlier paper [47]. K. D. Somadasa, while he does not wish to see this applied too rigidly, or go too far, has offered a further example from the Nevill collection of a manuscript the bookcovers of which depict a lion pouncing on an elephant. The beginning of the text of this manuscript makes reference to a lion scalping an elephant. The manuscript referred to would be Nevill collection MS. Or. 6608 (43) of the *Akhyāta Pada* of Vagēḡoḡa a [Dhammakusala]thera. It is also of note that among the painted wooden bookcovers in the Nevill collection, which manuscripts are ordered by content, dark orange backgrounds for covers painted with floral design do not occur with any frequency before vol. 4 of the catalogue, which contains works on history, geography, cosmology and ethnography, and grammar. Such a color scheme hardly ever occurs among these manuscripts with manuscripts of Buddhist works of doctrine and devotion in Pāli and Sinhalese, as in vols. 1 and 2 of the catalogue, or with manuscripts of Buddhist verse in Sinhalese as in vol. 3. It occurs in vol. 4 all told four times, among the much larger number of manuscripts in vols. 1 and 2 together all told three times, and in vol. 3 not at all. There seem to be other relationships between usual content and color scheme as well, as with regard to black backgrounds, for instance. Vol. 4 of the catalogue contains four covers described as painted with black backgrounds. The much larger number of manuscripts with decorated bookcovers in vols. 1 and 2 do contain perhaps ten or eleven bookcovers with black backgrounds, but roughly half of these are lac worked covers.

The majority of these covers with black background which are painted are in vol. 1, almost all of those with black backgrounds in vol. 2 being lac worked. Vol. 3 contains three covers with black backgrounds, but two of these are lac worked, not painted as the bookcovers with black backgrounds in vol. 4. To be kept in mind here is that the color combinations are not given for all the painted wooden bookcovers described in this catalogue. A possible significance of Sinhalese bookcovers painted as are Burmese bookcovers usually has also been noted above.

In different words, from bookcovers we can often understand certain things about the text between them. And this would seem to be so even with regard to what are otherwise regarded as plain wooden covers, as I indicated in my earlier paper [48]. While texts can be studied in their own right from the vantage of several manuscripts of a text, and while the bookcovers can be studied in their own right, our manuscript cataloguing must make better note than is usually the case of all such bookcovers and cover leaves, and the statements of these can be profitably considered when relevant in our study of texts.

We in the West have such proverbs and proverbial phrases as, "You can't judge a book by its cover", and "a book without a cover", indicating a separation between the content of a book and its cover. In Indic traditions, on the other hand, you can often judge a book by its cover. Something about the contents of a book is on display right out front on its cover. There is no disjunction between a book and its cover. They are together the book in its manifestation in a single place, much as the idol of a deity is the deity in a single manifestation. We must pay greater attention to bookcovers.

Notes

1. This paper was originally prepared from 1978—1983 together with my "Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers in the collections of the Library and University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania", published in *Journal of the Indian Society of Oriental Art*, n. s., 14 (1984—1985), pp. 1—24 + 4 plates (9 figures). It's original intent was to place the Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers held by the University of Pennsylvania Library and University Museum in context. Publication of it at that time was held off, though, in anticipation of the cataloguing of the Hugh Nevill collection of the British Library by K. D. Somadasa. It was decided that the bookcovers from that collection should be mentioned herein as well. That effort is now completed with the publication of vol. 7 in 1995.

2. H. I. Poleman, *Census of Indic Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* (New Haven, 1938). — American Oriental Series, vol. 12.

3. I use the verb, "to paint", in the broadest sense that *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (Springfield, Massachusetts, 1974), 824a, will allow. In this sense, "paint" can be used as the action of painter work in general: "to apply color, pigment, or paint to". I do this for reason of what is found "painted" in combination on Sinhalese bookcovers, for reasons of the methodology necessary in the investigation of wooden bookcovers and their relationship to texts, and in the context of the difficulties Poleman appears to have faced in his brief descriptions of Indic and Greater Indic bookcovers.

4. S. H. Levitt, et al., *A Descriptive Catalog of the Indic Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania*, micro edition (Stony Brook, Long Island: The Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions, [1977]).

5. S. H. Levitt, "The Library's Indic Manuscript Collection", *Library Chronicle*, 40.2 (Winter 1976), pp. 151—61.

6. S. H. Levitt, "A descriptive catalogue of Indic and greater Indic manuscripts in the collection of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania", *Library Chronicle*, 44.2 (Winter 1980), pp. 97—152 + 10 plates.

7. See note 1.

8. P. H. D. H. deSilva, *A Catalogue of Antiquities and Other Cultural Objects from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) Abroad* (Colombo, 1975).

9. See O. Frankfurter, "List of Pāli manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford", *Journal of the Pāli Text Society* (1882), pp. 30—1; H. Oldenberg, "Catalogue of the Pāli manuscripts in the India Office Library", *ibid.* (1882), pp. 59—128; K. J. R. Hoerning, "List of Pāli manuscripts in the British Museum", *ibid.* (1883), pp. 133—44; T. W. Rhys Davids, "List of Pāli manuscripts in the Cambridge University Library", *ibid.* (1883), pp. 145—6; and K. J. R. Hoerning, "List of Pāli manuscripts in the British Museum, acquired since 1883", *ibid.* (1888), pp. 108—11.

10. M. de Z. Wickremasinghe, *Catalogue of the Sinhalese Manuscripts in the British Museum* (London, 1900).

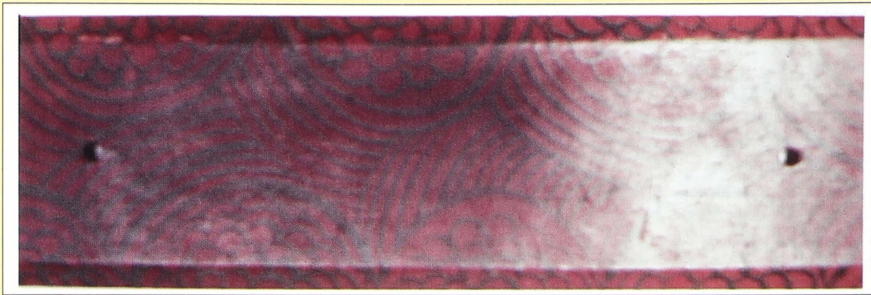
11. See K. L. Janert, *An Annotated Bibliography of the Catalogues of Indian Manuscripts*, Part I, Verzeichnis der Orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland, Supplementband I (Wiesbaden, 1965), 85 (No. 159). Refer to K. D. Somadasa in this regard, *Lāṅkāvē Puskola Pot Nāmāvaḷiya*, pt. 3, *Upagranthaya Britānya Kautukāgāyē Laṅkeye Puskola Pot Nāmāvaḷiya* (Colombo, 1964).
12. K. D. Somadasa, *Catalogue of the Hugh Nevill Collection of Sinhalese Manuscripts in the British Library*, 7 vols. (Henley-on-Thames and London, 1987—1995).
13. See note 1.
14. C. Bendall, *Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the British Museum* (London, 1902).
15. *Catalogue of the Sinhalese Manuscripts in the India Office Library*, comp. by D. J. Wijayaratne in collaboration with A. S. Kulasuriya (London, 1981).
16. deSilva, *op. cit.*
17. *Catalogue des Livres Imprimés et Manuscrits Composant la Bibliothèque de Feu M. Eugène Burnouf*, compiled through the service of M^r Ducroq, Appraiser (Paris, 1854), pp. 338—42, snf 350—52.
18. L. Feer, “List of Pāli manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris”, *Journal of the Pāli Text Society* (1882), pp. 32—7.
19. *Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Manuscrits, Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Sanscrits et Pāli*, 2^e fasc. — Mss. Pāli, by A. Cabaton (Paris, 1908).
20. *Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Manuscrits, Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Indiens, Indo-Chinois et Malayo-Polynésiens*, by A. Cabaton (Paris, 1912).
21. J. Fillozat, “Liste des manuscrits de la collection Palmyr Cordier conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale”, *Journal Asiatique*, 224 (1934), pp. 155—73.
22. deSilva, *op. cit.*
23. See note 20.
24. See note 21.
25. *Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Manuscrits, Catalogue des Manuscrits Singhalais*, by J. Liyanaratne (Paris, 1983).
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34. H. E. Weijers, *Catalogus Codicum Orientalium Bibliothecae Academiae Regiae Scientiarum*, quem ... edidit P. de Jong (Lugduni Batavorum, 1862).
35. E. W. Dahlgren, “Pāli Manuscripts at Stockholm”, *Journal of the Pāli Text Society* (1883), pp. 150—1, and V. Fausbøll, “Förteckning öfver de af Frih. A. E. Nordenskiöld fran Ceylon hemförda Pāli-manuscript”, *Ymer*, 3 (1883), pp. 200—5.
36. *Katalog indiiskikh rukopisei*, by N. D. Mironov (Petrograd, 1914). — *Akademiia Nauk, Katalogi*, I.
37. “Madurāsīyē tibena Siṃhala puskoḷa pot”, *Gurukula*, 1 (1944), pp. 43—7.
38. E. W. Adikara, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Pāli Manuscripts in the Adyar Library* (Madras, 1947). — Adyar Library Series, No. 62.
39. H. C. P. Bell, “List of Pāli manuscripts in the Oriental Library, Kandy”, *Journal of the Pāli Text Society* (1882), pp. 38—45.
40. L. deZoysa, “List of Pāli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit manuscripts in the Colombo Museum”, *Journal of the Pāli Text Society* (1882), pp. 46—58.
41. L. deZoysa, *A Catalogue of Pāli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Temple Libraries of Ceylon* (Colombo, 1885).
42. W. A. deSilva, *Catalogue of Palm Leaf Manuscripts in the Library of the Colombo Museum*, vol. I (Colombo, 1938). — *Memiors of the Colombo Museum, Series A, No. 4*.
43. K. D. Somadasa, *Lāṅkāvē Puskola Pot Nāmāvaḷiya*, I — II (Colombo, 1959—1964).
44. When I have placed a number in these listings from K. D. Somadasa's *Catalogue of the Hugh Nevill Collection of Sinhalese Manuscripts in the British Library* in brackets, this indicates that the listing as given here, e.g. with an asterisk preceding the manuscript number, for instance, was not indicated clearly in the catalogue. The listing as given here has been clarified from correspondence with K. D. Somadasa from back in 1982. At that time, I provided K. D. Somadasa with an early copy of my paper. It is hoped that my having provided K. D. Somadasa with an earlier version of this paper and the paper published in *Journal of the Indian Society of Oriental Art*, 14 (1984—1985) is in some way in part responsible for the overall excellence of the listings regarding Sinhalese bookcovers in K. D. Somadasa's Hugh Nevill catalogue.
45. See note 1.
46. S. H. Levitt, “The Indian attitude toward writing”, *Indologica Taurinensia*, 13 (1985—1986), pp. 229—50 + 23 plates (42 figures).
47. See note 1.
48. See note 1.

Illustrations**Plate 1**

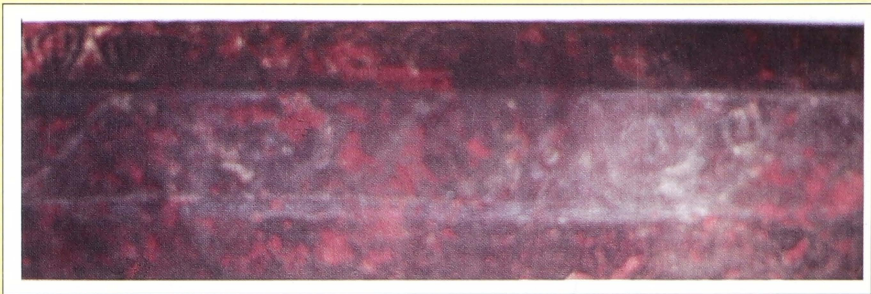
- a* — Detail of one of the bookcovers for University of Pennsylvania Library MS. 2883 (UP 2883). These Sinhalese bookcovers display what would appear to be a native Christian motif. Within larger semi-circles on top and bottom respectively of the bookcovers are semi-circular arrangements of smaller circles one inside another, so that the more inward parts of the lines for almost all of these smaller circles are obscured. The large semi-circles resemble Western rosettes, as opposed to the more traditional Sinhalese "rosette". The design pays no regard to the cut of the bookcover which creates a central panel and a bordering area, indicating probably a limitless universe in contrast to the more standard Sinhalese idiom of a lotus border. The latter suggests perhaps that the designs on the traditional bookcover represent the entire creation. The bookcovers here accompany a *sanna* (word-by-word rendering), in Sinhalese, of a Pāli text on the life of Jesus Christ (see *Plate 1* on p. 49 of the present issue).
- b* — Detail of one of the bookcovers for University of Pennsylvania Library MS. 2884 (UP 2884). These are Sinhalese painted wooden bookcovers the paint of which is chipped, worn off, and faded. The reddish undercoat shows through in a number of places. The original coloring of the bookcovers perhaps may have been yellow and black on a deep reddish-brown background, but this is not certain. The pattern in the central panel, which can no longer be seen clearly, appears to have been a continuous foliar design, probably with floral elements (see *Plate 1* on p. 49 of the present issue).
- c* — Bookcovers of UP M22, UP M23, UP M24 and UP M25 (the two at the bottom) (see *Plate 1* on p. 49 of the present issue).

Plate 2

- a* — Illustrated insides of the bookcovers of UP 2877, UP 2884 (the two in the middle) and UP 2887 (see *Plate 2* on p. 52 of the present issue).
- b* — Illustrated insides of the bookcovers of UP M25 (the two at the top) and UP 3028 (see *Plate 2* on p. 52 of the present issue).
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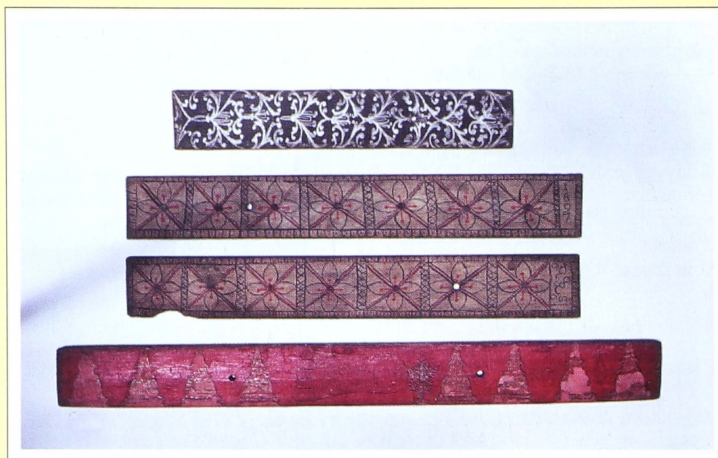
a



b



c
Plate I

*a**b**Plate 2*