## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Ladies who Lived in Ceylon</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Educational Establishments of the Dutch in Ceylon</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogy of the Misso Family</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogy of the Grenier Family</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of Events</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes and Queries</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions are invited from members on subjects calculated to be of interest to the Union. MSS. must be written on one side of the paper only and must reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the date of publication of the Journal.

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Very little information is available to us regarding the lives of the ladies who lived in Ceylon during the period of the Dutch occupation from 1640 to 1796. This is not surprising in view of the fact that, apart from the Dutch Governors and a few others of note, we know scarcely anything of the men who fought, laboured, and died in the service of the Dutch East India Company. The Dutch records, so far as they have been translated, are silent on the subject, and our only sources of information are the tombstones and monuments raised by pious hands in memory of some of the men and women of the day. Generally speaking, it is only those of gentle birth whose memory was honoured in this way, and naturally the women are in a minority. They number only 113.

Considering the unsettled state of the island at the time, it was not to be expected that the very earliest Dutch arrivals would bring their wives out with them. They required time to get used to their new surroundings, but before the lapse of many years the women followed. The first Dutch lady of whom anything is known was the wife of Willem Jacobsz Coster, who took Galle from the Portuguese in 1640 and was its first Commandeur. She arrived in Galle on the 25th November, 1640, to join her husband, but he had already been murdered the previous August, a fact of which she was unaware. She returned to Batavia, where some years later she contracted another marriage.
The name of a lady of this period is associated with a very unhappy incident. During the temporary absence of Coster from Galle, certain valuables belonging to him, placed in a sealed box, were handed over to the custody of Lieutenant Christiaan Swart, who was left in charge of the Fort. Overcome either by curiosity or cupidity, Swart, his wife Maria, and a black servant left behind by Coster, broke open the box and concealed the contents. They were charged with this offence, and Swart was sentenced to be whipped and put in chains for 25 years, with confiscation of goods, and to be detained in the fortress Hollandia. The sentence of whipping was afterwards remitted. Maria Swart was sentenced to be taken to the place of public execution to witness her husband's punishment, and to confiscation of goods. The servant was tortured with water and died in prison.

The first mention of the death of a Dutch lady in Ceylon is that of Ina Bosemis, wife of Wilhelm Bosemis, who died on the 3rd March, 1662, and was buried in Wolvendaal Church. She was only 22 years old at the time of her death, and could not have been more than three or four years in the island. We can imagine to ourselves what the feelings of the small Dutch Community in Colombo must have been on this, the first occasion of the death of one of their number. As the tombstone bears a coat of arms, the deceased must have been a member of a family of some standing.

Of the thirty-two Dutch Governors, we know that some were married here, and others in Batavia, Holland, or elsewhere. As far as can be ascertained, the first wife of a Dutch Governor to come to Ceylon was Jacomina Rosegaard, who was a widow when she married Governor van Goens the elder, in Batavia, in 1640. One of their sons by this marriage succeeded his father as Governor of Ceylon. On the death of Jacomina, Governor van Goens married Esther de Solemne, by whom he had a daughter named Esther Ceylonia, on the occasion of whose baptism the parents presented Wolvendaal Church with a handsome baptismal basin placed on a carved tripod stand, which is in use up to the present day. Sad to relate, the daughter died the day after the ceremony. A stone placed on the outer wall of Wolvendaal Church, to which place it was removed from the old Dutch Church in the Gordon Gardens, perpetuates the memory of the two wives of Governor van Goens.

The betrothal of Esther de Solemne to Governor van Goens was preceded by a very interesting ceremony. On the 4th August, 1667, the naming of three new bastions in the Galle ramparts took place. It was decided by the Political Council that the Governor, accompanied by the Commandeur and Members of Council, together with Juffrouw Esther de Solemne, Mevrouw Maria Wennink, the wife of Commandeur Roothaas, and her elder daughter, should perform the ceremony, the bastions to be named the Sun, the Moon, and the Star, respectively. Juffrouw de Solemne fired the first cannon on the Sun bastion; Mevrouw Roothaas did the same on the Moon bastion; and the young lady performed a like service on the Star bastion. This pleasing function was followed by the announcement on the 11th August of the engagement of Governor van Goens to Esther de Solemne. The first publication of the banns of marriage took place on the 14th August, and the marriage was solemnised in Colombo on the 8th September.

One Dutch lady died under peculiar circumstances. This was Elizabeth Mooyaart, sister of Anthony Mooyaart, Commandeur of Galle, and wife of Jacob de Jong. The Mooyaart family papers thus chronicle the event under date 21st October, 1747: "There came to sleep in the Lord in Galle our very dear and most estimable sister Elizabeth Mooyaart, who was married to the Commandeur there, the Hon'ble Jacob de J, and this whilst she was in good health and up and doing, and whilst unpacking a box she was seized with a fit and expired in a moment afterwards. However hard and sorrowful this blow may be to us, we must put our trust in the pleasure of the Lord".

There is a tradition that the present Dutch Church in Galle was erected by a lady, Gertruyda Adriana le Grand, wife of the Commandeur Casparus de Jong. The story goes that this lady, who had been childless for many years, made a vow that if she should ever have a child, she would build a Church as a thank-offering to God. Her hopes being at length realised by the birth of a daughter, the present Church arose on the
site of an ancient Portuguese Capuchin convent. Like the story of Francina van Rheede, which will be referred to later, this legend is not borne out by the facts. The erection of the Church commenced in 1752, whereas the child was baptised on 24th August, 1755. It is a fact, however, that the Church was erected at the expense of Commandeur Casparus de Jong.

In considering the lives of the people who lived in Ceylon three centuries ago, we might form a better idea of what they looked like if we had portraits of them to assist us. But, unfortunately, the art of photography was not known in those days, and it was not everyone who could afford to have his or her portrait painted. It has been possible to trace only one portrait of this period in Ceylon, and that is one depicting Rycklof van Goens and his family, painted in Holland.* Here we see the Governor, with Jacomina Rosegaard and their two sons, Ryckloff and Volckert. Jacomina is dressed in the fashion of the day in a voluminous skirt, and an upper garment with white sleeves, the shoulders being covered with a mantilla. On her head is a sort of cap looking somewhat like the bonnet favoured by ladies of a bygone age. Her features are large and open, denoting kindliness of manner.

One Ceylon family at least can claim direct connection with the wife of a Dutch Governor of Ceylon. Rutgerus van Kriekenbeek came out from Holland in 1659 as Boek-honder, accompanied by his two children, Henrietta and Marinus Petrus. The former married at Galle on the 7th August, 1661, Thomas van Rhee, who became Governor of Ceylon in 1692. The marriage may have been the culmination of an engagement in Holland, for both parties were born in the same town, viz., Wyk-bij-Duurstede, and probably knew each other as children. Like the wife of Governor van Goens, Henrietta van Rhee has a stone to her memory in Wolvendaal Church. A silver medal, struck on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of this couple, is in the treasured possession of a descendant of the Kriekenbeek family.

The mention of this medal reminds one of the Dutch custom of celebrating the 25th anniversary of marriage, which, with other customs of our forefathers, is gradually falling into disuse. One of the first acts of the happy couple, on the day of the anniversary, was to attend a service of thanksgiving in Church, accompanied by their relations and friends, when they had an opportunity of reviewing their past life and of making good resolutions for the future. This pious act performed, the whole company would assemble at the house of the couple, where, after the presentation of a purse of silver, much conviviality prevailed. That this custom had a strong hold on the Dutch is evidenced by the fact, already mentioned, that even the Governor of the land and his spouse celebrated their 25th anniversary, which was thought to be of sufficient importance to justify the striking of a commemorative medal. There is, of course, this fact to be remembered, that owing to the shorter span of life of our forefathers, a 25th anniversary was a rarer event then than it is at the present day, and therefore an occasion to be worthily commemorated.

Joan Gideon Loten is known as the "Naturalist Governor" of Ceylon on account of his fondness for natural history. He married Anna Henrietta van Beaumont, daughter of Cornelis van Beaumont, Independent Fiscal of the Cape of Good Hope. She died in Colombo in 1755. In this case again, a stone in Wolvendaal Church perpetuates her memory, while Governor Loten, who on his retirement from Ceylon returned to Holland and died at the age of eighty, has the distinction of having a cenotaph erected to his memory in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey.

One Dutch Governor had to mourn the loss of two daughters and a son in Ceylon. This was Joan Schreuder, one of whose daughters, Susanna Engelberta, died at the age of seventeen, and the other at an earlier age. There is the somewhat unusual case of a Dutch lady who was able to claim both her husband and her father as Governors of Ceylon, successively. Christina Elizabeth van Angelbeek was the daughter of Johan Gerard van Angelbeek, the last Dutch Governor of Ceylon. She became the second wife of Willem Jacob van de Graaf, her father's predecessor in office. She died on the 18th June, 1792. Her mother, Jacomina van Angelbeek, died before her father succeeded to the Governorship in 1794. She had a sister, Apollonia Magdalena, who is said to have been

* See D. B. U. Journal Vol. VI. Part IV.
present at the funeral of Governor van Eck in 1762, and
sprinkled rosewater over the silver crown placed on the coffin.
Wooden hatchments in Wolvendaal Church perpetuate the
memory of these two wives of Dutch Governors.

There was at least one Baroness among the Dutch ladies in
Colombo. This was Henrietta Tugendreich, Baroness de Reder,
daughter of Freidrich Wilhelm, Baron de Reder, who was
Commandant of Jaffna. She married Cornelis de Cock, Opperkooopman and Dessave of Colombo. She died on the 15th June,
1778, and was buried in Wolvendaal Church.

It is a Dutch lady who furnishes one of the most remark­
able instances of large families in Ceylon. Barbara Bridgetina
Mooyart, the fourth child of Gualterus Mooyart, Administrator
of Jaffna under the Dutch, married Charles Edward Layard of
the Ceylon Civil Service. By this marriage there were twenty­
six children, one of whom was Sir Charles Peter Layard,
Government Agent of the Western Province.

Several other Dutch ladies also married Englishmen in early
British times. Five of John Frederick Conradi’s seven (or more)
dughters married English Military officers or Civilians. To
quote Mr. J. P. Lewis:—“Three of Commandeur Fretz’s
numerous daughters accompanied five English officers to the
altar, for two of the ladies were fain to repeat the ceremony
with fresh partners. Two daughters of Arnoldus de Ly,
Commandeur of Galle, led captive three Englishmen, a Colonel,
a Naval Captain, and a Master Attendant”. Many of these
ladies married at a very early age. Two of Commandeur Fretz’s
daughters wedded at the age of fifteen, and contracted second
marriages within a year or two, while a couple of others married
at seventeen. A grand-daughter of Commandeur Fretz married
Edmund Wood, District Judge of Mullaitivu, before she was
sixteen, and died a year later. The early age at which Dutch
ladies died in Ceylon is very striking, hardly any of them
living beyond their fortieth year.

The names of two ladies have come down to us, one framed
in a dramatic and the other in a heroic setting. The story of
Francina van Rheede has been told and re-told, but it will bear
repitition once again. On a rocky headland at Trincomalee
there stands a stone pillar supposed to have been erected in
1687, and bearing an inscription to the memory of one Francina
van Rheede. The story goes that this young lady was engaged
to a Dutchman, and the date of the marriage had actually been
fixed, when differences arose as to the amount of the dowry
and kindred matters, with the result that the match was broken off,
and the prospective bridegroom obtained leave to return to
Holland. As his vessel passed along the precipices that skirt the
southern part of Fort Frederick, Francina van Rheede came
rushing along, and climbing the highest point, leaped down in a
frenzy of despair, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

For a long time this story was believed to be true until it
was shattered by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz “It seems a pity” he
said, “to destroy the foundations of an interesting legend of
this kind, but I fear that the facts disclosed by the records and
other authentic authorities do not support the story in any
way. Francina van Rheede appears to have been the daughter
of Hendrik Adriaan van Rheede, Lord of Mydrecht, but she did
not die as stated, because she long survived the erection of the
monument, having in fact outlived her father. Some other
explanation would therefore have to be found for the monu­
ment”.

The same doubt does not attach to the story concerning
Wilhelmina Catherina Leembruggen, the wife of Pieter Willem
Ferdinand Adriaan Van Schuler, the last Dutch Dessave of
Matara. They were both assassinated in their bed by a domest­
ic slave, who had hidden himself in their bedroom, and who
used his master’s own sword, which was hanging on the wall,
for the perpetration of the fell deed. This he plunged into Van
Schuler’s breast. The lady, on being roused from her sleep by
the death groans of her husband, was stabbed in the—

The husband expired almost immediately, but the wife lingered
long enough to be able to identify the miscreant and to secure
his conviction and execution. A similar outrage occurred some
years earlier, when the Fiscal of the day, Barent vander Swaan
and his wife were murdered by their slaves. This had such an
effect on Governor Isaac Augustin Rumph that he died of the
shock.
It is now time to consider what sort of social and domestic life the Dutch ladies led in Ceylon. Newspapers were unknown in their time, and so was the present-day novel, while the cinema and sport were not even dreamt of, so that the range of their interests must have been very circumscribed indeed. They are accused by an early writer of having been very fond of dancing, but this is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that they had no other form of recreation. They dressed in the Dutch manner, with long waists. Some wore their hair loose, while others wore it in a knot at the back of the head, fastened with a gold pin, to which ornament was added a wreath of jessamine. It may safely be concluded that they wore no hat. In the evening, when they were not visiting, they usually spent the time on the front verandah, gossiping with their friends next door, the Dutch houses, as we see them now in the Pettah shops, being all under one roof, and only separated from one another by a wooden railing.

The lady of the house, dressed in gingham skirt and snow-white jacket, spent most of the morning in the halve dak or back verandah, issuing orders in Portuguese to the servants, who were all slaves. When all had been set their tasks and work was well under way, the mistress betook herself to the kitchen, where she busied herself in turning out some of those delicious dishes for which the Dutch wives are noted even up to the present day. At 11 o'clock all the offices closed, and the men returned for their midday meal. This was a ponderous affair, somniferous in its effects, and so all the members of the family retired for their siesta lasting for about two hours. The men then returned to their offices, where they remained till 5 o'clock, while the ladies attended to the duties of the household. If there was no visiting to be done, the evening was spent on the outer verandah, the husband smoking his pipe, and all of them idly looking at the passers by, or engaged in conversation with their next door neighbours. Supper was partaken of at 8 o'clock, after which they all retired to bed as there were no newspapers or books to read.

Visits were usually paid between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and were marked by an absence of formality. Tea and cakes, Zuikerbrood, fransche koekies, and other sweets were served, and homely chat indulged in by the ladies. This took place in what we nowadays call the drawing room, while the men smoked their pipes on the verandah and speculated on the date of arrival of the next provision ship or some such matter, which nowadays would be considered trivial, but which assumed tremendous importance in their eyes. This programme was occasionally varied by a game of draughts or cards. Before parting for the night, the men usually pledged each other's health in borreltjes or little nips of genever, bowing in stately fashion and repeating as they lifted their glasses to their lips, "Gesondheid, Mynheer!"

A more intimate picture of the social life of the Dutch ladies in Jaffna is given by the German writer, John Christopher Wolf, who was in the service of the Dutch between 1750 and 1769. He was Private Secretary to the Commandeur of Jaffna, Jacob de Jong, and must have moved in the social circle whose doings he purports to relate. I make no apology for giving the account in full, as it brings out nicely those little details in the lives of our ancestors which owed their origin to the circumstances in which they were placed, while it also shows how far we have advanced since then. This is how Wolf describes a tea party in Jaffna:

"The call (for which one has either asked permission or been invited) begins at six o'clock and lasts until nine, ten, or even eleven o'clock. On arrival the ladies kiss each other, which they do thrice, pressing mouth to mouth, and holding the breath firmly at the same time. This kissing they call in the Portuguese language used there a smelling and not kissing,—Chera Boca, which means, to smell the mouth. During this formality each lady or Miss has in her mouth betel mixed with pleasant smelling things such as cardamom, katschunde and gattigamber, both of which last are mixtures that are also prepared for betel chewing. The pound of katschunde costs a Dutch ducat, the pound of gattigamber a Dutch guilder. After the ladies have seated themselves, water in a clean, polished glass is held before each person on a silver salver with a spitting pot, in order to rinse and cleanse the mouth from the betel. This programme was occasionally varied by a game of draughts or cards. Before parting for the night, the men usually pledged each other's health in borreltjes or little nips of genever, bowing in stately fashion and repeating as they lifted their glasses to their lips, "Gesondheid, Mynheer!"

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* See D. B. U. Journal XXVIII, No. 4.
other drinks), served in as many cups as there are persons present, is offered in a large salver (called bandese) by a cleanly clad female slave with a low genuflexion to each lady, and a second follows with various confections and does the same. The hostess herself undertakes the invitation to drink and take some of the confections, with a display of many compliments, in which she repeatedly declares her tea and the confections to be not particularly delicious, and by this means makes it absolutely necessary for each one to praise both the tea and the confections as specially delicious. With this small talk they pass a full hour, and even another half besides. More than three cups one must not drink, if one does not wish to be considered boorish. At the conclusion of the second cup one must turn it completely upside down and express thanks with a compliment. This renders an invitation again necessary to drink one more, when the hostess with her own hands takes round the cups again: should this be performed by one of her slaves who takes the tea round, the guests would never wish to call on her again, and would reckon it as a never-to-be-forgotten insult and affront to themselves. When one has refreshed himself to the full with tea, the betel-box is presented, when there is again the invitation, until each one has supplied his mouth to his liking.

"After half an hour all the ladies rise at once, and follow the hostess into her best room, where she has her bedstead. In this state-room nothing else is done except that the opportunity is taken to criticize their beloved husbands a bit, and to relate to each other their experiences, which as yet have not been found noted down. On these points the ladies there are much more confiding towards each other than those here. So long as their conference in this room lasts none dare intrude on them: the goodman of the house himself dare not attempt it, much less a stranger or one of the household slaves. At length the ladies appear again, and take their seats in their former places. At their exit and entrance all the men present must stand up, and make a bow with head uncovered. Then the hostess once again becomes pressing, causes water to be brought, as described above, to rinse the mouth with, whereby nearly another half-hour is spent, since the mouth rinsing must be performed carefully and by turns. This being ended, the tea with the confections is for the second time handed round, and thus the ceremonial begins again. After this each one again takes betel, puts it into his mouth, and thus goes home—I should say, is carried home in a palankin, in addition to which, at parting, each one wishes the other much and every good, and as at coming gives a chera boca. Without betel in her mouth, no lady goes out or returns home again. Of household matters, public news, or affairs of Government, one hears not a word in ladies' company: the most that they talk about consists of marriages and the conduct of their serfs. The Hollander have from the very beginning made the wise and cautious rule, not to reveal or intrust to women any secrets of matters of state and war."

As may be expected, the Christian names borne by Dutch ladies were entirely in keeping with the austere, puritanical character of the age in which they lived. We look in vain for the light and airy names which are a feature of present day baptismal nomenclature. The names given to females were to a large extent moulded on those borne by men. We accordingly come across such hard, uncompromising names as Johanna, Adriana, Henrietta, Charlotte, Petronella, Jacomina, Dominica, and Josina, but never such mellifluous ones suggestive of the gentler virtues like Ruth, Mary or Hannah. But in spite of their forbidding names, there is no reason to suppose that the Dutch ladies were in any way different from their sisters of the present day who bear names more to our liking.

Slaves, both male and female, formed an integral part of every Dutch household, and as the importance of a family was gauged by the number of slaves kept, the tendency to maintain a staff in excess of requirements was very great indeed. It must be admitted that the presence of so many domestics in the house did not exert a very refining influence on the inmates. Deprived of all incentive to energy, the ladies especially became addicted to indolent habits, and were waited on hand and foot by their slaves. On their visits to their friends, or on attend-
ing Church on Sundays, they were usually accompanied by a number of slave girls carrying their betel boxes or holding umbrellas over their heads. As we have already seen, the early Dutch ladies had contracted the pleasant habit of chewing betel, and they relieved the tedium of the long sermons to which they were compelled to listen for one full hour, by masticating the leaf so beloved of the Sinhalese.

Wolvendaal Church must have played a very important part in the lives of the Dutch ladies in Colombo. The story is told that once upon a time a young lady was jilted by her lover, who held a good position under the Company. She sued him for breach of promise of marriage, and was awarded damages. Not wishing to use the money on herself, the lady gifted it to Wolvendaal Church, and this sum, with other subscriptions, was devoted to the purchase of the large chandelier which can still be seen suspended from the roof in the centre of the building. Captain Anderson, Ceylon's soldier poet, may have had this incident in mind when he wrote the following lines:

"Within that solemn pile are laid,
The ashes of an high-born maid,
A victim of unhallowed scorn,
Tho' once to princely titles born,
And of each female grace possesst,
That could adorn the human breast."

One would like to visualise the scene that must have taken place on a Sunday morning in Wolvendaal, and we are indebted to Mr. E. H. VanderWall for this alluring picture:—"Mynheer and Mevr. dressed in their Sunday best, are slowly walking up Wolvendaal hill from their home in the Pettah, while the bell at Kayman's Gate breaks the Sabbatic calm with its deep boom. They linger by the door of the Church greeting a knot of friends who have already gathered there. Suddenly the word goes round, 'The Governor', and a stately carriage drives up. Amid the respectful bows of the assembly, the ruler of the land in wig, knee-breeches and silk stockings, moves to his elevated pew. The Predikant has not yet mounted the high pulpit, but the sonorous notes of the Krankbezoeker are heard, reading the opening passages of the grand old service of the Dutch Reformed Church".

Such, in brief, was the social, religious, and domestic life of the Dutch ladies in Ceylon. Contrasted with our own hectic life of the present day, it may seem as if their lives were simple and dull to the point of boredom, but in the words of Mr. Anthonisz, "the contemplation of their sober and restful lives, the simplicity and homeliness which characterised their social relations, their thrift and their prudence, ought to make us feel proud of any connection which we could establish with them".
Manuscripts, Translations and Printed Books.

Up to the year 1736 the supply of School materials was very scanty. The children had in fact few or no lesson books. The masters were furnished with a set of Catechisms, Prayers, etc., as also with one or two Gospels in manuscript, which remained the property of the school, and out of which they gave oral instruction, the scholars repeating after the master until the lesson became familiar. Of course he was expected to explain the meaning as he proceeded. Even these manuscripts were not invariably on paper; for instance, in 1723 the visitors found at the Chunampitiya Malabar School the Gospel of Matthew written on leaves (olas) which, having become old, the Master requested might be transcribed on paper. Stationery also was either not at all, or very sparingly dealt out, for in the Galle district the children are said to have practised writing by describing the characters on a board or table strewed with fine sand. Perhaps the Cinghalese mode of writing with a style onolas was the general practice. In 1710 a series of 5 Catechisms were in use, 1. On Scripture history; 2. Infant's Catechism; 3. On the principal doctrines of Christianity; 4. and 5. for more advanced. The three last mentioned were translations from the Dutch. In 1722 a collection of prayers, the form of administration of the Sacraments, and five sermons translated into Cinghalese were sent to remain in circulation among and for the use of the Cotta, Bollewalane, Coielewatte, Calane, Mahapittigam, Minuangodde, Welligampitty, Wolfendahl, Milagre and Morotto Schools. A collection of translated prayers in Tamul was given to the Chunampitty and Slave Island schools.

This year a number of Portuguese Testaments, copies of the Heidelberg Catechism, and the Liturgy printed in Amsterdam, received from Java and lying in the Government stores, were offered to the Clergy for gratuitous distribution. In 1725 the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer were translated into Cinghalese in foot-measure for singing. In 1734 the Heidelberg Catechism was translated into Cinghalese by the Rev. Mr. Conyn. The next year the Rev. Mr. Wetzelius wrote a compendium of religious truths in Cinghalese, and submitted it to the consistory for revision and authorization. A version of the 15th and 23rd Psalms was also given for the use of certain native congregations, but its date does not appear.

This imperfect state of things continued until 1734 when a printing press with Cinghalese types was contemplated. The Government of Java offered to procure it, and in 1736 it was reported to be in active operation under Government. In the same year they printed the series of Catechisms mentioned above, and the Creed. The Gospels of St. Mark, Luke and John were ready for the press. Instructions were given in 1739 to print the Scriptures in Portuguese also. This year the press was, by the favour of Government, brought to some sort of perfection. Already the Tamul Catechisms used in schools, and by candidates for Church Membership, were in the press. The four Gospels in Cinghalese were also printed. The stimulus, it was remarked, would lead to the translation of other parts of Scripture, for hitherto the four Gospels only had been translated. They saw more likelihood of getting the whole Bible in Tamul, as they had but to avail themselves of the Tranquebar Version by the Danish Missionaries, which by a special committee of competent persons appointed by the consistory could be revised in those places where the Lutheran version differs from the Netherland State Bible. In 1740 it was reported that the work of Cinghalese translation did not progress so steadily as was anticipated: the cause of delay being the death of some, and the infirmity of other competent hands, while the present Clergymen were not yet sufficiently versed in the language. The classis of Middleburg acknowledged in a letter dated 1740, the receipt of a copy of part of the New Testament printed in Ceylon, which to them was of course a sealed book, but they admired the clear and neat type, and hoped it would prove a
mighty means of extending the light of Christianity among the heathens. It was hinted to them that the Governor intended printing the Bible in three columns, Tamil, Cinghalese and Portuguese, this, they thought was a valuable suggestion; and concluded with hoping that their want of Roman characters would soon be supplied, either from Holland or Batavia. Whether His Excellency's Tripla were carried out or not does not appear anywhere. In 1745 the press was placed under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Wetzelius, Rector of the Seminary.

Two or three of the young men of the Seminary who had proceeded to Holland to complete their studies at the university, were on their return actively engaged in the work of translation. H. Philipsz, a Cinghalese, undertook the Pentateuch and Epistles, which when completed he submitted to the Consistory for revision. The work was entrusted to Rev. Mr. Hoffman, who had as assistants the Mohottiar of the Governor’s Gate Don Daniel Perera, the Thombo holder J. D. Zypat, and Adrian Perera, Catechist, 1788.

Another person who was educated in like manner, J. D'Melho, a Tamul, and appointed at Jaffna, translated the Pentateuch, the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth into Tamil, and sent them to Colombo for revision, which was entrusted to two Malabar Proponents, and two other able natives.

The annexed list (marked F) of Translations and Publications will give a comprehensive view of what was done by the press at Colombo.

VII.

Dutch Schools.

These were of an elementary nature, divided into Orphan, Parish and Private schools, the two former were supported by Government. European children were taught spelling, reading, writing, Scripture, catechism, singing, arithmetic and geography. The Masters were either persons holding subordinate offices in the Church, as prelectors, catechists and visitors of the sick, or school-masters in the Company's service. At some of the out-

stations for want of better subjects soldiers were employed. The Scholarchal commission, who had the inspection of these schools also, recommended Government to send out a better class of teachers, as many complaints were raised either about the inefficiency or intemperance of several in employ. The total number of these schools in the Colony was about 17 Colombo, Galle, Matura, Hangwelle, Negombo, Cultura, Jaffna, Manar, Cuits, Trincocmalie and Batticaloa had Dutch schools. The Orphan schools were not exclusively for Orphans, but other children constituted by far the majority in these institutions. The Clergy had besides at their dwelling catechizing hours in the week. At Galle there were in 1787 two private schools, one kept by a widow and her daughter, with 46 children. Nothing more remains to be mentioned of the Dutch schools than the statistics, which are here subjoined (marked F). At Colombo there were 4 such schools, the Orphan Asylum, the Fort School, the Town School and the Wolfendahl school; but nothing appears in the reports respecting them than that they were occasionally visited.

(Concluded).

A.

Total Number of Native Children in the Government Schools in the Colombo District.

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B.

Schools in the Colombo District.

1. Galhisse, in 1725 well advanced. 1721 the Master's salary increased to 2 Rix Dollars per month. The Washermen complained this school was too far for them.


3. Pantura School with two Masters. 1713 and 1722 well advanced.

4. Cultura at the river.

5. Cultura within the gravets, 1721; one boy rewarded on the examination with a Singhalese writing style.

6. Ramoekene school, 1718, well advanced; 1721 orderly.

7. Horrene school.

8. Wadwwe school with two masters, 1721 children well taught.

9. Odeuware, 1722 a good school.

10. Diagam, the master complained of a new Moorish Mosque being a nuisance to the school, broken down by Government order.

11. Milagre school.

12. Nagam, 1714 with two masters 1737 a bad master.

13. Macone, formerly a Malabar now (1721) a Singhalese School.

14. Alican 1721, a very large school with three masters. 1727, instruction and discipline bad, the inhabitants Chalias.

15. Petuwacare with two masters. 1718 children answered well.

16. Wewalle 1731 orderly. 1727 very bad.

17. Inderaene school.

18. Payagalle, with two masters. 1722 gave little satisfaction.


20. Bentotte school.

21. Wolfendahl school. 1721 one boy rewarded at the examination with a silver Singhalese writing style.

22. Mutwal 1721, noisy; the master said he dared not correct the children to enforce attendance for fear of the parents.


24. Slave Island school for slave children with 2 masters, the progress was slow, the excuse being that the children were required to work in the Company's service; the Inspectors suggested to Government that the children should learn and labour in turns and gangs.

25. Pasptal school, established in 1713 with 125 scholars. 1721 school-house was enlarged, 1722 in a satisfactory state, 1727 very bad.


27. Cotelawe school with two masters.


29. Galane school, 1721 instruction not very good.

30. Chunampitty Malabar School with 2 masters. At the examination of 1716 few present, many on the list never came and were not personally known by the master. Several adults were learning.

31. Danduyam 1721, many unable to answer the simplest questions.

32. Pammanuvagam school.

33. Weligampitty school.

34. Wellicore.

35. Pittipankare Malabar School, 1721 not good.

36. Topoe. In 1718 of 112 boys but 25, and of 38 girls but 24, knew the Catechism, several adults, were learning; the inundation caused bad attendance.

37. Negombo Singhalese School.

38. Negombo Malabar School under the superintendence of the Negombo clergyman.

39. Weligampitty.

40. Minnuangoddes school established in 1720. In 1725 badly attended, often no school.

41. Mahapittigam established in 1720.

42. Mikame.

43. Cortewatte.

44. Bollewakani.

45. Wellicade established in 1723. In 1735 badly attended.
### C.

**Total Number of Native School children in the Galle and Matura Districts.**

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### D.

**Total Number of School Children in the Northern Province.**

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**THE JOURNAL OF THE DUTCH BURGER UNION**

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List of Translations and Publications at Colombo.

1. Collection of Prayers in Cinghalese, large type 8vo printed 1737.
3. Catechism and Prayers (Tamil) 8vo. anno 1739.
4. Four Gospels in Cinghalese, 4to 1739.
5. Gospel of Matthew in Tamil, 4to. 1740 and 1741.
7. A volume comprising 5 smaller Catechisms, the Creed, Ten Commandments and 5 Prayers in Cinghalese, 123 pages, 8vo., 1742.
10. Ritual containing forms for administration of Baptism to infants of believers, of Baptism to adult persons, and of the Lord's Supper, forms for the solemnization of Marriages, visiting of the sick, prayers before and after the explanation of the Catechism, preparation to the attendance at the Lord's Table, and the Benediction. Numbers 6, 25, 26. 144 pages, 8vo., 1744.
12. Collection of Cinghalese Sermons in 4to.
13. The Triumph of Truth, a refutation of Roman Catholicism by one of the native Clergy, 1754.
15. Heidelberg Catechism in Tamil, 1754.
17. Borstins' short questions on Religion, translated into Tamil.
20. Several Psalms of David to be sung in Churches (in Cinghalese) revised by Rev. Mr. Fybrands with a preface by Rev. S. A. Bronsveld, 1769.
22. The Epistles as far as the Ep. to the Colossians, by H. Philips, printed 1773.
25. Leviticus and Numbers, in Cinghalese, 1789.
GENEALOGY OF THE MISSO FAMILY.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altenдорф)

I.

Louis Misso (Michaux) of Bordeaux, arrived in Ceylon in 1764 in the ship “Duinenburg,” married Morel (widow). He had by her:

1 Maria Christina, married Adrianus Benjamin Pegalotti.
2 Pierre Henri, who follows under II.

II.

Pierre Henri Misso, married:

(a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th February 1796, Anna Maria Jansen.
(b) Johanna Selestina Laglaande.

Of the first marriage, he had
1 Joao (John) Bonifacio, who follows under III.
2 Philip Lucas married (licence issued on the 13th March 1823 Carolina Wilhelmina Landsberger, born 11th April 1807), daughter of Jan Philip Landsberger and Wilhelmina Hermina de Waas.

Of the second marriage, he had
3 Vincent Edward, who follows under IV.
4 Hendrik Emanuel, who follows under V.
5 Petronella, born 18th January 1812, died 18th October 1890, married Daniel, died 2nd April 1878.
6 Michael Bartholomew, who follows under VI.

III.

Joao (John) Bonifacio Misso, Surgeon, Consul General of Portugal, (appointed on the 30th January 1847) born 13th April 1797, died 8th March 1864, married in S. Lucia’s Church, Colombo, 20th May 1822, Wilhelmina Andriesz, born 23rd December 1802. He had by her:

1 Sophia Dorothy married Philip Raymond Kelaart, son of Gerrit Christian Kelaart and Engelina Cornelia Van Langenberg.
2 Anna Matilda married John Wright, Surgeon, born February 1818, son of John Wright of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, and Anna Elizabeth Palm.

3 Joseph Sebastian, who follows under VII.

4 Felicia Catherine married Edwin Ball.

5 Margaret Henrietta, born 3rd September 1836, married Wilhelmus Henricus Mortier, born 1st January 1822, son of Arnoldus Mortier and Gertruida Woutersz.

6 Johanna Emelia married John William Orr, died 18th March 1871.

IV.

Vincent Edward Misso, born 3rd October 1808, died 12th July 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th February 1833, Wilhelmina Arnoldina Jansz, died 6th December 1854. He had by her:

1 Jane, born 29th January 1834, died 19th November 1903, married …… Anthonisz.

2 Louis Boniface, who follows under VIII.

3 Julia, born 7th May 1836, died 3rd February 1896.

4 Pierre Henri, who follows under IX.

5 Edward, born 20th October 1840.

6 Sophia Cecilia, born 31st March 1842, died 7th March 1930, married 26th May 1862, Charles Stephen Siegertsz.

V.

Hendrik Emanuel Misso, Head Clerk, Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads Department, born 8th July 1810, died 27th July 1868, married in St. Lucia’s Church, Colombo, 21st October 1839, Anna Mercien Kelaart, born 20th July 1823, died 2nd December 1874, daughter of Gerrit Christina Kelaart and Engelina Cornelia Van Langenberg. He had by her:

1 John William, born 6th February 1843.

2 William Edwin, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 1st January 1844, died 13th February 1897.

3 Lucy, born 24th January 1846, died 24th February 1923, married:

(a) In 1869, Oliver Visser.

(b) 24th February 1879, George Van Gunster, son of Bernard Van Gunster and Selina Adams.

VI.

Michael Bartholomew Misso, Surgeon, born 8th May 1814, died 8th May 1892, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th June 1843, Josephina Wilhelmina La Brooy, born 29th April 1821, died 6th December 1897, daughter of Magnus Gabriel La Brooy and Justina Elizabeth Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70). He had by her:


2 Francis Hippolyte, born 23rd October 1847, died 5th April 1885.

3 Alice Constance, born 16th December 1849, died 25th December 1936.

4 Wilfred Henry, who follows under XIV.

5 Agnes Matilda, born 26th March 1852, married 2nd October 1876, Pierre David Landsberger, born 25th September 1841, died 16th July 1899, son of David William Landsberger and Merciana Van Langenberg.

6 Lydia Mercy, born 23rd September 1853, died 12th December 1874.

7 Emily Henrietta, born 9th June 1854, died 19th August 1928, married in Christ Church, Kurunegala, 21st June 1880, William Oliver Daniels, Chief Clerk, Court of Requests, Colombo, born 18th May 1853, died 17th January 1917, son of Cornelius Felsianus Daniels and Ellen

8 Arthur John, who follows under XV.


VII.

Joseph Sebastian Misso, born 20th January 1827, died 20th January 1883, married in St. Philip Neri’s Church, Pettah, Colombo, 11th June 1849, Elizabeth Caroline de la Harpe, born 8th February 1854, died 18th February 1893, married Harry Stephen Dabrera.

1 John Boniface, who follows under XVI.

2 Pierre Urquhart, who follows under XVII.

3 Paul Valantine, who follows under XVIII.

4 Grace Lucilla, born 17th April 1854, died 18th February 1893, married Harry Stephen Dabrera.

5 Darlin Evangeline, born 1st June 1856, died 10th May 1920, married in St. Philip Neri’s Church, Pettah, Colombo, 11th June 1849, Elizabeth Caroline de la Harpe, born 8th February 1854, died 18th February 1893, daughter of Peter Henry de la Harpe and Josephine Maria Jansen. He had by her:


2 Nelly, born 1871, died 13th April 1872.

IX.

Pierre Henri Misso, born 26th January 1838, died 20th March 1893, married in St. Philip Neri’s Church, Pettah, Colombo, 17th February 1862, Jane Agnes Fernando, born 22nd May 1840, died 19th April 1888, daughter of Henricus Mercianus Fernando and Elizabeth Forresie. He had by her:

1 Frederik Austin, born 14th December 1862, died 17th March 1869.

2 Grace Anue, born 6th July 1864, died 6th March 1866.

3 William Jonathan, Assistant Engineer, Government Factory, Lieutenant, Ceylon Light Infantry, attached as Lieutenant, to the 6th Highland Light Infantry, Glasgow, 1909-1911, born 19th January 1866, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th July 1892, Cecilia Emelia Fernando, born 18th July 1865, died 7th May 1929, daughter of John Carl Fernando and Anne Fernando.

4 Vincent James, born 1st May 1867, died 7th August 1868.

5 Pierre Henri, born 19th January 1870, died 20th May, 1870.
Gerriot Joseph Maria Bravi Misso, born 28th February 1848, died 15th January 1905, married in St. Philip Neri’s Church, Pettah, Colombo, 2nd February 1870, Caroline Juliet Ledulx, born 5th March 1851, died 19th February 1901, daughter of John Albert Ledulx and Arnoldina Theresa Dabrera. He had by her:

1. Mary Anne Elizabeth, born 19th November 1870, married in St. Lucia’s Cathedral, Colombo, 27th January 1908, Joseph Daniel de Silva.
2. Pius Ledulx, who follows under XXIII.
3. Henry Emanuel, who follows under XXIV.
4. Lawrence Gerard, who follows under XXV.
5. Clarice Mildred, born 27th May 1876, married in St. Lucia’s Cathedral, Colombo, 13th February 1904, James Matthew Pereira, born 5th December 1876, son of James Matthew Pereira and Catherine Taylor.
7. Louise Francoise, born 14th June 1882, married in St. Lucia’s Cathedral, Colombo, 30th October 1902, Oscar Benjamin Andriesz, born 29th October 1875, son of John Matthew Andriesz and Eleanor Josephine Eiders.
8. Sybil Lucia, born 12th September 1884, died 6th December 1915.

Henry Richard Misso, born 21st April 1852, married:

(a) In Holy Cross Church, Kalutara, 24th May 1882, Catherine Stewart Schneider, born 9th July 1857, died 8th April 1886, daughter of Gualterus Frederick Schneider and Amelia Orr. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 69).
(b) In St. Lucia’s Cathedral, Colombo, 28th October 1891, Lalla Janseu, daughter of Selestarus Adrian Jansen and Mary Caroline Buultjens.

Of the first marriage, he had:
1. Henry Augustine, born 28th August 1883, died 31st March 1884.
2. Elizabeth Cordelia, born 18th January 1885, married in Holy Cross Church, Kalutara, 27th October 1904, Justin Gomes.

Charles Vincent Misso, born 15th July 1855, died 18th February 1926, married in Holy Cross Church, Kalutara, 26th June 1890, Cordelia Rose Stewart Schneider, born 12th December 1860, died 31st October 1910, daughter of Gualterus Frederick Schneider and Amelia Orr. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 69). He had by her:

1. Mary Carmeline, born 16th July 1891, married in St. Lucia’s Cathedral, Colombo, 13th October 1915, Aidan Claude Van Langenberg, born 31st August 1890, son of Stephen Van Langenberg and Ursula Landsberger.
2. Cordelia Rose, born 15th July 1894, married in St. Mary’s Church, Dehiwala, 28th June 1920, Bertram Michael Pereira.
4. Frances Christobelle, born 23rd September 1898, died 15th June 1927, married in St. Mary’s Church, Dehiwala, 27th December 1926, Leslie Clement Misso, who follows under XXVI.
5. Doreen Margaret, born 11th September 1903, married in St. Mary’s Church, Dehiwala, 11th September 1929, Felix Rodrigo.

Clement George Misso, born 3rd April 1861, died 5th February 1930, married in St. Philip Neri’s Church, Pettah, Colombo, 21st July 1892, Rose Mary Perkins, born 7th August 1869, daughter of James Perkins and Theodora Virginia Van Langenberg. He had by her:

1. Anne Muriel, born 24th July 1893, married in St. Lucia’s Cathedral, Colombo, 6th June 1917, Samuel Bernard
Visser, born 24th March 1888, son of Bernard Visser and Georgiana Daniel.

2 Florence Margaret, born 20th July 1895, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 31st December 1923, Walter Dias.

3 Joseph Charles, born 18th April 1897.

4 Leslie Clement, who follows under XXVI.

5 Rosa Cordelia, born 16th October 1902.

6 Ena Agnes, born 3rd February 1907, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 26th December 1933, John Alwyn Vernon Rodrigo.

XIV.

Wilfred Henry Misso, born 11th June 1851, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 31st July 1890, Jane Winifred Kelaart, born 21st November 1859, died 28th September 1891, daughter of Henricus Gerhardus (Henry George) Kelaart and Maria Sophia Ledulx. He had by her:

1 Pansy, born 25th September 1891.

Arthur John Misso, Government Surveyor, born 31st July 1867, died 18th June 1926, married:


Of the first marriage, he had:

1 Eugenie Louise, born 23rd July 1881, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 29th April 1903, Peter Louis Scharenguivel, born 29th April 1880, died 30th September 1914, son of Charles Peter Scharenguivel and Evelyn Priscilla Keegel.

2 Erin, died young.

3 Arthur Manle, who follows under XXVII.

4 Gertrude Sophia, born 9th March 1885.

5 Hugh Michael Christopher, who follows under XXVIII.


Of the second marriage, he had:

7 Samuel Arthur Stanley, who follows under XXIX.

8 Frederick Hector, who follows under XXX.

9 Fredericks Myra, born 24th February 1903, died 1907.

XVI.

John Boniface Misso, J.P., Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, born 30th April 1850, died 27th April 1909, married in St. Mary's Church, Galle, 24th May 1871, Matilda Sophia Jansen, born 13th July 1850, died 7th August 1930, daughter of Selestinus Adrian Jansen and Mary Caroline Buitjens. He had by her:

1 Swithbert Elphege, who follows under XXXI.

2 Florence Viola, born 20th September 1873, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 21st October 1901, Duncan-Mark Moreira, died 3rd June 1917, son of Mark Edward Simeon Moreira and Mary Ursula Hughes.

3 Norbert Basil, born 28th February 1875, died 11th September 1918.

4 John Boniface, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 30th April 1877, died 28th February 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th February 1907, Enid Vera Smith, born 24th February 1891, daughter of Harry Smith and Florence Geraldine Diekson.

5 Nina Salome, born 13th February 1879, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 27th December 1923, Peter Henry de la Harpe, C.C.S., born 12th April 1877, widower of Mary Elizabeth Van Sanden, and son of John Albert de la Harpe and Jane Dorothea Schoekraft.

6 Eloy Cuthbert, who follows under XXXII.
7 Justin Victor Alban, who follows under XXXIII.
8 Fairley Joseph, who follows under XXXIV.
9 Herbert William, who follows under XXXV.
10 Nora Clemence Ouida, born 6th May 1891, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th April 1928, Paul Emanuel de Costa, born 25th January 1885, widower of Ella Victorine Neydorff, and son of Emanuel Monic de Costa and Clara Abeyesundere.
11 George, born 6th September 1897, died 8th September 1897.

XVII.

Pierre Urquhart Misso, born 28th May 1851, married:
(a) Grace Sielman.
(b) Anna Sielman.

He had the following issue:
1 Minna.
2 Hilda Pauline.
3 Lilian.
4 Vera Anthea.
5 John Albert.
6 Claude Lionel.
7 Bertram.
8 Rupert Godwin.
9 Ivanhoe.
10 Beatrice.
11 Harold Esmonds, who follows under XXXVI.

XVIII.

Paul Valentine Misso, born 10th January 1853, died 25th December 1892, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th November 1878, Rosaline Eleanor Van Sanden, born 23rd June 1859, died 10th February 1934, daughter of Andrew George van Sanden and Merciana Elizabeth Békkenhoff. He had by her:
1 Percival Herbert, who follows under XXXVII.
2 Osmund George, who follows under XXXVIII.
3 Alaric Clarence, who follows under XXXIX.

4 Rosalind Edith, born 18th February 1885, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 30th November 1911, Justin Victor Alban Misso, who follows under XXXIII.
5 Mary Faith Millicent, born 30th August 1888.
6 Winifred Ethel, born 2nd November 1891.
7 Joseph Stanley, who follows under XL.
8 Donald Basil, who follows under XLI.
9 Noble Hector Edward, who follows under XLII.

XIX.

1 Joseph Bertram, born 7th September 1884, died 2nd September 1901.
3 Eric Constant who follows under XLIII.
4 James Charles Stanley, who follows under XLIV.
5 Augustus Fairlie, who follows under XLV.
6 Catherine Elizabeth Myrtle, born 30th October 1893, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th November 1911, Hugh Clarence La Brooy, born 24th February 1887, son of Evan George La Brooy and Julia Rosamond Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 75 and 79).
7 George Herbert, who follows under XLVI.
8 Mary, born 28th October 1897, died 10th November 1897.
9 Theodore Ignatius, born 28th October 1897, died 31st December 1897.
10 Rachel Mary Beatrice, born 10th December 1898, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th May 1918, Victor Hubert Isidore de Jong, born 16th July 1890, son of Philip Theodore de Jong, Chevalier of the Order of
XX.

1. Eloy Leslie André, who follows under XLVII.
3. George Ernest, who follows under XLVIII.

XXI.

1. George Elibank, who follows under XLIX.
2. Joseph Polydore Marie, who follows under L.
3. Vernon Polydore, born 26th June 1893, died 26th September 1914.
4. Royston Eric, who follows under LI.
5. Noel Earle, born 5th June 1890, died 1906.

XXII.

Benjamin Joseph Misso, born 5th December 1866, died 2nd August 1935, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 18th April 1891, Harriet Matilda Sielman, born 28th September 1868, daughter of John James Sielman and Polina Sielman. He had by her:—
2. Alex Edwin, who follows under LI.
3. Harcourt Joseph, who follows under LIV.
4. Walvin Joseph, who follows under LV.
5. Eunice Catherine, born 21st April 1896, married in St. Mary’s Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th June 1922, Royston Eric Misso, who follows under LI.

XXIII.

Pius Ledulx Misso, born 16th June 1872, died 9th July 1925, married in St. Lucia’s Cathedral, Colombo, 26th February 1908, Florence Dorothy Fernando, born 16th December 1875, daughter of Robert Gregory Fernando and Margaret Jane Eleanor Ohlms. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 168). He had by her:—
1. Clifford Joseph Ledulx, who follows under LVI.
3. Ivor Gerard Ledulx, B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Advocate of the Supreme Court, born 9th January 1913.
4. Esme St. Clare Mary, born 9th January 1913, died 12th October 1913.

XXIV.

Henry Emanuel Misso, born 12th May 1873, died 20th October 1931, married:—
(a) In All Saints’ Church, Borella, 1912, Dora Margaret Gerlach, daughter of George Gerlach, and Grace Hingerfc.
(b) In St. James’ Church, Mutwal, 26th December 1931, Clotilda Josephine de Lisle, born 14th November 1884, daughter of Frederick James de Lisle and Louisa Salis.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

Of the second marriage, he had:—
1. Venetia Louise, born 16th January 1923.

XXV.

Laurence Gerard Misso, born 12th May 1875, died 31st March 1931, married in St. Philip Neri’s Church, Pettah, Colombo,
17th June 1903, Adelaide Ellen Daniels, born 19th May 1881, daughter of William Oliver Daniels and Emily Henrietta Misso (vide VI. 7, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 52 and 53). He had by her:—

1 Maisie Adelaide Emeline, born 17th November 1904, married in St. Anne's Church, Kurunegalle, 13th April 1925, Vernon Wells, born 11th March 1897, son of Joseph Wells and Lydia Augusta Pereira.

2 Eileen Ellen Marguerite, born 25th January 1906, married in St. Anne’s Church, Kurunegalle, 9th April 1928, Frederick Hector Misso, who follows under XXX.


5 Shelton Clifford St. George, born 21st July 1913.

6 Cyril Erio Ivor, born 7th July 1922.

XXVI.

Leslie Clement Misso, born 25th October 1898, married:—

(a) In St. Mary’s Church, Dehiwala, 27th December 1926, Frances Christelle Misso, (vide XII, 4, supra).

(b) In St. James’ Church, Mutwal, 22nd April 1930, Catherine Bianca Grasso, born 23rd March 1910, daughter of Pepino Grasso and Stella Jenkins.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

1 Elmore Clement, born 11th September 1931.

2 Carmen Therese, born 2nd September 1933.

3 Sherwin Bede, born 18th April 1935.

XXVII.


1 Hester, married . . . . Anthonisz.

XXVIII.

Hugh Michael Christopher Misso, born 7th September 1887, married in St. Mary’s Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th February 1915, Elaine Juliet Mellonius, born 30th October 1888, daughter of John Vincent Mellonius and Selina Barbara Fernando. He had by her:—

1 Arthur Douglas Kitchener, born 14th December 1915, died 14th August 1919.

2 Gwendoline Carmen Verna, born 9th September 1919.

3 Dorothy Elaine, born 24th September 1921.

4 Theresa Christobel, born 14th June 1923.

5 Hugh Michael Christopher, born 10th March 1925.

XXX.


1 Marian Barbara, born 6th October 1925.

2 Arthur Shelton, born 22nd January 1928.

XXXI.

Swithbert Elphege Misso, born 24th March 1872, died 24th August 1925, married in the Church of the Assumption, Penang, 26th December, 1902, Pauline St. John McIntyre, born 12th March 1880, daughter of Matthew McIntyre and Mary St. John. He had by her:—

1 Leslie Eric John, born 17th April 1904, died 19th April 1905.

3 Vernon Lionel, born 15th July 1906, married in St. Mary's Church, Clapham, London, 4th December 1934, Thora Hayes.


5 Dudley Gerald, born 5th April 1913.

XXXII.

1 Mildred Zita, born 5th June 1918.

XXXIII.
Justin Victor Alban Misso, born 26th September 1882, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 30th November 1911, Rosalind Edith Misso (vide XVII, 4, supra). He had by her:

1 Verna Edith May, born 29th November 1912, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th September 1936, Clifford Joseph Ledulx Misso, who follows under LVI.

2 Paul Anton Boniface, born 5th March 1915, died 11th May 1919.

XXXIV.
Fairley Joseph Misso, born 20th September 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 16th September 1916, Evelyn Claire Moreira, born 6th April 1886, daughter of Mark Edward Simeon Moreira and May Ursula Hughes. He had by her:

1 Mark Edward Fairley, born 26th May 1918.
2 Joseph Stanley, born 9th May 1919.
3 Joseph Boniface, born 11th April 1920.

XXXV.
Herbert William Misso, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, born 29th April 1888, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 4th June 1925, Myra Edith Jansen, born 2nd April, 1892, daughter of Edward William Jansen and Emily Edith Silva. He had by her:

1 Edith Noeline, born 12th September 1932, died 15th September 1933.

XXXVI.
Harold Esmonde Misso, born 8th July 1890, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 25th January 1922, Enid Emilda Rezel, born 31st August 1897, daughter of Lawrence William Rezel and Monica Van Schoonbeek. He had by her:

1 Mary Minette Crismar, born 27th December 1925.

XXXVII.
Percival Herbert Misso, born 16th November 1878, died 31st December 1931, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 15th May 1904, Beatrice Vita Eaton, born 23rd May 1888, daughter of Benjamin Alfred Eaton and Maud Alice Sela. He had by her:

1 Paul Gordon Seymour, who follows under LVII.
2 Percival Robert Shirley, born 7th June 1907.
3 Mereia Mary Vita, born 10th November 1910, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 26th September 1929, Ivor Richard Mortier, born 3rd November 1903, son of Boniface Richard Mortier and Lilian Catherine Lewis.
4 Patrick Herbert Selwyn, born 20th January 1914.
5 Zena Calia Hilda, born 28th July 1918.

XXXVIII.
Osmund George Misso, born 13th February 1881, died 8th May 1909, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 5th February 1906, Cecilia Ludgarda de la Harpe, born 5th November 1880, daughter of John Albert de la Harpe and Jane Dorothea Schoekraft. He had by her:

1 Dorothy Eleanor, born 1st April, 1907, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 30th March 1923, Hilarion Joseph Andriesz, born 21st October 1904, son of Oscar Benjamin Andriesz and Louise Francoise Misso (vide X, 7, supra).
2 Noel Osmund de la Harpe, born 20th September 1908, died 16th May 1931.
XXXIX.


1 Dagmar Henrietta, born 16th October 1915, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 15th July 1939 Edwin Peter Schuiling, Proprietary Planter, Madampe.
2 Clarence Peverelle Stewart, born 6th April 1917.
3 Lucretia Doreen Eleanor, born 25th June 1918.
4 Eileen Olga, born 24th November 1921.
5 Gwendoline Phyllis, born 18th October 1925.

XL.

Joseph Stanley Misso, born 27th March 1893, married Adina Vivienne Jansz. He had by her:

1 Linda Doreen, born 28th April 1921.
2 Lynn Edward Valentine, born 4th September 1923.

XLII.

Donald Basil Misso, born 23rd November 1896, died 18th April 1926, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 21st June 1920, Amelia Petrenelli, daughter of Aristidi Petrenelli and Elizabeth Jansz. He had by her:

1 Paul Basil, born 30th March 1921.
2 Noel Anton, born 5th December 1922.
3 Donald Douglas, born 10th June 1924.

XLIII.

Eveline Constant Misso, born 11th September 1887, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th November 1909, Daisy Irene Elaine Reimers, born 18th November 1887, daughter of Alfred Edward Reimers and Matilda Winifred Steynholster. He had by her:

2 Aurelia Esther Marguerite, born 11th September 1911.
3 Alfred Eric Clifton born 6th March 1913.
4 Nevil Emiliani, L.M.S. (Ceylon), born 2nd September 1914.
5 Noelie Francis Clair, born 4th October 1917.

XLIV.

James Charles Stanley Misso, born 18th January 1889, married in St. Andrew's Church, Gampola, 27th December 1911, Ruby Arlene Reimers, daughter of Alfred Edward Reimers and Matilda Winifred Steynholster. He had by her:

1 Stanley Carlisle Kingsley Reimers, born 19th November 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th December 1937, Margaret Aida Fernando, born 21st July 1914, daughter of Samuel Henry Fernando and Millicent Ada Rodé.
2 Norma Arlene Vesta, born 16th February 1914.
3 Trilby Noel Reimers, Proctor, born 8th June 1916.
4 Olga Trissette, born 19th December 1923.
5 Ethne Carmen Lynette, born 5th December 1927.
6 Rienzi Gladwin Deryck Steynholster, born 26th March 1931.

XLV.

Augustus Fairlie Misso, born 28th November 1889, married 18th November 1918, Mabel Irene Hannibalsz, born 7th November 1905, daughter of Thomas John Hannibalsz and Helen White. He had by her:

1 Iris, born 11th February 1919, died 21st February 1923.
XLVI.

George Hubert Misso, born 11th February 1895, died 13th April 1924, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th November 1920, Muriel Clarissa Dabrera, born 23rd April 1898, daughter of Harry Stephen Mitchell Dabrera and Florence Emma de Hoedt. He had by her:

1. Muriel Aileen Gertrude, born 5th September 1921.

XLVII.


1. Yvonne Gladys, born 2nd April 1918.
2. Osman Llewellyn, born 13th April 1923.
5. Felicia Merle, born 28th September 1927.

XLVIII.

George Ernest Misso, born 12th March 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th December 1925, Zita Beanche Reimers, born 19th June 1905, daughter of Colin Lancelot Reimers and Louise Georgiana Hardy-Harris. He had by her:

1. Sheila Joyce, born 4th November 1926.

XLIX.

George Elibank Misso, Engineer, Government Electrical Department, born 23rd April 1891, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 16th May 1921, Chloe Ementruda Jansen, born 29th September 1896, daughter of Peter Arthur Jansen and Helen Maud Van Sanden. He had by her:

1. Theresa Maud, born 9th September 1922.
2. Philomena Chloe Mignon, born 13th May 1924.

L.

Joseph Polydore Marie Misso, born 16th May 1892, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th February 1919, Lovie Mignon de Jonk, born 8th February 1891, daughter of Felix Bernard de Jonk and Angéla Anjou. He had by her:


LI.

Royston Eric Misso, born 10th July 1896, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th June 1922, Eunice Catherine Misso, (vide XXII., 6, supra). He had by her:

1. Harriet Berenice Catherine, born 4th June 1923.
2. Helen Marguerite, born 30th July 1930.

LII.

Alex Edwin Misso, born 22nd July 1897, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th June 1922, Ida May Moldrich, born 17th May 1900, daughter of Vincent Rothwell Moldrich, J. P., Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, and Ida Marian Askey. He had by her:

3. June Trissette Anne, born 5th June 1930.

LIII.

Earle Joseph Misso, born 23rd July 1904, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 29th June 1935, Merle Elaine Rode, born 3rd April 1913, daughter of Granville Lloyd Rode and Florence Augusta Gomes. He had by her:


LIV.

Harcourt Joseph Misso, born 4th February 1900, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th December 1930, Marjorie Phyllis Rode, born 2nd September 1910, daughter of Roland Percival Rode and Edith Mariel Schokman. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. XXV., page 113). He had by her:

2. Noel St. Elmo, born 28th December 1933.
Walvin Joseph Misso, born 27th August 1898, married in St. Mary’s Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd February 1925, Linda Mary Dirckze, born 16th August 1907, daughter of Reginald Lionel Dirckze and Livia Muriel Drieberg. He had by her:


Clifford Joseph Ledulx Misso, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, born 14th March 1909, married in St. Mary’s Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th September 1936, Verna Edith May Misso (vide XXXIII. 1, supra). He had by her:

1. Louis Hilarie Ledulx, born 12th September 1937.

Paul Gordon Seymour Misso, born 12th July 1905, married in All Saints’ Church, Boralla, 20th May 1930, Pearl Edith Lorenz Thomasz, born 17th January 1914, daughter of Walter Thomasz and Mabel Andree. He had by her:

1. Beatrice Philomena Mabel Theresa, born 12th September 1932.

GENEALOGY OF THE GRENIER FAMILY.

For “Johan” read “Jean”, this being the spelling of the name in the Stamboek in possession of the family. He was the son of Jean Francois Grenier described in the Council proceedings of December 2, 1761 and January 24, 1762 as “vermelden geweezen Capitain in Franschen dienst”. He was a Roman Catholic and no Church or other records are at present available regarding his marriage, but his son Jean Francois, who married Charlotte Pietersz in 1800, is described in a certificate issued by Governor North (also in possession of the family) as a “European licensed to remain on the Island of Ceylon”.

For “Franchael John Richard” read “Francharl Johnrich”.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee. Tuesday, 20th June, 1939: — (1) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. H. W. Wendt. (2) Mrs. Beatrice Loos was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Social Service Committee. (3) It was decided to write to the Secretary, Building Committee, to arrange for an extension of the back verandah of the Union Hall. (4) The following new members were elected:—Miss L. G. Werkmeister, Messrs. T. N. J. Perkins, E. H. V. Joseph, C. G. O. Spaldewinde and T. H. Christoffelsz. (5) Mr. O. Struys was re-admitted a member. (6) The resignation of Mr. Charles Ferdinands was accepted with regret.

Tuesday, 18th July, 1939:—(1) It was decided that the Union should continue to subscribe to the Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond. (2) The expenditure of Rs. 20 on a wreath to be laid on the Cenotaph on Armistice Day was sanctioned. (3) The following new members were elected:—Miss E. H. Brohier and Mr. D. P. Grenier. (4) Mr. C. A. Foenander was re-admitted a member.

Tuesday, 15th August, 1939:—A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. W. E. Grénier. (2) Dr. J. R. Blazé was elected a member of the General Committee to fill an existing vacancy. (3) The receipt of a remittance of Rs. 129.19 from the Honorary Secretary of the Home Crafts Exhibition was reported. (4) The following new members were elected:—Mr. P. C. Jansz, Mr. H. J. Modder, Mr. H. J. F. LaBrooy. (5) The resignation of Mrs. L. M. Weinman was accepted with regret.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting, summoned on the order of the President with the approval of the members of the General Committee, was held in the Union Hall on Friday, 18th August, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. J. R. Toussaint presided and there were about 35 members present.

The following amendments were proposed and passed without discussion:
That the words "General Committee" be substituted for the word "Committee" in the following rules:

(a) Rule 5 (b) in line 2.
(b) " 5 (a) " 1.
(c) " 5 (e) " 1.
(d) " 5 (f) " 1.
(e) " 6 (b) " 4. from the end.
(f) " 6 (b) " 2.
(g) " 7 (b) " 4.
(h) " 9 " 9.

That the words "General Committee" be substituted for

(a) the words "the Committee" in line 3 of Rule 5(b)
(b) the words "the General Committee" in the last two lines of Rule 6(b).

That Rule 5(g) be amended by the insertion of the following:
"(6) Finance, the members of which shall be chosen from the General Committee," after the word 'membership' in line 7 from the end thereof.

That the words "any member of the Finance Committee" be substituted for the words "the President" in lines 5 and 6 of Rule 5(e).

That the word "next" be substituted for the word "third" in line 4 of Rule 6(f).

The following amendment was passed by a majority after discussion:

That Rule 6(e) be amended

(a) by the addition of the following proviso immediately after the paragraph dealing with Colombo Members—50 c. class:
"Provided that on or after 18th August 1939, no member shall be admitted to this class."

(b) by the substitution of the words "Colombo Rupee one class," for the words "Colombo 50 cents class," at the end of the last paragraph dealing with Outstation Members.

The following amendment evoked much discussion:

That the following words be added at the end of the Rule 6(b):
"A lady member shall, on marriage with a person who is not eligible for membership in the Union, ipso facto cease to be a member."

Two amendments were proposed, one to omit the words "ipso facto" and the other to add the following words after the word "member": "Unless the marriage is such that the descendants will be eligible to be members under rule 3."

After several members had spoken for and against, the amendment, as originally proposed, was passed by a majority with the omission of the words "ipso facto."

The meeting then ended.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SINHALESE NAMES.

Among the papers of Mr. F. H. de Vos the following unfinished note is found on "The Dutch Origin of some Familiar Sinhalese Names". The note is obviously a first rough draft, and it is a pity the list was not completed:

"I often wondered where the Sinhalese got their names from—I mean, not their Oriental names, which are generally descriptive of residence, parentage, or some physical characteristics, such as White jaggery ge Juanis (Sudu Hakuruge Juanis), but such names as Arun, Odris, etc. Aaron is clearly a corruption of Arendt (Dutch) or Aaron, Arnoldis of Arnoldus. Odris is the tail end of such words as Theodore. Bramtje (Dutch) is the diminutive of Abraham, and Baron a corruption of Barend (c.f. Aron). Abensu is perhaps Alphonso. Danich is the diminutive of Daniel. Jeronis is a shortened form of Jeronymus, Hentje the diminutive of Hendrik. In SeADORIS one cannot fail to recognize Theodorus. Pedris is Frederick. In Porolis we must look for Floris. Sudrukkku (Rudrikku) is Rodrigo, and Livera is Olivera."