

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Dutch Burgher Union.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the object laid down in sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Arthur's Place, Bambalapitiya.

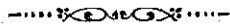
The Journal will be issued at the end of every quarter, post free, to each member of the Union who pays a subscription of Rs. 5/- per annum towards its cost of publication. Literary and other contributions are invited and should be sent to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk", Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, to whom also all remittances on account of the Journal should be made.

Changes of Address.—All changes of address (especially within the last three years) should be notified without delay to the Honorary Secretary of the Union, Dutch Burgher Union Hall, Reid Avenue, Colombo, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations reports, etc.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. Gerald Mack, Nikape, Debiwela, and not to the Hony. Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mr. Wace de Niese, Bambalapitiya, the Hony. Treasurer of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Buildings Co., Ltd.—All communications should be addressed to G. H. Gratiaen, Esq., Secretary of the Company, D. B. U. Hall, Reid Avenue, Colombo.



Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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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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— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

BY
R. G. ANTHONISZ, I. S. O.

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**LITERATURE AND THE CEYLON
CIVIL SERVICE.**

BY J. R. TOUSSAINT, C.C.S.

CHAPTER I.

Hugh Cleghorn—Anthony Bertolacci—Samuel Tolfrey—William Tolfrey—Sir John D'Oyly—William Granville—Simon Savers—George Turnour—J. W. Bennett.

From the earliest times of the British occupation down to the present day the Ceylon Civil Service has been fortunate in having in its ranks men who have taken an abiding interest in the history and antiquities of the island, with the result that the literature of Ceylon has been enriched with many works of permanent value. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the Civil Servant with a literary turn of mind has unrivalled opportunities in Ceylon for indulging his bent for research. His daily work brings him into close touch with people of all classes and creeds, and naturally he begins to be interested in their history, their laws, their religion, their folk-lore, and their manners and customs. This interest is heightened by his circuits through the island when he sees at every turn relics of the rule of the various races who now inhabit Ceylon. It is natural therefore that the contribution of the Civil Service to the literature of Ceylon should be as varied as it is valuable. In the early days of British rule the field for original research was wider and richer than it is at present, and its investigation called for more sustained effort. There was however no lack of qualified men ready to take up the work. These pioneers applied themselves to their task with an assiduity and thoroughness worthy of the highest praise, and there is very little now that is left for

original research. In a general sense, all that remains for the research worker of the present day is to build on the foundation already laid, to fill up gaps, or to make minor corrections in regard to ascertained facts.

The Ceylon Civil Service may be said to have been established on 12th October, 1798, that being the date on which the Hon'ble Frederick North arrived to assume duties as Governor, accompanied by a staff consisting of Hugh Cleghorn, Secretary to the Government, William Boyd, Under-Secretary, Henry Marshall, Gavin Hamilton, Sylvester Gordon, Robert Barry, and George Lusignan, all of whom were designated Clerks and Copyists, Joseph Joinville, Clerk for Natural History and Agriculture, and Anthony Bertolacci, Secretary for French Correspondence.

HUGH CLEGHORN was the first to make a contribution to the literature of Ceylon as he was the first to be included in the Civil Service. His Diary was published as the Cleghorn Papers, but this contribution was posthumous, as it was not given to the world until nearly a hundred years after his death. The publication of this Diary is due to the enterprise of the Revd. William Neil, who served for a short time as a Minister of the Scottish Presbyterian Church in Kandy. The inscription on Cleghorn's tombstone in Dunino Churchyard records that he was "the agent by whose instrumentality the island of Ceylon was annexed to the British Empire."

Cleghorn was born in 1751, and from 1773 to 1793 he was Professor of Civil History in the University of St. Andrew's. He spent a good deal of his time on the Continent, and it was during one of these visits that he made the acquaintance of Count de Meuron, the proprietor and Colonel of a Swiss Regiment of Infantry in the pay of the Dutch East India Company. This Regiment formed the main part of the Dutch Garrison of Ceylon. It occurred to Cleghorn that if he could secure the transfer of this Regiment from the Dutch to the English service, the conquest of Ceylon could be effected easily. He communicated these views to the Home Government, who approved the suggestion. The diary is a record of his negotiations with Count de Meuron, of his journey to Ceylon, and of the capitulation of Ceylon by the Dutch in consequence of the transfer of the de Meuron Regiment to the British. It incidentally throws a flood of light on the events of this early period. Having successfully accomplished his work, Cleghorn returned to his

home, and received as a reward for his services an honorarium of £5,300. On the breakdown of the Madras Administration, Cleghorn accompanied North to Ceylon and became our first Colonial Secretary. During the short time he filled this office he did great service, and his minutes—notably the one known as the Cleghorn minute—are models of clearness. He had to organise the administration of the country from the very beginning, and he laid down the lines on which each succeeding government has followed to this day. His policy was to make as few changes as possible in the Dutch system of administration, to which the people had been accustomed for more than a hundred years, and to introduce gradually the necessary changes and improvements. He advocated, and so far as he could, he secured, the reinstatement in their former posts of as many of the old Dutch Civil Servants as were willing to take service under the British Government. This policy won their loyalty to the British Crown. But soon the relations between the Governor and the Colonial Secretary began to be strained. North suspected Cleghorn of conspiring with the Madras officials against him, and suspended him from office. In January 1800 Cleghorn threw up his appointment and returned to his home. He died in 1831 at the age of 83.

Another of the first batch of Civil Servants who made a valuable contribution to the history of Ceylon is ANTHONY BERTOLACCI. Percival and Cordiner had published their books on Ceylon before Bertolacci, but the latter's work was of quite a different character and covered entirely new ground. It was published in 1817 under the title of "A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon," and has been described by a competent authority as "the only work ever written on the economics or the economic history of Ceylon." Bertolacci also left behind a memorandum on the coinage of Ceylon in manuscript.

A few words on Bertolacci's career may not be uninteresting. He was a Corsican by birth and had been an Assistant in North's office in Corsica. Being a man of some ability, Bertolacci had come under the favourable notice of North, who invited him to accompany him to Ceylon as Secretary. Bertolacci shewed such a remarkable aptitude for work that in six months' time he was appointed Postmaster General. He discharged the duties of "Commissioner of Musters," presumably a sort of military office, in addition to those of his substantive appointment, and also officiated for a short time as "Sitting Magistrate for the Pettah and suburbs of

Colombo as far as Grandpass." He then successively held the appointments of Garrison Storekeeper, Deputy Paymaster General, and Controller General of Customs, finally acting as Civil Auditor General in 1811. He does not appear to have been confirmed in this appointment. His retirement in 1814 on a pension of £500 a year was said to be due to his having lost favour with Governor Maitland.

The Tolfrey family is remarkable for the fact that no less than three members of it were in the Civil Service at one and the same time and all rose to high office. The first to join the service was SAMUEL TOLFREY, who arrived in Ceylon in 1801. He was a member of the Board of Revenue, and later filled the post of Civil Auditor-General. He retired in 1810 and died in 1827. His son Edward held the appointment of Judicial Commissioner in the Kandyan Provinces, while his nephew William, who will be later referred to, was Chief Translator to Government, a post of much responsibility at that time. Samuel Tolfrey was a Sinhalese Scholar of some note, and compiled the first English and Sinhalese vocabulary, for which he received an honorarium of £1,000 from the Secretary of State. This work is said to have formed the basis of Rev. Benjamin Clough's dictionary published in 1830. Tolfrey also translated the Sinhalese Grammar called *Sidathsangarawa*, and wrote an account of the caste system among the Sinhalese.

WILLIAM TOLFREY had an eventful career before arriving in Ceylon. He went in 1794 to India where his father resided, and was nominated an Ensign in the 76th Regiment. He served through the Mysore War and the Maharatta Campaign of 1803. He was promoted to the 74th Regiment, and was Brigadier-Major at the Battle of Assaye. He sold out in 1805, and the next year, when the Regiment was called home, he came to Ceylon on a visit to his uncle, Samuel Tolfrey, of the Civil Service. After filling one or two minor appointments in Ceylon, he was in 1811 appointed Assistant to the Commissioner of Revenue. Five years later he succeeded D'Oyly as Chief Translator to the Government. He studied Sanscrit, Pali, Hindustani, and Tamil, and also revised his knowledge of Greek. He translated the Pali Grammar called *Balavatara* which Rev. Clough carried through the press after his death. His other works include a "List of Medical Works in the hands of the native practitioners in Ceylon" and "A Narrative of Events which occurred in Ceylon"; but his chief title to fame is a translation of

part of the Bible, which has been described as one of the most scholarly translations in the Sinhalese Language. At the time of his death he had completed a Pali translation of the New Testament as far as the Epistle to Philemon, and a Sinhalese translation to the end of the second chapter of the Second Epistle to Timothy.

Tolfrey died on 3rd January, 1817, at the age of 39, and was buried in St. Peter's, Fort. According to the Government Gazette of the day, "his death was attributed by the medical gentlemen in a great degree to the intense assiduity with which he had discharged the duties of his public office, and performed the pious task which he had voluntarily imposed upon himself of translating the Scriptures into the Sinhalese and Pali languages." Tolfrey left behind him a valuable collection of Oriental books and olas, which was purchased by the Wesleyan Mission for 1,000 rix dollars.

Equally valuable is the contribution made by SIR JOHN D'OYLY to the literature of Ceylon. D'Oyly was educated at Westminster School, where he is said to have been a contemporary of Bishop Heber, and at Cambridge, where he was a Commoner and Fellow of Benet's (Corpus Christi) College. He took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1796, and was second for the Chancellor's medal, being beaten by Sir Samuel Butler, afterwards Headmaster of Shrewsbury and Bishop of Lichfield. He came out to Ceylon in September 1801, having been appointed to a Writership through the interest of the Earl of Liverpool, some time Secretary of State for the Colonies. On July 6, 1803, he was appointed President of the Provincial Court of Matara; and on February 22, 1804, Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the same District. Two months later the District of Galle was united under his charge with that of Matara.

In 1805, as a reward for his proficiency in Sinhalese, he was appointed Chief Translator to the Government, a post which he held until he resigned it in June 1816. He was appointed in 1806 Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the District of Colombo, a title which in 1808 was changed to that of Collector. In his capacity as Chief Translator he was entrusted with all the negotiations with the Court of Kandy, and a record of his work is to be found in his Diary, which was discovered in the Kandy Kachcheri, and published in 1917 with an introduction and notes by Mr. H. W. Codrington.

In August 1814 D'Oyly was appointed Civil Auditor General and Chief Translator, and three months later Military Auditor

General. In the war of 1815 he was attached to the troops as Commissioner of His Excellency the Governor, and was entrusted with the negotiations with the Kandyan Chiefs. He was next appointed Resident of the newly acquired Kandyan Provinces and Member of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and in September of the following year he was gazetted Resident and First Commissioner of the Board formed to administer the affairs of the late Kandyan Kingdom. The services he had rendered fully deserved the Baronetcy conferred on him, but he did not live long to enjoy the dignity, as he died in Kandy on 25th May, 1824, in his fiftieth year, of fever contracted in the Seven Korles. His remains were interred in the Garrison Cemetery, where a monument to his memory exists. A copy of the inscription appears also on a tablet in St. Peter's, Fort.

Another work of D'Oyly's is his "Sketch of the Constitution of the Kandyan Kingdom" which was communicated by Sir Alexander Johnston to the Royal Asiatic Society. It was read at a meeting held on 7th May, 1831, and printed in the transactions of that Society. It was later published by the Ceylon Government. It is said that D'Oyly sent home some translations of Sinhalese poems, but there is no trace of these now.

An amusing reference to D'Oyly appears in the "Life of the Right Hon'ble Sir James Mackintosh" who visited Ceylon in 1810. Writing about Colombo he says:—"Among the society are three old Westminsters—Twisleton, Coke, and D'Oyly. D'Oyly, you recollect, was one of the party who rowed us in 1799 from Cambridge to Ely. He is the only Cingalese Scholar in the Ceylon Civil Service, and like many Orientalists has almost become a native in his habits of life. He lives on a plantation, invites nobody to his house, and does not dine abroad once a year; but he is generally esteemed, and seems an amiable though uncouth recluse. When I saw him come in to dinner at Mr. Wood's, I was struck with the change of a Cambridge boy into a Cingalese hermit, looking as old as I do".

WILLIAM GRANVILLE came out to Ceylon with Sir Thomas Maitland, arriving at Galle on 13th July, 1805. He rose steadily in the Service and by 1820 had become Deputy Secretary to the Government. He married the second daughter of the Hon. George Turnour, who died in 1813 while holding the appointment of Collector of the Wann. Granville was the second Englishman to

write verse about Ceylon, Captain T. A. Anderson being the first. He published at Colombo in 1830 a small book of Poems on Ceylon, a work that is now so rare that there is no copy of it in the British Museum Library or in that of the Colombo Museum. All that we know of his poetry is to be found in Major Forbes' book "Eleven years in Ceylon", where extracts are quoted as preludes to three chapters. Granville was appointed by Governor Brownrigg to conduct the deposed King of Kandy from Colombo to Madras. He kept a diary of the voyage, which was published in 1830 in book form, with his poems as an appendix. Granville retired in 1840 while holding the appointment of Treasurer of the Colony and died in 1864.

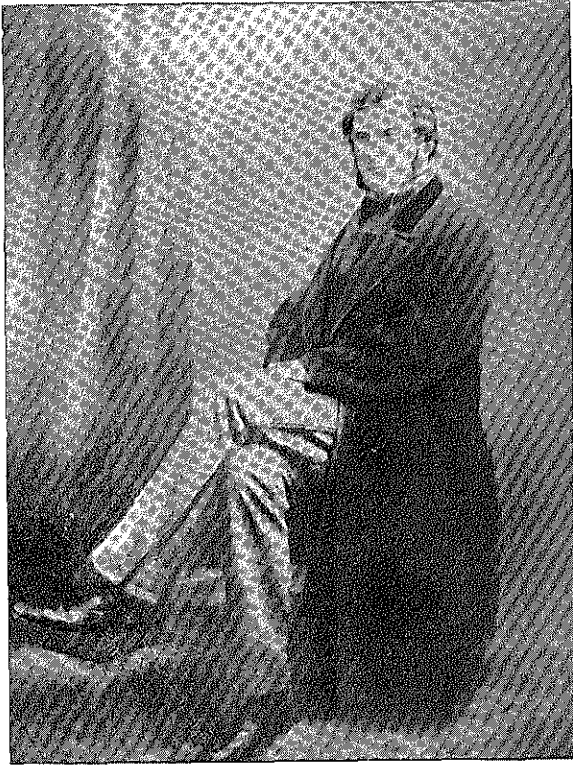
To SIMON SAWERS belongs the distinction of being the first member of the Ceylon Civil Service to contribute to the legal literature of the island. He held various revenue and judicial appointments, including that of Collector of Batticaloa, at which place he had the misfortune to lose his wife. The inscription on her tombstone records the fact that she died "in the prime of life on the 2nd October, 1814, leaving her husband and two infant children to lament their unspeakable loss."

The practice of presenting departing Government officials with valedictory addresses appears to have existed as early as 1815, for we learn that Simon Sawers, on leaving Batticaloa, was presented with an address by Captain T. A. Anderson, the soldier poet, Lieutenant O'Shea, of the 19th Foot, James Bagnett, who afterwards became Collector of Batticaloa, and Assistant Surgeon J. Scott. From Batticaloa Sawers went as First Assistant to the Resident and Agent of Government at Badulla, becoming later Commissioner of Revenue at Kandy, and finally Judicial Commissioner in 1821, which post he held until his retirement in 1827, on a pension of £600 a year. During his employment in the Kandyan country he made a careful study of the ancient laws and customs of the people, and embodied the results of his researches in his book "A Digest of Kandyan Law", which is one of the standard works on the subject. He also published a book entitled "A Journey from Kandy *via* Adam's Peak to Caltura in 1819."

Perhaps the most notable contribution of all time to the literature of Ceylon is that of GEORGE TURNOUR, who translated a portion of the Mahawansa. He was the eldest son of the Hon'ble

George Turnour, who came out to Ceylon as a Lieutenant in the 73rd Regiment, and was appointed Fort Adjutant of Jaffna on its capture in 1795. He held various appointments in Ceylon and died on April 19, 1818. George Turnour the younger was born in Ceylon in 1799, and was sent to England for his education. On his return to Ceylon in 1817 he was appointed to a post in the Civil Service. His rise was phenomenally rapid, for we find him officiating as Resident at Ratnapura at the age of 27, and as Government Agent of the Central Province before he was 35. It was at the former station that he made the acquaintance of the High Priest of Sabaragamuwa, through whose good offices he secured (*circa* 1826) a transcript of the Tika, or commentary to the Mahawansa, from a copy which had been preserved in the Mulgirigala Vihare. Having studied the Pali language, Turnour set to work with the help of the Tika and the assistance of some priests, for there were no Pali dictionaries in those days, to translate the Mahawansa into English, and after many years of arduous labour he completed thirty-eight chapters of the book. Whilst this translation was going through the Press, he prepared an Epitome of the History of Ceylon compiled from the native annals, and published it in the Ceylon Almanac of 1833. This was read with wonder and delight by all who took an interest in Ceylon and its ancient history. In the midst of his literary activities Turnour's health failed him and he was obliged to retire from the service. He left Ceylon in 1842 and died at Naples the following year at the age of 44. A tablet to his memory at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, records the fact that "he served under Government with distinguished ability for a period of 24 years, and was enabled by his researches in Oriental Literature and his profound acquaintance with the ancient Pali language to throw important light upon the early history and chronology of the island, the scene of his literary and valuable public service." The Turnour Prize at the Royal College was founded in his memory.

An author whose books deserve to be more widely known than they are at present is JOHN WHITCHURCH BENNETT, who, after serving for a short time in the Navy, arrived in Ceylon about the year 1816, and was appointed to the Civil Service. After filling various junior posts in the Customs, the Audit Office, and the Chief Secretary's Office, Bennett was appointed Sitting Magistrate of Mahagampattoo. He did very useful work here and at other



EDWARD RAWDON POWER.

stations in the Southern Province, and just as he had begun to write a book on the fishes of Ceylon, to quote his own words, "my object was nipped in the bud by an order to return to England. At the time it was impossible for me to believe otherwise than that my absence would be but temporary, but I subsequently found that the most unparalleled stretch of official power and injustice that had ever till then been exercised in the public service of this or any other country boasting a free Government had been resorted to, and false and groundless pretexts employed as a reason for rejecting my appeal against the atrocious proceeding." The reason for this sudden discontinuance of Bennett's services is stated to have been due to the fact that he had "lost his reputation in connection with the importation of some Madeira wine by the Ceylon Government for the use of the troops in Ceylon."

Bennett did not fare very well on his return to England. His attempts to obtain redress failed, and in a letter to Sir Alexander Johnston, dated 5th August, 1837, he spoke of being in very great distress, having an execution upon the residue of his little property, and being reduced to the necessity of selling the copyright of his work on the fishes of Ceylon. He asked Sir Alexander to use his influence to induce Lord Glenelg to grant him some temporary relief until his case should have been considered, but he received a curt reply from our former Chief Justice to the effect that it was not in his power to be of any use to him at the Colonial Office.

In 1843 Bennett published his book entitled "Ceylon and its Capabilities," a large quarto volume of 427 pages, replete with useful information. His work on the fishes of Ceylon appeared in 1851. He also brought out a brochure on "The Coconut Tree: its uses and cultivation," and another work entitled "Selection of rare and curious fruits indigenous to Ceylon."

CHAPTER II.

E. R. Power—George Lee—E. L. Mitford—Sir Emerson Tennent—Simon Casie Chitty—A. O. Brodie—W. C. Macready—James Swan—Thomas Steele—Sir John Dickson—L. F. Liesching—R. C. Childers.

To EDWARD RAWDON POWER belongs the distinction of editing one of the earliest periodicals in Ceylon. He came out as Private Secretary to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and was the first to introduce Shorthand into Ceylon. He wrote Lewis's system and was

an adept at the art. Being a literary man, he was instrumental in starting a quarterly magazine known as "The Ceylon Miscellany" which had the honour of reproducing a series of "Letters on Colonial Policy" written by the Governor himself under the *nom de plume* of "Philalethes." Among other appointments held by Power was that of Assistant Colonial Secretary. He succeeded Charles Reginald Buller as Government Agent of Kandy, where he proved to be very popular. He is described by the late Mr. J. B. Siebel, who served under him, as having "a very expressive face and a large head, with black curly hair." He married into a literary family, his wife being the daughter of William Jerdan, Editor of the London "Literary Gazette". Mrs. Power herself took a great deal of interest in "The Ceylon Miscellany".

Power appears to have been an athlete, if one may judge from a feat of pedestrianism performed by him. He took a wager that he would walk from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya, a distance of about 50 miles, in sixteen consecutive hours. The odds were against him, but he won his wager easily, with an hour and twenty minutes to spare.

The name of GEORGE LEE is associated with the translation of Abbe Le Grand's French edition of Ribeiro's History of Ceylon. Lee, who was a highly accomplished literary man, and the son of an Amsterdam merchant, came out in 1831 on the staff of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and was appointed Superintendent of the Printing Press and Editor of the Government newspaper known as "The Ceylon Chronicle," which was started on 3rd May, 1837, and discontinued sixteen months later. He was Postmaster General from 1844 to 1860, and it was while holding this appointment that he brought out his translation of Ribeiro. His son was Lionel Frederick Lee, himself a very capable man, who at various times filled the posts of Registrar General, Principal Collector of Customs, and Auditor General.

EDWARD LEDWICK MITFORD is one of those Civil Servants of an older generation who shewed that length of years is not incompatible with a prolonged residence in the tropics. He was born in 1811 and joined the Civil Service in 1844. Having travelled to Ceylon overland through Asia Minor, he published in 1884 an account of his "Land March from England to Ceylon Forty Years Ago." He also brought out a work entitled "Poems Dramatic and Satirical."



EDWARD LEDWICK MITFORD.

He lived to attain his hundredth year and drew a sum of over £22,000 as pension.

Mitford was a very eccentric man as the following incident will show. Mr. Justice Thomson once arrived by steamer at Trincomalee, where Mitford was stationed as the Chief Revenue Officer, for the purpose of holding a sessions of the Supreme Court. Mitford did not go to meet the Judge on his arrival, as it was his duty to do, nor did he make suitable arrangements for the Judge's accommodation. The Judge could get no breakfast, and Mitford knew this, but would not invite the Judge to his house. The Judge had therefore to return to the steamer hungry. He appointed 7 o'clock the next morning for Jail delivery, but Mitford did not appear. The Judge then appointed 4 o'clock, and informed Mitford that if he did not attend he would be fined 50 guineas. This threat had the desired effect.

A newspaper of the day, commenting on this incident, wrote as follows:—"We are not surprised at the recital, as it entirely agrees with the character of the man. If we remember rightly, something very similar was perpetrated towards the Governor on the occasion of His Excellency's tour through the Puttalam District."

Mitford was one of those few persons who have read their own obituary notices. While acting as Government Agent, Kurunegala, he wrote a letter to the "Ceylon Observer" contradicting the notice of his death in the overland edition of that paper, which had gone home and alarmed his wife. As if by way of protest, he lived as already stated to celebrate his hundredth birthday. The King sent a special message of congratulation to him on the event, and also a message of condolence to his family on his death.

SIR EMERSON TENNENT was in Ceylon for only five years, but with an industry that has not been equalled, he gathered together during this period enough material to write four books on Ceylon. His name was originally Emerson, but on his marriage with the only daughter of William Tennent, a wealthy merchant of Belfast, he adopted his wife's name in addition to his own. He took part in the Greek war of independence; was afterwards called to the English bar; and in 1832 entered Parliament as member for Belfast. He displayed much activity there and made many notable speeches. On one occasion, in recognition of his efforts on their behalf, his constituents presented him with a service of plate valued

at £3,000. In 1845 he was knighted and nominated Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, the duties of which office he assumed in November of that year. He administered the Government for a short period between the departure of Sir Colin Campbell and the arrival of Lord Torrington. The Rebellion of 1848 put an abrupt end to Tennent's career in Ceylon as it did to that of Lord Torrington. The findings of the inquiry held by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1850 were unfavourable to the Government of Ceylon, and Tennent, who attended and gave evidence at the inquiry, did not return.

Tennent did not enjoy much popularity in Ceylon. His colleagues distrusted him, and it is said that Bishop Chapman compared him to a cobra "fairly speckled externally, but with abundant venom within." He is represented as having shown a lack of personal courage in connection with the events which preceded the Rebellion, but in view of his military record, this statement must be treated with caution. It may be true, however, that he was not a man of swift decision, and for this reason he was dubbed "Sir Timorous Emmet." He was not distinguished for a very high standard of public conduct, being in the habit of receiving presents from his inferiors. Captain J. M. Henderson in his "History of the Rebellion in Ceylon" relates a story about Tennent which, if true, does not show him in a very favourable light. Among other things he was fond of poultry, and a native merchant, hearing of this, promised him a large number of Bombay ducks. Tennent went to some expense in preparing suitable accommodation for these aquatic birds. "Judge of his surprise" says Captain Henderson, "when one day a native marched up to Elie House, with a huge bundle of dried salt fish on his head, those fish universally going by the name of Bombay ducks, and forming an admirable adjunct to the delicious curry of the island."

All four of Tennent's books were published after his departure from Ceylon. The first to appear was his "Christianity in Ceylon" in 1850. The chapters in it were originally written as portions of the one book Tennent intended to write, but the facts collected on this single topic were so abundant and of such importance that a separate volume was found necessary. In 1859 Tennent brought out his work on Ceylon in two volumes. The book went into five editions in eight months. It is still the standard work on Ceylon. Commenting on the suggestion to publish a revised edition

of the book, Mr. L. E. Blazé said at a lecture delivered before the Ceylon Historical Association:—"No edition since published approaches it in fulness of information combined with attraction of style. It forbids rivalry. . . . You can write another book on Ceylon, but you cannot re-write Tennent's Ceylon. In your new book you will correct all Tennent's errors, you will add information that he does not give, and could not give, and your book will be in every business man's library, and be honoured as a text book in the University of Ceylon. But it will lack the old scholarship and the charm which invests every page of Tennent's volumes." The correctness of this judgment will be endorsed by every person who has a copy of Tennent in his library.

Tennent's "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon" was published in 1861, and "The Wild Elephant" in 1867. Both these are portions of his book on Ceylon, the "Natural History" being greatly enlarged and revised.

The name of SIMON CASIE CHITTY is associated with the compilation of the first Gazetteer on Ceylon. While holding the appointment of Mudaliyar of Calpentyne, Casie Chitty conceived the idea of such a publication, and on informing Sir Robert Wilmot Horton of his intention, he received from His Excellency, to quote Casie Chitty's own words "a most gracious communication, accompanied with an assurance 'to rely upon the utmost encouragement and assistance which it might be in his power to afford'". The Ceylon Gazetteer duly made its appearance in 1834, and although a hundred years have gone by since it was first published, it still occupies a high place as a valuable work of reference. When the Legislative Council was established, no natives sufficiently educated could be found outside Government service for nomination as unofficial members. It was therefore the practice to select public servants for these appointments, to request them to retire, and to pay them pensions equal to their salaries. Casie Chitty had already attracted the Governor's notice by his Gazetteer, and he was in due course appointed a member of Council. But in 1845 the Secretary of State disapproved of the principle involved in these appointments, and Casie Chitty was provided with a post in the Civil Service as Police Magistrate of Calpentyne. He was subsequently appointed District Judge of Chilaw. Cassie Chitty was a prolific writer, a full list of whose contributions appears in one of the Journals of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Although ALEXANDER OSWALD BRODIE published no separate works of his own, he was a man with strong literary leanings, as may be seen from a manuscript book in the Colombo Museum Library containing notes made by him on a variety of subjects and profusely illustrated with pencil and ink sketches. Brodie was appointed Assistant Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, Puttalam, in 1845, and after holding acting appointments in the Judicial branch of the service, he was sent as Assistant Government Agent of Nuwara Kalawiya, the name by which the Anuradhapura District was known before it was made a separate Province. He interested himself in horticulture and the restoration of tanks in Anuradhapura and did much to improve that backward District. After serving at Kurunegala, Kandy, and other places, he went on leave to England in 1853, and resigned from the service two years later. One reason given for this step is that he was dissatisfied at having been overlooked for promotion owing to his opposition to the alleged active connection of Government with Buddhism, but the true explanation seems to be that he was offered favourable prospects of employment by a rich uncle in America. These expectations not having been realised, Brodie returned to Ceylon and was re-appointed to the service in a position equivalent to that which he had occupied previous to his resignation. Among the posts held by him during his second period of service was that of Assistant Government Agent of Matale, where he was very popular with the planters. He contributed several articles to the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

It may not be generally known that W. C. Macready, who served as Assistant Postmaster General for many years, was the grandson of the celebrated actor, William Macready. His father was WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY, who was appointed to the Civil Service in 1854, and was successively Assistant Government Agent at Kandy, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Colombo, and again at Puttalam, where he died on 26th November, 1871, at the age of 39. His administration reports are most able and interesting documents, and his literary and administrative abilities were of a very high order. He published in 1865 a translation of the Sinhalese poem by Sri Rahula of Totagamuwa entitled "Sela Libini Sandése: the Sela's Message, with notes and glossary for the use of students." He also translated the *Kaviasekera* and *Paravisandesa* by the same poet, and *Subasita* by Alagiyawanna Mohattala.

The credit of bringing out the first full report of the Legislative Council proceedings belongs to a gentleman who afterwards rose to the Civil Service. JAMES SWAN was a Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office, where he came under the notice of Mr. Edward Rawdon Power, who, as has already been stated, introduced Shorthand into Ceylon. Swan soon mastered the system, and was employed by Sir Henry Ward to take down his confidential despatches. He rose rapidly in the service, and put his knowledge of shorthand to practical use by reporting and publishing the proceedings of the Legislative Council in 1842. A copy of these proceedings is unfortunately not available, but in the proceedings for 1843 the following statement appears in the Preface:—"The publisher having been assured that the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council during the sessions of 1842, which he was induced to publish in the shape of a pamphlet, in consequence of a suggestion made to him, has not proved unacceptable, he has been led to reprint the proceedings of the sessions of last year in a similar form, in the hope that, containing as they do, discussions on most important Ordinances affecting the administration of justice in the island, the publication will be found equally acceptable". James Swan was promoted to the Civil Service in 1855, and was the first and only Ceylonese to fill the office of Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The late Mr. Francis Beven, in an article to the newspapers, relates how James Swan came to get this appointment. Governor Gregory, coming as a stranger to the East on his first Colonial appointment, found in Swan a storehouse of official information and departmental precedents. He was much impressed with Swan's capacity for work, and when the post of Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary fell vacant, Sir William decided, to the amazement of the Civil Service, that "Old Swan" should have the appointment. And he *did* have it, in spite of protests. But no one really grudged the urbane and accommodating Ceylonese official his well-merited promotion. During a visit to London in 1880, Mr. Francis Beven was lunching with Sir William Gregory on the very day he received intimation of James Swan's death. Sir William was greatly moved on hearing the sad news, and remarked:—"To think of dear old Swan, after all his hard work, living to enjoy his pension for so short a time!"

THOMAS STEELE entered the Civil Service in 1856, this being the first year in which appointments were thrown open to competitive examination. He held various revenue and judicial offices, the most important being that of Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, where he was instrumental in bringing under administrative control the yearly pilgrimage to Kataragama, which for a long period had been the means of spreading cholera and small-pox over the whole of Ceylon. He took an active part in connection with the building and restoration of irrigation works, especially those at Kirama and Tissamaharama. In 1871 he published a metrical version of the "Kusajatakaya, an Eastern Love Story", a poetical legend of one of the incarnations of Buddha, said to be one of the most attractive works in the whole range of Sinhalese literature. He also published in 1871 a volume of original poems entitled "Under The Palms." One of these poems, "Thoughts of Home" was set to music by his brother and published.

SIR JOHN DICKSON was in the Civil Service from 1859 to 1888. He was the first Government Agent of the newly created North-Central Province. The account of Ceylon in an early edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was written by him. He was a Pali Scholar, and made translations of the *Patimokkha* and *Upasampada-Kammavaca*, two works relating to the Buddhist priesthood. A tablet to his memory in St. Paul's, Kandy, testifies to the fact that he was "a faithful Servant of the Crown and a true friend of the Sinhalese."

"A Brief Account of Ceylon" is the title of a little book by L. F. LIESCHING which was published in 1861. Liesching entered the Civil Service in 1855 and was Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, at the time he wrote the book. It was printed at the American Mission Press, Jaffna, and was dedicated to the Governor, Sir Charles MacCarthy.

Mention has already been made of George Turnour's translation of the first 38 chapters of the Mahawansa without the aid of a Pali Dictionary. That a Civil Servant would in course of time be found who would be capable of supplying this want, might have been thought to be too extravagant an expectation, but it was actually realised. The honour lies with ROBERT CAESAR CHILDERS who joined the Civil Service in 1860, his first appointment being that of Private Secretary to the Governor, Sir Charles MacCarthy.

Childers passed his examination in Sinhalese in 1862 and was sent to Kandy as Assistant Government Agent, an appointment corresponding to that of office assistant at the present day. Oriental languages had a great attraction for him, and in order to prosecute his studies in Pali he spent six weeks at Bentota learning the language under a Buddhist priest named Yatramulla Unnanse, a man of great learning. He threw himself into his studies with such ardour that his health soon broke down, and he was compelled to retire from the service in 1864. But this misfortune did not by any means weaken his interest in Pali. He continued his studies on his return to England, and published the Pali text of the *Khuddaka Putha*, with translation and notes, in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1869-70, this being the first Pali work ever published in English. In 1872 he brought out the first volume of his Pali Dictionary, the second volume appearing three years later. He had in the meantime become Sub-Librarian at the India Office, and in 1873 he was appointed Professor of Pali and Buddhist literature at University College, London. He died in 1876 in his 38th year, shortly after the Institute of France had awarded him the Volney Prize for his Dictionary. It is sad to reflect that his son, Erskine Childers, was shot as a rebel by the Irish Free State Government in 1922.

CHAPTER III.

T. W. Rhys Davids—W. J. S. Boake—O. Dickman—Hugh Nevill—H. W. Green—Samuel Haughton—Sir Albert Gray—R. W. Ievers—H. C. P. Bell—Sir P. Arumachalam—C. J. R. LeMesurier.

A hitherto unexplored field of work was entered by T. W. RHYSDAVIDS, who, in 1877, published his book on the ancient coins and measures of Ceylon. Rhys Davids entered the Civil Service in 1866, and was soon attracted by the charm of Buddhist Philosophy and the ancient language in which it was enshrined. He therefore gave himself up to the study of both, in which he achieved remarkable success. After a short time he resigned from the Civil Service and returned to England, where he founded the Pali Text Society, whose fortunes he promoted with unabated zeal for over a third of a century. Under his inspiration the Society issued in Roman characters the Pali Text of the Buddhist canon—a work ably edited by himself and his wife, an equally erudite

scholar. His Hibbert Lecture on Buddhism was said to be one of the most illuminating contributions to the study of Buddhism.

Rhys Davids was called to the Bar in 1877, and became Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature in University College, London, and of Comparative Religion in Manchester. His other publications include "Buddhist Birth Stories or Jataka Tales", "Lectures on the origin and growth of Religion as illustrated by some points in the History of Indian Buddhism" and "Buddhist India". At the time of his death in 1922 he was engaged, in collaboration with his wife, in the compilation of a Pali Dictionary.

It may not be generally known that Dr. Barcroft Boake, for many years Principal of the Royal College, had a son in the Civil Service. WILLIAM JOHN SLADE BOAKE, who was a Licentiate of Medicine of Trinity College, Dublin, and held the double Diploma of Medicine and Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, served in various parts of the island from 1867 as Police Magistrate and Assistant Government Agent, his last appointment being at Mannar in the latter capacity. Being of an original turn of mind, he illustrated his monthly diaries of work which he submitted to Government with clever pen and ink sketches. He broke new ground by compiling a monograph on the Mannar District, and it is said that it was as a result of its publication that Sir Arthur Gordon ordered that every Assistant Government Agent should compile a manual of his District—an instruction unfortunately honoured more in the breach than in the observance. During one of the numerous periods when Sir Noel Walker administered the Government, he issued instructions that revenue officers should be reminded that they had to compile Manuals. Sir Alexander Ashmore, who as plain Mr. Ashmore was at that time Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, is said to have written under his chief's minute:—"That dog is dead. File".

The first and only Manual of the Ceylon Civil Service was that compiled by CORNELIUS DICKMAN, Assistant Auditor General. Dickman began his official career as a Clerk, and was promoted to the Civil Service in 1868. He held the post of Assistant Auditor General for 18 years. He was a staunch member of the Dutch Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of Elder.

The year 1887 saw the appearance of a Journal devoted to studies in Oriental Natural History, Archaeology, Philology,

History, etc. This was "The Taprobanian", edited by HUGH NEVILL of the Civil Service, whose qualifications as an Oriental Scholar fitted him for the task. As Editor, he contributed very largely to the Journal, which, however, did not enjoy a long lease of life. Nevill, whose service in Ceylon extended to 28 years, had the reputation of being a somewhat eccentric man, and this circumstance may have retarded his advancement in the service, as the highest appointment he held was that of District Judge. He was a Fellow of the Zoological Society, and is credited with having discovered and described several new species in Zoology. He is also the author of two volumes of Essays entitled "Oriental Studies".

H. W. GREEN will be remembered as a one time Director of Public Instruction. He joined the Civil Service in 1870, and retired in 1894 while holding the appointment of Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary. He brought out a novel entitled "Walter Lee" which first appeared as a serial in St. Thomas' College Magazine, and also wrote verses which are described as "characterised by deep feeling and charming facility of expression". Another of his publications was a Primer of Agriculture, which was no doubt the result of his connection with the Education Department, and his special interest in the improvement of agricultural methods.

Probably very few persons are aware that SAMUEL HAUGHTON, who in his latter days successively filled the appointments of Registrar General and Government Agent of the Eastern Province, has certain claims to authorship. This is due to the fact that his book "Sport and Travel" published in Dublin in 1916 after his retirement, was limited to private circulation only. The first part of the book deals with his experiences as a Revenue Officer in the Mannar and Mullaitivu Districts, in the days when cholera used to be introduced into Ceylon by immigrant coolies from India who travelled along the North Road. Haughton gives us a very vivid picture of the hardships endured by young civilians of that early period, when motor cars were unknown, and when, as once happened to Haughton, he could get no food or drink owing to the village which he reached at night having been abandoned on account of cholera. This necessitated his having to sleep on a stone

bench in the salt store, "the smell of bats in the building," to quote his own words, "adding to the delights of the situation".

ALBERT GRAY entered the Civil Service in 1871 along with G. A. Baumgartner and F. R. Ellis and resigned four years later. Returning to England, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1879; took silk in 1905; became a Bencher in 1914; and was for 26 years Counsel to the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords. After his departure from Ceylon, he made for the Hakluyt Society, in collaboration with H. C. P. Bell, a translation of Francois Pyrard's "Voyage to the Maldives and other parts of the East Indies." He also translated from the French of Defrémery and Sanguinetti so much of the travels of Ibn Batuta as relate to Ceylon and the Maldivian Islands, and this was published in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1883.

Gray was for some years President of the Hakluyt Society. From 1894 to 1897 he was Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely, and in 1924-25 he was Mayor of Chelsea. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1919. He died on 27th February, 1928 at the age of 78, leaving an estate valued at over £90,000.

R. W. IEVERS will be remembered for the great interest he took, as Government Agent of the Northern Province, in improving the breed of horses in the island of Delft. On his appointment as Acting Colonial Secretary, he brought down a pair of these diminutive animals, and used to be seen driving them about in the streets of Colombo. His favourite recreation was shooting, a pastime in which his wife joined him, much to the horror of an older generation, whose ideas of propriety were much stricter than our own. Mrs. Ievers enjoyed the dubious distinction of being the only lady in Ceylon to be mauled by a bear. This happened at Vavuniya. Ievers published a Manual of the North-Central Province, and contributed various articles to the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

It is impossible within the limits of a short sketch to do full justice to the invaluable contribution made by H. C. P. BELL to the Archaeological Literature of Ceylon and the Maldives. Entering the Civil Service in 1873, Bell successively filled the offices of Cadet, Office Assistant, Police Magistrate, and District

Judge, besides serving for a short time in the Secretariat and the Customs. Early in his career he began to take a deep interest in the ancient history and antiquities of the island, and it is therefore not surprising to find him, within a few years of his arrival in Ceylon, officiating as Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, an office which he held with distinction for many years. In 1881 Bell paid a visit to the Maldivian Islands, and the result of his investigations was embodied in Sessional Paper XLIII of 1881 entitled "The Maldivian Islands: An account of the Physical Features, Climate, History, Inhabitants, Productions, and Trade". During the administration of Sir Arthur Gordon, a vote for archaeological purposes was for the first time inserted in the Supply Bill for 1890, and the commencement of the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon was in February of that year entrusted to Bell, who was at the time stationed at Kegalla as District Judge. On the grounds of convenience the Kegalla District was chosen as the first scene of work, and how admirably Bell justified his selection as Archaeological Commissioner may be seen from his exhaustive report on the Kegalla District (S. P. XIX of 1892) which, while dealing with the antiquities themselves, is a veritable storehouse of information in regard to the ancient history of the Island. On 7th July 1890 Bell proceeded to Anuradhapura to commence the operations of the Archaeological Survey in the North-Central Province, of which he remained in charge almost without intermission for a period of 22 years. On his retirement in 1912, without once having taken leave out of the island during his whole service of 39 years, the Press bore eloquent testimony to the great value of the services rendered by him. "He mastered" it was said "the history of a country which of all nations in Asia has the longest authentic historical record; he made himself familiar with the tongues and literature of a strange people who had passed away; and he brought with him a capacity for insight and sympathetic understanding, which though essential in an Archaeological Commissioner, are astonishing in an ordinary public officer not specially trained for the work."

After his retirement Bell continued, and still continues, to take an active interest in everything pertaining to the island and its people. He is an admitted authority on Kandyan deeds and

Sannases, and his knowledge is freely requisitioned by Government in intricate questions involving title to land based on ancient documents. As already mentioned, he collaborated with Albert Gray in translating Pyrrard's "Voyage to the Maldives".

A period of thirty years elapsed between the appointment of the first Tamil to the Civil Service, Simon Casie Chitty, and that of the second Tamil, PONNAMBALAM ARUNACHALAM. After a brilliant school career, Arunachalam sailed for England and successfully competed at the Civil Service examination held there for appointment to Ceylon. He returned to the island in 1875, and filled various appointments, mostly judicial, with much credit to himself. As Registrar General he raised the department to a high state of efficiency. His able Report on the census of 1901 attracted much attention. As a reward for his eminent services he was appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and on his retirement from the Service in 1913 he received the honour of Knighthood. Relieved of the trammels of office, he worked hard for the amendment of the old Constitution, but he did not live to see the fruition of his labours. His other works include "Tamil Studies", "Sketches of Ceylon History", and "A Digest of Civil Law", only the first part of which was published.

The career of C. J. R. LEMESURIER was a somewhat chequered one. Arriving in Ceylon in the same year as Arunachalam, he gave promise of becoming a very useful public servant, which his appointment as Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, served to confirm. In 1893 he brought out a Manual of that District, and was the joint author with Mr. T. B. Panabokke of a translation into English of the "Niti-Niganduwa or the Vocabulary of Law as it existed in the last days of the Kandyan Kingdom". He also contributed articles on various subjects to the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. His troubles began when he was appointed Assistant Government Agent of Matara. He was involved in land speculations which brought him into trouble with the Government and resulted in his having to leave the service. He settled in Batticaloa, where he had spent a part of his service, and established a mill for hulling paddy, but the venture did not prove a success. He embraced Mohammedanism, and took as his second wife Miss Rivett-Carnac. In order to support his newly assumed character he wore a fez, and occasionally attended the mosque.

LeMesurier was a great patron of the turf and kept a string of horses. While at Batticaloa he laid down a riding track on the esplanade for the purpose of training his horses. On the failure of his business in Batticaloa he returned to England, and practised as a Barrister. To him is due the credit of introducing trout into Nuwara Eliya.

CHAPTER IV.

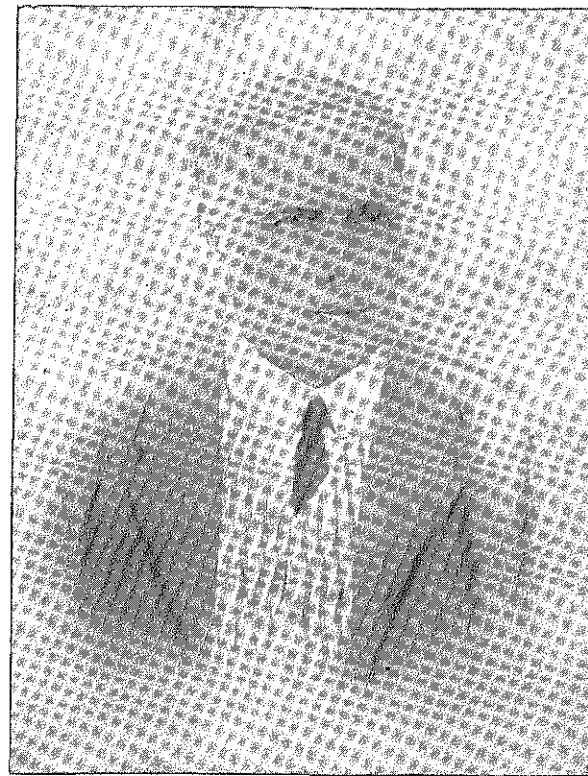
J. P. Lewis—Herbert White—J. H. F. Hamilton—Sir Montagu Burrows—R. W. Lee—J. H. Leak—G. W. Woodhouse—Dr. Paul Pieris—Sir Edward Denham—John Scott—W. E. Wait—H. W. Codrington.

One of the most striking literary figures of our own day was that of J. P. LEWIS, who arrived in the island in 1877. Very early in his career he began to take an interest in the antiquities of Ceylon, as is shewn by his contributions to the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Ceylon Literary Register. He did not, like the generality of writers, confine himself to any special branch of investigation or to any particular period in the island's history. Rather, he sought to rescue from oblivion every little fact that could throw light on the past history of the island, and the literary flavour with which he presented his facts added not a little to their interest. For a period of eight years he was Joint Editor of "The Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register," every number of which he brightened with one or more articles based on information which he had carefully collected and stored during his service in different parts of the island. Fond as he was of antiquarian research, Lewis did not allow this to interfere with the discharge of his legitimate duties. On the contrary, he gave a new character to antiquarian research, and showed how it could be made to form an integral part of a public officer's duties. As Government Agent of the Northern Province, Lewis had excellent opportunities for indulging this bent, of which he made full use, with the result that we owe a good deal of what we know of ancient Jaffna to his researches. On his appointment as Government Agent of Kandy, he threw himself with undiminished ardour into the work that lay ready to his hand. His labours did not cease even after his retirement and departure from Ceylon in 1910, for he was a frequent visitor at the British Museum, where he continued his historical researches until his death in 1923.

Apart from the numerous articles of historical and antiquarian interest which he contributed to various local newspapers and periodicals, Lewis compiled in 1895 a Manual of the Vanni Districts of the Northern Province. He also contributed several papers on "Folklore from North Ceylon" to "Folklore", and on "Dutch Architecture in Ceylon" to the "Architectural Review", besides many articles to the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which body he was at one time Vice-President. He was joint author with Mr. M. S. Crawford, also of the Civil Service, who was drowned while bathing off Mount Lavinia, of a legal work entitled "Master and Servant Ordinance No. 11 of 1865. Notes of decided Cases". His two most notable works are "Ceylon in Early British Times," and "A list of inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon." The latter is not, as its name might seem to imply, a bare recital of the inscriptions on the monuments and tombstones. It contains a biographical sketch of nearly every person whose death is commemorated by a tombstone, supplemented by interesting particulars concerning other members of the same family, while descriptive accounts of places of historical interest like St. Peter's, Fort, the Pettah Burial Ground, the Wolvendaal Church, and the old Dutch Forts, form a very attractive feature of the book. It is due to the memory of this distinguished man of letters to say that a good deal of the information contained in this article has been culled from his "Tombstones and Monuments".

HERBERT WHITE will be chiefly remembered for the efforts he made, while Mayor of Colombo, to check the corruption which was said to be rife in the Municipal Council. He served with distinction in various posts, including that of Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary. His last appointment was that of Government Agent, Badulla. He compiled a Manual of Uva, and was also responsible for the first edition of the Ceylon Manual, which was in its early days known as "White's Manual." His other contributions include articles to the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. H. F. HAMILTON entered the Civil Service in 1879 and retired twelve years later. He seems to have visited the adjoining continent during his service in Ceylon, for in 1886 he published a book entitled "Three weeks in India: A Diary containing notices of Calcutta, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Darjiling".



JOHN PENRY LEWIS.

He also contributed an article on "The Antiquities of Meda Maha Nuwara" to the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Although STEPHEN MONTAGU BURROWS spent the greater part of his service in Ceylon in judicial and revenue appointments, his most conspicuous work was done as Director of Public Instruction, an office which he held from 1899 to 1902. While serving in the North-Central Province as Office Assistant to the Government Agent, he took an interest in archaeological matters, and twenty years later he brought out, as the fruit of his investigations, his book entitled "The Buried Cities of Ceylon" which gives, within a small compass, an excellent description of the archaeological remains in the North-Central Province. This, however, was not his earliest literary effort, for in 1888 he had brought out his "Visitor's Guide to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya". He also acted as Chief Editor of a magazine known as "The Ceylon Miscellany" which he had started for the benefit of the members of the Clerical Service during his early days in the Colombo Kachcheri. After a fine record of twenty-six years' service in Ceylon, during which he gained a high reputation for sympathy and understanding, as well as for culture and refinement, he retired and returned to England, where he continued to take an active interest in the East and all that concerned it. In 1912 he was appointed Local Adviser at Oxford to Indian Students, in which capacity he was able to be of great assistance to students from Ceylon. In recognition of these services he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1917, and received the honour of Knighthood in 1923.

During the great war Sir Montagu's son was taken prisoner by the Germans and interned in Holland. In order to be near him, his father enlisted in the Y.M.C.A. and went to Holland, where he had the joy of being with his son for five months. In 1928 Sir Montagu delivered a lecture before the Royal Society on "The Ancient Civilisation of Ceylon", the chair being taken by another old Civil Servant, Mr. E. B. Alexander. Another of Sir Montagu's literary activities, though not directly concerned with Ceylon, was the publication of the autobiography of his father, a distinguished Oxford Professor.

R. W. LEE was in the Civil Service from 1891 to 1894. Resigning his appointment, he returned to England and took to law

in which he greatly distinguished himself. He practised as an Advocate in the Transvaal and later in Canada, where he held the appointment of Dean, Faculty of Law, and Professor, Roman Law, Montreal, from 1914 to 1921. On his return to England he became Professor of Roman Dutch Law, and Fellow, All Souls' College, Oxford. His publications include an "Introduction to Roman-Dutch Law".

Although a knowledge of the vernaculars is compulsory in the case of every member of the Civil Service, and a few of them have been known to converse in one or other of the two languages with the same facility as the people of the country, there is only one case on record of a Civil Servant who embarked on the courageous adventure of compiling books in the vernacular. This was J. H. LEAK, the author of two elementary books in Sinhalese for the use of schools. The publication of these books raised a storm of protest, it being alleged that the language used was grammatically faulty and some of the words and sentences incongruous. The matter was referred to the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Harward recommended the deletion of certain passages. Leak gave promise of distinction in the Service, but his health was not robust, and he was compelled to retire in 1908.

A modest contribution to the legal literature of Ceylon was made by G. W. WOODHOUSE, who wrote a thesis on "Sissiyānu Sissia Paramparawa" or the doctrine of pupillary succession governing the Buddhist priesthood. Woodhouse won the University Scholarship and proceeded to England, where he took his degree at St. John's College, Cambridge. Returning to Ceylon, he successfully competed at the examination for entrance to the Local Division of the Civil Service, and served with distinction in various judicial posts, retiring as District Judge, Jaffna. He edited a book entitled "Notes by the way, or some Rambling Recollections of Ceylon" by the late "D. E.", Planter, Journalist, and Traveller.

A prolific writer on Ceylon is DR. PAUL PIERIS, who, after winning the University Scholarship, proceeded to England and won a place at the Civil Service competition. On his return to Ceylon in 1896, he filled various appointments, both revenue and judicial. In 1904 he was selected to go to America as one of the Assistant Commissioners for the St. Louis Exhibition. He specialised in the Portuguese and Dutch periods in Ceylon, his most notable

works being "Ceylon: the Portuguese Era", "Ceylon and the Hollanders", "Ceylon and the Portuguese", and "The Rise of the Dutch Power in Ceylon". In the writing of "Ceylon and the Portuguese" Dr. Pieris was assisted by Mr. R. B. Naish.

When E. B. DENHAM came out to Ceylon as a cadet in 1899, few people realised that the Civil Service had received into its ranks a future Colonial Governor. Denham's great organising powers were seen to advantage in connection with the Pearl Fishery, the Agricultural Society, and the Town Guard—to name only a few directions in which his remarkable energy and abilities found full scope for exercise. As Superintendent of the Census for 1911 he was responsible for producing one of the most able and interesting reports on the subject. He was joint author with Dr. J. C. Willis of a publication entitled "Rubber in the East", an official account of the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition held in Peradeniya. He made history as Government Agent of the Eastern Province, Director of Education, and Director of Food Production, and his promotion outside Ceylon, first as Colonial Secretary and later as Governor, was a fitting recognition of abilities far above the ordinary. As Governor of British Guiana, Sir Edward Denham continues to maintain the high standard which he set during his service in Ceylon.

JOHN SCOTT is another of our Civil Servants who sought promotion outside Ceylon. Arriving in the island two years after Sir Edward Denham, he followed close on the latter's course, and in 1921 he left Ceylon to fill the post of Deputy Chief Secretary, Nigeria. His next appointment was that of Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, and he now fills the important office of Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. His contribution to the Legal Literature of Ceylon is "A Digest of Mercantile Law", which made its appearance in 1912.

The first and only member of the Civil Service to make a contribution to the Ornithology of Ceylon is W. E. WAIT, who arrived in the island in 1902. An earlier work on the subject was by Capt. W. V. Legge, which was published in 1880, and is now very scarce. Wait's work on "The Birds of Ceylon" which made its appearance fifty years after Legge's book, was timely and brought our knowledge of the subject up to date.

Even if he had no other claim to literary distinction, H. W. CODRINGTON would be entitled to our gratitude for bringing to light D'Oyly's Diary, which he published in 1917, with an introduction and notes, in a special issue of the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The manuscript was found in the Kandy Kachcheri, where it had lain unnoticed for a hundred years. But this is not Codrington's only claim to authorship. Like Rhys Davids, he specialised in Numismatics, and in 1924, he published a book on this subject entitled "Ceylon Coins and Currency". He also compiled a "Short History of Ceylon for Schools" and "Notes on Kandyan Chiefs and their Dresses", besides contributing various articles of interest to local periodicals.

CHAPTER V.

E. B. Sueter—L. S. Woolf—J. C. W. Rock—G. F. Forrest—L. J. B. Turner—W. T. Stace—M. H. Kantawala—R. Jones Bate-man—R. H. Bassett—P. R. Smythe.

The untimely death of E. B. SUETER by drowning at Bentota in 1916, deprived the Civil Service of one of its brightest ornaments. Sueter arrived in the island in 1903, and is well described as having belonged "to that small and brilliant group of men whom the central administration, as it were, sifted out of the General Civil Service and established at the Secretariat". Whether as Office Assistant, Police Magistrate, Commissioner of Request, or District Judge—in all of which capacities he served—Sueter's work was characterised by rare ability, but his eyes were ever directed towards the Promised Land, represented by the Secretariat. "If ever I *do* get there" he once told a friend, "they will find it very difficult to turn me out". And it was in the Secretariat that he did his best work. He devoted a large part of his time to the study of the early British period, and left behind, as the fruit of his labours, ten volumes consisting chiefly of documents bearing on the Civil Service, which later writers have found very useful. He was a careful student of the Dutch period in Ceylon, having taught himself the Dutch language in order to pursue his investigations among the original records. He edited the Ceylon Manual for some years, and published in 1914 a legal work entitled "Imperial Acts applicable to Ceylon". He also contributed an illustrated article on the Ceylon Civil Service to the Christmas Number of the "Times of Ceylon" for 1914.

LEONARD SIDNEY WOOLF made a great impression by his book "The Village in the Jungle" which appeared in 1913, followed by a second edition published in America in 1925. Woolf came out to Ceylon in 1904 and resigned from the service in 1911. One of the appointments held by him was that of Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, the duties of which gave him an opportunity of observing the life of grinding poverty led by the villagers in the more backward parts of that District. A very favourable review in Blackwood's Magazine by no less an authority than Sir Hugh Clifford resulted in the first supply of the book ordered by a local firm being snapped up before the consignment reached Ceylon. Woolf is the brother of Lady Southorn, who, in one of her own books, acknowledges the debt she owed her brother, from whose "intimate and introspective knowledge of the people, so strikingly set forth in his book "The Village in the Jungle," she says, she had gathered "a fuller understanding of the island". Woolf is also the author of another book entitled "The Wise Virgins" which he published a year after his first book.

It will have been noticed that thus far the writing of poetry has not been to any great extent a recreation of members of the Civil Service. J. C. W. ROCK furnished one of the few exceptions to this rule by the publication in 1931 of his book, "The Gates of London Town and other Poems". The book was very favourably received, the chief characteristic of his poetry according to one reviewer being "a wealth of simile, with a fluency of language that is not often overcharged."

GEORGE FITZGEORGE FORREST was originally appointed to the F. M. S. Civil Service in 1905, and five months later was transferred to Ceylon. He held several appointments in the Police Department, but his experience as a Police Officer did not apparently fit him for the judicial work which he subsequently had to perform, his attitude on the Bench being frequently the subject of strong criticism in the Press. He acted as Registrar-General, and on his return from leave in 1923, was appointed Postmaster-General, but before he could assume the duties of his new office he had to retire from the service owing to sudden illness. He died shortly after his return to England. Forrest was a facile and witty writer, and published a very readable book of paradoxes and humorous verse entitled "Misfits."

A Civil Servant with a pronounced bias for historical research was L. J. B. TURNER who joined the Service in 1908 and retired recently, to the great loss of the Colony. Turner's best known work was a history of the Maritime Provinces, which threw a flood of light on the events immediately preceding the British occupation, and caused many an accepted opinion to be revised. It also added considerably to our knowledge of the early British period. Turner's other works include a Handbook of Commercial and General Information for Ceylon, and various articles to the Ceylon Literary Register. A new edition of D'Oyly's "Sketch of the Constitution of the Kandyan Kingdom" was compiled in 1928 under his direction.

One would have thought that philosophy had little chance of growth in the rather arid soil of the Civil Service. That W. T. STACE was able, in spite of the deadening effects of his monotonous duties as a judicial and revenue officer, to pursue his bent for this branch of study, shews that he had a mind that was able to lift itself above its surroundings. In whatever appointment he served, Stace was the embodiment of efficiency, and his retirement in 1932 deprived the Service of one of its outstanding members. Like Paul Pieris, Stace attained the coveted degree of Doctor of Literature. His first contribution to literature was a work entitled "Buddhism and Western Thought: A Comparison," which he published in 1914, four years after his arrival in Ceylon. His later works include "The Meaning of Beauty" and "The Theory of Knowledge and Existence". Stace left Ceylon in 1932 on his appointment as a Lecturer at Princeton University, America.

Since Arunachalam published his "Digest of Civil Law," no important legal work by a Civil Servant had made its appearance until M. H. KANTAWALA brought out his book "Ceylon Police Court Law". Kantawala joined the Civil Service in 1914, and having served for the greater part of his time in judicial appointments, he was able to embody in his book many points that are helpful to junior members of the judicial Service. That the book was appreciated by those for whom it was written is seen by the fact that there is a demand for a second edition.

So far, no member of the Civil Service had contributed anything in the nature of a narrative of "the daily round, the common task" of a Civil Servant. It was left to REGINALD JONES-BATEMAN to supply this deficiency. Appointed to the Civil Service in

1919, Jones-Bateman filled the office of Assistant Government Agent of Mullaitivu for two years, and his experience in the most isolated and backward District in this island enabled him to write a very interesting book entitled "A Refuge from Civilisation". We are accustomed to hear the villager being described as a good for nothing lazy fellow with a very poor reputation for honesty. Jones-Bateman found the Mullaitivu villager no exception to the general rule as far as dislike for work was concerned, but in other respects he was a rather lovable fellow. He describes the villagers of this district as "the most honest, friendly, and generous people in the world". In another place he says:—"The Wannai villager, except when he is beginning to get into contact with civilisation, always tells the truth."

RALPH HENRY BASSETT joined the Civil Service in 1921, and soon began to take an interest in the ancient history of Ceylon, his first two stations, Ratnapura and Jaffna, offering rich fields for antiquarian research. Eight years after his arrival in the island he brought out an entertaining book entitled "Romantic Ceylon", the incidents which form its contents being derived chiefly from the localities in which he worked. Bassett, besides being a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of Ceylon, is the author of a book entitled "The Rare Romance of Nariya, the Jackal".

The last of the Civil Servants to make a contribution to Ceylon literature is P. R. SMYTHE, who was in the Service from January 1929 to August 1930. Possessed of keen powers of observation, which every page of his book "A Ceylon Commentary" reveals, Smythe would have had a brilliant career had he remained in the Service. But for some reason or other the routine work of a Cadet had no attraction for him, and he realised that he had made a mistake in coming out to Ceylon. "My time had been the reverse of a serendipity",† he says. Smythe left the island within a year of his appointment.

† "Serendipity" is the faculty of making happy chance finds. The word was coined by Horace Walpole from the title of the fairy tale "The Three Princes of Serendip" whose heroes were always making discoveries by accident of things they were not in quest of.

NAGEL OF THE VANNI.

BY E. H. V.

To readers of the Journal, who find pastime in sport, the Vanni conjures visions of tracking in pathless forests, of exciting encounters, or of silent vigils at water holes. A few others have traversed the country on their official circuits. But to the large majority, to whom the Vanni is but a name, there will be a quickening of interest when they realise the progress which this vast and inhospitable area made under the administration of the Dutch.

The Vanni, which consists of the Districts of Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, covered an area of about 2000 square miles in the days of the Dutch.

When the Portuguese captured Jaffnapatam, they held nominal sway over the Vanni, but their dominion did not extend beyond the sea-coast, nor could they exercise any control over the restless chieftains of the Vanni and their followers.

The Dutch, who succeeded the Portuguese, were not content to hold this shadowy suzerainty. They demanded an annual tribute of elephants, though this demand had frequently to be enforced by a resort to arms. In 1782 these continued skirmishes were terminated by vigorous military action taken by the Dutch and the Vanni was reduced to submission. A most determined resistance was made by one of the native princesses, the Vannichi Maria Sembatte, whom the Dutch were obliged to take prisoner and detain in the Fort of Colombo. This "warrior queen" is entitled to rank in history as the Boadicea of Ceylon.

When the Dutch took possession of the Vanni, they found the people in a most demoralised condition, fast sinking to the habits of their neighbours, the Veddahs. Paddy was the medium of exchange, for no coin was to be found in the country. The dead were buried in shallow graves and the remains were dug up and eaten by jackals. There were no wells and the people shared the water-holes with the beasts of the forest. No more paddy was grown than was necessary for immediate needs.

The administration of this desolate tract was entrusted to Thomas Nagel, as Land Regent.

Thomas Nagel, who was born on the 15th January, 1740, was an officer in the Dutch army. He was Extra-ord. Vuurwerker at Jaffna in 1767, Ord. Vuurwerker en Landmeeter at Jaffna in 1769,

Lieutenant in 1780 and Captain in 1789. It is of interest to mention that the title of "Lieutenant Fireworker" in the Artillery, which was in use in the British army up to the first decade of the nineteenth century, was a rank below that of Lieutenant.

The choice of Thomas Nagel as Land Regent was probably due to the fact that he was the officer in command of the expedition which pacified the Vanni. But he proved to be as wise an administrator as he was a successful soldier, and he soon won the allegiance of the Vanniyas or chieftains by leaving them in peaceful possession of their private property. To the inhabitants he promised and afforded protection, while he remitted their tithe for three years and besides made advances to them of money and other necessaries.

Baldaeus' account of a march through the Vanni will shew the consideration shewn by the Dutch to the inhabitants: "As we marched through the country of Wannias, we kept a most exact discipline; and as we had no great plenty of provisions, we allowed only a small measure of rice every day to each soldier, rather than incommode the inhabitants."

The security afforded by the Dutch administration led to a progressive increase in the cultivation of paddy, dry grains and other agricultural products.

Thomas Nagel introduced the cultivation of manioc (cassava) into the Vanni. The claim made by Bennett in his "Capabilities of Ceylon" that he was responsible for the introduction of cassava from Mauritius to Ceylon is denied by J. P. Lewis, who points out that the credit lies with Captain Thomas Nagel, who cultivated it in the Vanni.

The Vanni has been always celebrated for a vast number of rare medicinal plants, herbs and roots. The other staple products were elephant tusks, cattle, deer, wax, honey, milk and ghee. All that the inhabitants of the Vanni needed from the outside world were cloth, salt and salt fish.

The careful allotment of land to individuals was regulated by the Vanni *thombo*, and several receiving godowns were established, so that the inhabitants had little difficulty in paying the tithe.

Thomas Nagel administered the affairs of the Vanni so successfully that Turnour states that his own procedure in making grants of land was "adopted in imitation of Captain Nagel," the late Dutch administrator of the Vanni. Probably the most useful provision in this procedure is the following:

"The land and customs of the Wannyan make these grants valid, so long as the person receiving them continues to cultivate the land granted, which reverts to Government on being avowedly abandoned, or on the cultivation being discontinued during three successive years."

It was a provision conceived in the best interests of the land holder and the government.

It would appear that Thomas Nagel's tenure of the Vanni was in the nature of a farm under the Dutch company.

In forwarding on the 8th February, 1796, a packet with papers in the Dutch language obtained from Nagel to Lord Hobart, Governor and President in Council, Mr. John Jervis, Assistant Resident at Jaffna, wrote:

"I have every reason to believe the provinces of the Vanni will become shortly very valuable to the English Company, and I am not probably too sanguine in affirming that they will be more so, with due management and attention, than even the districts dependent on Jaffnapatam".

He adds:

"While every praise is to be given to Mr. Nagel for the improvement he has made in the Vanni, it is but too evident that his lease of that country was particularly advantageous to and favourable to his own interests."

It was good administration and good business on the part of Thomas Nagel that prosperity attended all three parties to the transaction, the Dutch Government, the farmer and the inhabitants resident on the farm.

That Thomas Nagel should have prospered in the face of difficulties, which we, in our more enlightened times, consider formidable and almost insuperable, is a tribute to his initiative, energy and organising ability.

Thomas Nagel handed over to Jervis a minute on the subject of his administration, "which is so voluminous, and enters into such particular detail, that it cannot be immediately copied".

Thomas Nagel's advice was frequently sought by the British officials. His experience and his shrewd penetrating wit were found to be of the highest value. On one occasion when Jervis consulted him on the collection of revenue, he remarked, "The Malabars will always say, according to their custom, that they cannot pay".

Thomas Nagel was Land Regent in the Vanni from 1783 to 1795. There is a record that on one occasion he obtained leave for his *dhoney* to go from Kayts to Mullaitivu to remove his furniture.

In our own times we have instances of places being re-named in honour of famous men. Certainly Mullaitivu has a great claim to be known as Nagel town, for Thomas Nagel founded it by selecting the site as the head-quarters of his administration, and by erecting a fort there for the security of the Dutch conquests. Before this there had been only four or five huts on the sea-shore.

Those who have seen the poor buildings which form the Assistant Government Agent's quarters and the public offices should realise that, in the days of the Dutch, Mullaivituvu was far more important than it is now. The residence of the Dutch Commanding Officer was a very spacious two storeyed building, larger and more commodious than any of the dwelling houses at Trincomalee. A hall on the ground floor of the centre building measured 60 feet in length and the room above it was of corresponding dimensions. Percival described the situation of "Malativoe" as "very romantic and delightful" and Cordiner was of the same opinion.

The question of moving to another site was considered in 1816, but it was pointed out that the existing site had been selected by Nagel, and Turnour had "given up all idea of finding one better adapted for all purposes from its central situation". Forbes thought the same.

Thomas Nagel married three times and Jervis mentions that he had a numerous family. His first wife, Hendrina Philipina Vos, daughter of Hendrik Marten Vos of Bussenbot and Johanna Corlier, died on the 23rd June, 1774. His second wife was Johanna Sophia, daughter of Johannes Louis Brochet de la Touperse of Metz and Ursula Magdalena Otley. His third wife, whom he married on 23rd July, 1797, was Petronella Numan, widow of the Rev. Johannes Engelbert Hugonis.

One of Thomas Nagel's daughters, Carolina, married at Jaffna on 4th July, 1802, Lieutenant Richard William Cotgrave, the first "Civil Engineer" under British rule. Gerrit Joan Nagel, who had been in the Dutch Engineer corps and continued to live at Jaffna after the island was ceded to the British, was probably a son of Thomas Nagel.

There was also a Lieutenant Nagel in the 97th Regiment, who married at Galle on 26th March, 1831, a daughter of Francis Dickson.

The Rev. C. A. Koch (aged 74), Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, stated at an interview published in the *Ceylon Independent* of 30th July, 1907, that he had known seven generations of one family named Nagel. He remembered the funeral of the first and he baptised the seventh three years ago. He had stayed at Nagel's house in Jaffna, and there it was he entertained the present Metropolitan of India, when he paid his first visit to Jaffna as Bishop of Colombo, the visit lasting for fourteen days. Nagel's grand-daughter was married to a District Judge, close to whose house was the famous tamarind tree, under which Baldaeus used to preach and which stood in the market place at Point Pedro.

Thomas Nagel died on the 9th May, 1823, and there is a tombstone erected to his memory in the Pettah Cemetery, Jaffna.

BOOKS—HOW AND WHAT TO READ.

BY 'REGNEREB.'

"*The Modern University is a University of Books.*"—CARLYLE.

In the present age when education is so diffusive, and Books—Literature—Reading so extensive, I may well begin with Wordsworth's words—

..... " Books, we know
Are a substantial world, both pure and good ;
Round these with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,
Our pastimes and our happiness will grow."—*Wordsworth.*

Whilst "reading them," says Lord Bacon, "serves for delight, for ornament, and for utility. It perfects nature, and is perfected by experience. The crafty contemn it; the simple admire it; and the wise use it: for reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man."

The proposition that it is necessary to take food in order to live requires no demonstration. It is just as obvious as fire burns or that rain wets. Yet there are other facts equally important for us to know and understand that are not so obvious or so easily demonstrated. Among these is the one fact that some knowledge of literature, of books, is absolutely essential to the living of a well-balanced life. True that many men have risen to high eminence in material prosperity in a temporal sense, if I may say so, who hardly could sign even their name. Thus for example it is said that the first founders of the Vanderbilts, the Rothschilds, were men of no literary attainments; that they could neither read nor write. And yet with all their untold wealth, they remained alas but poor. And poor indeed is he who waxing rich in worldly gear in this materialistic age of ours, when the almighty dollar, the omnipotent £ s. d. or the equally potent mighty Rs. and cfs. rule supreme, still lacks that one distinguishing trait of truly man, that imperishable furnishing of the soul, that intellectual refinement, that culture of the mind, which can be acquired only in communion with the great undertakings that have made the world's literature—with books. And why? Because says Sir Thomas Overbury:

"Books are a part of man's prerogative,
In formal ink they *thoughts* and *voices* hold:
That we to them our solitude may give,
And make time present travel that of old".

Poor then did I say! Not only poor, but mentally dormant, inert, atrophied, dead! For as surely as the body grows unhealthy and dies for lack of food, so too does the mind of man, if mental nourishment be withheld, deteriorate, languish and die. Have we not all met persons of gross bodies, whose minds were vacant places, where no happy aspirations, no beautiful things were, but where also there might and should have been good store, when the impulse came, had the effort been made at the proper time, towards literary culture—towards books. And why? Because says Washington Irving:—"The scholar only knows how dear these (books) silent, yet eloquent, companions of pure thoughts and innocent hours become in the season of adversity. When all that is worldly turns to dross around us, these only retain their steady value. When friends grow old, and the converse of intimates languishes into vapid civility and common-place, these only continue the unaltered countenance of happier days and cheer us with that true friendship which never deceived hope nor deserted sorrow".

And yet after all, it is not so difficult to prove that the food of the mind is as essential to one as the food of the body; for he who has been well nourished in the physical sense and starved mentally has but to utter a few words to advertise his condition and betray himself. Let us not however hastily conclude from this that the reading of books alone is the be-all and end-all of mental culture. Not so. For just as there is over-development of the physical man, say by over-eating or excessive athleticism, so too does a man inordinately attached to mere book-learning err in the other extreme from the physical gross person. No, both are one-sided people, and such one-sidedness never produces a well-balanced four-square life.

Our purpose then is not indiscriminately to praise mere book-learning; nor to exalt it unduly. There are nobler things than to be rich in the lore of the world only, for says Thomas a Kempis: "Verily, when the day of judgment comes, we shall not be examined on what we have read, but on what we have done; nor how learnedly we have spoken, but how religiously we have lived." But however let a man be never so well endowed in all attributes of good character, he will still be the better man by some measure of acquaintance with the treasures of literature he finds in books, direct or indirect. A man therefore who affirms that he has

no knowledge of books openly avows to us that the blinds are close drawn on some of the windows of his soul, and that the avenues to his mind are hermetically sealed and plugged athwart. And why? Because, says Henry Ward Beecher:—"Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A home without books is like a room without windows". And says Walter Besant:—"There is no time of life in which books do not influence man. Should the magic of the printed page ever cease to move the heart and wrestle with the mind, the man on whom such insensibility has fallen should receive the thing, as he would receive a stroke of paralysis, and prepare with resignation to close the volume of his life". Verily therefore reading (books) maketh a full man, for even as Jeremy Collier says:—"Books are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude and keep us from being a burthen to ourselves. They help us to forget the grossness of men and our passions; and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living, we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride or design in their conversation". And so, we should finally one and all, both big and small, like unto Francis Bennoch, love our books:—

"I love my books as drinkers love their wine,
The more I drink, the more they seem divine;
With joy elate my soul in love runs o'er,
And each fresh draught is sweeter than before.
Books bring me friends where'er on earth I be,
Solace of solitude—bonds of society.

I love my books! They are companions dear,
Sterling in worth, in friendship most sincere;
Here talk I with the wise in ages gone,
And with the nobly-gifted of our own:
If love, joy, laughter, sorrow please my mind
Love, joy, grief, laughter in my books I find.

(To be continued).

GENEALOGY OF THE VAN DER WALL FAMILY.

I. Anthony van der Wall, Onderkoopman and Administrator of Tutucorin married twice.

By his first wife, Thomasia Margarita Schaarken he had:

- 1 a. Anthony Roelof van der Wall, bapt. at Calpentyn, 15 October 1769.
- 2 a. Jan Gerrit van der Wall, bapt. at Calpentyn, 15 October 1769.
- 3 a. John Gerrard Marinus van der Wall, bapt. at Tuticorin, 27 September 1771.
- 4 a. Bartholomeus Jacobus Dirk van der Wall, bapt. at Tuticorin, 27 September 1771.
- 5 a. Johannes Andreas van der Wall, b. 21 October 1772, bapt. at Tuticorin, 20 June 1773.
- 6 a. Christina Thomasia Arnoldina van der Wall, bapt. at Tuticorin, 15 March 1774.

By his second wife, Clara Jansz, he had the following, of whom Nos. 1b. to 10b, were baptised 16 February 1792 by a Roman Catholic priest, the baptisms being recorded at Tuticorin.

- 1 b. Nicolaas van der Wall.
- 2 b. Anna van der Wall.
- 3 b. Helena van der Wall, m. 1. Hendrick Carel Blazé 2. Christiaan Grever.
- 4 b. Carolina van der Wall.
- 5 b. Jacobus van der Wall, d. at Kalutara, 1855.
- 6 b. Cornelis van der Wall.
- 7 b. Michael van der Wall.
- 8 b. Isaac van der Wall.
- 9 b. Roelof van der Wall, d. at Kandy, 1855.
- 10 b. Nandias van der Wall.
- 11 b. Thomasia Margarita van der Wall, m. Louis Ursinus Bartholomeusz.

II. Jacobus van der Wall (see I. 5b. above) married twice.

By his first wife, Maria Gerardina Meynert, (daughter of Matthys Meynert and Anna Catherina Moesman) whom he married 1 September 1806, he had

- 1 a. Michael Arnoldus van der Wall, b. 1808, d. at Matale, 1864.
 - 2 a. Charles Louis Ursinus van der Wall, b. 12 January 1816, d. at Kandy, 7 August 1869.
 - 3 a. Clara van der Wall, b. 11 September 1818, m. 1838 Charles William de Hoedt, d. at Kandy, 1870.
 - 4 a. Philip Anthony van der Wall, b. 12 August 1819, d. at Kurunagala, 1850.
By his second wife, Elizabeth BELEKE, whom he married 21 April 1821, and who d. at Kandy in 1867, he had :
 - 1 b. William Casparus van der Wall, b. 4 Nov. 1821.
 - 2 b. John Henry van der Wall, bapt. 25 July 1824, d. at Kandy, 1868.
 - 3 b. James van der Wall, d. 1867.
 - 4 b. George Charles van der Wall, b. at Kalutara, 14 June 1833, d. at Kandy, 1870.
 - 5 b. Anna van der Wall, d. at Kandy, 1867.
 - 6 b. Emily van der Wall, m. William Andrew Bartholomeusz.
- III. Cornelis and Henrietta Engeltina van der Wall (see I. 6b above) had two sons, who were baptised at Kalutara on the following dates :
1. Marinus Ernestus van der Wall, bapt. 24 June 1827.
 2. Dirk van der Wall, bapt. 26 December 1829.
- IV. Michael Arnoldus van der Wall (see II. 1a above)
m. 11 September 1832, Petronella Susanna Christina Recourd De La Chaume. He had by her :
1. Edwin van der Wall, b. 1 September 1841.
 2. Mary van der Wall.
- V. Charles Louis Ursinus van der Wall (see II. 2a above)
m. 28 January 1841, Eliza Georgiana Brohier (daughter of Nathaniel Brohier and Wilhelmina Gertrude Petronella Spaar). He had by her :
1. Samuel Spaar Brohier van der Wall, b. at Kegalle, 26 October 1843 d. at Kandy, 1897.
 2. Charles Henry Morgan van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 22 July 1847.

3. Francis William Michiel van der Wall, b. at Trincomalee, 28 September 1849, d. at Kandy, 1 January 1917.
 4. John Christopher van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 4 March 1852, d. at Kandy, September 1855.
 5. Grace Maria van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 6 January 1854, m. Edmund van Cuylenburg, d. 1920.
 6. Venetia Constance van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 16 August 1855, d. 1912.
- VI. Philip Anthony van der Wall (see II. 4a. above), m. 27 January 1840, Frances Harriet Brohier (daughter of Nathaniel Brohier and Wilhelmina Gertruida Petronella Spaar). He had by her :
1. Gertrude Maria van der Wall, b. at Kegalle, 23 October 1840, m. at Kandy, 1860, William Edwin Siegertsz.
 2. Wilfred Charles van der Wall, b. 20 July 1842, d. at Kandy, 11 December 1879.
 3. Selina Minnata van der Wall, b. 12 February 1844, m. at Kandy, 9 March 1861, Henry Clement Siegertsz.
 4. Philip Anthony van der Wall, b. 8th June 1846.
 5. Jacob Robert van der Wall, b. 15 January 1848, m. Maria Antonetta van Twest.
- VII. Charles Henry Morgan van der Wall, (see V. 2 above), married twice. By his first wife, Susan Smith, whom he married, 6 May 1870, he had :
1. Blanche Harriet van der Wall, b. at Nuwera Eliya, 28 January 1871, m. (1) 22 July 1891, Henry George Thomasz, (2) February 1915, Hugh Joseph.
 2. Charles van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 14 March 1873, m. 23rd February 1900, Esther Beatrice Staples.
 3. James van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 24 February 1877, d. at Colombo, 19 February 1893.
 4. Vereena Beatrice van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 20 February 1880, m. at Colombo, 2 October 1902, H. A. Moraes.

5. Muriel Audrey van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 20 February 1882, d. 10 November 1903.
By his second wife Holland Keegel (nee van Cuylenberg), whom he married, 25 October 1905, he had :
 1. Christopher Llewelyn van der Wall, b. 26 October 1906.
 2. Monica Holland van der Wall, b. 3 December 1907.
 3. Norma Hermina van der Wall, b. 22 October 1908.
- VIII. Francis William Michiel van der Wall (see V. 3 above), m. Adelaidee Grace Bartholomeusz, (daughter of William Andrew Bartholomeusz, and Emily van der Wall). He had by her :
1. Pansy Amiel van der Wall, b. at Badulla, 4 June 1880, d. at Kandy, 3 April 1900.
 2. Francis Willard van der Wall, b. at Badulla, 28 July 1881, d. at Badulla, 2 September 1881.
 3. Elsie Gertrude van der Wall, b. at Badulla, 9 March 1883, m. Stephen Samuel.
 4. Hillarie Louise van der Wall, b. at Badulla, 13 March 1884, d. at Katugastota, 17 October 1891.
 5. Claude Noel Lacy van der Wall, b. at Badulla, 17 June 1885.
 6. Daisy Ella van der Wall, b. at Badulla, 23 June 1886, m. 15 February 1915, Augustus van Dort.
 7. John Bertram van der Wall, b. at Badulla, 23 February 1889.
 8. Frederick Archer van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 21 January 1892.
- IX. Claude Noel Lacy van der Wall, (see VIII. 5 above), m. 22 October 1909, Eva Constance van Sanden.
He had by her :
1. Samuel Everard Lyn van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 26 January 1911.
 2. Kenneth Noel van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 15 July 1912.
 3. Thelma Grace van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 29 June 1915.
 4. Harris George van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 20 September 1917.

5. Carol David van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 19 March 1919.
 6. Jean Constance van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 29 July 1920.
 7. Brenda Eunice van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 24 December 1925.
- X. Wilfred Charles van der Wall (see VI. 2 above), married twice. By his first wife, Emily Harriet Ernst, whom he married at Matara, 3 May 1869, he had :
- 1 a. Winifred Constance van der Wall, b. at Matara, 29 March 1870, d. 5 March 1886.
 - 2 a. Edward Henry van der Wall, b. at Matara, 8 May 1871. By his second wife, Annette Louise Harris, whom he married at Jaffna, 10 March 1873, and who died at Matara, on 4 February 1876, he had :
 - 1 b. Mildred Frances van der Wall, b. 28 November 1873, m. 15 December 1897, James Gerard Paulusz.
 - 2 b. Evelyn Rebecca van der Wall, b. 1874, d. 26 September 1876.
 - 3 b. Thomas Arthur van der Wall, b. 14 December 1875, d. 5 July 1877.
- XI. Edward Henry van der Wall (see X. 2a. above), m. 24 November 1909, Euphemia Beatrice van der Straaten.
He had by her :
- Harold Melchers van der Wall, b. at Kandy, 18 October 1910.
- XII. William Casparus van der Wall, (see II. 1b. above) m. 23 July 1851, Georgiana Victoria Meynert. He had by her :
1. Walter Edward van der Wall, b. 27 January 1852, d. 23 January 1893.
 2. Clara Emilia van der Wall, b. 12 June 1853, d. 16 June 1910.
 3. William van der Wall, b. 3 March 1855.
 4. Georgiana Sophia van der Wall, (Erin after the shipwreck of S. S. Erin), b. 6 June 1857, m. 8 June 1879, James Horace Thomasz.
 5. Margaret Victoria van der Wall, b. 9 December 1858, m. 10 April 1882, Edwin Oscar Thomasz, d. 22 December 1896.

6. Anna Eliza van der Wall, b. 8 June 1860, m. 12 May 1886, William Morgan van der Straaten.
7. Charlotte Maria (Rosie) van der Wall, b. 19 July 1861, m. Edward Peries.
8. Casparus William Charles Jacob van der Wall, b. 27 May 1863, d. 7 July 1916, in England.
9. Agnes Maria (Minnie) van der Wall, b. 19 April 1865, m. 27 August 1891, George Roosemalecoq Francke.
10. Julia Amelia Marian van der Wall, b. 21 July 1868.

XIII. Walter Edward van der Wall, (see XII. 1. above), m. 15 October 1879, Joseline Gertrude Thomasz.

He had by her :

1. Elain Sabina Gertrude Drieberg van der Wall, b. 11 September 1880, m. George Spittel.
2. Casparus Royden Thomasz Walter van der Wall, b. 22 October 1881.
3. Edith Iona Pearl van der Wall, b. 17 December 1889, m. Rex van Cuylenburg, d. 12th August 1929.
4. Rosamond Mignon Phidema van der Wall, b. 13 September 1891, d. 10th November 1895.

XIV. Casparus William Charles Jacob van der Wall, (see XII. 8. above), m. in England, Edith Marchant.
He had by her :

1. Derek van der Wall, b. 12 November 1912.
2. Maxwell van der Wall, b. 4 December 1913.

E. H. V.

GENEALOGY OF THE VAN DER STRAATEN FAMILY.

Engelbertus van der Straaten from Singen (Baden) who came out to Ceylon in 1742 in the ship "*Rynsburg*," m. Susanna Thyszen. He had by her :—

1. Pieter Ludowyk van der Straaten, b. 20 November 1746, d. 11 February 1799.
2. Engelbertus van der Straaten, b. 29 September 1748, d. 1776. Went to Batavia.
3. Johanna Susanna van der Straaten, b. 1750
4. Jacobus van der Straaten, b. 20 October 1752.
5. Philipus Albertus van der Straaten, b. 20 October 1754. Went to Batavia.
6. Maria Dorothea Elizabeth van der Straaten, b. 3 Oct. 1756.
7. Sarah Wilhelmina van der Straaten, b. 20 September 1767.
8. Maria Christina van der Straaten, m. Frans Wentzck Nutsch, 9 May 1784.

I. Pieter Ludowyk van der Straaten, (see I. above) m. 1 January 1767, Anna Catherina Kuyter. He had by her :—

1. Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten, b. 21 June 1768, d. 13 April 1822.
2. Anna Susanna van der Straaten, b. 7 May 1769, d. 17 May 1770.
3. Vincent William van der Straaten, b. 9 December 1769, d. 28 May 1845.
4. Theodorus Jacobus van der Straaten, b. 18 May 1772, d. 19 April 1783.
5. Susanna Catherina van der Straaten, b. 29 May 1773, d. 17 February 1775.
6. Maria Elizabeth van der Straaten, b. 15 February 1776, m. 7 July 1793, Petrus Flandercx, d. 24 March 1795.
7. Philippus Josephus van der Straaten, b. 11 September 1778, d. 8 November 1824.
8. Pieter Ludowyk van der Straaten, b. 5 June 1783.
9. Edward Arnoldus van der Straaten, b. 11 June 1787, d. 5 November 1789.
10. Conrad Sebastian van der Straaten, b. 15 July 1785, d. 11 May 1788

II. Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten, (see I. 1 above) married twice. By his first wife Anna Catherina Weyman, whom he married 17 June 1791, he had :—

1. Johan Ludowyk van der Straaten, b. 1796.
2. Philip Engelbert van der Straaten, b. 18 January 1798.
3. Philipus Josephus van der Straaten, b. 1 January 1800, d. 8 November 1825.
4. Charles Alexander van der Straaten, b. 21 May 1802, d. 7 January 1858.
5. Petronella Wilhelmina van der Straaten, b. 3 September 1804, m. 3 September 1834, John Reimers, d. 1861.

By his second wife, Maria Elizabeth Kriekenbeek, whom he married, 18 September 1806, he had :—

- 1a. Petronella Theodora van der Straaten, b. 15 January 1810, m. (1) 12 February 1827, John Marinus Sisouw, (2) 24 October 1838, Francis Albertus Wilhelm Prins, d. 31 December 1888.
- 2a. Margarita Wilhelmina van der Straaten, b. 21 July 1811, m. 30 June 1830, John Neil Keith, d. 19 June 1848.
- 3a. Johan Engelbert van der Straaten, b. 14 December 1813, d. 20 January 1872.
- 4a. Emilia Josephina van der Straaten, b. 2 January 1815, m. 21 July 1834, Christian Albert Pompeus, d. 4 March 1848.

III. Vincent William van der Straaten, (see I. 3 above) Registrar of the Supreme Court, m. 4 February 1798, Anna Wilhelmina Thomas. He had by her :—

1. Petronella Wilhelmina van der Straaten, b. 16 December 1798, d. 16 February 1826.
2. Elizabeth Catherin van der Straaten, b. 6 June 1800, m. 7 January 1821, John Cummius Bulkeley, Surgeon, d. 22 August 1822.
3. John Lewis van der Straaten, b. 21 June 1802, d. 11 November 1859.
4. Stephanus Carolus van der Straaten, b. 30 April 1804, d. 8 April 1854.
5. Anna Maria Helena Katherin van der Straaten, b. 25 February 1806, m. 14 November 1838, Lieut. James Carroll, d. 6 June 1859.

6. Clara Maria Lucilla van der Straaten, b. 1 March 1808, m. 27 July 1835, H. Exshaw Smith, d. 13 August 1880.
 7. Anna Louisa van der Straaten, b. 1 March 1809, d. 7 March 1810.
 8. Charlotte Catherina Johanna van der Straaten, b. 20 October 1810, d. 15 June 1812.
 9. Julia Louisa van der Straaten, b. 7 December 1811, m. 12 May 1834, Charles Edward de Breard, d. 11 January 1865.
 10. Seraphina Wilhelmina van der Straaten, b. 8 August 1813, m. 26 May 1834, Gerrit Stork, d. 3 March 1852.
 11. Antoinette Helena van der Straaten, b. 26 January 1815, m. 28 October 1839, Carl Ferdinand Christoffel Beling, d. 7 April 1868.
 12. Eugenie Lucretia van der Straaten, b. 14 September 1816, m. 14 September 1839, T. St. George C.R. Thompson, d. 31 March 1878.
 13. John William Edward van der Straaten, b. 7 October 1818, d. 23 June 1844.
 14. Patrick William Cummins Bulkely van der Straaten, b. 12 September 1820, d. 15 August 1832.
 15. Henry John William van der Straaten, b. 3 January 1823, m. 25 February 1843, Reis O'Shee.
- IV. Philippus Josephus van der Straaten, (see I. 7 above), m. 6 July 1800, Katherina Kriekenbeek. He had by her :—
1. Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten, b. 30 April 1802, d. 1 July 1876.
 2. Annetta Wilhelmina van der Straaten, b. 18 February 1804, m. 20 December 1824, Carl Frederick Mottau, d. 8 July 1877.
 3. Maria Elizabeth van der Straaten, b. 3 October 1806, d. 8 January 1857, m. Samuel Pieter Foenander.
- V. Pieter Ludowykus van der Straaten, (see I. 8 above) Sitting Magistrate, Jayela, m. 29 January 1809, Clara Henrietta Margareta Koening. He had by her :—
1. Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten, b. 2 November 1811, d. 4 September 1863.
 2. Vincent William van der Straaten, b. 25 January 1813, d. May 1868.
 3. Philip Joseph Lewis van der Straaten, b. 4 August 1821, d. 28 August 1871.

- VI. Philip Engelbert van der Straaten, (see II. 2 above), m. 21 May 1822, Maria Charlotte Douwe.
- VII. Philip Joseph van der Straaten, (see II. 3 above), m. 21 June 1817, Gertrude Wilhelmina Andree. He had by her:—
1. Edward Joseph Philip van der Straaten, b. 1 May 1819, m. Miss Barnby.
 2. Eliza van der Straaten, b. 26 March 1821, m. Austin.
 3. Clara Maria Matilda, b. 26 March 1823, m. 25 October 1841, Charles Daniel Ludovici, d. 1845.
- VIII. Charles Alexander van der Straaten, (see II. 4 above) District Judge, Mullativoe, m. 24 November 1829, Anna Sophia Carolina Lorensz, step-sister of Charles Ambrose Lorensz. He had by her:—
1. Maria Alexandrina Wilhelmina van der Straaten, b. 26 December 1830, m. 15 December 1853, Henry Robert Fretz, d. 28 July 1908.
 2. John Frederick Lorenz van der Straaten, b. 27 December 1832, d. 16 October 1877 (unmarried).
 3. Clara Wilhelmina Johanna van der Straaten, b. 30 June 1836, m. 25 September 1854, Henry Rawdon, d. 1868.
 4. Caroline Charlotte Margarita van der Straaten, b. 17 May 1840, died unmarried.
- IX. Johan Engelbert van der Straaten, (see II. 3a above) m. 14 September 1840, Sophia Eliza Melchiors. He had by her:—
1. Lucy Marion van der Straaten, b. 14 July 1841, d. February 1914.
 2. Annie Charlotte van der Straaten, b. 11 September 1842, m. 27 July 1859, John Henry Eaton, d. 2 June 1909.
 3. Clara Jane van der Straaten, b. 1 January 1846, m. 20 January 1870, James Alfred Spaar, d. 1 September 1902.
 4. Arthur Melchers van der Straaten, b. 27 March 1850, d. 24 August 1931
 5. Augusta Cornelia van der Straaten, b. 13 January 1852, m. 4 March 1872, Arthur Henry Green.
 6. Richard Osmund van der Straaten, b. 11 November 1853, d. 31 August 1865.
 7. Emmeline Sophia van der Straaten, b. 5 March 1855, m. 21 December 1912, Richard A. Forster.
 8. William Morgan van der Straaten, b. 18 November 1858.

- X. Arthur Melchers van der Straaten, (see IX. 4 above) m. 15 August 1874, Amelia Catherine Eaton. He had by her:
1. Arthur Morris van der Straaten, b. 5 May 1875, d. 1877.
 2. Lena Amelia van der Straaten, b. 23 October 1876.
 3. Violet Ellene van der Straaten, b. 16 March 1879.
 4. Euphemia Beatrice van der Straaten, b. 14 April 1881, m. 24 November 1909, Edward Henry van der Wall.
- XI. William Morgan van der Straaten, (see IX. 8 above) m. 12 May 1886, Anna Eliza van der Wall. He had by her:
1. John William Ives Leslie van der Straaten, b. 13 February 1887.
 2. Gladys Amable van der Straaten, b. 27 March 1895.
 3. Dulcie Marjorie Stoweaston, b. 13 January 1899.
- XII. Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten (see IV. 1 above) m. 19 December 1829, Caroline Elizabeth Pompeus. He had by her:—
1. Edmund Arthur van der Straaten, b. 8 May 1840, d. 8 July 1911.
 2. Clara Rudolphina van der Straaten, b. 6 August 1843, d. 11 November 1844.
 3. Richard Lionel van der Straaten, b. 1 January 1846, d. 22 April 1917.
 4. Sarah Henrietta van der Straaten, b. 11 February 1848, m. 8 February 1869, Charles Wilmot Schokman, d. 5 March 1931.
 5. Cecil Alexander van der Straaten, b. 30 August 1849, d. 28 December 1905, m. Georgiana van Geyzel.
 6. Frances Eleanor van der Straaten, b. 22 October 1850, d. 9 November 1852.
 7. Alice Lucretia van der Straaten, b. 26 October 1852, m. 1 September 1873, Frederick James de Hoedt, d. 26 September 1890.
 8. Edgar Leopold van der Straaten, b. 9 May 1854, d. 9 December 1856.
 9. Vincent Patrick van der Straaten, b. 6 October 1856, d. 4 November 1857.
- XIII. Edmund Arthur van der Straaten (see XII. 1 above) m. 15 June 1865, Drusilla Schokman. He had by her:—
1. Clara Eleanor van der Straaten, b. 15 March 1866.
 2. Edith Sophia van der Straaten, b. 21 October 1867.

3. Helen Cecilia van der Straaten, b. 13 June 1869, m. 15 June 1892, Terence Siebel, d. 12 September 1893.
 4. Edgar Allan Garvin van der Straaten, b. 31 March 1871.
 5. Cyril Arthur Pompeus van der Straaten, b. 14 March 1873, d. 21 April 1919.
 6. Elsie Florence van der Straaten, b. 30 August 1874, m. 5 February 1896, Ernest Lewellyn Albrecht.
 7. Hugh Percival van der Straaten, b. 9 September 1878, m. 26-12-1924, Elsie Henrietta Bartholomeusz.
 8. Vivienne Louise van der Straaten, b. 19 February 1885, m. 26 October 1911, Herbert Gearey.
- XIV. Edgar Allan Garvin van der Straaten, (see XIII. 4 above) m. 16 December 1896, Jessie Alexandra Maria Beling. He had by her :—
1. Edgar Alexander van der Straaten, b. 8 January 1900.
 2. Dorothy Cecilia van der Straaten, b. 26 February 1902.
 3. Phyllis May van der Straaten, b. 28 January 1904, m. 7 January 1926, Clarence Percival Brohier.
 4. Aelian Lorenz van der Straaten, b. 1 May 1905.
 5. Mauritz Engelbert van der Straaten, b. 26 December 1908.
- XV. Cyril Arthur Pompeus van der Straaten, (see XIII. 5 above), m. 28 July 1902, Frances Cecilia Albrecht. He had by her :—
1. Claud Alarie van der Straaten, b. 26 May 1905.
 2. Kathleen Brenda van der Straaten, b. 25 September 1907.
- XVI. Richard Lionel van der Straaten, (see XII. 3 above), m. (1) 28 July 1872, Clara Henrietta de Hoedt, (2) 3 December 1908, Jemima de Hoedt.
- XVII. Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten, (see V. 1 above), m. 25 January 1834, Agida van Dort. He had by her :—
1. John Godfried Lewis (Edwin) van der Straaten, b. 21 December 1834, d. 4 March 1899.
 2. John William van der Straaten, b. 18 May 1841, d. 12 August 1918.
 3. John Dionysius van der Straaten, B. D., b. 15 May 1843.
- XVIII. John Godfried Lewis van der Straaten (see XVII. 1 above), m. 25 January 1860, Nancy Sarah van Dort, sister of W. G. van Dort, M. D. He had by her :—
1. Peter Walter van der Straaten, b. 11 June 1861.
 2. Agnes Sophia van der Straaten, b. 12 January 1864.
 3. Edwin Arthur van der Straaten, b. 27 October 1867.

4. Philip Everard van der Straaten, b. 5 May 1872, m. Meta Newman, daughter of George Newman.
 5. Charles Mackenzie van der Straaten, b. 4 February 1877, m. 10 May 1905, Ethel Maud Pate, d. 19 May 1923.
- XIX. Peter Walter van der Straaten, (see XVIII. 1 above) m. 28 March 1890, Ada Louisa Gratiaen. He had by her :—
1. Walter Gratiaen Travers van der Straaten, b. 14 August 1891.
 2. Carl van der Straaten, b. 10 June 1893.
 3. Nesta Ada Agnes van der Straaten, b. 17 December 1894.
- XX. Edwin Arthur van der Straaten, (see XVIII. 3 above) m. Eva van Dort. He had by her :—
1. John William Peter van der Straaten, b. 3 May 1893, d. 3 October 1893.
 2. Edith Nancy van der Straaten, b. 10 April 1897.
- XXI. John William van der Straaten, (see XVII. 2 above) married twice. By his first wife Victoria Frances Drieberg, he had :—
1. Frances Ethel van der Straaten, b. 19 April 1867, m. 16 May 1892, James Arthur van Langenberg.
 2. Agnes Lilian van der Straaten, b. 5 July 1868, m. 20 February 1895, H. O. Beven.
 3. William Peter Drieberg van der Straaten, b. 4 May 1870. By his second wife, Louisa Bartholomeusz, whom he married 10 December 1874 he had :—
1. Lily, b. 1 March 1877, m. 27 July 1905, Albert Victor van Langenberg.
 2. Fanny, b. 1 March, 1877.
- XXII. John Dionysius van der Straaten, B. D. (see XVII. 3 above) married twice. By his first wife, Margaret Rose MacKenzie, he had :—
1. Margaret Elizabeth van der Straaten, b. 12 July 1868, m. 24 May 1888, F. C. Loos, Jr.
 2. Engelbert Hugh van der Straaten, b. 24 June 1872, m. 15 June 1903, Christina Graham. By his second wife, Mary Dolman, whom he married in 1886 he had :—
1. Gwendolyn van der Straaten, b. 27 June 1887.
 2. Eleanor van der Straaten
 3. Gladys van der Straaten } b. 28 August 1888.

- XXIII. Philip Joseph Lewis van der Straaten, (see V. 3 above), married twice. By his first wife, Sophia Maria Louisa Spencer, whom he married, 24 January 1842, he had:—
1. Anna Maria Louisa van der Straaten, b. 20 April 1844, m. 4 August 1864, James Robertson Loos, d. 13 February 1931.
 2. Lucy van der Straaten, b. October 1845, d. July 1846.
 3. Eliza Sophia van der Straaten, b. 1 February 1847, m. 24 June 1864, Theodore Staples, d. 22 October 1929.
 4. Richard Frederiek van de Straaten, b. 2 December 1849, d. 13 December 1873.
 5. Vincent Robert James van der Straaten, b. 27 February 1851, d. 1908.
 6. Peter Daniel van der Straaten, b. 15 August 1853, d. 4 April 1928.
 7. Charles Godfrey Lambert van der Straaten, b. 5 November 1855, d. 20 May 1909.
 8. Eleanor Lorenz van der Straaten, b. 8 April 1860, m. 2 February 1885, Peter Benjamin Christoffelsz, who died 19 June 1908.
 9. Ada Lilian May van der Straaten, b. 6 May 1864, m. 24 May 1884, Cyril T. Austin, who died 13 June 1925.
- XXIV. Richard Frederick van der Straaten, (see XXIII. 4 above) m. 5 July 1871, Eleanor Frances Labrooy. He had by her:—
Philip Edwin Richard van der Straaten.
- XXV. Peter Daniel van der Straaten (see XXIII. 6 above) m. 27 December 1877, Ada Austin. He had by her:—
1. Norman Leslie Austin van der Straaten, b. 10 June 1880, m. 7 August 1909, Edith Gertrude Solomons.
 2. Pearl van der Straaten, b. 5 December 1881.
 3. Shirley Irene van der Straaten, b. 25 March 1884, m. 1 May 1907, Henry Alfred Toussaint.
 4. Edrie Noble van der Straaten, b. 31 May 1887.
 5. George Carlton van der Straaten, b. 12 December 1889.
- XXVI. Stephanus Carolus van der Straaten, District Judge, Point Pedro (see III. 4 above) married twice. By his first wife, Henrietta Frances O'Connor, whom he married, 10 July 1831. He had:—

1. Vincent Hammond van der Straaten, b. 21 December 1834, m. May 1862, Marion Rosella Morgan, d. 27 April 1910.
 2. Marcus Lewis Hall van der Straaten, b. 21 February 1836, d. 23 September 1893, m. Sally Mackenzie.
 3. Julian Edward Lewis van der Straaten, M.D., b. 13 January 1838, d. 13 April 1905.
 4. Isabella Eugenie van der Straaten, b. 18 July 1839, d. 24 November 1909.
 5. Laura Helena van der Straaten, b. 30 December 1840, d. 8 April 1909, m. 18 January 1864, Robert Haddon Smith.
 6. Anna Maria van der Straaten, b. 29 December 1843, d. 19 July 1907, m. 12 May 1864, Felix Stork.
By his second wife, Elizabeth Keegel, whom he married 15 March 1848, he had:—
 - 1a. Josephine Maria van der Straaten, b. 18 July 1849, m. Daniel Jayatilleke.
 - 2a. Anastasia Serphina van der Straaten, b. 4 January 1851, m. Ernest Daniel.
 - 3a. Stephen Charles Cassimer van der Straaten, b. 4 March 1852, d. 23 December 1900.
 - 4a. Gertrude Florinda van der Straaten, b. 16 August 1853, m. Alaric Stork.
- XXVII. Julian Edward Lewis van der Straaten, M. D. (see XXVI, 3 above), m. 26 January 1864, Lucilla Theodora van der Straaten. He had by her:—
1. Vincent Charles Julian van der Straaten, b. 9 December 1864, d. 27 August 1910.
 2. Urusula Lucilla van der Straaten, b. 15 July 1866, d. 10 March 1903, m. 6 July 1893, Glanville St. Clair van Rooyen.
 3. Harriet van der Straaten, b. 17 September 1871, d. 26 January 1872.
 4. Harriet Amelia van der Straaten, b. 6 June 1873, d. 22 December 1873.
 5. Albert Edward van der Straaten, b. 19 November 1875, d. 5 April 1913, m. 3 April 1907, Victoria Grace van der Straaten.
 6. Marcus Owen van der Straaten, b. 17 March 1877, d. 11 February 1929.
 7. Eugenie Isabelle Mary van der Straaten, b. 31 August 1878, m. 23 February 1931 Gerard Edward Leembruggen.
 8. Lucilla Julia Louisa van der Straaten, b. 11 January 1881.

- XXVIII. Vincent Charles Julian van der Straaten (see XXVII. 1 above), m. 21 May 1888, Mary Ward. He had by her:
1. Julian James Matthew van der Straaten, b. 8 March 1889.
 2. Walter Herman Albert van der Straaten, b. 23 September 1892.
- XXIX. Julian James Matthew van der Straaten (see XXVIII. 1 above), m. 5 April 1920 Lillian Ruth Rode. He had by her:
1. Ruth Louise Mary van der Straaten, b. 27 April 1921.
 2. Lucille Doreen van der Straaten, b. 11 April 1922.
 3. Pamela May van der Straaten, b. 7 May 1924.
 4. Julian Justin Merrick van der Straaten, b. 23 September 1925.
 5. Barbara Isabel May-flower van der Straaten, b. 1 May 1928.
- XXX. John Lewis van der Straaten (see III. 3 above) m. 5 February 1827, Elizabeth Louisa Magdalena Justina Kriekenbeek. He had by her:—
1. Ursula van der Straaten, b. 27 January 1828, d. 31 January 1856, m. 25 September 1845, Charles Kriekenbeek, M. D.
 2. Caroline Catherine van der Straaten, b. 27 February 1829, d. 4 July 1842.
 3. Henry John William van der Straaten, b. 22 April 1830, d. 17 January 1853.
 4. John Lewis van der Straaten, b. 20 June 1831, d. 15 June 1864.
 5. Henrietta Frances van der Straaten, b. 24 June 1832, d. 23 October 1906, m. 5 June 1850, James Toussaint.
 6. Gerrit Stephen van der Straaten, b. 24 March 1834, d. 28 March 1909.
 7. Antoinette Elizabeth van der Straaten, b. 10 November 1835, d. 10 May 1904.
 8. Amelia Lucretia van der Straaten, b. 15 March 1837, d. 12 September 1895, m. 18 August 1856, Charles Kriekenbeek M. D., her brother-in-law.
 9. Lucilla Theodora van der Straaten, b. 4 June 1840, d. April 1919, m. 26 January 1864, Julian Edward Lewis van der Straaten, M. D.
 10. Caroline Catherine van der Straaten, b. 6 January 1842, d. 13 October 1893, m. (1) 12 March 1863, George Leembruggen (2) 16 December 1887, Henry Ball.
 11. Francis Leopold van der Straaten, b. 11 April 1844, d. 15 May 1879.

- XXXI. Stephen Charles Cassiurer van der Straaten (see XXVI. 3 above) m. Eliza Lyford. He had by her:
1. Elizabeth Mary van der Straaten, b. 19 August 1878, m. 3 January 1912, Hugh Jocelyn Stork.
 2. Leonard Meredith van der Straaten, b. 22 December 1881, m. 22 January 1914, Amelia Beling.
 3. Victoria Grace van der Straaten, b. 5 July 1887, m. (1) 3 August 1907, Albert Edward van der Straaten (2) 2 February 1929, Terence Martensz.
- XXXII. Philip Edwin Richard van der Straaten (see XXIV. above) m. 13 June 1899, Ethel Cramer, who died, 2 January 1919. He had by her:
1. Eleanor Ethel van der Straaten, b. 12 November 1900, m. 7 June 1924, Bernard Dunbar Nell Toussaint.
 2. Frederick Edward Richard van der Straaten, b. 10 January 1901, m. 27 December 1930, Tusie Bianca MaxWorth, and had by her:—
 - (a) Frederick Michael Graydon van der Straaten, b. 27 December 1930.
 - (b) Tusia Mvwyfamy Jean, b. 16 December 1932.
 3. Enid Margaret Eileen van der Straaten, b. 17 November 1902.
 4. Kathleen Esme Phyllis van der Straaten, b. 6 January 1905, m. 13 December 1930, Frederick Francis Nell Toussaint.
 5. Philip Eustace Rienzie van der Straaten, b. 24 March 1907, d. 8 November 1933.
 6. Percival Douglas Ian van der Straaten, b. 14 August 1909.
 7. Hubert Vivian van der Straaten } b. 30 May 1914
Vernon Henley (d. 14 June 1915 }
 8. Leslie Marcus Noel van der Straaten, b. 5 October 1918.
- XXXIII. Norman Leslie van der Straaten (see XXV. 1 above) m. Edith Solomons and had by her:—
1. Algernon Leslie Spenser van der Straaten, b. 30 October 1909.
 2. Philip Ronald Clifford van der Straaten, b. 16 August 1911.
 3. Francis Norman Douglas van der Straaten, b. 30 August 1912.
 4. Noel van der Straaten, b. 11 December 1914.
- XXXIV. George Carlton van der Straaten (see XXV. 5 above) m. 30 March 1912, Adeline Tradigo and had by her:—
1. Claude Carlton George van der Straaten, b. 8 September 1912.
 2. Lorna van der Straaten, b. 9 September 1915.
 3. Audrey Norman van der Straaten, b. 24 May 1921.
 4. Sheila van der Straaten, b. 20 January 1931.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF LUDEKENS OF CEYLON.

I.

Balthazar Jan Ludekens of Brunswick, married Maria Coerea. He had by her

- 1 Balthazar Joachim, baptised 13th September 1789.
- 2 Jeronimus Balthazar, who follows under II.

II.

Jeronimus Balthazar Ludekens, married 29th November 1771 Anna Isabella Loth, baptised 4th April 1756, daughter of Christoffel Loth and Susanna Brouwer. He had by her

- 1 Maria Isabella, baptised 25th October 1772, married (a) 25th October 1787, Johan Godlieb Reuker, and (b) Jacob Burnand.
- 2 Jan Balthazar, who follows under III.
- 3 Christiaan Constantine, baptised 27th October 1776.
- 4 Jacobus Philip, baptised 25th July 1779.
- 5 Carolus Ferdinandus, who follows under IV.
- 6 Johan Christoffel, who follows under V.
- 7 Abraham Leonard, baptised 19th August 1787.

III.

Jan Balthazar Ludekens, baptised 15th September 1774, married 4th February 1798, Magdalena Florentia Leijdner, daughter of Harmanus Leijdner, Surgeon. He had by her

- 1 Clara Anetta, baptised 11th December 1798, died 19th January 1869, married 17th September 1818 Johan Gerard Idé, died 28th June 1867.
- 2 Johannes Arnoldus, baptised 19th March 1801.
- 3 Jacobus Marinus, who follows under VI.
- 4 Jeronimus Balthazar, baptised 4th May 1808, married (a) Clara Wilhelmina Douwé, and (b) 25th July 1844, Arnoldina Wilhelmina Herleeg. By the first marriage, he had a daughter, Clara Gerardina, born 23rd October 1823, and by the second marriage, a son, Gerard Abraham, born 13th February 1848.

IV.

Carolus Ferdinandus Ludekens, baptised 1st July 1781, married 1st October 1812, Carolina Wilhelmina Huepner, born circa 1791. He had by her

- 1 Johan Philip Jacob, who follows under VII.
- 2 Diederik Marinus Wilhelmus, born 10th March 1815.
- 3 Charles Louis, born 2nd December 1816.
- 4 Johanna Henrietta Elizabeth, born 26th January 1819, married 10th October 1842, John Gray Batta.
- 5 Johannes Robertus, who follows under VIII.
- 6 Helena Robertina, born 22nd August 1822.
- 7 Martinus Wybrandus, born 31st October 1823.

V.

Johan Christoffel Ludekens, baptised 7th November 1784, married 21st February 1811, Dorothea Catharina Martin, born 5th May 1789. He had by her

- 1 Maria Susanna Jacoba, born 28th December 1811, married 28th July 1834, Charles Spencer Keith.
- 2 Maria Antonetta, born 4th January 1815, married 23rd December 1833, Johannes Henricus Constz.
- 3 Francina Louisa, born 6th May 1816.
- 4 Johanna Efemina Frederica, born 3rd December 1822.

VI.

Jacobus Marinus Ludekens, born 24th September 1803, married 11th June 1827, Emelia Hermina de Boer, born 19th May 1809. He had by her

- 1 Hubert Egbert, who follows under IX.
- 2 Carel Eduard, born 4th May 1830.
- 3 Eliza Gerardina, born 25th March 1833, married 27th February 1851, Francis James Templer Foenander, born 29th January 1830. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 28).
- 4 Charles Arnold, born 15th April 1834.
- 5 Leonora Henrietta, born 23rd December 1836, married 25th May 1857, John Armour Foenander, born 27th June 1833.
- 6 Rebecca Jemima, born 2nd April 1844, died 20th October 1906, married 22nd December 1869, Henry Adolphus Collette, born 26th January 1844, died 26th June 1931.
- 7 Samuel Ebenezer, who follows under X.

VII.

Johan Philip Jacob Ludekens, born 4th November 1818, married 9th May 1834, Wilhelmina Henrietta (Henrica) Pendergras. He had by her

- 1 Maria Elizabeth, born 28th January 1836, died 1876, married Jurgen David Bartholomew Keuneman.
- 2 William Louis Wallet, who follows under XI.
- 3 Charlotte Henrietta Victoria, born 14th June 1839, died 1st July 1916, married 28th January 1861, Charles Henry Bartholomew Altendorff, born 18th December 1836, died 27th December 1913. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XI. page 59).
- 4 Georgiana Leticia Matilda, born 28th January 1842, died 9th September 1868, married 17th October 1867, John Bonifacio Constz.
- 5 Reginald Robert, who follows under XII.
- 6 Carolina Lucretia, born 2nd January 1846, married Charles Pereira.
- 7 Eliza Priscilla, born 20th June 1847.
- 8 Edward Martin, born 25th September 1849.
- 9 Felicia Magdalena, born 17th August 1852.
- 10 Erenia Stella, born 8th October 1853, died 6th December 1908.
- 11 David Matthew Reuben, born 24th August 1855, married Maria Matilda Coster, and had, among others, Adina Grace, born 22nd April 1892.

VIII.

Johannes Robertus Ludekens, born 14th May 1821, married (a) 8th October 1846 Harriet Reckerman, and (b) Harriet Elizabeth Toussaint, born 18th April 1841. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 38).

Of the first marriage, he had

- 1 Frederica William, born 11th May 1849.
- 2 Jane Caroline, born 31st August 1850.
- 3 Julie Harriet, born 3rd October 1853, married 11th May 1881, Charles Frederick Arndt (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 101).

Of the second marriage he had

- 4 Florence Maud Gibson, born 11th August 1866.
- 5 Richard Henry Toussaint, born 14th August 1868.

- 6 Edwin Ernest, born 3rd June 1871, married Mabel Florence Brodie, and had a daughter, Muriel Riestra, born 26th December 1895.
- 7 James Cyril, born 22nd August 1872.
- 8 Henry Dick Garvin, born 16th May 1876.

IX.

Hubert Egbert Ludekens, born 4th April 1828, died 16th November 1889, married 29th May 1856, Charlotte Frederica Gratiaen, born 3rd April 1829, died 3rd March 1884. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 16). He had by her

- 1 Charlotte Augusta, born 30th July 1857.
- 2 Egbert Gratiaen, born 5th November 1862.
- 3 Frances Abigail, born 28th August 1865
- 4 Agnes Milicia, born 11th November 1867, died 2nd April 1923, married 26th December 1887, Thomas Forest Foonander.

X.

Samuel Ebenezer Ludekens, born 7th May 1846, died 24th June 1905, married 14th September 1870, Jane Frederica Leembruggen, born 8th May 1853, died 31st December 1916. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 26). He had by her

- 1 Florence Rosamund, born 8th February 1872.
- 2 Lilian Frederica, born 4th March 1873, died 31st March 1910.
- 3 Samuel Ernest, born 5th November 1874, died 24th July 1933, married Uranie Rosalind Koch, born 27th June 1878. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 128).
- 4 Emily Beatrice, born 11th January 1876, died January 1893.
- 5 Victor Ebenezer, born 17th December 1877.
- 6 Ethel Mildred, born 28th May 1880, married Alex Koch.
- 7 Claude, born 29th October 1882.
- 8 Eric Clifford, born 27th September 1884, died 1906.
- 9 Alice Maud, born 1st November 1885, married Humphrey Gray.
- 10 Henry Alexander, born 16th October 1888.

XI.

William Louis Wallet Ludekens, born 11th March 1837, died 14th November 1892, married 3rd December 1863, Clara Lucretia Mottau, born 15th July 1846. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V. page 21.) He had by her

- 1 Walter John Wallet, who follows under XIII.
- 2 William Cyril Wallet, who follows under XIV.
- 3 Ethel Eleanor, born 7th October 1867, married 5th May 1887, Charles Frederick Mottau, born 15th June 1864.
- 4 Blanche Madeline, born 21st February 1870, married 5th February 1896, James Martin Foenander, born 2nd August 1866, died 29th September 1928.
- 5 Harriet Emaline Florence, born 13th March 1872.
- 6 Mabel Lavinia, born 13th March 1874.
- 7 Avice Lydia, born 29th August 1875, married 28th December 1896, Charles Justin Foenander, born 9th January 1870, died 28th October 1922.
- 8 Ella Georgiana, born 23rd September 1877.
- 9 Alton Wallet, who follows under XV.

XII.

Reginald Robert Ludekens, born 6th February 1844, married (a) Polly Alexander and (b) 22nd April 1878, Maria Margretta Mackenan, born 26th October 1856.

Of the first marriage, there was no issue; of the second marriage there were

- 1 Reginald Henry Livett, born 3rd March 1880.
- 2 Reginald Howe, who follows under XVI.
- 3 John Patrick, born 14th April 1884.
- 4 Reginald Ridley, born 4th November 1887, married 23rd November 1911, May Catherine Ernst, born 31st May 1889. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. page 92).

XIII.

Walter John Wallet Ludekens, born 18th September 1864, died 17th February 1917, married 20th December 1894, Ella Maud Claessen, born 10th October 1867. He had by her

- 1 Arthur Orville Wallet, born 30th September 1895, married 22nd December 1923, Hilda Mabel Jansz (nee Thomasz) born 15th August 1886.
- 2 Iris Aileen, born 24th July 1897, married 20th September 1933, Percival Shirley de Kretser, born 29th September 1908. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 22).
- 3 Gwendoline May, born 29th April 1900, married 21st April 1919, Arthur Hilary Victor Metzeling, born 5th July 1887.
- 4 Estelle Grace Ruth, born 15th April 1906, married 17th September 1930, John William Alberga Van Cuylenburg, born 14th April 1902.

- 5 Royden Noel Wallet, born 28th October 1908, married 26th December 1932, Vivienne Myrtle Catherine Achilles, born 7th June 1907.

XIV.

William Cyril Wallet Ludekens, born 21st April 1866, died 9th September 1923, married 25th April 1894, Mary Scharenguivel, born 15th March 1868. He had by her

- 1 William Gerard Oswald, who follows under XVII.
- 2 Noble Iris, born 28th August 1899
- 3 William Louis Wallet, born 30th April 1901, married 27th August 1924, Dorothy Gladys de Vos, born 21st October 1901, and had by her, William Louis Wallet, born 24th July 1925.
- 4 Bertram Wallet, born 15th July 1905.

XV.

Alton Wallet Ludekens, born 5th July 1879, married 27th December 1915, Myra Rosalie Toussaint, born 18th May 1890. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 49). He had by her

- 1 Marline Rosalie Myra, born 22nd July 1917.
- 2 Phyllis Marjorie, born 9th May 1919, died 12th August 1933.
- 3 Marguerite Neliya, born 11th May 1922.
- 4 Alton Frederick Wallet, born 1st October 1923.
- 5 Kathleen Louise, born 28th March 1926.
- 6 Dorothy Sheila, born 15th September 1927.
- 7 Francis Ralph Garrett, born 14th March 1930.
- 8 Lennard Clive, born 11th July 1933.

XVI.

Reginald Howe Ludekens, born 12th April 1882, married 16th December 1908, Cora Enid Foenander, born 23rd May 1885. He had by her

- 1 Rachel Marguerita, born 17th October 1909.
- 2 Cora Maria, born 22nd October 1911.
- 3 Reginald Vernon Foenander, born 9th March 1913.
- 4 Reginald Douglas, born 15th January 1917.

XVII.

William Gerard Oswald Ludekens, born 8th July 1898, married 27th December 1923, Rita de Bruin, born 16th October 1902. He had by her

- 1 Caryll, born 22nd September 1924.
- 2 Eileen Lucille, born 17th March 1927.
- 3 Glenville Maurice, born 22nd February 1930.
- 4 June Lucille, born 16th June 1931.

D. V. A.

THE 35th JUBILEUM OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

A few months ago we celebrated the 400th Anniversary of one of the world's greatest heroes—William of Orange, Father of the Fatherland and Saviour of his people. Last month there was celebrated in Amsterdam, amid scenes of unforgettable enthusiasm, a nation's joy and gratitude on the occasion of the 35th Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, the sole Queen Regnant in Europe.

In a series of eloquent articles in the "Algemeen Handelsblad" of 10th September, 1933, we read of the delirious scenes of rejoicing with which the Dutch Nation gave vent to their feelings of thankfulness to God for the services rendered to the Nation by the Royal house of Orange Nassau through the chequered years of four centuries.

The history of nations is often crystallized in the personalities and careers of its sovereigns, and in the present instance it may be profitable for us Dutch Burghers to look back and ponder awhile on the national characteristics of that stout-hearted and cultured people from whom we are proud to claim our descent.

The life and career of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina has points of resemblance to that of our late Queen Victoria of blessed memory. Both were brought up by widowed mothers, to whose devoted upbringing they owed not a little of the queenly characters which won for them the love of their peoples. Both of them came to the Throne in their teens, and in their long reigns experienced stirring and difficult periods of national life, through all of which the love and trust of their devoted subjects bore them triumphantly.

In the life of Queen Wilhelmina there have been three red-letter days. In 1898 her coronation as Queen at the age of 18, in 1923 her Silver Jubilee, and in this year of grace, her 35th Jubilee.

As we recall the sympathy and the enthusiasm with which her people welcomed her to the throne in 1898, and follow her in the years when she chose and espoused a Prince Consort, and picture the joy with which the nation welcomed the birth of

the Princess Juliana, our thoughts fly forward to the great rejoicings of the 25th jubilee of her reign in 1923, when she had fulfilled all the great expectations formed of her, and the love of her people had grown with increasing trust and appreciation of her queenly virtues.

Think of those troublous years of the South African War and of the Great War, in which the fate of this little country appeared to stand in such jeopardy. To-day with these wars but a memory, and in the midst of another sort of war—an economic trade war of the nations—Holland faces the world with resolution, strong in her courage and her intelligence, her progressive spirit of method and perseverance, and the will to win through all difficulties.

In the celebration of the Queen's 35th Jubilee on the 9th September 1933, nearly a hundred thousand of the Queen's loyal subjects gathered together in the great Olympic Stadium in Amsterdam, and for six hours passed before the Queen in endless procession, paying her the spontaneous homage of a grateful people full of a national trust and love. It must have been a day of days for the so-called phlegmatic Hollander, a scene of colour and emotion, to carry through the years to come. It was a brilliant idea to have this "open-air levee" of her subjects, which this celebration was in truth, and so much more satisfying than a military pageant or a State ball for a chosen few.

To those of us who know their Amsterdam, the picture drawn by the eloquent pens of the journalists easily forms itself in our minds—the waiting thousands packing the streets, the Dam a sea of heads, what time the Palace gates open and the Royal carriage with its outriders comes forth at a foot pace, to be greeted with an overwhelming storm of cheers which drowns the chimes from the tower of the Chapel Royal. Amsterdam is famous for its carillons, and the stirring strains of the Kroningslied (Coronation Hymn) pealing out, followed by the Wilhelmus which was taken up by the thousands patiently waiting in the streets for this great moment, was a memory which will live in the recollections of those present.

The guard of honour of the Navy presents arms, the fife and drums break out into martial music, the Royal carriage moves on. The Queen is robed in a dress of pale blue with a

mantle of white fur. The Princess Juliana is by her side, and the Prince Consort opposite. And so down the Kalverstraat, where, after a moment of breathless stillness, the Wilhelmus again breaks out from the Chapel tower, to be taken up by thousands of voices in surging waves of sound, which echo down to the distant Stadium where a crowd of 100,000 await the Royal procession. "A fairy tale come to life again" says the scribe. The old-world Royal-Red coach with its fairy Queen and young Princess, the Mayor in his official robes and the outriders in front, and the cavalry escort bringing up the rear.

Never before, says the chronicler, has the old Kalverstraat seen such a scene of enthusiasm. It is a mighty demonstration of devotion to the House of Orange, with all the carillons chiming and the sirens from the Harbour shrieking out of pure joy!

To the waiting crowds at the Stadium came first the revered Queen Mother, who was received with loud cheers. While the crowds waited in the brilliant sunshine, which shed a festive atmosphere over the colourful spectacle of gaily dressed spectators, numerous bands playing martial airs marched into the middle of the stadium, to relieve the tedium of waiting.

The brilliant Royal cortege sweeps along the grass lawns of the Olympic Stadium and draws up at the Royal box, a fairy bower of flowers. The tens of thousands in the stands rise to their feet with waving of countless Orange flags. "Like the rustling of a forest of pine trees is the sound made by the waving standards. Hats are doffed, handkerchiefs flutter like a snowstorm, as the Royal party step out of the triumphal coach, and then the applause of the multitude breaks out in a heartening roar of sound". The Queen inspects the Guard of Honour of veterans who had taken part in the Queen's coronation ceremony in 1898. Fresh cheers break out for the Queen Mother, whose presence was a joyous surprise for the crowd on this Festival day of the Netherlands and of the House of Orange. The Queen, the Queen Mother, and Princess Juliana thank the people by repeatedly bowing and waving of hands.

After the presentation of bouquets to the Royal family, medals of commemoration of the 35th Jubilee were offered to the Queen, the Queen Mother, and the Princess.

The Royal family take their seats in the Royal box, and Dr. A. G. H. Van Hoogen-huyze, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Youth of Holland, delivers his address of welcome, ending with "Long live the Queen" to the accompaniment of thunderous cheers.

Then rose the thousand-headed multitude, for the Queen speaks. The stillness is as it were palpable. Breathlessly they listen as the clear tones of the Queen's voice are heard. Each word was uttered by Her Majesty with great precision, and not one syllable escaped the large audience.

With a clear voice and sustained enthusiasm she delivered her speech to the end.

Then enthusiastically raising her arm aloft she gave the signal thrice for all to join in the triple huzza, "Long live the Fatherland". An assent of unshakable strength, of immovable firmness, a new oath of constancy.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"Young men and maidens of the Netherlands, who have taken on yourselves the organization of this great and impressive demonstration, and also all those who have taken a large share in it, it is my personal wish to offer you my heartfelt thanks for this token of your loyalty and trust in me these 35 years in which I have been so closely bound up with my people.

I also thank on this occasion the countless numbers in the Fatherland as in the Netherlands Overseas, who share in our rejoicing and offer them my special meed of gratitude.

As I look back on this period, my heart is filled with thankfulness for all the gladness and the goodness which I have met with from my people, and I am moved anew by these proofs of devotion and support, once again demonstrated in no equivocal manner in these difficult and anxious days which have fallen to our share.

To try to fulfil my duty to the Fatherland is to me in these dark days more than ever a privilege, and a source of joy, because I know from your loyalty and co-operation how I may guide my own actions.

The National ideal binds us all together!

We will be ourselves and remain so! We shall continue to build on the foundations laid by our Fathers.

We are conscious of our call in regard to ourselves and towards the great family of our people.

We shall pour out the treasures left us by a great ancestry, convinced that we shall find abundantly therein for all time that which we need, in order to help us to strive with tenacious resolution and ever-renewed strength to adapt ourselves to the altered world-circumstances, which under God's blessing may bring us again a happy future.

I pray God for wisdom and strength to set you a resolute example in the times which lie before us.

To-day, I wish especially to utter to the Youth (of our land) a word of sincere appreciation of the industry and energy which they have shown this day in the preparation of these, to me, unforgettable hours.

Also for their trust and devotion to me and my House!

May a bright future be reserved for them if they move along the tried paths indicated by me a while since. Let them devote their powers to the building up of the period which lies before us, because in the great figures which the Netherlands have produced they will see personified the ideals which we also seek to emulate.

They will find strength to make the fairest period of our history live again in the future, albeit in a new and rejuvenated form.

In conclusion, I commend the attention of all of you, old and young together, yea to all the multitudes of the whole kingdom, as one indivisible people, the call to join hands together for the purpose of working in Unity, and to rise to success above these anxious times

Our eyes turn with one accord to our proud Tricolour, symbol of our Will and Strength, the emblem above all of our dear *Fatherland*. May she ever wave over all Seas of the World, to the uttermost lands, and demonstrate our Unity and our strength of will.

Long live the Fatherland".

H. U. L.

'TNIUWE JAAR (The New Year)

*Translated from the Dutch by DORA ANTHONISZ
(Mrs. Denzil Koch)*

How do you begin your New Year? Ask yourself this question, for it is interesting. The approach of a New Year is something important in your lives. It is more than a following of one day on another. It is a solemn moment on the threshold of which we stand. Why is it solemn? Not because we write another year, but because it is a new beginning for us. It is, as it were, a sealed book to each one of us in particular, a gift which we receive from the World Distributor. A costly gift! And at the end of the year this gift is asked back, and then the question is asked, "What have you done with it?" Like a field that is cultivated, like a page of white paper that is not written upon, like a flower garden that must be looked after, the new year is offered to us. It is ours, a delightful possession, but it is one that is again reclaimed from us. Think about it well, use your year usefully and profitably. Remember from 1st January not to waste and squander a minute of your time; then only shall you on 31st December look back without any regrets. The New Year is like a field that must be cultivated. Take care that you only sow good seed, then shall your harvest be good. Like a sheet of white paper that is not written upon, write only nice words, for you know that from all these entries, your book of life will be made up. Like a flower garden that must be taken care of, root out all weeds. Prune the superfluous branches, viz., all bad habits, for they hinder the growth of good in you, which gets choked out. Work always for the beautifying of your garden, viz., for the perfection of self. There are grown up men and women, and some who are still children, but for all it has the same meaning. Use the new year well, make the most of it, so that at the end of the year you can say:—"I return the gift that I received, with a thankful heart; I have not abused it". There it lies before us, the new year, for all alike, for small and great, for weak and strong, for sick and healthy, for poor and rich, for the lazy and the energetic, for the brave and the cowardly, for all it is the same. If somebody should offer you a filled glass to drink, and say:—"This glass is full of a very valuable liquid. It

is all for you", take it home, and do not spill one drop of it. Will it then not be of considerable value to you? Consider the New Year then to be a glass of 366 drops of immense value, and run carefully with your great treasure. Return on the 31st December with the remembrance of a well spent year, or again liken your New Year to a basin of seed which you must sow in fruitful soil, and then shall beautiful plants spring up. Make a careful use of your days, then shall they bless you and others. Like a small, young, tender child, the new year comes to us, with a smile on its lips, and a beam of hope and joy in its eyes. O! Let us cherish and receive it with love, and be resolved that when Father Time comes to claim it at the end of the year, we shall give it back to him with full and thankful hearts.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

"LOOKING BACK", BY C. DRIEBERG.

Mr. C. Driberg has touched life at so many points in his long and useful career of public service that his work of reminiscences is of outstanding interest.

Had he been less well known, the fact that he is the nephew and the nearest living relation of Lorenz would have served as a great introduction to the public. But he has carved his own career by his gifts of intellect, enthusiasm and energy, and he has attained to the first rank in the domains of Literature, Music and Agriculture.

"Looking Back" over a period of fifty years, the author's pen-pictures of men and his racy recital of events provide a valuable addition to our island's story.

Those of our own day and generation, to whom the names of Lorenz and Morgan are mere traditions—*magnorum nominum umbræ* as the old Royal College panel had it—must receive an

awakened interest to hear of these great men from one who was moved to "endless merriment" by Lorenz's "tintinnabulant laughter" and stood amid a pressing crowd that gathered in the old Town Hall to listen to the affectionate tribute which his friendly rival Richard Morgan, another giant of his generation, paid to his late comrade."

S. Thomas' College and the Royal College share the distinction of providing the author with his early education. His contemporaries at the former, Joseph Grenier and Stewart Schneider, who found their stepping stones in life as Assistant Masters, and his class-mate Felix Dias, rose to the dignity of the Supreme Court Bench. At the latter seat of learning he recalls P. Arunachalam, J. T. Blazé and James Pieris, all of whom won the University Scholarship and were educated in England, F. H. de Vos, the famous Dutch Scholar, Clement Kriekenbeek, well known later as a master and an Inspector of Schools, and J. R. Weinman, Advocate and *Litterateur*.

The author pays a well-deserved tribute to two of the greatest Schoolmasters of his day, who later won their way from the classroom to prominent positions in life, Messrs. Arthur van Cuylenburg and Frederick Dornhorst.

The author moved to a third Ceylon School, Trinity College, Kandy, where he formed a friendship, "reinforced by common literary tastes," with L. E. Blazé.

Madras and Calcutta provided fresh fields for study, the author graduating at the latter city as a Bachelor of Arts.

In those days, law was the profession which beckoned to the aspiring youth of this island and offered them name and fame, and accordingly the author sailed for England with instructions from his guardians to enter one of the Inns of Court. But shortly after his arrival in England, he decided to break away from a great family tradition and to find a career in the unexplored paths of Agriculture.

He joined the College of Circenster and was soon immersed in his agricultural studies. Taking the F. H. A. S. Diploma and working for his degree, he was nearing the goal of his plan of studies, when he was unexpectedly instructed by his guardians to apply for the newly created post of Superintendent of the School of Agriculture in Colombo. Agriculture and the need to encourage

the sons of the soil to forsake the pen for the plough were the catchwords of H. W. Green, who was drafted from the Civil Service to be "Director of Public Instruction".

Our author secured the appointment and returned to Ceylon. His experiences in Europe were brimful of interest. He saw Queen Victoria "a little old lady, dressed in black, wearing a bonnet and shawl, taking the air in a pony phaeton." He saw and recognised the "leonine features, broad shoulders and massive head" of W. E. Gladstone at the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1887, and saw him mobbed by a turbulent faction, while one of the crowd, holding up a clenched fist, shouted "Murderer of Gordon!"

He heard Edward Clarke defend the accused in a *cause celebre*. He saw Henry Irving, then in his prime, act in Shakesperian plays and passed him often in the Strand.

He travelled in France, Italy and Switzerland, observed much and learned much.

The agricultural school with the author in charge did not have a sufficiently long innings, for soon the government changed its policy, closed the school, decided that the villager should be reached through the agency of the school garden, and appointed the author Superintendent of School Gardens.

His new appointment gave him unrivalled opportunities for travelling through all parts of the island, and his narration of these journeys adds greatly to the charm of his work. He relates how a friend arrived without notice at Lunugala Rest House, and on his inquiring what there was to eat was cheerfully informed "The remains of the Chief Justice!"

At the Vavuniya Rest House, the author, before retiring for the night, handed to the Resthouse Keeper a set of fresh bed linen.

But let him tell the tale in his own inimitable way. "On awaking the next morning after a good night's rest, what was my horror to find the sheets decorated in various hues, looking for all the world like a Johnstone's map of the world on Mercator's projection! On inquiring from the Rest House Keeper what he had done with my bed linen, he blandly replied, 'I keeping very safe in almirah'."

A government official, who was going to inspect a piece of land, was offered an umbrella by the Korale who was accompanying him. "No thanks" said the official, "I never use an umbrella".

"Better to take, Sir," remarked the Korale, "the sun is very tight to-day." This literal translation of a Sinhalese idiom makes an amusing twist of the King's English.

Among the good stories of Governors, the following revive recollections of the bluff and hearty Sir Henry McCallum. "I see that Mr. Blank is to move a resolution to-day" he said to the author, while walking up the steps of the Council Chamber for a meeting of the Agricultural Board. "Will you see that he does not wag his jaw too much?"

During an interview with a high official, the latter indiscreetly broke into a broad smile at a remark made by the Governor, whereupon H. E. turned on him rather savagely with "What the d— are you grinning at?"

It was the same Governor who paid the author a tribute which he esteems very highly. In the course of a speech in the Council Chamber H. E. said, "What this country wants is more Mr. Dribergs".

In addition to his official duties, the author was "the handy man," so described by John Ferguson, for odd jobs of all kinds.

He made a prolonged tour through the Madras Presidency, accompanied by a Sinhalese and a Tamil agricultural instructor, and visited the different government farms and Experimental Stations.

He acted for some years as the local representative of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, London.

He founded a bee-keeping society and helped to create a love for Apiculture.

He was Secretary of numerous societies, among them of the Ceylon Society of Arts and of the Paris Exposition of 1900.

His fame spread abroad, and he had an offer of the post of Director of Agriculture of Gwalior State from the Maharajah.

But he could not make up his mind to sever his connection with this island and its many interests, and we are the happier for this decision, which he himself never regretted. There is joy in retrospect, and the consciousness of a well-spent life is the author's reward.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Ceylon Budget for 1747. The following notes on Ceylon in 1748, have been translated from the Report, dated "Exhibitum den 20th December, 1748", written and presented by Daniel Nolthenius to the Staten Generaal and the Vereenigd Oost Indische Compagnie, on his return to Holland with a retourvloot, (home-fleet) of eighteen richly laden ships, belonging to the V. O. C.

Daniel Nolthenius, sixth son of Willem Nolthenius, the writer's great-great-great-great-grandfather, (born 17th Jan. 1675), died 14th Feb. 1757) was born in Amsterdam on 9th August, 1703. He died at Amsterdam on 9th June, 1754, and was buried in the Nieuwe Kerk there.

At the age of 21, he was sent out to the Kaap de Goede Hoop as onderkoopman and boekhouder to the V. O. C., reaching Cape of Good Hope on 7th June, 1724, where he married Maria Judith Slotsboo, the daughter of Heinrich Slotsboo, Officer Commanding the Troops at the Cape. Soon they were sent on to the Dutch East Indies, reaching Batavia on 29th August that same year. His first wife died on 1st July, 1741, leaving no issue, and on 2nd September, 1742, Daniel married for the second time Balthazarina Johanna Pasques de Chayonnes, born 20th September, 1724, died 2nd Jan., 1795.

By command of the Vergadering van Zeventien, Daniel was appointed Director General of the Dutch East Indies in 1747, and very soon afterwards, he sailed home on leave, as Admiral in charge of the Home fleet. After a pleasant, and (for those times) progressive voyage, the fleet reached Holland safe and complete, and Daniel received the gold chain and medal, in memory of his services as Admiral in Charge.

His report to his superiors, the Staten Generaal, makes most interesting reading and covers many pages of fine, neat, close writing of those days. He describes the eighteen richly laden ships of the Compagny, and then goes on with eighteen chapters, each chapter describing one of the many possessions the V. O. C. was interested in.

The following is a short, and as true as possible, translation of the chapter, headed "Ceylon".

"This most valuable pearl in the Crown of the Company, which now consists of nearly all reformed Christian subjects of Your Highness, ever since the very tactful and sound rule and administration of Messrs. van Imhoff and Gollenesse, begins to raise its head most cheerfully. For years, it has been governed with very great loss, but last year, (1747), it was able to close its Budget, with a credit balance of no less than 12½ "tons of gold" (tonnen gouds). To this (splendid credit balance) the newly leased pearl banks of Aripo, and Tutucoryn, have contributed their share, while they will also be a most promising fund towards the trade in Madura textiles. Therefore, it perhaps will not be considered very strange and surprising that some of our jealous rivals now turn an eye towards our beloved and beautiful possession. I hardly need add that a very careful watch is kept from the castles and the forts at Colombo, Galle, Jaffanapatnam, etc., etc. Most of these forts were built originally by the Portuguese, but since then we have greatly altered and improved them, to suit modern conditions. The King of Candia, and his Court continue to show a most friendly disposition, and are most loyal to the Compagny. He, (the King of Kandy), too sent from there (Ceylon) four very richly laden ships, which formed part of the fleet under the command of your most obedient servant, all of which (ships) thanks to God, safely reached our Mother Country. But he, (King of Kandy), remains still very heathen-like, and much averse from (our) true belief."

A. C. T.-N.

Freemasonry and the Dutch.—Two previous references have been made in the pages of the *Journal* to Freemasonry in Ceylon during Dutch times. A pamphlet, recently to hand, which sets out a list of Dutch Lodges, compiled by the Historical Commission of the Order of Freemasons, under the Grand Lodge of Netherlands, throws considerable light on the subject.

The compilation is drawn from Maarschalk's well-known book "History of the Order of Freemasons in the Netherlands and the Colonies," and reveals that "Lodge Fidelity"—the oldest Masonic Lodge founded in Ceylon—was opened at Colombo on 20th November, 1770, when Dutch affairs in the Island were in the hands of Governor Falek.

"Le Fidélité (De Getrouwigheid) 1770, Colombo (Ceylon).
Constitutiebrief d. d. 20 November, 1770
Kleur: Donkerblauw
Gedekt in 1790, Zie Maarschalk
blz. 365 en Jaarb 1867
blz. 98".

Translation :—

Lodge Fidelity, 1770, Colombo, Ceylon.
 Date of Warrant—20th November, 1770.
 Colour: Dark blue.
 Dormant in 1790. See Maarschalk.
 Page 365, and year book 1867, page 98.

Subsequently "Lodge Sincerity" was founded at Galle on 29th November, 1772. This is borne out by the following extract:—

"De oprechtheid, 1772, Point de Galle (Ceylon).
 Constitutiebrief d. d. 29th November, 1772.
 Kleur: Oranje.
 Gedekt in 1790 Zie Maarschalk.
 blz. 365 en Jaarb 1867.
 blz. 98".

Translation :—

Lodge Sincerity, 1772, Point de Galle (Ceylon).
 Date of Warrant: 29th November, 1772.
 Dormant in 1790. See Maarschalk.
 Page 365 and year book 1867, page 98.

The following are the two other references to Dutch Lodges in Galle and Colombo:—

"De oprechtheid, 1794, Point de Galle (Ceylon)
 Opgericht 1772, gesloten in 1790, heropend 1794, gedekt
 1806.
 Zie Jaarb 1867, blz. 101".

Translation :—

Lodge Sincerity, 1794, Point de Galle (Ceylon).
 Established 1772. Closed in 1790.
 Re-opened 1794, Dormant 1806.
 See year book 1867, page 101.

"De Vereeniging of Virtus Nostra Ductrix, 1794, Colombo
 (Ceylon).
 Opgericht 1794.
 Kleur: Lichtgroen.
 Zie Maarschalk, blz. 365.
 Sedert 1806 ontbonden.

Translation :—

The Union of "Virtue our Guide."
 Established 1794.
 Colour: Light Green.
 See Maarschalk, page 365.
 Dissolved since 1806.

The author of the famous history of the Order in the Netherlands and the Colonies, says: "The loss of Ceylon brought about the closing of Dutch Lodges—indeed, since 1806, this Grand Lodge has received no further news of them".

With the promise of more information bearing on inquiries which call for search in the old archives of the Order, it is possible that yet new light will shortly be thrown on this interesting aspect of Dutch history in Ceylon.

R. L. B.

The D. B. U. Exhibition of Arts and Crafts.—This exhibition was held at the D. B. U. Hall from the 21st to the 23rd October. It attracted a fair number of entries, and Oils, Water-colours, Pastels, Drawings, &c., were well represented in the Competitive Section, which had been limited to students under the age of 21. Some interesting photographs and clever models in clay were also to be seen.

In the Art Crafts Section there were many attractive and ingenious exhibits, which revealed a good deal of latent talent among the junior members of the D. B. U. The Non-competitive branch of this section showed some good specimens of Pewter Work and Leather Work, a pair of Wood-work Book ends, a ladies' bag made of the arecanut spathe, and some attractive Wooden Figures.

In the Student Competitive Section of Art, the most promising exhibits in Oils, Water-colours and Pastels, were those sent in by Shelly Misso, Philip Edema, and H. E. McHeyzer. Some noteworthy sketches of the Dutch period had also been sent in.

The Non-competitive Section of Art gave one an opportunity of renewing an acquaintance with many favourites seen previously at Colombo Art Exhibitions and elsewhere, conspicuous among them being "The Hopper Boutique", "Bed Time", "Tank at Muthugala", "Moonrise, Manaar Fort", and "Road to Punani".

Some interesting photographs also attracted attention, notably, "At dawn, Galle Face", and "Misty morning, Colombo".

There was a fair attendance on each day of the exhibition, which might have been better as the very modest sum of only 50 cents was charged for admission.

The organizer of the exhibition, Miss G. Van Dort, is to be congratulated on a very successful effort, and one hopes that it has been a success from a financial point of view as well.

L. M. W.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, 15th August, 1933:—(1) The construction of a cement floor behind the Union Hall to serve as a skating rink and dance floor was approved and the Honorary Secretary was authorised to approach the Building Committee. (2) The following were re-enrolled as members:—Messrs. A. E. Buultjens Mervyn Koch and C. S. Dickman. (3) The following were admitted as members:—Misses L. Deutrom and K. M. C. de Kretser, Mrs. M. Wambeek, Messrs. A. F. Vanden Driesen, P. E. R. Vander Straaten, P. D. I. Vander Straaten, W. G. Woutersz, P. E. Aldons, F. N. de Kretser, L. K. de Kretser, L. V. Koch, G. A. H. Willie (Jr.), M. G. Koch, H. W. Wendt, F. R. Loos, V. C. Schokman, and W. A. R. Leembruggen.

Tuesday, 19th September, 1933:—(1) The Committee sanctioned the payment out of the Beling Memorial Fund of Rs. 180 for the Art Exhibition and Rs. 20 for a prize to be offered for the best picture at the exhibition. (2) The following were admitted as members:—Messrs. R. St. Clair Siebel, M. H. Sisouw, L. W. Joseph, V. S. de Kretser, F. M. Keegel, M. A. Corfield, P. H. de la Harpe, A. C. Koch, L. M. Anthonisz, and Mrs. Ruth Joseph. (3) Dr. S. P. Joseph was appointed Secretary of the Membership Committee vice Mr. A. Van der Straaten, resigned.

Tuesday, 21st November, 1933:—(1) A vote of condolence on the death of Sir Graeme Thomson was passed. (2) The resignation of M. W. G. Mack as Honorary Treasurer was accepted with regret and Dr. S. P. Joseph was appointed in his place. (3) Resolved that Rs. 797'96 realised from the Bazaar should be utilised towards the purchase of shares in the Building Company at a price not exceeding Rs. 30 each. (4) The following were re-enrolled as members:—Messrs. C. E. Arndt, C. H. Ebell, and L. B. de Kretser. (5) The following new members were elected:—Misses Doreen de Kretser, Dulcie Leembruggen, Phyllis Drieberg, Messrs. J. W. Buultjens, S. A. W. Mottau, C. G. Ebell, F. H. Loos, J. J. M. Van der Straaten, and P. D. Siebel.

D. B. U. Lecture:—Revd. Derek Karunaratne delivered an interesting lecture on "Oxford Days" at the Union Hall on Friday, 24th November. The President occupied the Chair. At the conclusion of the lecture several members offered comments.

Arts and Art-Crafts Exhibition:—This Exhibition, organised by Miss Grace VanDort, and held in the Union Hall in the month of October, was a great success. Certificates were presented to the successful competitors by Lady Schneider on the occasion of St. Nicolaas Fete.

Children's Concert:—This Concert, organised by Miss B. Rode, was held at the Union Hall on 18th November. The large gathering present testified to the excellence of the programme.

Obituary:—We regret to record the death, under painful circumstances, of Mr. P. E. R. Van der Straaten, who had recently joined the Union.

Shares in the Building Company:—A scheme is on foot having for its object the acquisition by the Union of as many shares as possible in the Dutch Burghier Union Building Company. Mr. R. S. V. Poulrier has been working at the matter wholeheartedly, and has achieved an encouraging measure of success. The following is a list of the members who have donated shares to the Union:—Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas (1), Messrs. T. D. Mack (1), R. L. Brohier (2), R. S. V. Poulrier (2), F. E. Loos (1), H. vanden Driesen (1), Wace de Niese (1), C. P. Brohier (1), Dr. R. L. Spittel (2), Messrs. A. N. Weinman (1), E. H. vander Wall (2), A. C. Meier (2), Dr. S. P. Joseph (1), Mr. O. L. de Kretser (2), Dr. A. Nell (2), Mr. J. R. Toussaint (1), Col. & Mrs. E. H. Joseph (2), Dr. H. U. Leembruggen (2), Mr. W. O. Edema (1).

A Medical College Success:—Mr. J. R. de V. Toussaint has fulfilled the requirements of the Ceylon Medical College for the License in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Dutch Burgher Union.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the object laid down in sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Arthur's Place, Bambalapitiya.

The Journal will be issued at the end of every quarter, post free, to each member of the Union who pays a subscription of Rs. 5/- per annum towards its cost of publication. Literary and other contributions are invited and should be sent to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk", Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, to whom also all remittances on account of the Journal should be made.

Changes of Address.—All changes of address (especially within the last three years) should be notified without delay to the Honorary Secretary of the Union, Dutch Burgher Union Hall, Reid Avenue, Colombo, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations reports, etc.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Dr. S. P. Joseph, Buller's Road, Colombo, and not to the Hony. Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mr. Wace de Niese, Bambalapitiya, the Hony. Treasurer of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Buildings Co., Ltd.—All communications should be addressed to G. H. Gratiaen, Esq., Secretary of the Company, D. B. U. Hall, Reid Avenue, Colombo.