



STAMPS OF ROYALISTS

A PUBLICATION BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE PHILATELIC CLUB



The oldest philatelic club in Sri Lanka

THE ROYAL PHILATELY

King of Hobbies



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The Philatelic Club of Royal College was established in 1944 and is one of the oldest functioning clubs in school. The main objective of the society is to promote the hobby of philately among the students of Royal College. Philately being the most prominent international hobby and it having a strong base in Sri Lanka, the aim of the club is to sustain the hobby in a school level and to guide young Royal Philatelists.

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Since 1835, Royal College has been devoted to producing gentlemen capable of spearheading change and advancement. Its multicultural environment fosters the free exchange of ideas and the celebration of diverse identities. Possessing a rich history of tradition but never limited by it, the College has always maintained adaptation as the key to excellence.

STAMP ASSOCIATED WITH ROYAL COLLEGE

Taking the field with glory and honour



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



*Depicting the Treasures of Royal College
Through Philately*

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STAMPS OF ROYALISTS

DIGITAL EDITION

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The Royal College Philatelic Club *Est.1944*

The hobby of Collecting stamps which is known as the Hobby of Kings and King of Hobbies can be considered as a hobby which brings happiness, gives knowledge to both young and old alike.

The Philatelic Club of Royal College was established in 1944 and is one of the oldest functioning clubs in school.

The main objective of the society is to promote the hobby of philately among the students of Royal College. Philately being the most prominent international hobby and it having a strong base in Sri Lanka, the aim of the club is to sustain the hobby in a school level and to guide young Royal Philatelists.



The club is recognized as the oldest philatelic club in Sri Lanka and also holds the prestige of publishing the first philatelic magazine in Sri Lanka and the longest continually published philatelic magazine in South Asia.

Since its inception, the philatelic club has been encouraging students in philately through various activities it organizes every year.

The Philatelic Club has one of the largest member bases for a club or society in Royal College with an annual average of approximately 200 members.

Currently, the club engages in enhancing the talent of young philatelists and gives them an opportunity to showcase their talents in the Annual Philex Exhibition which is being conducted for decades and takes much prominence by our club.

Through activities of this caliber, we hope to be one of the most prominent clubs in college as per the service rendered to its members.





Visson

“TO PROMOTE THE HOBBY OF PHILATELY AMONG THE STUDENTS OF ROYAL COLLEGE” Philately being the most prominent international hobby and having a sturdy base in Sri Lanka, the aim of the club is to sustain the hobby at a school level and to guide young Royal Philatelists.

Misson

- To increase the interest in the hobby among students
- To uplift the name of College in the Philatelic Arena
- To mould Royalists to become prominent philatelists

They kept thy fame inviolate

Royal College Colombo, a tiny speck of 38.8 acres, located in Colombo in the 65,610km² island of Sri Lanka, happens to be an institution that has shaped some of the greatest sons of Mother Lanka for a time of nearly two centuries. Founded as the Hillstreet Academy in 1835 by Rev. Joseph Marsh, this educational institution was renamed as the Colombo Academy by then British Governor Sir Robert Wilmot Horton and later came to be known by its current name, Royal College in 1881 during the time of Principal J.B Cull with the consent of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Royal College, which today, no less than 8500 students call their second home, through its near 200 years of history has been instrumental in producing many of the most valuable Sri Lankan Citizens who have gone on to contribute to this world in various ways.

Rich in history and traditions, this institution reflects the colonial past of our beloved island nation. A school where its pupils are taught of books; of men; and especially; to play the game.

Royal College, over the years has produced many great personalities. May it be those who excelled in academics, or sports together with extra curriculum.

The likes of Mr.J.R.Jayawardena, Sir John Kotelawala and Sri-math Anagarika Dharmapāla serve to be great examples.

Thriving forward with the historic motto “Disce Aut Discede”, Royal College always taught.

The stamps in this album inform or remind us about significant events, famous Royalists and our heritage. Stamps continue to provide a significant role in helping us connect, support and celebrate. The recognition of Royalists within a stamp affirmed their place in the nation’s history. There is an innate warmth and pride, which occurs when one looks at the stamp of Royalists, past and present.

Therefore, turning through the books of the past as well as of the present, we meet many valuable personalities who were products of Royal College Colombo and in all fairness, they can be cited as alumni that have kept the fame of Royal inviolable. Furthermore, it is our duty and responsibility as the current generation trending beneath the shade of Royal College to follow in the footsteps of our above-mentioned father’s on the path that leads to man’s estate, learning of books and learning of men all along the way.

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- STAMPS ASSOCIATED WITH ROYAL COLLEGE
 - J. R. JAYAWARDENE
(HIS EXCELLENCY THE FIRST EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT OF SRI LANKA)
 - SRIMATH ANAGARIKA DHARMAPALA
 - SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA
(THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF SRI LANKA)
 - HON. LALITH ATHULATHMUDALI
 - SIR JAMES PEIRIS
 - DR. COLVIN R. DE SILVA
 - MR. E.W. PERERA
 - HON. E.A. NUGAWELA
 - DR. R.L. BROHIER
 - HENRY PEDRIS

CONTENT

- PONNAMBALAM ARUNACHALAM
- PONNAMBALAM RAMANATHAM
- HON PIETER KEUNEMAN
- SIR MUTTU COOMARASWAMY
- HON. C. V. GUNARATNE
- PROCTOR JOHN DE SILVA
- KINGS COUNSEL H. SR. NISSANKA
- ADIGAR SRI. TIKKIRI BANDA PANABOKE
- MR. H. V. PERERA Q.C
- SIR RAZIK FAREED
- HON. C. SITTAMPALAM
- SIR NICOLAS ATTYGALLE
- MR. WILMORT A. PERERA
- SIR CYRIL DE ZOYSA
- DR. ARTHUR DE SILVA
- MR. K. BALASINGHAM
- MR. RICHARD ADRIAN MIRANDO
- MR. CHARLES AMBROZE LORENZ
- DR. R. L. SPITEL



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EST. 1944

Stamps Associated with Royal College

Since 1835, Royal College has been devoted to producing gentlemen capable of spearheading change and advancement. Its multicultural environment fosters the free exchange of ideas and the celebration of diverse identities. Possessing a rich history of tradition but never limited by it, the College has always maintained adaptation as the key to excellence.

Education at the College transcends book and quill, seeking to mould holistic students. Royal College strives to produce individuals who make meaningful contributions to the society.



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Taking the field with glory and honour, the gentlemen in blue and gold are shaped to be humble in victory and gracious in defeat. With camaraderie born of hardship and perseverance birthed by adversity, sportsmen at Royal College strive to reach ever greater heights. They respect all and fear none.society.





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Royal College celebrates the freedom given to its students to express themselves. The College provides a plethora of clubs & societies to select from. This is the birthplace of idea-driven individuals that seek to make a difference in the world.



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THE PHILATELIC CLUB
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150th Anniversary of Royal College



Date of issue	-	1985.01.29
Stamp Size	-	24.5mm x 29.5mm
Designer	-	Givantha Arthasad
Printing Process	-	Offset Lithography
Printer	-	J. W.

175th Anniversary of Royal College



Date of issue	-	2010.01.10
Stamp Size	-	41mm x 30mm
Designer	-	S. Rohana Wickramasighe
Printing Process	-	Offset
Printer	-	Dept. of Gov. Printing



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Battle of the Blues Cricket Encounter



Date of issue	2004.01.80
Stamp Size	140mm x 115mm
Designer	S. Rohana Wickramasinghe
Printing Process	Lithography
Printer	G. P. S. L.



Date of issue	2019.03.05
Stamp Size	60mm x 30mm
Designer	P. Isuru Chathuranga
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Printer	G. P. S. L.

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THE PHILATELIC CLUB
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EST. 1944

75th Anniversary of the Philatelic Club Of Royal College



Date of issue - 2019.10.29
Stamp Size - 140mm x 115mm
Type - Cover
Denomination - LKR.10
Print color - 4 process colors

76th Bradby Encounter



Date of issue - 2022.08.20
Perforation - 12 x 13 1/4mm
Designers - Archana Jayathilake
and Sanuka Perera
Printing Process - Offset Lithography



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His Excellency J.R. Jayawardene
(1906 - 1996)



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On the economic front, Jayewardene's legacy is decisively a positive one. His economic policies are often credited with saving the Sri Lankan economy from ruin. For thirty years after independence, Sri Lanka had struggled in vain with slow growth and high unemployment. By opening up the country for extensive foreign investments, lifting price controls and promoting private enterprise (which had taken a heavy hit because of the policies of the preceding administration), Jayewardene ensured that the island maintained healthy growth despite the civil war. William K. Steven of The New York Times observes, "President Jayewardene's economic policies were credited with transforming the economy from one of scarcity to one of abundance."



On the ethnic question, Jayewardene's legacy is bitterly divisive. When he took office, ethnic tensions were present but the country but were not overly volatile. But relations between the two ethnicities heavily deteriorated during his administration and his response to these tensions and the signs of conflict has been heavily criticized. President Jayewardene saw these differences between the Sinhalese and Tamils as being "an unbridgeable gap". Jayewardene said in an interview with the Daily Telegraph, 11 July 1983, "Really, if I starve the Tamils out, the Sinhala people will be happy" in reference to the widespread anti-Tamil sentiments among the Sinhalese at that time.

Highly respected in Japan for his call for peace and reconciliation with post-war Japan at the Peace Conference in San Francisco in 1951, a statue of Jayewardene was erected at the Kamakura Temple in the Kanagawa Prefecture in Japan in his honor.

In 1988, the J.R. Jayewardene Centre was established by the J.R. Jayewardene Centre Act No. 77 of 1988 by Parliament at the childhood home of J. R. Jayewardene Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo. It serves as archive for J.R. Jayewardene's personal library and papers as well as papers, records from the Presidential Secretariat and gifts he received in his tenure as president.



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Life at Royal College

Jayewardene gained admission to Royal College, Colombo, for his secondary education. There he excelled in sports, played for the college cricket team, debuting in the Royal-Thomian series in 1925, and captained the rugby team in 1924 at the annual "Royal-Trinity Encounter" (which later became known as the Bradby Shield Encounter), he was the vice-captain of the football team in 1924 and was a member of the boxing team, winning sports colours. He was a Senior Cadet, Captained the Debating Team, Editor of the College Magazine, first Secretary in the Royal College Social Services League in 1921, and became the head prefect in 1925.



After practising as a lawyer for a brief period, J. R. Jayewardene entered politics when he joined the Ceylon National Congress (CNC) as an activist in 1938. The CNC was involved in the nationalist movement in the country at the time and before long, he became an influential member. Two years after joining, he was made the joint secretary and three years after that he was elected to the State Council.



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Archives



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EST. 1944

His Excellency J.R. Jayawardena



Date of issue	2005.11.17
Stamp Size	30mm x 41mm
Designer	Srinath Kurukurasooriya
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	13.
Printer	G.P.S.L
Colour	Mult

J.R Jayewardene or Junius Richard Jayewardene, was the leader of Sri Lanka from 1977 to 1989, serving as Prime Minister from 1977 to 1978 and as the second President of Sri Lanka from 1978 to 1989. After gaining a steamroller parliamentary majority at the 1977 General Elections, Jayewardene was sworn in as Prime Minister on 23 July 1977 and amended the constitution to establish the role of the executive presidency. He is known as the father of the open economy of Sri Lanka, who put a stop to the continuance of autarkic economic policy put forth by the SLFP government and made way for the gradual yet essential globalization of the Sri Lankan nation. During his presidency, he ushered in an era of free markets and provided a boost to the private sector. He was re-elected as the president in the elections held in 1983

Born on the 17th of September 1906 in Colombo to a prominent Ceylonese family with a strong association with the legal profession, Jayewardene was the eldest of twelve children of Hon. Justice Eugene Wilfred Jayewardene KC, a prominent lawyer and Agnes Helen Don Philip Wijewardena daughter of Muhandiram Tudugalage Don Philip Wijewardena, a wealthy timber merchant. He was known as Dickie within his family. His younger brothers included Hector Wilfred Jayewardene QC and Rolly Jayewardene, FRCP. His uncles were Colonel Theodore Jayewardene, Justice Valentine Jayewardene and the Press Baron D. R. Wijewardena. Raised by an English nanny, he received his primary education at Bishop's College, Colombo.



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Primath Anagarika Dharmapala
(1864 - 1933)



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OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Primath Anagarika Dharmapala



Date of issue	1964.07.16
Stamp Size	25mm x 30mm
Designer	Photograph
Printing Process	Photo
Perforation	11.5
Printer	Courvoisier
Colour	Sepia & blue

Anagarika Dharmapala (17 September 1864 – 29 April 1933) was a Sri Lankan Buddhist revivalist and a writer. Born to a devout Buddhist family in 1864, David Hewavitarne became Anagarika Dharmapala, the leading light of the Buddhist Renaissance Movement in Sri Lanka. Along with Henry Steel Olcott and Helena Blavatsky, the creators of the Theosophical Society, he was a major reformer and revivalist of Sinhala Buddhism and an important figure in its western transmission. .

During the British imperial era, a family lived in Hittatiya, Matara. It was the family of Don Carolis and Mallika Hewavitharana. On September 17th, 1864, they had a son. They named him Don David Hewavitharana. He had two younger brothers. One was Charles Alwis Hewavitharana and the other was Edmund Hewavitharana. Don David Hewavitharana attended several colleges, of which several were Christian colleges. Among them were St. Benedict's College, S.Thomas' College and Royal College. The young David studied English and Christianity at these colleges as there was a lack of Buddhist schools in the nation during that period.

At an early age, Don David was drawn to spiritual ideas, meditation and serving the poor. It was easy to see the young man being attracted to the Theosophist Movement. He was introduced to it by Ven Migettuwatte Gunananda Thero and began reading the Theosophist from its first publication in 1878. He desired to be a renunciant and also at this time became a vegetarian. He joined the Theosophical Society in 1884. During these formative years, he also worked at the Department of Public Instruction in 1885. Yet, his interests were already firmly turned towards spiritualism and service. Following the Theosophical Society Convention of 1890 in Adyar, South India, Dharmapala travelled to Japan on behalf of the Society, and later returned to India, where he was to find Bodh-Gaya, the site of the Buddha's



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enlightenment, in a state of ruin. Resolved to restore Bodh-Gaya to its former status as a Buddhist holy site, Dharmapala began an international campaign that was to last until his death in 1933.

During the British period, Sri Lankans didn't get a chance to study in or open Buddhist schools. Don David Hewavitharana or Anagarika Dharmapala as he was later known played a major role in the establishment of Buddhist Schools and Dhamma schools in our country. Ananda College, Colombo, Dharmaraja College, Kandy, Mahinda College, Galle and Jinaraja College, Gampola are among the colleges established as a result of Anagarika Dharmapala's efforts.



He advised people to never tell lies, not to eat beef or drink alcohol. He also called for support to save Buddha Gaya in India where the Lord Buddha attained enlightenment. Anagarika Dharmapala established the Mahabodhi society. He established branches of the society in Madras, Calcutta, Buddha Gaya and Saraanath among other places. Anagarika Dharmapala wanted to develop tours of sacred places and offer them to all Buddhists in the world. Some of these places are the birthplace of the Lord Buddha at Lumbini, Buddha Gaya, where the Lord Buddha attained Buddhahood, Saranath where the Lord Buddha delivered the first sermon and Kusinara, where the Lord Buddha attained the state of Parinibbana.

In 1931, Anagarika Dharmapala was ordained as Siri Devamitta Dharmapala Thera. He passed away on April 29, 1933. Anagarika Dharmapala's name is written in gold in our history and our memories.

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Date of issue	2014.10.25
Stamp Size	25mm x 30mm
Designer	Sankha Samanta
Printing Process	Wet offset
Perforation	11.5
Printer	S.P.P
Colour	Multi

This stamp was issued on the 25th of October 2014 and was issued by India.

Anagarika Dharmapala was noted because he was the first global Buddhist missionary, one of the founding contributors of non-violent Sinhalese Buddhist nationalism, a leading figure in the Sri Lankan independence movement against British rule, a pioneer in the revival of Buddhism in India after it had been virtually extinct for several centuries and the first Buddhist in modern times to preach the Dhamma in three continents: Asia, North America, and Europe.



The young Dharmapala helped Colonel Olcott in his work, particularly by acting as his translator. Dharmapala also became quite close to Madame Blavatsky, who advised him to study Pāli and to work for the good of humanity – which is what he did. It was at this time that he changed his name to Dharmapala (meaning “Guardian of the Dharma”).



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Date of issue	2014.09.14
Stamp Size	60mm x 25mm
Designer	P. Isuru chathuranga
Printing Process	offset Lithography
Perforation	12 x 13 1/2
Printer	Dept. of Gov. Printing
Colour	4 colours

This stamp was issued on the 15th of September 2014 to commemorate the 150th Birth Anniversary of Srimath Anagarika Dharmapala.

The Ministry of Buddhasasana and Religious Affairs organized a commemorative exhibition from September 17-22 to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Srimath Anagarika Dharmapala, who was a pioneer in the reawakening movement of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.



Along with Henry Steel Olcott and Helena Blavatsky, the creators of the Theosophical Society, he was a major reformer and revivalist of Sinhala Buddhism and an important figure in its western transmission. He also inspired a mass movement of South Indian Dalits including Tamils to embrace Buddhism, half a century before B. R. Ambedkar. In his later life, he became a Buddhist monk with the name of Venerable Sri Devamitta Dharmapala.

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Sir John Kotelawala
(1897 - 1980)



R STAMPS OF
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THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir John Kotelawala



Date of issue	1982.10.02
Stamp Size	30mm x 40mm
Designer	A. Rasiah
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	12x12.5
Printer	S.P,W.M
Colour	deep olive

Sir John Lionel Kotelawala was a Sri Lankan statesman, who served as the 3rd Prime Minister of Ceylon Sri Lanka from 1953 to 1956.

He was born on 4 April 1897 to John Kotelawala Snr, a police inspector, who later became a businessman and Alice Elisabeth Kotelawala, daughter of Mudaliyar Don Charles Gemoris Attygalle, a wealthy land and mine owner. Young Kotelawala was eleven years old when his father died and with this, the family fortunes declined after many funds were spent in the legal defence of his father.

He was a proud student at Royal College and represented the school in cricket, tennis, boxing and football. He played in the Royal-Thomian as well. He attended Christ's College, Cambridge, where he got his higher education and studied agriculture.

He had returned to become a planter and had run the family estates and mines, which included the Kahatagaha Graphite Mine in Dodangaslanda. Mr. Kotelawala joined as a volunteer officer in the Ceylon Defense Force in 1922.

Being from a politically active family, he entered mainstream politics in 1931, having been elected to the State Council of Ceylon. He went on to serve as the Minister of Communications and Worked in the Second Board of Ministers of Ceylon. Having served as the commanding officer of the Ceylon Light Infantry, he transferred to the reserve with the rank of colonel in 1942.

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After Sri Lanka got independence in 1948, he was elected to the Parliament and became a member of the first Cabinet as Minister of Transport and Works. Overlooked for the post of Prime Minister when his uncle the first Prime Minister of Ceylon, D. S. Senanayake died suddenly. A year later in 1953, he succeeded his cousin Dudley Senanayake as the third Prime Minister of Ceylon, serving until his party lost the general election in 1956. Kotelawala retained his parliamentary seat, having been reelected from the Dodangaslanda electorate however, he did not attend parliament often, since Dr N.M.Perera had become the Leader of the opposition. He returned the party leadership to Dudley Senanayake and left the island. He did not contest the 1960 general election, instead, he supported the candidacy of A.U.Romanis, his personal chauffeur, as the UNP candidate for Dodangaslanda. Romanis won both general elections in 1960 and remained a member of parliament till 1964. Sir John Kotelawala retired from politics, thereafter, going to self-imposed exile in Kent.



Mr. Kotelawala was a strong supporter of the military and maintained close links with the army. He was the first Chairman of the Ceylon Light Infantry Association in 1974 and was the President of the Ceylon Ex Servicemen's Association from 1948 to his death. In 1978, the commanders of the armed forces identified a need to establish a Defence university to cater to the academic training of its officers. Although the government approved it, funds were limited, and no location was provided by the government. In 1979 Lieutenant General Denis Perera, Commander of the Sri Lanka Army, approached Kotelawala with the proposal of donating his home Kandawala and its 50-acre estate to the state to establish a Defence university. Kotelawala agreed to donate Kandawala following his death.

Shortly after he signed a deed of gift with the President, transferring Kandawala and a formal ceremony to establish the institution was scheduled for 11th October 1980, on 29 September 1980, he suffered a stroke at Kandawala and was taken to the cardiac unit of the Colombo General Hospital. On 1 October, President J. R. Jayawardene visited Kotelawala and conferred on him the honorary of a General of the Volunteer Force of the Army in recognition of his long service to the country, which was acknowledged by Kotelawala who was on his death bed.



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He died on 2nd October 1980 at the Colombo General Hospital. On 5th October, Kotelawala's coffin which was kept at Kandawala was moved to the Parliament House, to lay in state before final rites at Independence Square with full military honours.

His greatest Legacy is the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University.





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Hon. Lalith Athulathmudali
(1936 - 1993)



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EST. 1944

Hon. Lalith Athulathmudali



Date of issue	2000.11.30
Stamp Size	41mm x 30mm
Designer	Grant Advertising
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	12.5
Printer	S.P.M.
Colour	Mult

Lalith William Samarasekera Athulathmudali was a Sri Lankan statesman. He was a prominent member of the United National Party, who served as Minister of Trade and Shipping, Minister of National Security and Deputy Minister of Defence, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives and finally Minister of Education.

Born to a family of lawyers hailing from Kalutara District, his father D. D. Athulathmudali, was a member of the State Council of Ceylon and his mother was Srimathi Samarasekera Athulathmudali. Athulathmudali was first married to the Parsi Perin E. Captain. She was the president of the Sri Lanka Cancer Society. He met his second wife Srimani De Seram in March 1978, when she was attached to UNCTAD in Switzerland. They got married in December 1981 in Geneva. They had one daughter, Serela Athulathmudali.

Athulathmudali received his primary education at St. Johns College, Panadura and Royal Primary School; before moving to Royal College Colombo from 1948 to 1955 for his secondary education, where he won the Steward Prize and excelled in athletics. He then studied at Jesus College, Oxford, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, and Oxford Union & gained a BA, BCL, MA & won the Lord Sanky Prize while at Oxford. He was fluent in Sinhalese, English, Tamil, German and French.

Athulathmudali was admitted to the bar as a barrister from the Gray's Inn in 1959. After working as a lecturer at the University of Singapore, Hebrew University in Israel, the University of Edinburgh and the University of Allahabad, he returned to Ceylon in 1964, took oaths as an advocate and started his legal practice. From 1967 to 1974, he was the lecturer in jurisprudence at Ceylon Law College. In 1985 he was appointed a President's Counsel.

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He entered politics in the early 1970s, joined the policy planning committee of the United National Party in 1973, contested the 1977 general election from the Ratmalana electorate and was elected to Parliament. J.R. Jayewardene appointed him to his cabinet as Minister of Trade. In 1978, he received the Intellectual Property Law; established the Sri Lanka Export Development Board and the Ports Authority. He established the Mahapola Trust Fund to provide financial assistance to students undertaking higher education. As the Minister of National Security and Deputy Minister of Defence, he started reforms in both the police and the army. He was then appointed UNP chief organizer for the Colombo electorate and was elected to parliament in the 1989 general election. Premadasa retained Athulathmudali in his cabinet but demoted him by appointing him as Minister of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives. In the following year, he was appointed as Minister of Education.



Athulathmudali became disenchanted with Ranasinghe Premadasa's leadership. Soon Athulathmudali ran into conflict with Premadasa. Premadasa expelled Athulathmudali and Gamini Dissanayake from the UNP. Athulathmudali together with Dissanayake formed a new party, the Democratic United National Front with both serving as joint president in November 1991. Athulathmudali was assassinated on 23 April 1993 after an election rally at Kirulapana. While the Sri Lankan police initiated an investigation, the government also invited a team of experts from Scotland Yard to carry out an independent investigation. The body of the assassin, a youth named Ragunathan alias Appiah Balakrishnan, a member of the LTTE, was found near the scene (down Mugalan road). A Presidential Commission carried out by the Sri Lankan Government erroneously concluded that Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa was directly responsible for the assassination.



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Historical reputation and Legacy

Athulathmudali is considered one of the most distinguished Sri Lankan statesmen in recent history. He is still remembered by many in Sri Lanka as a gentleman and as one of the few well-educated politicians of that era. In his honour, a statue and memorial have been erected in Colombo. His contribution to the education of the country is an eminence, the Mahapola Fund he established has greatly contributed to the development of higher education and provides scholarships for needy students annually. The Lalith Athulathmudali Auditorium at the Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology and the Lalith Athulathmudali Memorial Prize which is one of the prestigious prizes awarded annually at the prize giving of Royal College, Colombo (his alma mater) awarded for the Most Outstanding Royalist is named in his honour.



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Sir James Peiris
(1856 - 1930)



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THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir James Peiris



Date of issue	1989.12.20
Stamp Size	30mm x 40mm
Designer	P. S. P. Jayathilake
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	12
Printer	M.B.S.
Colour	Light Brown

Sir James Peiris was a prominent leader in the Sri Lankan independence movement, the first elected Vice- President of the Legislative Council of Ceylon and the first native Governor of Ceylon (Acting).

Born on 20 December 1856 to T. Martinus Pieris and Apolonia de Soysa, a wealthy and traditional ship-owning family, he faced comparative poverty 15 years later, along with the death of his father. Peiris was educated at Colombo Academy (now Royal College, Colombo), where he excelled in studies winning the Turnour Prize and the Shakespeare prize. He won the English University Scholarship in 1877 and proceeded to St John's College, Cambridge at the University of Cambridge.

At Cambridge, he had the rare distinction of obtaining a double first – a first class in the Law Tripos and a first class in the Moral Science Tripos. He was the first non-European to be elected President of the Cambridge Union in the Michaelmas term of 1882. Peiris was called to Bar at Lincoln's Inn in England, thus becoming a barrister. He refused to join the Ceylon Civil Service and instead started a law practice. In 1902 he accepted for a short time the office of District Judge of Galle. As an advocate, he played a pioneering role in constitutional reform.

In 1892, as President of the Ceylon National Association, Peiris led the campaign to abolish the 'paddy (grain) tax', for which he was recognised by the Cobden Club. It was the first instance that the tax was abolished in the recorded history of the island. Peiris's entry into politics was as a Member of the Colombo Municipal Council from 1898 to 1908 representing the Slave Island ward and serving on the Public Works Council. Though a reluctant politician at first, Peiris initiated constitutional reforms such as the abolition of the then system of racial representation and the introduction of the elective principle in place of nomination.

R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

In 1915 Peiris led the campaign for Royal Commission of Inquiry and the vindication of the reputations of those who had been falsely accused during the riots of 1915. Peiris was the chairman of the committee which was protesting the British Governor's handling of the riots and the unfair and discriminative treatment being meted out to Sinhala Buddhist leaders. As a Christian, although he was offered privileges and pressured by the ruling British, he fearlessly refused them and stuck to his principles. Seeing the horror unleashed by the governor and his advisers, he initiated and drafted a memorandum in great secrecy supported by other prominent members of society to bring it to the attention of the King and His Majesty's Government. It was taken to England hidden in the sole of a shoe by E. W. Perera, later joined by Peiris. As a result of this the governor Sir Robert Chalmers was recalled.



In 1920 Peiris was elected President of the Ceylon National Congress staunchly supported by D.S. Senanayake and F.R. Senanayake. He continued the struggle for reforms and promoted greater representation of natives in the government bureaucracy and the judiciary. He also campaigned to abolish the poll tax. In 1924 the legislative council was reconstituted with a majority of elected representatives. Peiris was elected as Vice-President – a position he held until his death in 1930. The post of President was held nominally by the Governor and Peiris presided over the Council and acted as Officer Administering the Government. Peiris accepted in 1925 a knighthood from the King and was a Justice of the Peace for the whole island. He was the first Ceylonese occupant of Queens House as Acting Governor. Peiris was the first to propose the creation of a University College in Colombo and the means of financing it. Following the establishment of the University College.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

In 1889, Peiris married Grace de Mel, daughter of Jacob De Mel (1839-1919) and Dona Helena née Ferdinando (1850-1906) and had two sons and two daughters; Ethel, Louise, Leonard and Devar Suriya Sena. He was a devoted Christian and a standing committee member of the Church of England synod. He was a Fellow of the Colonial Institute, a President of the Sinhalese Sports Club, a founding a founding Secretary of the Royal College Union, a member of the Orient Club, founder of the Low-Country Products' Association, the Ceylon Social Service League, the Ceylon Social Reform Association and the Cheshire Home. He was also known for his ability and interest in horsemanship and farming.

Peiris is considered one of the few distinguished Sri Lankan statesmen prior to its independence and is often referred to as the Father of Constitutional Reforms. Those vindicated due to his efforts became the subsequent leaders of the nation. When his portrait was unveiled in Parliament, the then Prime Minister, S. W. R.D. Bandaranaike stated: "Like Moses, James Peiris brought his people within sight of the promised land but did not live to see its fulfilment". In his honour one of the major streets in Colombo is named Sir James Peiris Mawatha and so is Sir James Peiris Hall a Hall of Residence at the University of Peradeniya. The Sir James Peiris Memorial Prize is one of the prizes awarded annually at Royal College, Colombo.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Dr. Colvin R. De Silva
(1907 - 1989)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944



Date of issue	1994.05.22
Stamp Size	40mm x 30mm
Designer	S.S. Silva
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	13.
Printer	Leigh Mardon
Colour	Mult

Colvin Reginald de Silva (1907 – 27 February 1989; commonly known as Colvin R. de Silva) was a Cabinet Minister of Plantation Industries and Constitutional Affairs, a prominent member of parliament, Trotskyist leader and lawyer in Sri Lanka. He was one of the founders of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) – the first Marxist party in Sri Lanka.

Colvin R. de Silva was born in Balapitiya. His father Dr. Obinamuni Arnolis De Silva, was a registered medical practitioner attached to the Department of Health. His mother, Pettagan Joseline De Silva, was a daughter of a business tycoon Pettagan Aseneris De Silva. His elder brother was Walwin de Silva, a civil servant. He received his education at St. John's College, Panadura and at the Royal College, Colombo, where he won colours. He thereafter studied history at University College, Ceylon, gaining a BA from the University of London and went on to gain his PhD from King's College London in 1932 for his thesis: Ceylon Under the British Occupation, later published as a book.

On his return to Ceylon, Dr Colvin R. de Silva took oaths as an advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon and started his practice as a lawyer. He gained fame in the writ of Habeas Corpus related to Mark Anthony Bracegirdle, where he appeared for Bracegirdle as a junior of H.V. Perera. From the 1940s to the 1960s, Dr Colvin R. de Silva enjoyed an unparalleled reputation as a criminal lawyer of great distinction. He appeared in virtually every high-profile criminal trial of his day.

R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

In 1947 he was one of five BSP candidates who were elected to parliament. His constituency was Wellawatte-Galkissa. After the reunification of LSSP and BSP, de Silva became an important leader of LSSP. In 1952 he lost the Wellawatte-Galkissa seat to the United National Party candidate, S. de Silva

Jayasinghe, due to the unpopularity he gained for his role in the Sathasivam murder case but regained it in the subsequent parliamentary elections in 1956. During the passing of the Sinhala Only Act, he spoke his famous last words: “Do we... want a single nation or do we want, two nations? Do we want a single state, or do we want two? Do we want one Ceylon, or do we want two? And above all, do we want an independent Ceylon which must necessarily be united and single and single Ceylon or two bleeding halves of Ceylon which can be gobbled up by every ravaging imperialist monster that may happen to range the Indian ocean? These are issues that we have been discussing under the form and appearance of the language issue.” His predictions came true a few years later with the formation of LTTE and the subsequent civil war between the LTTE separatist movement and the Sri Lankan government.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. E. W. Perera
(1875 - 1953)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. E. W. Perera



Date of issue	1989.12.20
Stamp Size	30mm x 40mm
Designer	P. S. P. Jayathilake
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	12 -
Printer	M. B. S.
Colour	Light Brown

Edward Walter Perera was a Sri Lankan barrister, politician and freedom fighter. He was known as the “Lion of Kotte” and was a prominent figure in the Sri Lankan Independence Movement served as an elected member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon and the State Council of Ceylon

Edward Walter Perera was born on 11 December 1875 at Unawatuna, Galle, the son of Edward Francis Perera (a Procter of Colombo) and Johana Matilda, daughter of Mudliyar William David Perera Jayawickrema Seneviratne of Thalpaththuwa, Galle.

Raised as a devout Christian, Perera was educated at Royal College Colombo and was the first editor of the Royal College Magazine. He served as a sub-editor of the newspaper Examiner while studying law at the Ceylon Law College and was called to the bar as an Advocate in May 1900. Having gone to England for further studies in the Middle Temple, he became a Barrister in 1909. Perera was a member of the first Reform Deputation in 1910.

During the First World War in 1915, commercial and ethnic rivalries erupted into riots throughout Ceylon by Buddhists and Christians against Muslims. Fearing a possible uprising, the inexperienced Governor of Ceylon, Sir Robert Chalmer, declared Martial law on 2 June 1915 and on the advice of Inspector General Herbert Dowbiggin, began to suppress the riots by issuing orders to the colonial police and military to summarily execute, anyone they deemed to be a rioter. Many prominent Sri Lankans, such as D. S. Senanayake, D. R. Wijewardena, Arthur V. Dias, Dr. Cassius Perera, H. W. Amarasuriya, Dr W. A. De Silva, F. R. D. Bandaranayake and A. H. Molamure, were imprisoned and Captain D. E. Henry Pedris, a militia commander, was executed on the charge of Mutiny.

Minister of Communications and Works in the Second Board of Ministers of Ceylon. Having served as the commanding officer of the Ceylon Light Infantry, he transferred to the reserve with the rank of colonel in 1942.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
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A memorandum was drafted, at a secret meeting held at Perera's residence, initiated by Sir James Peiris with the participation of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. Before presenting it to His Majesty's Government, the support of the British Members of parliament and the press in England had to be obtained. Travelling to England by sea was dangerous due to the presence of German submarines in the region. Abandoning a promising career at the Bar, Perera undertook the task of going over to England by obtaining permission saying he was going to do some research in the British Museum. To his advantage, the British treated him as a scholarly Christian Barrister rather than an independence activist



He was accompanied by George E. De Silva. In England, he was joined by Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and later by Sir D. B. Jayatilake and they presented the memorandum to the Secretary of the Colonies, pleading for the repeal of Martial Law and describing the atrocities committed by the police led by Dowbiggin. The mission was a success. The British government ordered the release of the leaders who were in detention. Several high officials were transferred. A new Governor, Sir John Anderson, was sent to replace Sir Robert Chalmers with instructions to inquire and report to His Majesty's Government. Perera's effort was greatly appreciated, and he was thereafter referred to as the Lion of Kotte.

He was a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, first as a member of the Western Province BH Division (1920) and then representing the Kaluthara District (1924). As President of the Ceylon National Congress, he led its delegation before the Donoughmore Commission in 1926/27. Sincere to his convictions, he opposed the granting of universal adult suffrage and broke with his colleagues in the Congress. He agitated for full freedom and formed the All-Ceylon Liberal Association with Sir James Peiris. However, he was elected Member of the State Council of Ceylon for the Horana seat (1931) by a majority of 12,432 votes and served till 1935. He contested the 1943 Kelaniya by-election following the resignation of incumbent D. B. Jayatilake and was defeated by J. R. Jayewardene.

He was a scholar and wrote several books. He died on 15 February 1953 at the age of 79.

R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Hon E. A. Nugawela
(1898 - 1972)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Hon. E. A. Nugawela



Date of issue	1988.05.22
Stamp Size	30mm x 42mm
Designer	S.S. Silva
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	12 x 12.5
Printer	S.P.W.M
Colour	Mult

Major Edward “Eddie” Alexander Nugawela was a Ceylonese lawyer, soldier and politician. He was the first Cabinet Minister of Education in independent Sri Lanka, later Cabinet Minister of Health and a Member of Parliament and State Council.

Born in Kandy, to the Radala Nugawela family. His father was Punchi Banda Nugawela, who was the Rate Mahatmaya of Sarasiyapattuwa and the Diyawadana Nilame of the Temple of the Tooth. His mother was Mallika Dunuwila, daughter of Dunuwila Disawa. Young Nugawela was educated at Royal College Colombo. Studying law at the Ceylon Law College, Nugawela qualified as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. He established his legal practice in the Unofficial Bar in Kandy Raised as a devout Christian, Perera was educated at Royal College Colombo and was the first editor of the Royal College Magazine. He served as a sub-editor of the newspaper Examiner while studying law at the Ceylon Law College and was called to the bar as an Advocate in May 1900. Having gone to England for further studies in the Middle Temple, he became a Barrister in 1909. Perera was a member of the first Reform Deputation in 1910.

Nugawela joined the Ceylon Light Infantry as a volunteer officer, having been commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in 1928. Mobilized for war service during World war II in 1940, he was promoted to the rank of Major in 1942. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration, the Defense Medal and the War Medal 1939-1945. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake and A. H. Molamure, were imprisoned and Captain D. E. Henry Pedris, a militia commander, was executed on the charge of Mutiny.

Minister of Communications and Works in the Second Board of Ministers of Ceylon. Having served as the commanding officer of the Ceylon Light Infantry, he transferred to the reserve with the rank of colonel in 1942.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Captain Nugawela entered politics in the 1936 Ceylonese State Council Election, succeeding his father, P. B. Nugawela Dissawe, to the Galagedera seat in the second State Council of Ceylon. In the State Council I, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of Health and served as a member of the Special Committee on Education set up in 1940. He was on the Board of Income Tax and District Road Committee, Kandy.

Major Nugawela was elected to the House of Representatives of the first Parliament of Sri Lanka, in the 1947 general election from Kaduganawa, representing the United National Party and was appointed the Minister of Education by Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake on 26 September 1947. He retained the Education portfolio in Dudley Senanayake's cabinet, having been re-elected in the 1952 general election. He is noted for educational reforms and increasing the number of state schools during his tenure, implementing the free education scheme started by Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara. He was the Pro-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon. In October 1953, he was appointed Minister of Health by the newly appointed Prime Minister Sir John Kothalawala and served in this capacity till early 1956. He lost his seat in the 1956 general election to C. A. S. Marikkar.

He passed away on 5 July 1972 at the age of 73 in Kandy. The Government of Sri Lanka issued a stamp in his honour on 22 May 1988 and the E.A. Nugawela Primary School in Werellagama, was named after him.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Dr. R.L. Brohier
(1892 - 1980)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Dr. R.L. Brohier



Date of issue	1987.02.10
Stamp Size	30mm x 40mm
Designer	S.S. Silva
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	12.
Printer	S.P.W.M
Colour	Mult

Richard Leslie Brohier was a Ceylonese Burgher Surveyor and writer. He served as Deputy Surveyor General of Ceylon and Chairman of the Gal Oya Development Board.

Brohier was born in Colombo Fort on 5 October 1892. He received his education at the Colombo Academy (Royal College) and at the Ceylon Technical College, where he studied surveying, having entered in 1909. Nugawela joined the Ceylon Light Infantry as a volunteer officer, having been commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in 1928. Mobilized for war service during World War II in 1940, he was promoted to the rank of Major in 1942. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration, the Defense Medal and the War Medal 1939-1945. D. Bandaranayake and A. H. Molamure, were imprisoned and Captain D. E. Henry Pedris, a militia commander, was executed on the charge of Mutiny.

In 1910, he joined the Surveying Department as a Supernumerary surveyor and was the first Ceylonese surveyor in the department. He passed the senior departmental professional examination in 1921, was appointed to the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Surveys and headed the surveyor party in the North Central Province. In 1933, he was promoted to the grade of Superintendent of Surveys. Between 1938 and 1946 he served in the capacity of Acting Assistant Surveyor General and was confirmed as Assistant Surveyor General, later serving as Deputy Surveyor General. He was the first Ceylonese to serve in these capacities. In 1946, he served as the Secretary to the first Delimitation Commission, appointed under the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council. He took early retirement while serving as Deputy Surveyor General at the request of Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake to become a member of the Gal Oya Development Board, later serving as its chairman.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Brohier was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society in 1931 and of the Institute of Chartered Surveyors in 1947. He was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1947 Birthday Honors for his service as Assistant Surveyor General. He was awarded an honorary doctorate DLITT (Honoris Cause) from the University of Ceylon in 1963 and was presented the Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1971. In 1978, he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Oranje Nassau by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

He served as President of the Engineering Association of Ceylon, President of the Ceylon Geographical Association, President of the Ceylon Survey Institute, and President of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon. He was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society and an honorary member of the Netherlands Alumni Association. Later Life Mr. Brohire passed away on the 14th of February 1980 at the age of 87.



He authored several books, including:

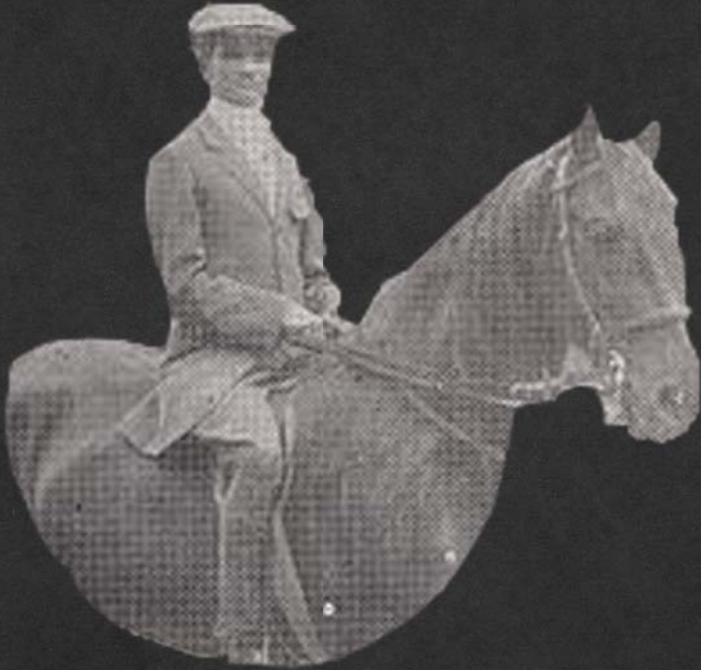
- The Golden Age of Military Adventure in Ceylon in 1933.
- The Ancient Irrigation Works of Ceylon in three parts (1934/35), which was reprinted in 1949 and 1979.
- De Wolvendaalsche Kerk in 1938 and reprinted in 1938 and 1957.
- History of Irrigation and Colonisation in Ceylon in 1941.
- Lands Maps and Surveys Vol I and Vol II in 1951.
- The Gal Oya Valley Project in Ceylon in 1951.
- Seeing Ceylon in 1965 reprinted in 1971 and reprinted in 1981.
- Furniture in Dutch Ceylon in 1969 and reprinted in 1978.
- Discovering Ceylon in 1973 and reprinted in 1982.
- Food and the People in 1975
- Linking Ceylon and the Netherlands in 1978
- Changing Face of Colombo in 1984 (Posthumously)
- The Golden Plains in 1992

R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. Henry Pedris
(1888 - 1915)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. Henry Pedris



Date of issue	1971.07.08
Stamp Size	41mm x 30mm
Designer	Grant Advertising
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	12.5
Printer	S.P.M.
Colour	Mult

Duenuge Edward Henry Pedris was a Ceylonese militia officer and a prominent socialite. Pedris was executed for treason by the 17th Punjab Regiment of the British Indian Army under martial law during the 1915 Sinhalese-Muslim riots. His execution was viewed as, unjust by the local population and a warning to local leaders. It hastened the movement toward independence, providing motivation and a martyr for those who pioneered the movement.

Born in Galle in the southern part of Ceylon, as the youngest of five children and the only son of Duenuge Disan Pedris and Mallino Fernando Pedris. Both, his father and uncle N. S. Fernando Wijesekara, were leading businessmen of the time, and his family was among the wealthiest, with ownership of graphite mines, plantations, real estate and trading interests. Pedris first attended Royal College situated in the Pettah. From there, he joined S. Thomas' College where he excelled in sports and shone as a good cricketer, playing for the school's first eleven cricket team. After some time, he returned to Royal College, where he again played cricket and engaged in other sporting activities.

With the outbreak of World War I, the British government mobilized the Ceylon Defence Force and raised the Colombo Town Guard, a militia unit of volunteers to defend Colombo from potential German raids. Pedris opted to join the Colombo Town Guard as a private and was the first Sinhalese to be enlisted in the new regiment. He soon became an excellent marksman and due to his excellent horsemanship, was made a commissioned officer in the administrative (mounted) section. Within a year, he was promoted to the rank of captain. This, along with his immense wealth, resulted in Pedris being much envied by many.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
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The Sinhalese Muslim Riots (known as 1915 riots), which began in Kandy when a group of Muslims, belonging to the Indian community attacked a Buddhist pageant with stones, soon spread across the island. The British Governor of Ceylon, Sir Robert Chalmers, declared martial law and ordered the police and the army to shoot without trial anyone whom they deemed a rioter. With the escalation of the violence, looting broke out within Colombo. Pedris, who was responsible for the defence of the city, successfully managed to disband several rioting groups after peaceful discussions. The jealousy felt towards Pedris and his family, by both the British administration and their Sinhalese agents, led by Solomon Dias Bandaranaike the Maha Mudaliyar (chief native interpreter and adviser to the Governor), culminated in false charges being drawn up against Pedris which eventually led to his court-martial. The charges were that Pedris shot at a group of Muslims and had incited people to march to the city of Colombo from Peliyagoda. Based on these accusations, he was swiftly arrested.



Following his arrest, the British, fearing open rebellion, imprisoned more than 80 prominent Sinhalese leaders. Among those imprisoned were D. S. Senanayake, D. R. Wijewardena, Edwin Wijeyeratne, Dr. Cassius Pereira, E. T. De Silva, F. R. Dias Bandaranaike, H. W. Amarasuriya, A. H. Molamure and several others. Pedris was brought before a Field General Court Martial at the Headquarters of the General Officer Commanding, Ceylon in Malay Street, Slave Island on 1st July 1915. He was accused of “treason by levying war against Our Lord, the King” by means of “levying war by firing two revolver rounds into the air!”. The Field General Court Martial quickly found Pedris guilty of the charge of treason and sentenced him to death. The date of the execution was set for 7th July 1915 without any form of appeal. Many prominent citizens and educationists, both British and Ceylonese alike, appealed against the judgment without any impact. An appeal was made to King George V.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
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On 7 July 1915, Pedris was stripped of his rank and executed by a firing squad made up of Punjabi soldiers from the 17th Panjab Regiment. His body was buried in an unmarked grave, in keeping with the military tradition of a burial of a traitor, against the wishes of his family.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Ponnambalam Arunachalam
(1853 - 1924)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam



Date of issue	1997.03.10
Stamp Size	30mm x 36mm
Designer	A. Rasiah
Printing Process	Offset Lithography
Perforation	13
Printer	Dept. of Gov. Printing
Colour	Mult

This stamp was issued on the 10th of March 1997 to commemorate Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam

He was born on the 14th of September 1853, educated at Colombo Academy from 1863-1971.

He passes the Ceylon Civil Service Examination in 1875. He was the first Ceylonese Register General of Ceylon. In 1912 he entered the Legislative Council as a member. He was the first President of the Ceylon National Congress in 1919. A bronze statue on the side of the old Parliament House and the "Arunachalam Hall" at the University of Peradeniya are remembrances of the great person.



Arunachalam was entrusted with managing the 1901 census by being appointed Superintendent of Census in 1900. He started codifying Ceylon's law but only managed to produce the first volume of A Digest of the Civil Law of Ceylon. Arunachalam was an official member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon and



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

a member of the Executive Council of Ceylon between 1912 and 1913. He retired from the civil service in 1913. He was knighted in February 1914. He was one of the founders of the Ceylon National Congress (CNC) in 1919 and served as its first president from 1919 to 1920.

Sir Arunachalam died on the 9th of January 1924.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Ponnambalam Ramanathan
(1851 - 1930)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Ponnambalam Ramanathan



Date of issue	- 1975.09.04
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 35mm
Designer	- A. Rasiah
Printing Process	- Lilho
Perforation	- 13.
Printer	- Toppan
Colour	- Mult

Commemorating Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan a stamp was issued on the 4th of September 1975.

Ramanathan was born in Colombo on the 16th of April 1851 and was educated at the Queen's Academy (Predecessor to Royal College) in Colombo and later at the Presidency College in Madras.



Returning to Ceylon, with the help of his maternal uncle Muthu Coomaraswamy Ramanathan became a law apprentice under Richard Morgan, Queen's Advocate of Ceylon. In 1903 he became one of the first Ceylonese to be appointed King's Counsel. He contested the 1911 legislative council election as a candidate for the Educated Ceylonese seat and was elected to the Legislative Council, defeating physician Marcus Fernando



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
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EST. 1944

In 1873 he commenced practicing as an advocate. He enters the Legislative Council in 1879. He was largely responsible for the declaration of vesak day as a public holiday, the establishment of the Post Office Savings Bank, repeal of food taxes and expansion of agriculture through the development of irrigation.

He passed away on the 26th of November 1930.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Hon. Pieter Keuneman
(1917- 1997)



R STAMPS OF
oyalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Hon. Pieter Keuneman



Date of issue	- 2008.12.01
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 31mm
Designer	- Pulasthi Ediriweera
Printing Process	- Offset
Perforation	- 14 x 12.5
Printer	- Dept. of Gov. Printing
Colour	- 4 colours

Pieter Keuneman was educated at Royal College Colombo where he was the head of the Junior Cadet Platoon, prefect, captain of the debating team and president of the Literary Association. He won college colors at rugby and won the Dornhorst Memorial Prize and the Shakespeare prize. He went on to Pembroke College, Cambridge in 1935 where he became a Communist, President of the Cambridge Union and the editor of the student magazine Granta.

On his proposal in June 1984 for a Bribery Commission, the first Bribery and Corruption Commission was formed and chaired by his father Justice A. E. Keuneman. In the 1952 elections, he was elected as the first MP for Colombo Central electorate defeating the labour party leader A. E. Goonesinghe and retained his seat in the 1956, 1960, and 1970 elections. He agitated for better housing, eradication of slums and shanties in the Colombo city and saw to the setting up of libraries and dispensaries.

In the government of 1970, he was the Cabinet Minister of Housing and Construction. The establishment of the state Engineering



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OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Corporation and many housing schemes were his brainchild. He introduced a controversial floor area limit of 300 square metres on all new private houses. However he lost his seat in the 1977 election and retired from politics.

He was born on 3rd October 1917 and passed away on 3rd January 1997, at the age of 79.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy
(1857- 1922)



STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy



Date of issue	- 1991.05.22
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 41mm
Designer	- S. S. Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 12 x 12.5
Printer	- S.P.W.M.
Colour	- Mult

Commemorating Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy, a stamp was issued on the 22nd of May 1991.

He was born in 1834 in Colombo. He was educated at the Colombo Academy now known as the Royal College. He was awarded the Tunour Prize given to the Best Senior Student of the school. He became an Advocate in 1856.

Coomaraswamy took on the leading role when the play was performed in front of Queen Victoria on 8th December 1863. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of Arts and was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Geological Society of London. He was also a member of the Athenaeum Club.

He was the first non-Christian Asian to be admitted to the English Bar, and was knighted in 1875. He was nominated to the Legislative Council of Ceylon to represent Tamil people. He was also a member of the Municipal Council of Colombo. Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy advocated the establishment of Colombo Museum and an archaeological survey of the island. He was a member of the Royal Asian Society and its parent society in London. He published translations of the "Sutta Pitaka" of Gotama Buddha in 1874, the "Dathavans or the History of the Tooth Relic of "Gotama Buddha" in 1874. "Arichandra the Martyr" or Truth in 1863 and "Tayumanavar or Hindu Philosophical poems of the "Vedanti Siddhantic School" in 1873.

Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy passed away on the 5th of May 1897.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

C. V. Gunaratne



STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

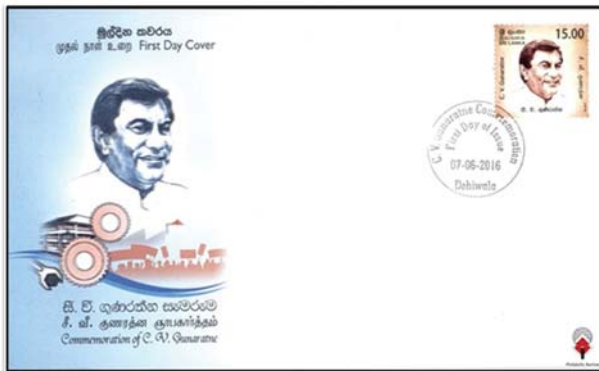
C. V. Gunaratne



Date of issue	– 2016.06.07
Stamp Size	– 30mm x 30mm
Designer	– P. Isuru Chathuranga
Printing Process	– Offset Lithography
Perforation	– 12 x 14 1/4
Printer	– Dept. of Gov. Printing
Colour	– 4 colours

This stamp was issued on the 7th of June 2016 to commemorate Mr. C. V. Gunaratne. He was educated at the Royal college, Colombo where he was the captain of the rugby team. C. V. Gunarathne entered to the Parliament at the parliamentary general election held in 1989.

He has contributed as a Leader of the Opposition in the Dehiwala - Mount Lavinia Municipal Council, Chief Organizer of Sri Lanka Freedom Party for Ratmalana Electorate for over 25 years, Rade Union Leader, member of the party's central committee as well as the Deputy General Secretary of the party.



He raised his eloquent voice in both English and Sinhala as a Member of Parliament of the opposition against corruption and violence then the government resonated in the well of thr House Parliament. Industrial Parks constructed on a concept enunciated by C. V. Gunaratne. Seethawaka and Ratmalana Industrial



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Estate even today contribute in no same measure to the country's economic development.

The late C. V. Gunaratne will be written in history. He departed this life when foremost men of his caliber are increasingly needed.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Proctor John De Silva
(1857- 1922)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Proctor John De Silva



Date of issue	- 1987.01.31
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 40 mm
Designer	- S. S. Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 12.
Printer	- S.P.M.
Colour	- Mult

This set of stamps was issued on the 31st of January 1987 to honour Proctor John de Silva.

He was born in Jayawardanapura Kotte on 13th January in 1857. He had his primary education at Christian Missionary School at Kotte, and had his secondary education at the Royal Academy. Later he became a teacher in Sinhalese School in Grandpass, Colombo. He passed out as a proctor. De Silva was influenced by the work of C. Don Bastian (1852-1921), the creator of the 'Nurthi', who was also the editor of the first daily Sinhala news paper. He was a remarkable playwright who staged "Ramayana" as the first public drama on the 31st of March 1886. He wrote 54 religious and historical plays which included the adaptation of Shakespeare's. These include Siri Sangabo (1903), Sri Vickrama Rajasingha (1906), Devanampiya Tissa (1914), Vihara Maha Devi (1916) and Dutugemunu.



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

He founded the Perakumba Priwena at Kotte, to foster Sinhalese literature. He also introduced Sinhalese songs to Gramophone records. His impact on Sinhala theatre was acknowledged by all and as a token of remembrance the government built the John de Silva Memorial Theatre at Ananda Cumaraswamy Mawatha, present Nelum Pokuna Mawatha, in Colombo 7.

He died on January 28.1922



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Kings Counsel H. Sri. Nissanka
(1898 - 1954)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Kings Counsel H. Sri. Nissanka



Date of issue	– 2014.04.04
Stamp Size	– 30mm x 41mm
Designer	– P. Isuru Chathuranga
Printing Process	– Offset Lithography
Perforation	– 13 1/4 x 14
Printer	– Dept. of Gov. Printing
Colour	– 4 colours

This stamp was issued on the 4th of April 2014 to commemorate Kings Counsel H. Sri. Nissanka.

He was Born on the 7th of December 1898, he got his primary education from Ananda college and Royal College, was a mastermind and performed with special characteristics with compared to other students. He could enter the University of Oxford in England to graduate with the LLB Degree. He was then the cleverest lawyer in connection with criminal cases. The fluency of language of Sinhala, Pali, English, Sanskrit, Hindu and Burmese and the logical eloquence were the significant factors pushed up his path.



He was the one of the founding members of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and he designed the name, colour and the logo of Sri Lanka freedom Party. Further he was the creator of the Salgala Monastery and the Nunnery in Biyagama. He is the author of the treatise like 'Our Ceylon-England History' (Ape Lanka Engalantha Ithihasaya) and 'Ceylon Penal Code' (Lanka Danda Neethiya) and the writer and an artist of 'Heladiva' and 'Sankhanadaya' newspapers as well.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

He founded the Perakumba Priwena at Kotte, to foster Sinhalese literature. He also introduced Sinhalese songs to Gramophone records. His impact on Sinhala theatre was acknowledged by all and as a token of remembrance the government built the John de Silva Memorial Theatre at Ananda Cumaraswamy Mawatha, present Nelum Pokuna Mawatha, in Colombo 7.

He died on January 28.1922



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

*Adigar Sri Tikiri Banda
Panabokke
(1881-1963)*



R STAMPS OF
oyalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Adigar Sri Tikiri Banda Panabokke



Date of issue	– 1983.09.02
Stamp Size	– 30mm x 40mm
Designer	–Photographs
Printing Process	– Offset Lithography
Perforation	–12 x 12.5
Printer	–S.P.W. M.
Colour	– Red

A commemorative stamp was issued on the 2nd of September 1983 to mark the 20th death anniversary of Maha Adikaram Sir T.B.Panabokke.

He has his primary education at Trinity College Kandy and later entered Royal College Colombo for his higher studies. He secured a first class pass at final law examination in Law College.

Initially, he practiced as a lawyer in Kandy and Gampola. He was elected as the member of the Legislative Council representing the Kandyans and also served as a Magistrate and Crown Counsel.

He was the first Minister of Health in the Legislative Council and did a noble service to save his countrymen from malaria epidemic in 1933.

Sri Panabokke donated his personal wealth for the construction of the new building for Siri Sangaraja Privena in Kandy. He was appointed as Maha Adikaram in 1940 and passed away in 1963.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. H. V. Perera, Q.C.
(1890-1969)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

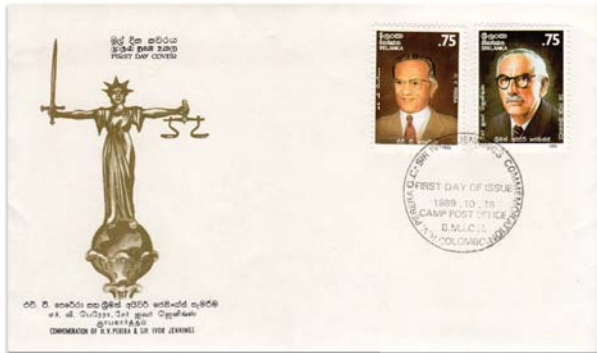
Mr. H. V. Perera, Q.C



Date of issue	- 1989.10.16
Stamp Size	- 20.85mm x 10.64mm
Designer	- S. S. Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 12.
Printer	- S.M.P
Colour	- Mult

This stamp was issued on the 16th of October 1989 to honour Mr. H. V. Perera.

Mr. H. V. Perera was born in 1889. He studied at Royal College from 1903 to 1908. One day, a teacher was on sick leave and the then College Principal Hartley, took the class. He questioned the children as to why they attended school, to which a student had said: to learn English, while another said; to learn arithmetic. In response, Principal Hartley had said that one comes to school in order to learn how to think; words that inspired young the H. V. It was the turning point in his school career, leading him to win many prizes at the college. He began his career as a lawyer in the court of appeal.



During his career in law, he had an analytical approach to problems. His appearance in the court for the case of Brace griddle who was young communist of British origin, made a great impact on his career.

R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

His Contribution towards interpreting laws in relation to society's changing needs should be appreciated.

H. V. was appointed Commissioner of Currency and was a founder director of the Bank of Ceylon. Later, he became the chairman of the bank. His annual report of the bank, which was looked forward to, gave a resumé of the state of the country's economy, which at that time, depended solely on the export of tea, rubber and coconuts.

Mr. H. V. Perera passed away in 1969.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Razik Fareed
(1893-1984)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Razik Fareed



Date of issue	- 1988.05.22
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 41 mm
Designer	- S. S. Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 12 x 12.5
Printer	- S.P.W.M
Colour	- Mult

On the 22nd May 1988, a stamp was issued to commemorate Sir Razik Fareed. Sir Razik Fareed was born on the 29th of December 1893.

He was educated first at Madrasthui Zahira and later at Royal College. He was the president of the Colombo Municipal Council House of Representatives and the Senate. He was also the High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Pakistan.

He was appointed to the State Council of Ceylon on 12th March 1936 representing the Moors (Muslims). In the State Council, he served in the Local Administration Committee, chaired by S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike from 1936 to 1942 and in 1942 he was appointed to the Education Committee, chaired by C.W.W. Kannangara.

He was appointed as Justice of Peace and Unofficial Magistrate in 1932. He was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1948 New Year Honours and was knighted in the 1951 Birthday Honours. Bristol Street in Colombo was renamed as Sir Razik Fareed Mawatha and the Sir Razik Fareed Muslim Maha Vidiyalaya in Bentharda has been named after him.

Sir Razik Fareed worked hard to uplift education of Muslims in Sri Lanka. He gifted his land to lay the foundation for the Muslim Ladies College.

He was elected as the first president of the Moors Islamic Culture Home.

He passed away on the 23rd of August 1984.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Hon. C. Sittampalam
(1898- 1964)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Hon. C. Sittampalam



Date of issue	- 2004.02.28
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 40mm
Designer	- Sudath jayawardena
Printing Process	- Litho
Perforation	- 13 x 13 1/2
Printer	- M.S.P
Colour	- Mult

On the 28th of February 2004, a stamp was issued to honour Mr. Cathiravelu Siyyampalam

He was born on the 13th of September 1898. He was educated at Jaffna Central College and Royal College Colombo, He won many prizes at Royal College including the English Essay Prize, the De Zoysa Science Prize and the Mathematics Prize thereafter he went to Cambridge University in England. He got qualified as a Britisher-at-law whilst in England and also passed Ceylon Civil Service Examination. He served as a District Judge and as a Government Agent in various provinces. He later left the civil service and practised as an advocate.



Sittampalam stood as an independent candidate in Mannar at the 1947 parliamentary election. He won the election and entered Parliament. He was persuaded to join the United National Party led government and on 26 September 1947 he was sworn in



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

as Minister of Posts and Telecommunication. He was made Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries after George E. de Silva was unseated by an election petition. Sittampalam was re-elected at the May 1952 parliamentary election but lost his cabinet position.

Sittampalam died on 3rd February 1964.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Nicolas Attygalle
(1894- 1970)



R STAMPS OF
oyalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Nicolas Attygalle



Date of issue	- 1998.11.11
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 41mm
Designer	- S.S.Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 13.
Printer	- Secura
Colour	- mult.

This stamp was issued on the 11th of November 1998 to commemorate Sir Nicolas Attygalle

He was born on the 14th of July 1894 in Ratnapura. He was educated at St. Lukes School and Royal College Colombo. Later he entered the Ceylon Medical College. Passed LMS, secured first place, and won the Vanderstranten Gold Medal for Pathology. He was the first Asian to be conferred with the fellowship of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the first Ceylonese to be conferred with the scholarship in both Surgery and O & G.

Sir Nicolas Attygalle was elected Professor of O & G in 1944 and elected as Dean on three successive occasions. He was a President of the Senate and elected Vice - Chancellor of the University of Ceylon. He was President of the Ceylon Medical Association and member of the Ceylon Medical Council. He was a President of the Buddhist Theosophical Society, Vidyalankara Saba, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Science Council, Senior Vice - President of the Royal College Union, and the Sinhalees Sport Club.

Sir Nicolas Attygalle passed away on the 27th of March 1970.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. Wilmot A. Perera
(1905-1973)



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. Wilmot A. Perera



Date of issue	- 1992.05.22
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 40mm
Designer	- S. S. Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 14
Printer	- Leigh Mardon
Colour	- Mult

On the 22nd of May 1993, a stamp was issued to commemorate Mr. Wilmot A. Perera.

He was born at “ Sri Nagar” Wekada, Panadura. He had his education at Royal College, Colombo. He was a devoted social worker and an educationist.

He founded the Rural Life Preservation Society in Raigama Korale. He established Sripali Vidyalaya in his own land at Horana. Mr. Wilmot A. Perera was a Member of Parliament and later appointed as the Ambassador for Sri Lanka in China. He was also a Chairman of the Higher Education Commission.

The Suriya-Mal Movement was inaugurated at his residence in 1933. In 1935 he became a founding member of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, involin in active politics and in Sri Lankan independence movement. He contested the 1947 general election from the Matugama electorate as an Independent Socialist, defeating the “father of free education” C.W.W. Kannangara and was elected to the first Parliament of Ceylon

He was re-elected in the 1952 general election from the Viplavakari Lanka Sama Samaja Party, defeating D. D. Athulathmudali. He was a member of the Viplavakari Lanka Sama Samaja Party for a short while.

Mr. Wilmot A. Perera passed away on the 22nd of September 1973.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Cyril De Zoysa
(1896 - 1978)



R STAMPS OF
oyalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Sir Cyril de Zoysa



Date of issue	- 1989.10.26
Stamp Size	29mm x 36mm
Designer	- S. S. Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 13 x 13.5
Printer	- G.B.N.
Colour	- Mult

This stamp was issued on the 26th of October 1989 to commemorate Sir Cyril de Zoysa.

He was born on the 26th October 1896. He had his education at Royal College Colombo. He began practicing as a proctor in 1920 at Kalutara Bar. He was instrumental in bringing Buddha Sasana to the fore-front by building a Stupa at Kalutara Town. Later this part was declared as a sacred area.

De Zoysa was the Chairman of the Kalutara Urban Council and was elected to the Senate of Ceylon in 1947. He was elected Deputy President and Chairman of Committees in 1951 and served till 1955. He was elected President of the Senate of Ceylon in 1955 succeeding Sir Nicholas Attygalle and served till his retirement in 1961. He was made a Knights Bachelor in the 1955 Birthday Honours.



He passed away on the 2nd of January 1978.

R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Dr. Arthur De Silva



Date of issue	- 1984.05.22
Stamp Size	- 31mm x 42mm
Designer	- Photographs
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 12 x 12.5
Printer	- S.P.W.M
Colour	- Red

Dr. W. Arthur de Silva commemorative stamp was issued in the May 1984. He was born in Gandara, Ruhuna. He had his early education at “Bouna Vista” College and later at Royal College. Later he entered the Medical College in Bombay. He was a great philanthropist.

He bought a paddy land called “Sharavasathi Field” and launched a massive agricultural scheme by cultivating this land. He held the post of Chairman in the Paramvignanartha Buddhist Society Ltd, in Colombo and was a General Manager of Buddhist Schools. He developed School such as Ananda College, Nalanda College and many other Buddhist schools.

He did an invaluable service to the country, the nation, the Buddhist Education and the religion.

He passed away on the 31st of March 1942.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. K. Balasingham



Date of issue	- 1984.05.22
Stamp Size	- 31mm x 42mm
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 12 x 12.5
Printer	- S.P.W.M
Colour	- Deep Yellow brown

This stamp was issued on the 22nd of May 1984 to honour Mr. K. Balasingham. He was born on the 23rd of June 1878. He was educated at Jaffna College and later at Royal College. He was a leading advocate who often acted as a District Judge, Colombo. He was elected to the Legislative Council in 1914 as the second Tamil member. He was also appointed as an Executive Council.

Hospital of Indigenous Medicine and College was established due to his efforts to gain recognition to Ayurveda. He was elected as the first Chairman to the Board of Indigenous Medicine.

He was appointed to the Executive Council of Ceylon in 1924. He played a key role in the establishment of the College of Ayurvedic Medicine

Mr. K. Balasingham was the creator of the State Mortgage Bank and was appointed as Director. He directed the campaign to make Ceylon self-sufficient in agriculture. He served to build a tree and united Sri Lanka.

Mr. K. Balasingam died on 4th September 1952



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. Richard Adrian Miranda



Date of issue	- 1992.05.22
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 40mm
Designer	- S. S. Silva
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 14
Printer	- C.P.L.
Colour	- Mult

This stamp was issued on the 22nd of May 1992 to commemorate late Mr. R.A. Miranda.

He was born on in 1854, and educated at the Colombo academy later known as the Royal College. He formed Mirando and Company. He was the Vice-President of the Plumbago Merchant's Union.

He has done a remarkable service at the Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society. He was the manager of the Pettah Buddhist English School which later changed its name to Ananda College.

He was a member of the Buddhist Defense Committee which was established in 1884 to safe guard Buddhist Interests. Mr. R.A.Mirando passed away during the riots of 1915.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Mr. Charles Ambrose Lorenz



Date of issue	- 1983.05.22
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 40mm
Designer	- Photographs
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 13.
Printer	- P. S. P
Colour	- Magenta

This stamp was issued on the 22nd of September 1983 to commemorate National Heroes.

After serving as the District Judge of Chilaw in 1855, he went back to being a practicing lawyer. He was appointed as a Burger non-official member of Legislative Council of Ceylon from 1856 to 1864, as opposed to the official members, who held their seats in the council by virtue of their offices in government.

He was the first non-official member to claim and receive the right of introducing a private bill. An advocate for local government, he played a major role in the establishment of the Colombo Municipal Council, the first municipality, of which he was one of the first elected members from 1860 to 1870. He resigned from the Legislative Council in 1864.

He was the first Minister of Health in the Legislative Council and did a noble service to save his countrymen from Malaria Epidemic in 1933.

Lorenz was credited with being the architect of the currency ordinance which enacted that Ceylon should switch from the British currency to its own of rupees and for coining the term Ceylonese. He played a major role in the reform and development of education, the amendment and codification of the law, and the inauguration of the Ceylon Government Railway.

The Lorenz Scholarship is awarded at Royal College Colombo his old alma mater in his memory since 1876.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Dr.. Richard Lionel Spittel
(1881 - 1969)



R STAMPS OF
oyalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

Dr. Richard Lionel Spittel



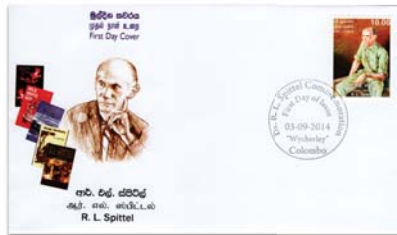
Date of issue	- 2014.09.03
Stamp Size	- 30mm x 41mm
Designer	- P. Isuru Chaturanga
Printing Process	- Offset Lithography
Perforation	- 13 1/4 x 14
Printer	- Dept. of Gov. Printing
Colour	- 4 colours

This stamp was issued on the 3rd of September 2014 to commemorate Dr. Richard Lionel Spittel.

He was born in Tangalle on the 9th December 1881 to Dr. Fedrick Spittel. His Father educated him at Royal College, Colombo. In 1905, Dr. Spittel passed out of the Ceylon Medical College as doctor.

His invaluable services towards medicine earned him the honour of being made a commander of the order of the British Empire in 1942 and a Companion of the order of ST. George in 1950.

He was so humble that he felt underserving of the latter award. It took a lot of persuasion by then Prime Minister Hon. D. S. Senanayake, to coax him into accepting it. He was the president of the Ceylon Branch of British medical college from 1940 to 1946.



R STAMPS OF
Royalists



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

He authored many books of which some of the well known and well read ones were “wild Ceylon”, “Wild White Boy”, “Vanished Trails”, “Where the White Sambur roams” which graphically described jungle adventures and the “Savage Sanctuary” Which is a biographical novel based on documentary evidence on the Veddah outlaw called Tissahamy.



THE PHILATELIC CLUB
OF ROYAL COLLEGE
EST. 1944

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Editorial along with the Project committee
would like to express their gratitude

- Our Principal, Mr. T. Waththuhewa, for his continuous encouragement and generous support.
- Senior Deputy Principals, Deputy Principals members of the senior administration and Prefects' Council 22/23.
- Mrs. B.A.C.P. Basnayake, our Teacher in charge for inspiring us to do better.
- The parents of all committee members and members of the club for their continued support throughout the project.
- The office bearers, members of the Philatelic Club of 2023 for their constant encouragement and support.