

Notes:—(1) Willem Regnerus Van Buuren, referred to in section I, was probably a grandson of Lambert Van Buuren, who was the founder of the family in Ceylon. Lambert Van Buuren was Onder Koopman and Opper Hoofd at Mannar, where he died on 12th March 1698, aged 49 years. There is a tablet to his memory in Christ Church in the Fort of Mannar. He married Magdalena Van Avarne. (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon" pages 247 and 395).

(2) Willem Harmanus Van Buuren and Jan Lambert Van Buuren, referred to in section I, were among those Dutch East India Company's Servants in Colombo to whom temporary allowances were granted by the British Government in 1796 in terms of the capitulation. (D.B.U. Journal. Vol. XIV, page 90.)

(3) Henry James Van Buuren, referred to in section V, 5. left Ceylon about 35 years ago, and was in business in Kuala Lumpur until the Japanese invasion. He was arrested and kept in several Japanese Internment Camps in Malaya before being transferred to the Camp at Palembang in Sumatra where he died in March 1945. His sister, Jane Maud Van Buuren, widow of Herbert Edgar Anthonisz, was also interned, and she died in the same Camp. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 150.)

STORK GENEALOGY

D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII page 76.

(ADDITIONS.)

Delete particulars in section XX, on page 83, and substitute the following: Gilbert William Stork, born 14th November 1892, married:

- (a) In St. John's Church, Nugegoda, 25th June 1914, Mona Victoria Loos, born 5th May 1898, died 2nd August 1932, daughter of Frederick John Clement Loos and Laura Jemima Dickman. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 127, and Vol. XXXIX, page 110.)
- (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 27th December 1932, Nera Helen Fernando, born 20th November 1884, widow of Cyril Walwyn Joseph, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 179) and daughter of Robert Gregory Fernando and Margaret Jane Eleanor Ohlmus. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 168).

Of the first marriage, he had.—

- 1 Godfrey Baldwin, who follows under A.
- 2 Noel Frederick Gillam, who follows under B.
- 3 Nena Margaret, born 17th October 1920, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 27th December 1939, Edward Cecil Henry Ohlmus, born 20th October 1913, son of Arthur Cecil Ohlmus and Rose Isabel Clarice Keegel. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 118, and Vol. XXVIII, page 176.)
- 4 Iris Dorothy born 9th March 1923, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th June 1940, Christopher Fernando, son of Allan Fernando and Sylvia Hunter.
- 5 Christopher Clarence, who follows under C.
- 6 Joybelle Mona, born 3rd May 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 5th May 1945, Anthony Robert Leslie Mottau, born 30th January 1917, son of Leslie Theodore Mottau and Winifred Gladys Manger. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 200.)
- 7 Rosemary Helen, born 4th September 1929, married in Bombay, 14th April 1952, Balasingham Somasunderam.

A

Noel Frederick Gillam Stork, born 25th December 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo 11th March 1944, Phyllis Estelle Doreen Corner, born 28th August 1923, daughter of Alfred Pendegras Wells Corner and Winifred Elsie Passe. He had by her.—

- 1 Ormonde Cordell Gillam, born 17th January 1945.
- 2 Adrian Russell, born 1st April 1946.
- 3 Noelys Estelle Oretta, born 22nd April 1947.
- 4 Kriby Graeme Gillam, born 25th November 1948.
- 5 Florence Elsie Victoria, born 17th April 1950.

C

Christopher Clarence Stork, born 24th December 1925, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th September 1953. Marlene Esther Hesse, born 13th December 1932, daughter of Douglas Prosper Hesse and Esther Graciebelle Demmer. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 76). He had by her.—

- 1 Russel Aubrey, born 17th July 1954.

D. V. A.

OLD BADULLA

There is always something mysterious about old houses, old cities, old monuments and relics. They do not fail but to excite and intrigue.

So it was that when I first came to Badulla, I was eager to explore the town and dip into its bygone days—its ancient temple and devale, its fort and other buildings which stand on sites, rich with legend and tradition.

The earliest description of Badulla is that given by Davy, in his account of a tour made in 1819, to the district of Uva. He writes:

"From Himbleatwelle (near Ettampitiya) to Badulla, distant 8 miles, there is almost one continued descent, which in many places is steep and difficult. Badulla is the principal station of Ouva; it is the residence of the Agent of Government, and the headquarters of the Officer Commanding the District. It is situated on a gently rising ground, about 2,100 feet above the level of the sea, in an extensive valley, bounded by lofty mountains, and watered by the Badulla-Oya, a considerable stream that runs sluggishly and tortuously along, and almost surrounds the station... Badulla itself is an inconsiderable place, its only fortification is a small star fort, in which the Commandant resides in an old Sinhalese house, which was formerly a royal palace. The buildings are few and confined chiefly to officers' quarters of a very humble description, a barrack for European troops, a good hospital, a native cantonment, and a small bazaar. There are besides, a dewale dedicated to the Kattaragama god and a Wihare, the dagoba attached to which is of large size. The chief ornaments of Badulla are its fine trees and its rich and extensive paddy fields. The jak fruit tree is abundant, and in many instances it has attained gigantic size. As a station little can be said in favour of Badulla, and were it not for its rich valley, it would probably be deserted. It is said hardly to admit of defence, and being so centrally situated amongst the mountains, communication with it is difficult, and the transport of supplies to it is tedious and expensive."

Sir Emerson Tennent, many years later, leaves us with an impression of the town, as it appeared to him at the time of his visit in: 1846.

"Badulla, the capital of the principality, lies in a valley on one side of which rises the mountains of Namooone-koolle, whose summit is nearly 7,000 feet high. No scene in nature can be more peaceful and lovely, but the valley has been so often desolated by war, that nothing remains of the ancient city except its gloomy temples and the vestiges of a ruined dagoba.

"The British have converted an ancient residence of the Prince of Ouvah into a fort, defended by earthworks, and the modern town in the activity of its bazaars and the comfort and order of its dwellings, generally surrounded by gardens of cocoanuts, coffee, and tobacco, attests the growing prosperity and contentment of the district."