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NOLAN OF DELFT

By B. H. V.

Had Captain Edward Nolan lived in the age of minstrelsy, the stirring episodes of his romantic life would have been immortalised in song. But although the curtain rang down on his Ceylon career only a little more than a century ago, a mass of myth and legend has already gathered round his name.

The island of Delft on which this remarkable man stamped his personality was known in the days of the Portuguese as "*Ihla dos Cavallos*," from the fact that it was a famous horse-breeding establishment. This remunerative business was continued by the Dutch and later by the English, but it was subject to the vicissitudes of commercial enterprise and was finally abandoned in 1806.

The horse-breeding establishment in the days of the Dutch and the Wild West methods of capture by means of the lasso are described by J. C. Wolf, from whose work the following extracts are taken :

"They have horses here of an excellent Arabian race; and a lot for breeding them in, not inferior to any in the world."

"The Dutch take these horses for their own use, just as they hunt them: besides which, they sell a great number yearly at a horse-fair, which is held the day after that of the elephants. Not a horse is sold under a hundred dollars; and this price must be put up at all events, even if some of the horses are to be shot for in order to lessen the number. And if anybody chooses to pick a horse for himself, he must then pay one hundred and fifty dollars for each.

"These animals, as has been mentioned before, race wild on the islands, and must be caught every time that they are wanted; a task which is performed with the greatest ease; as they have here likewise a korahl, which is circular and fenced round with stones. Into this the horses are driven: and as soon as the purchaser has pitched on any one in particular, some of the natives, who make it their business, directly set off after him, full speed, with ropes made into a noose, which are eight fathoms in length, and of the thickness of a man's finger: this they contrive to throw about one of his hind legs whilst he is on the full gallop, and thus make sure of him: or if they cannot get at him in this manner, they race him till he is quite weary. One cannot see this manoeuvre practised without the greatest astonishment; for these horse-catchers are so well trained up to the practice, that they never fail. They teach their children this art upon a man: and I have had it tried upon myself. I had only to say, on which arm or foot I chose to have the rope thrown, while I was running as fast as I was able, and it was done."

It was to this island, famous for this practical application of "hand and eye training," which takes so important a place in modern educational methods, that Nolan was appointed in 1811 as Superintendent, Sitting Magistrate, and Fiscal for the Province of Delft, offices in which he was confirmed on June 8, 1814. His record of service began with his being gazetted a Second Lieutenant of the 4th Ceylon Regiment on October 6, 1810. He was Commandant of Caltura, January 1, 1811, and was promoted First Lieutenant, September 25, 1811.

It is interesting to record the fact, on the authority of Sir William Twynam, that the Captain Nolan who carried the order for the ever-memorable charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, was nephew of Nolan of Delft.

The fences in Delft, which are made of loosely filled coral stones strengthened by palm-branches, were devised by Nolan on the model of the stone walls of his birthplace, County Galway in the west of Ireland.

By a curious coincidence, Messrs. R. W. Ievers and J. H. Lewis, who at a later period administered the island of Delft, as Government Agents of the Northern Province, claim the same part of the Emerald Isle as their birthplace.

Nolan combined his residence and office in the present Government bungalow, which dates from the days of the Dutch. In the pleasant grounds attached to this Residency there still is the historic dove-cot built of coral stones to provide eighty compartments for nesting birds.

The sea-air, the graceful palms, and the soft cooing of doves furnished a setting of languor and repose. Men journeyed through life with unhurrying feet and lived to a great old age. For such a people the patriarchal form of Government is best suited, and Nolan was the father of his people. To his will, that was law, there was unquestioning obedience.

He had one outstanding weakness, an admiration for the softer sex, which tradition says was on a scale comparable with that of King Solomon. But, apart from this failing, Nolan was a just and wise ruler, who looked after the health and welfare of his people, and under whose mild despotism they prospered and were well content. In times of famine he accepted the responsibility of feeding the people at his own expense.

The dry ditch which we find to-day near the old Portuguese fort is known as Nolan's canal. It is connected with several lagoons, and the story goes that Nolan used to go by boat to the horse enclosure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, on the other side of the island.

In the days of Nolan, the cultivation of hemp was thought to be so important that it was introduced into Delft, and Nolan was appointed to superintend it.

Nolan also held a commission to experiment on the soil of Delft with a view to improving the cultivation of Flax in Ceylon, to prepare it in the European manner and to manufacture it into canvas.

A pen-picture of Nolan describes him as "very big, broad and tall, with brown hair, grey eyes, a skin as white as milk, and he looked at you in such a way that women all ran away when they saw him coming." To complete the picture, it should be added that he always wore a black top-hat, which added to his appearance and dignity.

It may be that Nolan's strict performance of his duties as a Magistrate made him unpopular with the headman. But the day came when the Maniagar led a great petition against him to the Government, alleging that his pet weakness had led to much oppression and injustice.

The charges in the petition could not be proved, the ladies referred to in it being conspicuously absent, and Nolan was absolved of all blame, whereupon he charged the petitioners with conspiracy, and the six leaders were committed for trial by the Supreme Court. It was however clear to the Government that a change of administration in this remote island was desirable. Accordingly Nolan retired on January 1, 1826, and returned to Ireland, where he died in 1840.

One of the stories that have grown round his name is that as a punishment for oppressing the people he was removed and sent to an island where there was no water. It was a picture that would make a special appeal to the inhabitants of the drought-stricken island of Delft. As a matter of fact, Ireland to which he went is generously supplied with water.

To-day, the name of Nolan survives as a distinctive clan among the people of Delft, many of whom have migrated to the Jaffna Peninsula and elsewhere.

A dark-skinned labourer whom I met some years ago at Jaffna, informed me with what appeared to be justifiable pride that he belonged to the Nolan clan. Others of this numerous clan, with or without the distinctive grey eyes, continue to boast of the Nolan blood which courses in their veins.



SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

In the year 1859 was published the first issue of an Annual now well known as "Ferguson's Ceylon Directory," and the publication started in this way. The "Ceylon Examiner" had been publishing "really useful Diaries" year by year, but in 1858 announced that the publication would cease. Thereupon, the "Ceylon Observer" began to prepare a Common Place Book, which was to supply the void created. As the preparation went on, it was found necessary to supplement the Common Place Book with a Plantation Gazetteer, and both parts were issued with the following inscription on the title page: "Ceylon Summary of Useful Information and Plantation Gazetteer; for 1859. Compiled by A. M. Ferguson, Editor of the Colombo Observer. Printed at the Observer Press 1859."

The Summary of useful information, described as a "Companion to the Common Place Book" consists of 216 small pages; the Plantation Gazetteer takes 250. One cannot help feeling that the main intention of the book was to give as full an account as possible of the Planting Industry of Ceylon; which it does. We in our day may be as grateful for the information given here as the planters of seventy-five years ago must have been.

The limits of each planting district were defined by the Planters' Association in 1866. There were twenty-nine districts in all, with coffee as the chief product. We have Maturata, Kadugannava, Pussilawa, Saffragam, &c. Each of these districts is well described, and the personal and topographical details are full of interest. Maturata had ten estates at first, one of them named *Bartholomeuz*. The fuller list, however, names it Marigold (New and Old), Tamil name Mousagolla, Proprietor Bartholomeuz. Another estate in this district was Cabragalla, which the Tamil called Moonoo Mannyotam, carefully translated by the compiler, "3 o'clock Estate!" The Doombera district had among its nine estates the two Rajavellas, Ambecotta, and Palikelle, associated in old times with the name of Robert Boyd Tytler. Rajawella has more than one claim to distinction. It was opened in 1835 by Mr. George Turnour,—the scholar, presumably, to whom Ceylon history owes so much; it was the object of a heavy lawsuit in which the old Oriental Bank Corporation was concerned; and it contained the famous Waterworks, by which water was drawn up 400 feet to water the coffee

plants. This last was Mr. Tytler's own idea, and the new irrigation works were regarded as one of the modern marvels of Ceylon. There is a detailed description of these waterworks in this book, as well as a discussion of schemes for irrigating the Doombera Valley, all written by Mr. Tytler himself. Thefts of coffee were not infrequent, and Mr. Tytler recalls the substance of Sir Anthony Oliphant's remarks in sentencing an offender:—"Any money or property of your own you may possess you bury under your pillow, and go to sleep upon it, so that no thieves have a chance of getting it from under such protection—but these Gentlemen grow their hundreds of acres of coffee in exposed places, where there can be no protection but the law, and it is the duty of those charged with the administration of the law to make all such as yourselves know that the law *will* protect them."

Badulla, Galle, Kurnegalle, and Matelle are names of coffee districts, but not Kandy. The capital of the Central Province is included in the district of Hantanne, so named from the mountain which towers 2,700 feet above the basin in which the town is situated. Near it is the hill called "Mutton Button," a corruption of Mattina Pattina, with the coffee of Fairieland estate planted to its summit. In this district was an excellent sugar estate the only one in the Central Province. Badulla district was so large that the Planters' Association left its boundaries undefined; but it lacked an "outlet" by which its flourishing coffee could be despatched to a port of shipment. "So low, in fact, had it sunk after the troublous times of '48, that any unfortunate Planter in want of money, presenting himself before a Colombo advancing Agent, and naming *Badulla* as his locality, would have succeeded as well had he said his Estate was in Tartary—the South Sea Islands, or in Nova Zembla. The Agent, with a sardonic smile, would have eyed him up and down, and wondered whether the moon was about full!" It is pleasant to think that times have changed since. Lower Hewahette was considered by its inhabitants to be the most civilized district in the country, "and many point with pride to the number of the rising generation being seen about the walks in Ayah's arms, in perambulators, on ponies, or 'pickaback,' and every other possible and impossible means of locomotion." Upper Hewahette was asked by the compiler of the book to state what were the urgent wants of the district. "Wives," was the reply.

Kaduganava district is of the highest historical interest in regard to coffee-planting, for it included Gampola, where the first English attempt was made to cultivate the plant. Major Bird supplied the compiler with an account of this attempt which has evidently been the authority for all subsequent accounts that have appeared in Ceylon books. We learn from this that the first Coffee estate in Ceylon was opened in the Kaduganava district, which included Gampola. Mr. George Bird accompanied his brother, Colonel Bird of the 16th Regiment and Commandant of Kandy to Ceylon in 1823. They decided on the cultivation of coffee, and the valley of Gampola was selected for the purpose. Land was granted by the Governor. Sir James Campbell was then Lieutenant-Governor, but Sir Edward Barnes confirmed the grant. "Thus commenced that cultivation on the site of two Ancient Kandyan Palaces, Royal lands (Singapotia and Weyangwatta)—which has been of such importance in the subsequent history of our Island."

Two other estates, at Ganga Oruwa and Matella, were also opened out. But the attempt proved unprofitable, partly owing to "the mode of cultivation," and partly to the protective duties in favour of the West Indies. Colonel Bird died of cholera in 1829, and Mr. George Bird removed first to Kondasally, and then to Imboolpitiya. He died in Kandy on the 1st March 1857. The Gampola estate was sold in 1846 to Messrs. Hudson Chandler and Co., who intended to make it "a grazing farm" for horses and cattle, adding to it the cultivation of sugar. But the firm failed in the crisis of 1848, and the estate reverted to the Bird family, who again turned it into a coffee estate.

Of another coffee estate in this district the compiler of the Gazetteer writes that it "cannot fail to attract the attention of the traveller as he approaches Kandy, occupying as it does the place of the tall and umbrageous forest which, within our recollection, veiled some of the terrors of the giddy Pass up which the energy of Barnes and the engineering skill of Dawson carried the great road over which Coaches and Carts laden with passengers and produce now daily run, and up which, ere long, the Railway is expected to be carried".

One may judge from the extracts given how useful, as well as interesting, this little volume can be to those who wish to study the topography of the Island. But we must leave the Planting districts,

and turn our attention to the general condition of the Island as it was seventy-five years ago.

The "Astronomical Phenomena" on the first page of the book invites a pause for examination. The "Era of the Creation" is given as 5861, which is Archbishop Ussher's 4004+1859 less 2. The difference of 2 requires some explanation. The Government holidays are 13 in all, two for Easter three for Christmas, and one each for New Year's day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Ascension Day, Queen's Coronation, Prince Consort's Birthday, (25 August), and the Prince of Wales's Birthday. To these must be added a "Singhalese" holiday,—the season of the New-year which commences April 11th and always at the times of New or Full Moon when there is a holiday at all." The Bank holidays are only three—New Year's day, Good Friday, Christmas Day.

The Governor of Ceylon was Sir Henry Ward, and Major-General H. F. Lockyer commanded the Forces. Sir C. J. MacCarthy was Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. B. Thomson Queen's Advocate, Mr J. Caulfield Treasurer, and Mr. W. O. Gibson Auditor-General. These formed the Executive Council, and with the Government Agents of the Western and Central Provinces, the Surveyor General and the Collector of Customs, were the official members of the Legislative Council. The unofficial members of the latter Council were Messrs. J. C. Dias, S. Ederimanesingem, C. A. Lorenz, G. Wall, and Major H. C. Bird. As the unofficials were to be six in number, one name is wanting, There is an odd "N. B." to the printed summary of Rules:—"Although the Governor alone can bring in Bills, yet any member may submit a project of a law'."

There were two Banks—the Oriental Bank Corporation, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, which was started here in 1854 and still flourishes after eighty years of life. Each bank issued its own notes, and Ceylon Government notes, which had long been in use, were infrequent; so also were the Dutch *Kredit Brieven*, which the British had guaranteed to the extent of £50,000. Accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, but "For the convenience of servants Domestic accounts are frequently kept in Rix-dollars, Fanams, Pice and Challies." The rix-dollar had a nominal value of 1s. 6d. The Savings Bank had been established in 1832.

One has to go through a list of "Principal Public Servants" to discover that the Chief Justice of Ceylon was Sir Carpenter W. Rowe. He was entitled to a Salute of 11 guns on landing in the Colony, on being sworn in, and on embarking for England. So was the Bishop of Colombo on landing and on embarking, while the *Puisne Judges and the members of the Executive Council* had only 9 guns. The Supreme Court on circuit had 11 guns.

The courts of law were then much the same as now, but a page of the book is given to "Justice of the Peace Courts", which were "held in every Police Court." It seems probable that these Justices are now represented by our Unofficial Police Magistrates. The circuits of the Supreme Court were Midland (including Colombo, Kandy, Badulla, Dambulla, Pantura, &c.), Southern (Caltura to Hambantota), and Northern. In regard to the Matelle Court of Requests &c., it is noted "There is a good opening for two Proctors at this station." Of Nuerakalawiya: "It is evident that the day is not yet come for legal practitioners to settle in this distant station"; but "Two circumstances exercise a most beneficial effect on the people; the first, that for the last three years there has not been a single tavern in the District; the latter, that there are no resident Proctors."

The Trade of Ceylon increased six-fold during the 21 years from 1837 to 1857. Coffee export rose from 34,164 cwts. to 602,266 cwts; coconut oil, "our second great Staple" from about 400,000 gallons to 1,767,413 gallons. Even coir increased threefold in value. "In proportion has been the benefit to the Natives of Ceylon. When the Female portion of them take to wearing European costume, they ought to patronize Mr. Treloar's Coir Bonnets." Can anybody tell us something about Mr. Treloar and his coir Bonnets?

The population of the Island in 1857 estimated at 1,730,000, an average of 70 to the square mile; but the Western Province, with an area less than one-sixth of the Island, held nearly one-third of the population. The coffee districts employed 100,000 labourers from Southern India. The Island was divided into six provinces, of which the North-Western had been "recently" formed, and the Southern was the smallest in area. Galle was "the great central Port of call for Steamers." The first steamer to anchor at Colombo came in 1870, so that Galle was greatly favoured. "The road from

Galle to Colombo, 72 miles, passes almost all the way through a belt of Coconuts", and it is refreshing to read that "Cinnamon can be seen no where in such perfection as in the beautiful and well roaded Cinnamon Gardens of Colombo."

The references to Burghers are interesting. "The 'White' population including Military, and including also the 'Burghers' of all classes seems to be about 6,500." "Of the 4,000 Burghers in the Island, the sexes appear to be in equal proportions." "Of the 4,000 Burghers, on the other hand, we suppose that more than one half belong to the Dutch Presbyterian Church, while a good many are Roman Catholics and a few are Wesleyans and Baptists." The next reference appears in the Gazetteer section. "Startling as the appearance of a Comet, in the very midst of the constellation of European Proprietors comes the name of Sinne Tamby (Tamil for 'Little Brother') a Mahomedan Proprietor.....The name of the Superintendent indicates his 'Burgher' origin." Turning to the constellation list, we discover that the Superintendent of Sinne Tamby's estate was Mr. P. Rodrigo.

The remarks continue:—"Considering their advantages in a knowledge of the languages and customs of the people, it seems surprising that Burghers should so seldom be found as Superintendents of Estates. 'Phisique' is wanting in most cases, we suspect, and as a natural consequence courage and perseverance are deficient. Favorable exceptions there are, however. There is Mr. de Bond of Matelle West, a first rate Manager."

Royal Mail Coaches took passengers in ten or eleven hours to Kandy or Galle from Colombo, and an ordinary Mail Coach from Colombo to Negombo in three hours. The fare to Kandy or Galle was £2. 10. 0, and to Negombo 12 Shillings. A single horse Mail Coach ran between Kornegalle and Ambepusso, charging 15 shillings for each passenger. English mails were brought to Galle by steamers which arrived twice in each month.

The postage on letters was a penny per half ounce, and on newspapers a half penny. No limit of weight is set for newspapers, and obviously no limit was needed, as none of them was as large as our newspapers are now. It is interesting to note that even in 1859, the Inland Tappal rates of postage were extended to India. But it took 18 days for a letter to reach Calcutta, 15 days to Bombay, and 7 days for Madras. A letter to England via Southampton cost sixpence per half ounce; via Marseilles 9d. per quarter ounce, and a shilling per half ounce. There was Telegraph communication between Ceylon and India. The Inland charges were according to distances, two shillings for a "single distance." A single distance was taken as 100 miles or any distance less.

BOOKS—HOW AND WHAT TO READ.

BY REGNEREB.

(Continued from page 200 of our last issue).

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The Modern University is a University of Books".—Carlyle.

WHAT TO READ.

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Let us in this third instalment on books briefly see what we
ould best read. And here we come to the most difficult stage of
subject. The field is so stupendously extensive that one
ggers at the idea, so illimitable that one is appalled by the simple
thought of "what to read". How vast is our own literature, which
after all is only a fractional part of what is technically known as
"comparative literature", the vitalising factor in international
goodwill, and the fellowship of nations. To know adequately only
literature of even our own country, our own language, is no
all thing, but we must also know something at least of the other
ratures, otherwise we are in the same position as the man who
travelled only in his own land and never put foot on foreign
and consequently he is least competent to tell us of his own
s, lacking as he does all standards of comparison. And therefore
behoves the serious student to acquire some knowledge of foreign
literature, preferably in the original, though it must be admitted
that there is an abundance of good translations of the world's best
books.

Confining ourselves therefore to our own literature in English,
we ask ourselves the question, "what to read"? Again for answer
let us betake ourselves to the great, to the wise ones of yore. Our
friend Samuel Johnson says: "A man ought to read just as incli-
nation leads him; for what he reads as a task will do him little
good." This fully coincides with my own personal views, and pre-
sumably with those of a good few others. Still we must admit that
it is not the best solution to the enigmatic question, "what to
read"—*Tot homines quot sententiae—chacun a son gout*. Let us
then encroach again on the generosity of our erudite friend, Francis
Bacon:—"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed;
some few to be chewed and digested"; *c'est-a-dire*, "some
are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not
fully, and some few to be read wholly with dilig-

attention". This indeed is nearest truth. But we are still within the vicious circle—what—which are these books? Well then, here you are—"Read the best books"—good! profound, wise sapient judge—a Daniel indeed, but still within the magic r. "What are the best books?" Besides, the "Best Books" for are not the best books for another—remember the personal equation. One man's food is another man's poison.

This is but one if not the principal reason why we consider the lists of "The Best Hundred Books" that have been drawn up from time to time by well known men as positively harmful, if taken as of universal application. Still, at the same time, it is quite obvious that, as Ruskin once wrote, "A well-trained gentleman should know the literature of his own country, and half a dozen classics thoroughly". The rest may wait on time or inclination. The study of literature moreover for educational purposes, for culture and refinement, is of the greatest value when based on a knowledge literary history, and the student, the lover of good books, can no better than to study at the beginning say the "Short History of Comparative Literature" by Frederic Loliee.

Of the best books in English that must be read by anyone any pretence to a literary taste, to mental culture, or to intellectual refinement, the following must be included as of universal appropriation, viz. The Bible—Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"—Spenser's "Faerie Queen"—most of Shakespeare—Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Comus" at least—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"—Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" and "Moll Flanders"—Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"—Sheridan's plays—Byron's "Childe Harold"—Scott's "Marmion" and "Lady of the Lake"—most of the poems of Wordsworth, Keats, Burns, Gray, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne—Lewes's "History of Philosophy"—Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire", The Essays of Addison, Macaulay, Lamb, and Hazlitt, Carlyle's "Past and Present" and "The French Revolution"—Mill's "Political Economy"—Boswell's "Life of Johnson", Abbott's "Life of Napoleon" and Southey's "Life of Nelson".

In fiction one may profitably read most of the novels of Fielding, Scott, Kingsley, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Jane Austen, Trollope, Meredith, Hardy, Benson, G. K. Chesterton, H. Wells.

In foreign literature, Homer, Plutarch, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, Rabelais, Cervantes, Moliere, Montaigne, Goethe, Schiller, Balzac.

Of course there are several other books that must be read in order to avoid the accusation of having an unfurnished chamber in one's mind; still we have ventured in the above list to mention only the minimum of books that must be read, leaving the reader to choose at will among the treasures of our literature, bearing in mind the axiom that every book read must at least generate one new thought in the mind of the reader. Above all should we have tastes in certain directions, tendencies towards particular subjects; should by all means foster, cultivate and develop such inclinations. Thus if we delight in History, and what better, let us waste a moment but get through that glorious task, say, with Gibbon.

Finally remember, always keep in mind, never forget, that especially in History and Science, no book need be read whose author is known to be unworthy; in philosophy, none that has not been noted by the mass of great thinkers, in religion none whose name has not been noted for sincerity or famed for sanctity; in poetry, no book that is not the work of a writer noted for his genius rather than his sympathy and literary grace; in poetry none that has not touched the heart of a generation at the least, or the enthusiasm of the most cultured; in fiction, nothing but the best estimation of honest criticism informed with reality to life, true to truth and charm though simplicity. After all, whether how widely it has been sold or is being bruited about, is of little consequence. For even all such excluded, there still remain a sufficient number of really great and enduring works of literature, even of our own country or language, to occupy the most insatiable reader until the curtain is rung down on this mortal life, however long it may be. Remember too what H. G. Wells says: "In the future the basic instrument of instruction will not be a course of lectures, but a book. The frank recognition of the book, and not the lecturer, as the substantial basis of instruction, opens up a large and interesting range of possibilities. It releases the process of learning from its old servitude of place and time."

And so I conclude as I opened with Carlyle:—"Learn to be good readers—which is perhaps a more difficult thing than you imagine. Learn to be discriminating in your reading; to read faithfully, and with your best attention all kinds of things which you have a real interest in, a real, not an imaginary one, and which you find to be really fit for what you are engaged in". For:—

"How calm and quiet a delight
Is it, alone,
To read, and meditate and write,
By none offended, and offending none."

(Concluded).

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF CHRISTOFFELSZ OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by *Mr. D. V. Attenborff*);

I.

Anthony Christoffelsz, born in Rotterdam in 1748, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th December, 1766, Florentina Filandersz. He had by her:—

- 1 Johannes Justinus, who follows under II.
- 2 Elizabeth Florentina, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—
 - (a) 23rd October, 1791, Coenraad Hendrik Hofstede
 - (b) 28th July, 1805, Petrus Doeran Schellenburg.
- 3 Pieter, went to Batavia and died there.
- 4 Cornelius Dionysius, baptised 10th November, 1770
- 5 Anthonica Henrica, born 28th May, 1780, baptised 1780, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, 12th December, 1802, Jacob Raymond of Ceylon land.
- 6 Johan Arnoldus, baptised 9th September, 1781
- 7 Margritta Petronella, baptised 9th September, 1781, married Pierre Berranger of the Garrison Library, Ceylon.

II.

Johannes Justinus Christoffelsz, born 3rd January, 1770, died 4th October, 1815, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, Johanna Roemana Boekhoist (widow of Charles Mennie) born 1st May, 1763, died 11th September, 1837. He had by her:—

- 1 Johannes Andries, Medical Assistant, Military, Trincomalee, married his cousin, Francina Milseck, and had by her:—
 - Johannes Andries, born 10th November, 1824.
- 2 Petronella Roemana, baptised 24th May, 1801, married Casperus Klein, clerk in the General Treasury.
- 3 Johannes Arnoldus, who follows under III.
- 4 Johanna Roemana, born 15th August, 1806, married 20th June, 1836, John Morris, died 14th May, 1840, son of Captain John Morris, Commander of the Government Brig "Hebe" who died 29th March, 1825.

- 5 Sarah married 24th July, 1808, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th May, 1847, Michael Pieres.
- 6 Luke Philip, who follows under IV.

III

Johannes Arnoldus Christoffelsz, Head Clerk of the Pioneer Branch of the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads Department, born 25th July, 1804, died 9th December, 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th October, 1834, Elizabeth Gertruida Van Cuylenburg, born 27th April, 1817, died 23rd August, 1863, daughter of Wilhelmus Philippus Van Cuylenberg and Gertruida Elizabeth Sperling—(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII page 79). He had by her :—

- 1 Jane Barbara, born 20th March, 1838, died 14th December, 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th November, 1863, Peter Daniel, proctor.
- 2 Eliza, born 23rd March, 1841, died 10th April, 1841.
- 3 Matilda Abigail, born 7th May, 1842, died 24th January, 1915, married 21st January, 1866, Charles Johnson, born 31st January, 1831, died 13th December, 1876.
- 4 William Sperling, who follows under V.

IV.

Luke Philip Christoffelsz, born 4th March, 1811, died 27th March 1867, married :—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th January, 1833, Catherine Morris, born 17th August 1815, died 19th January, 1853, daughter of Captain John Morris, Commander of the Government Brig "Hebe" who died 29th March, 1825.

ima Cecilia de Zilva.

; marriage, he had :—

ge, born 1st November 1833.

. Louisa, born 13th March, 1835.

s Justinus, who follows under VI.

ilip, who follows under VII.

Amelia, born 6th November, 1840.

'fred,

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 8 Henry Barnes, who follows under IX.
- 9 Evelyn Frederica, born 10th May, 1857, died 2nd December, 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 26th December, 1881, James Peter Ludowyk.
- 10 James Edwin, who follows under X.
- 11 Agnes Joslin, born 16th April, 1859, died 8th June, 1913, married John Edwin Kellar, born 2nd September, 1859.
- 12 Jemima Catherine, born 20th August, 1860, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, George Cornelius de Zilva, born 11th October, 1886, died 5th April, 1913.

V.

William Sperling Christoffelsz, I.S.O., J.P., C.C.S., born 30th June, 1846, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 20th December, 1877, Mary Ann Fretz, born 25th March, 1860, daughter of Henry Robert Fretz and Maria Alexandrina Wilhelmina Vander Straaten (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, pages 72 and 143). He had by her :—

- 1 Herman Sperling, who follows under XI.
- 2 Gertrude Sperling, born 24th December, 1880, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1905, Durand Victor Altendorff, I.S.O., J.P., U.P.M., Deputy, Inspector-General of Police. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 61).
- 3 Rachel Sperling, L.M.S., Ceylon, born 29th September, 1885, married in S. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 28th December 1925, Arthur Percival Rowlands, born 3rd October 1885.
- 4 Moritz Sperling, A.M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 12th May 1891, died in London, 28th September 1932, married in S. Paul's Church, Kandy, 1922, Lydia Maud Wilhelmina Treherne de Sarr July 1896, daughter of James Stewart de Sarr de Vos.

VI.

Johannes Justinus Christoffelsz, Proctor and Notary, born 1st March 1837, died 15th January 1893, married 1857, died

e had by her :—

- 1 Catherine Morris, born 24th April 1867, died 29th September, 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1886, Arthur Wilfred Mack, born 9th April, 1863, died 11th September 1933, son of Cornelius Arnoldus Mack and Anne Elizabeth Keyt.
- 2 Edward Arnold, born 1st January, 1870, died 14th May, 1920.
- 3 Mary Millicent, born 1st February, 1872, married :—
 - (a) In the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Maradana, 10th April, 1897, John Loos, born 4th February, 1838, died 15th September, 1902, son of Pieter Adriaan Loos and Sophia Magdalena Alvis (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 97).
 - (b) In S. Paul's Church, Pettah, 7th January, 1903, Allan Hugh Pereira, born 17th December, 1866, son of James Alexander Pereira, and Agnes Sophia Van Cuylenburg.
- 4 Stella Lilian, born 20th December, 1874.

VII.

Luke Philip Christoffelsz, born 10th November, 1839, married :

- (a) In Madras, Stella Georgiana Twigg, daughter of Reverend Reuben Twigg.
- (b) In Colombo, Cornelia Lucretia Joseph, born 12th July, 1847, daughter of Wilhelmus Arnoldus Joseph and Sara Frederica Vandendriesen—(D.B.U. Journal Vol. XII, page 24). Of the first marriage he had :—

- 1 Ernest Eustace.
- 2 Son, settled in Madras.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 3 Percival Hugh Joseph, born 14th September, 1873, died in New Zealand.
 - 4 Irene Elsie, born 9th October, 1876.
 - 5 Wida Merl, born 18th February, 1877.
- Sybil Daisy, born 1879.
 Luke Philip Christoffelsz, born 1881.
 Henry Christoffelsz, born 1882.

1889

1888

VIII.

Peter Benjamin Christoffelsz, born 19th January, 1850, died 19th June, 1898, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 2nd February, 1885, Eleanor Lorenz VanderStraaten, born 8th April 1860, daughter of Philip Joseph Lewis VanderStraaten and Sophie Maria Louisa Spencer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 16) He had by her:—

- 1 Basil Morris, who follows under XII.
- 2 Louisa Morris, born 13th August, 1887.
- 3 Noel Morris, born 15th February, 1889, died 6th June, 191
- 4 Elaine Morris, born 11th July, 1890.
- 5 Spencer Morris, born 24th July 1891, died 3rd September, 1900.
- 6 Eric Justin Morris, born 24th May, 1893, married in S. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 12th June, 1922, Helen Hesse, born 2nd October, 1890, daughter of James William Hesse and Agnes Winifred Mottau (D.B.U. Journal Vol. V, page 55). He had by her:—
Eleanor Maureen, born 21st November, 1923.
- 7 Rewa Morris, born 5th March, 1895.
- 8 Eleanor May Morris, born 20th May, 1896.

IX.

Henry Barnes Christoffelsz, born 23rd November, 1855, died 27th August, 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 14th July, 1887, Frances Georgiana Kellar, born 8th January, 1865, daughter of Gilbert Francis Kellar and Georgiana Margaret Ephraums (widow of Chery Louis Phillippe Daviotte). He had by her:

- 1 Blanche Constance, born 29th January, 1889, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 18th July, 1905, Cyril Evertsz Fernando, born 22nd July, 1878, son of Arthur Joshua Fernando and Dorothea Christiana Ohlmus.
- 2 Henry Percival, born 1st June, 1890, died 20th February, 1932, married in S. Paul's Church, Milagriya, Colombo 8th August, 1923, Ruth Muriel West, born 23rd December 1887, daughter of Ebenezer West and Van Twest and
rette Eleanor Kelaart. He has
Gloria, born 7th De

Gloria, born 7th De

THE POULIER FAMILY.

argen-op-Zoom, arrived in Ceylon 1714
 ship "Schoonewal". He died 1726.

ia, born 17th February 1699, daughter of
 Anna Bregman, whom he married at Galle,

drik Poulter, b. at Galle, 6 July 1721.

Leudrica Poulter, bap. at Galle, 30 May 1723

Poulter, b. at Galle, 17 Feb. 1726, m. twice.

first wife, Maria, b. at Galle, 8 Feb. 1728,

er of Barent and Francina Joosten, he had :—

Maria Poulter, bap. 13 May 1746, m. at Galle,

Dec. 1762, Andrianus de Valk, b. at Rotterdam,

stant O. I. C.

his second wife Leonora, b. 2 April 1730, daughter

Jacobus van Cleef and Louisa de Silva, whom he

married in 1747, he had :—

.....
 Cornelia Poulter, bap. 4 Nov. 1747.

Leonora Gysberta Poulter, bap. 10 May 1749, m.

April 1766, Stephen Anthonisz.

4. Adrian Poulter, bap. 12 Feb. 1752, d. 1784.

5. Johanna Claudine Poulter, bap. 9 Nov. 1753, m. (1)

May 1774, Jan Marten Anthonisz and (2) 9 May 17.

Gerson Panneel.

6. Susanna Cornelia Poulter, bap. 12 July 1755, m. a

Galle, 16 Oct. 1768, Justinus Rutgaert Visser.

IV. Adrian Poulter, (see III. 4 above) married 26 July 1772,

Rebecca Christina, born 14 Nov. 1741, daughter of

Julius Johannes Belissa and Cornelia van Cleef. He

had by her :—

V. Gerrit Joan Poulter, Sitting Magistrate, Belligam,

bap. 1773, d. 9 July 1844, m. 1796, Anna Catherina,

b. 19 Sept. 1781, daughter of Pieter de Vos and Isabella

Bernarda Marthese. He had by her :—

1. Isabella Arnoldina Christina Poulter, bap. 16 Dec. 1798,
 married Willem Lalmon.

2. Johannes Adrian Poulter, (one of the first four Ceylon
 Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission), b.
 April 1801, d. 2 June 1880.

3. Henrietta Petronella Corneli
m (1) at Galle 1827, Henry
Gibson.
4. Thomasia Dorothea Arnoldina
1805, married Adolphus Wilhelm.
5. Gerrit Arnout Poulter, b. 10 Jan.
6. Gerardus Henricus Poulter, b. 24
m. 11 Feb. 1839, Anetta Josephina
7. Arnoldina Cornelia Poulter, b. 11 Au
gus Everhardus Smith.
8. George Poulter, (who owned Poulter
bap. 16 Oct. 1814.
9. Maria Wilhelmina Poulter, bap. 26 May 18
1852, Carolus Diedrich Anthonisz.
10. Charles William Poulter, b. 11 Aug. 1817, c
24 July 1856.
11. Petrus Dionysius Poulter, b. 10 Feb. 1819.
12. Cathrina Eliza Poulter, bap. 8 Sept. 1822.

VI. Johannes Adrian Poulter, (see V. 2 above)
twice.

By his first wife Louisa Catherina de Hoedt, he 1

1. Henrietta Louisa Poulter, b. 25 Sept. 1828, m. 25
1845, Henry David Smith.
2. John Frederick Poulter, b. 8 Sept. 1830.
3. Thomas Poulter, b. 3 Jan. 1833, d. 17 June 1911.
4. Keziah Caroline Poulter, b. 20 April 1835, d. 3rd Jun
1917, m. 7 Jan. 1858, Frederic Benjamin Bartholo
meusz.

By his second wife, Anna Adelaide van Houten, (b. 6
June 1812; d. 12 Nov. 1875) whom he married 12 March
1838, he had:—

5. George Alexander Poulter, b. 30 April 1839, d. 8 May
1908.
6. Philip Charles Poulter, b. 19 Sept. 1841, d. 1908.
7. John Edwin Poulter, b. 14 May 1843, d. July 1905.
8. William Albert Poulter, b. 22 May 1844, d. 12 July 1914.
9. Daniel Ebenezer Poulter, b. 3 Feb. 1855, d. 22 Oct 1909.

II. John Frederick Poulter, (see VI. 2 above), m. 1853 Frede
rica Gerardina, b. 8 Nov. 1832, daughter of Gerard
Adrianus Spittel and Christiana Petronella Jan:

He had by her :—

1. Ann Louisa Poulter, b. 27 Feb. 1854, m. Henry James Walbeoff.
2. Francis Gerald Poulter, b. 2 Feb. 1856, d. 18
3. Grace Eleanor Poulter, b. 11 Feb. 1858.
4. John Wilfred Poulter, b. 17 June 1860, d. 8 No
5. Richard Benjamin Poulter, b. 9 June 1862, d. 1 1917.
6. Edgar Oliver Poulter, b. 14 March 1864, d. 10 July
7. James Dodd Poulter, b. 2 Jan. 1866, m. 12 June 1 Adeline Bartholomeusz.
8. Janet Marion Poulter, b. 16 Sept. 1868, m. 20 July 190. Richard Alfred Poulter, who died 22 Feb. 1904.
9. Samuel Walter Poulter, b. 8 July 1869.
10. Gregory Harold Poulter, b. 24 April 1871.
11. Arnold Leopold Poulter, b. 27 Feb. 1875.
12. Ethel Mabel Poulter, b. 10 April 1877, m. George de Run. John Wilfred Poulter (see VII. 4 above) married twice. By his first wife Jessie Knowles, he had :—
 1. Jessie Constance Ivy Poulter, b. 18 June 1887, m. (1) Ellis Deutrom (2) Victor de Zylva.
 - Edwin Thompson vander Wall Poulter, b. 22 May 1890.
 - Jessie Rita Beryl Poulter, b. 21 Feb. 1893, m. 18 Dec. 1913, Oswald Bennett Jansz.
 - Reginald Sydney Vernon Poulter, b. 3 Aug. 1894.
 - Michael Roux Poulter, m. Miss Ferreira.
 2. Jessie Eileen Doris Poulter, d. 11 May 1926.
 By his second wife, Hilda Andree, whom he married 22 Dec. 1909, he had :—
 7. Wilfred Lorenz Andree Poulter, b. 19 Oct. 1910.
 8. Lloyd Oliver Andree Poulter, b. 12 June 1912.
 9. Iris Hilda Andree Poulter, b. 18 Aug. 1915.
 10. Arcot Claude Andree Poulter, b. 7 Oct. 1917.
 Reginald Sydney Vernon Poulter (see VIII. 4 above) m. 30 Dec. 1924, Henrietta Amelia de Vos. He had by her Reginald Frederick Poulter, b. 10 June 1932.

Richard Benjamin Poulter (see VII. 5 above) m. 25 July 1895 Florence Emily, daughter of Frederick Alexander and Asenath Anthonisz. He had by her

Florence Poulter, b. 9 May 1896.

ys Asenath Poulter, b. 7 Nov. 1897.

atrice Pansy Poulter, b. 9 April 1900, m. 29 Dec. 1922
ic Louvre Bartholomeusz.

onstance Daphne Poulter, b. 19 July 1904, m. 2 June
1926 Reginald Gerard Bartholomeusz.

Phyllis Poulter, b. 13 March 1907.

Fredrica Esme Poulter, b. 13 April 1909.

Frederick Richard Poulter, b. 27 Sept. 1913.

Edgar Oliver Poulter, (see VII. 6 above) m. 7 Jan. 1891,

Julia Catherine Woutersz. He had by her:—

1. Elva Catherine Poulter, b. 9 Dec. 1891.
2. Anita Merle Poulter, b. 26 Feb. 1893.
3. Neilton Edgar Poulter, b. 14 Dec. 1894.
4. Lionel Evelyn Poulter, b. 7 Dec. 1895, d. 26 Jan. 1915
5. Beryl Violet Poulter, b. 17 May 1897.
6. Hilda Claribel Poulter, b. 30 May 1899.
7. Melville Godwin Poulter, b. 18 April 1901, m. 27
1929, Kathleen Desmond
8. Fredrick Gerald Poulter, b. 8 June 1903.
9. Eric Francis Poulter, b. 2 Feb. 1906, m. 5 Jan
Phyllis Anthonisz.

10. Lena Gwendolyne Poulter, b. 2 Aug. 1908.

XII. Samuel Walter Poulter (see VII. 9 above) m
Elsie, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. George Claess
had by her:—

1. Nesta Gladys Poulter, b. 13 Jan. 1897, m. Alick
vanDort.
2. Iris Bell Poulter, b. 15 Oct. 1898, m. Lorimer Geo
de la Motte.
3. Elsie Glencora Poulter, b. 9 Jan. 1904, m. Lloyd B. de
Silva.
4. Walter Edward Poulter, b. 29 May 1906, m. Viol
Bartholomeusz.
5. Oswald Clarence Poulter, b. 16 Sept. 1908.
6. Gordon Winston Poulter, b. 2 April 1910.
7. Gwendoline Merle Poulter, b. 24 March 1915.

XIII. Gregory Harold Poulter, (see VII. 10 above) r
twice By his first wife, Kathleen Choo, w
in F. M. S., 14 Sept. 1904, he ha^d:—

1. Marion Charlotte Poulter.
2. Gregory Harold Poulter.
3. Stanley Meerwald Poulter.
4. Walter Samuel Poulter.
5. Ethel Mabel Poulter.

By his second wife, Doris, daughter of Andrew Woutersz and Eugenie Carolⁱⁿ Jansz, whom he d^d
12 Dec. 1923, he had:—

6. Harold Ashley Poulter, b. 22 Feb. 1926.
7. Douglas Fitzroy Poulter, b. 15 Feb. 1928.
8. Humphrey Maxwell Poulter, b. 15 July 1930.

XIV. George Alexander Poulter (see VI. 5 above) m. 28 Ju.
1868 Henrietta Ursula, b. 18 May 1843, daughter of
Charles Henry Jansen and Frederica Ursula Ebert.
He had by her:—

1. Janet Rosamund Poulter, b. 24 Jan. 1873, m. Cecil Urban de la Motte.
2. Evan Walwin Poulter, b. 13 May 1874.
3. Lucien Godfrey Poulter, b. 16 Dec. 1875.
4. Allan Jansen Poulter, b. 2 Feb. 1877.

XV. Evan Walwin Poulter (see XIV. 2 above) m. 5 Jan. 1903
Harriet Emelia Bartholomeusz, daughter of Henry Edward Bartholomeusz and Laura Emelia Smith. He had by her:—

1. Leslie Evan Jansen Poulter, b. 22 Jan. 1905.
2. Marjorie Beryl Poulter, b. 11 May 1911.

XVI. Lucien Godfrey Poulter, (see XIV. 3 above) m. 21 Dec.
1907, Frederica Louise Anthonisz, daughter of Arthur Wilfrid Anthonisz and Angela Ersina Jansz. He had by her:—

1. George Arthur Anthonisz Poulter, b. 1 Nov. 1908.
2. Frederick Lucien Poulter, b. 2 June 1910.
3. Evan Wilfrid Poulter, b. 2 May 1912, d. 12 May 1912.
4. Enid Louise Poulter, b. 30 Ap. 1914.

XVII. John Edwin Poulter (see V. 7 above) m. 15 Feb. 1871
Rose Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lawson Hughes and Anne Eliza Thomasz. He had by her:—

1. Cyril Edwin Hughes Poulter, b. 4 Dec. 1871, d. in F. M. S. 1905. 43, m. Ja.
2. Maud Poulter.

Galle to Colombo, julier.

belt of Coconuts sent Eleanor Poulter, b. 11 Oct. 1875, m. 29 Ap.
can be seen no v, Wentworth Vivian Wood.

roaded Cinnamon Frances Poulter, b. 31 Aug. 1877, d. 26 June 1931,

The ref. Allan Edward Moreira.

population Anne Edina Poulter, b. 24 Aug. 1879, m. (1) T. Boake
all classes, White and (2) Fred. W. Ebert.

the Island Florence Evelynne Poulter, b. 11 Ap. 1882, d. 2 Nov.
4,000 B 1920, m. 12 Nov, 1919 Frederick Anderson-Pierson.

half be 8. Henry Edmund Poulter, b. 9 March 1885.

are R 9. Samuel Langdon Poulter, b 9 May 1888.

next 10. George Cyril de Winton Poulter, b. 17 Jan. 1892.

apKVIII. Henry Edmund Poulter (see XVII. 8 above) married
E twice. By his first wife, Sybil Mira, daughter of Lloyd
Loftus de Kretser and Adeline Augusta Claessen,
whom he married 12 April 1909, he had:—

1. Henry Malcolm Rex Poulter, b. 31 Dec. 1909.
2. Hilton Esmond Poulter, b. 16 Sept. 1911. (Left for
Batavia).
3. Ainsley Hillis Poulter, b. 1 July 1913.
4. Noeline Myra Rose Poulter, b. 20 Dec. 1915.
5. Ivor Noel Poulter, b. 31 Dec. 1917, d. 11 March 1918.
6. Leonard Carl Poulter, b. 18 Nov. 1919.
7. Moira Christabel Yvonne Poulter, b. 26 Dec. 1921.
8. Barbara Yolande Poulter, b. 25 Nov. 1925.
9. Vivian May Poulter, b. 7 Nov. 1930, d. 8 Nov. 1930.
By his second wife, Irene Adeline, daughter of Lloyd
Loftus de Kretser and Adeline Augusta Claessen,
whom he married 8 June 1932, he had:—
Hugh Ireson Poulter, b. 19 Dec. 1933, d. 19 Dec. 1933.

XIX. Samuel Langdon Poulter, (see XVII. 9 above), m. 23 Ap.
1925, Rena Lilian, daughter of Mark Edward Simeon
Moreira and Mary Hughes. He had by her:—
John Edward Langdon Poulter, b. 6 Feb. 1926.

XX. William Albert Poulter, (see VI. 8 above) married twice.
By his first wife, Cornelia Augusta Sophia Meynert,
whom he married 22 July 1869, he had:—

1. John Albert Poulter, b. 1 July 1870.
2. no shillings Poulter, b. 7 Oct. 1872.
vs 100 miles

3. Samuel Trutand Richard Poulter, b. V. 2 above) m. died on war service, 3 May 1919.
4. Maud Elizabeth Poulter, b. 28 May 1877,
Edwin La Brooy, 2 June 1898.
5. Albert Edward Adrian Poulter, b. 13 Nov.
England, 27 Oct. 1918.
6. Alice Maud Mary Poulter, b. 22 Jan. 1882, d.
1919.
7. Victor Ernest Augustus Poulter, b. 3 May 1884, ter of
Nov. 1914, Florence Dorothy de Niese.
By his second wife, Laura Grace Koelmeyer, whom
married 29 July 1886, and who died 17 May 1909, e
had:— t
8. Louisa Grace Inez Poulter, b. 20 July 1887.
9. Irene Azel Grace Poulter, b. 21 Sept. 1888.
10. William Lionel Sydney Poulter, b. 3 Aug. 1890, d. 25.
Jan. 1904.
11. Veta Grace Evangeline Poulter, b. 7 June 1895.
12. Beatrice Lilith Grace Poulter, b. 3 Oct. 1900.
13. Sybil Marion Grace Poulter, b. 14 Jan. 1906.
14. Laura Grace Poulter, b. 5 May 1909.

XXI. John Adrian Poulter, (see XX. 1 above) m. 20 Aug. 1898
Augusta Sophia Koelmeyer. He had by her:—

1. John Adrian Poulter, b. 4 June 1906, m. in England,
29 Sept. 1933, Edith Rose Ena Perry.
2. William Albert Adrian Poulter, b. 5 Feb. 1910.
3. Marion Louisa Augusta Poulter, b. 7 July 1912.
4. Francis Adrian Louvaine Poulter, b. 19 Oct. 1914.

XXII. Gerrit Arnout Poulter, (see V. 5 above) m. Cresia
Arnoldina, daughter of Frederic Ernestus Jansz and
Arnoldina Engelberta Katherina van Zitter:—
He had by her:—

1. Anna Caroline Poulter, b. 30 Nov. 1835, d. 23 Jan. 1920,
m. 19 Oct. 1854, Frederick Edward Bastiansz.
2. Sarah Henrietta Poulter, b. 26 May 1839.
3. Susana Adelaide Poulter, b. 21 April 1841, m. George
Hinde Ferdinand.
4. Agnes Eliza Poulter, b. 1 Oct. 1843, m. James Martin
Kellar.

Galle to Colombo rick Alexander Poulier, b. 8 Aug. 1845.
 belt of Coconuts Elizabeth Poulier, b. 30 Oct. 1846, d. 1 July
 can be seen no 2, m. James Charles Albrecht.
 roaded Cinnarald Henry Poulier, b. 14 Jan. 1848.

The re Lily Poulier, m. Albert William Jansz.

population Frederick Alexander Poulier, married twice.
 all classes By his first wife, Asenath Anthonisz, he had :—
 the Islar Harry Poulier.
 4,000 P². 2. Arthur Poulier.
 half by 3. Richard Alfred Poulier, m. Janet Marion Poulier,
 are F 3. 20 July 1901.
 nex' 4. Florence Emily Poulier, m. Richard Benjamin Poulier,
 ap 25 July 1895.
 P By his second wife, Miss Albrecht, he had :—
 1. Nellie Poulier.
 2. Gertie Poulier.
 3. Herbert Poulier.

XXIV. Charles William Poulier (see V. 10 above) m. at Matara
 10 Sept. 1849, Susanna Priscilla Eliza Visser. He had
 by her :—

1. Catherine Margaret Poulier, b. 2 June 1841.
2. Harriet Adelaide Poulier, b. 19 March 1843.
3. Julia Mary Anne Poulier, b. 18 Oct. 1845.
4. Charles Arnold Poulier, b. 2 Sept. 1847.
5. Gerald Alexander Poulier, b. 9 Feb. 1850.
6. Walter William Poulier, b. 16 Sept. 1851.
7. Charles William Poulier, b. 16 Feb. 1854.

XXV. William Walter Poulier, (see XXIV, 6 above) m. at
 Matara, Kathleen Amelia Armstrong. He had by her :—

1. Kathleen Armstrong Poulier, b. 1877.
2. Charles Armstrong Poulier, b. 15 Oct. 1878.
3. Edith Armstrong Poulier, b. 1880.
4. Jessie Isa Armstrong Poulier, b. 6 March 1884.
5. Fleming Piamont Armstrong Poulier, b. 25 Oct. 1886.
6. Ethel Constance Armstrong Poulier, bapt. 23 July 1890.
7. Evan Percival Armstrong Poulier, b. 22 April 1893.
8. Eileen Hilda Armstrong Poulier, b. 27 Feb. 1897.
9. Nita Beatrice Armstrong Poulier, b. 2 June 1899.

XXVI. Charles Armstrong Private practice in Co.
James Gegerley, 1907. ^{Charles Ambrose Lions}

EDWIN LA

(By

1. Charlotte Eugenie Poulter, b. ^{see young}
2. Grace Irene Poulter, b. 21 March 1810.
3. Maria Augusta Poulter, b. 8 June 1915.
4. Kathleen Unie Poulter, b. 29 Sept. 1917.

XXVII. George Poulter, (see V. 8 above) married twice.

By his first wife, Adelaide Amelia Lorenz sister of
Charles Ambrose Lorenz, he had :—

1. Georgiana Adelaide Poulter, b. 17 Sept. 1839.
2. George Edward Poulter, b. 2 June 1841.
3. Emelia Lorenz Poulter, b. 16 July 1844.
4. Gerrit John Poulter, b. 6 Aug. 1846.

By his second wife, Georgiana Louisa de Hoedt, he
had :—

1. Georgiana Louisa Poulter, b. 28 Sept. 1849.
2. Harriet Agnes Poulter, b. 26 Dec. 1850.
3. William Poulter.
4. Gerald Poulter.
5. George Henry Poulter, married 24 Sept. 1881, Anne
Eugenie Kellar, who died 18 Nov. 1933.
6. Kate Poulter.
7. Lilian Poulter, m. Edwin Werkmeester.

E. H. V.



Dr. EDWIN LAWSON KOCH.

(By B. R. B.)

"The year 1877 will always be remembered as the saddest in the history of the Ceylon Medical College." So wrote the late Dr. J. L. van der Straaten, himself a distinguished physician and Principal of that College. In that year on the 20th December this country lost one of the greatest of her sons, Dr. Edwin Lawson Koch, M.D., F.C.S.L., C.M., Aberdeen, etc. The *Times of Ceylon* on 23rd October, 1931, refers to his name as a "household word in Ceylon among the generation that has passed."

One of the most praiseworthy tasks of the Dutch Burgher Union Journal has been to rekindle an interest in the lives of Ceylon's great men. Among the most distinguished of these is Lawson Koch. He did not belong to us alone. Like all truly great men he belonged not to any particular group or race, but to all humanity; but it is our pride and inspiration to remember that we are of the same stock and breed. Let us keep his memory green among us, let us tell it to our children and our children's children, and let us hope that the Community that produced one E. L. Koch may yet give the world another.

He was born in 1838, on the 29th November, and was the son of Johann Godfried Koch and Angenita Dorothea Aldons. The founder of the family in Ceylon was his great-grandfather, Godfried Koch of Brandenburg, who came to the East in 1755.

He had his early education at Jaffna, and must have spent many a dreamy afternoon among the beautiful, sturdy ramparts of the old Dutch Fort where his grandfather had served as a Lieutenant. At the age of twenty he won a government scholarship which enabled him to enter the Medical College at Calcutta. There he further distinguished himself. Besides other prizes he won in 1862 a Gold Medal and the prize for General Proficiency. At Calcutta he met and afterwards married Miss Emma Miller.

He began his professional career in Ceylon as a Government doctor on the 25th July 1862. Later, when through the genius and enterprise of Dr. James Loos, M.D., another of the giants of old, the Ceylon Medical College was founded in 1870, Dr. Edwin Koch was one of the three first lecturers appointed. In October 1875 he succeeded Dr. Loos as Principal of the College. At this

time he commanded the widest private practice in Colombo. Among his patients were the great Charles Ambrose Lionel Lorenz, who always entertained the highest respect for the young surgeon.

Two years after his appointment as Principal the catastrophe came, and he died within a week from the result of a slight scratch sustained in the course of a *post mortem* operation. All the best doctors in the island hurried to his bedside, including Dr. Pieter Daniel Anthonisz of Galle, and the Head of the Medical Department, Dr. Kynsey. But even their combined efforts were of no avail.

"His short life was full of good deeds," writes *Causeur* in the *Ceylon Causeur*. Like all those great medical men of the past, it was characteristic of him that he served the poor with special generosity and devotion, and was widely known and loved as their benefactor and friend. The grateful fishermen of Mutwal paid a striking tribute to his memory at his funeral, by spreading white cloth all along the route from his home to the cemetery gate.

He never cared about remuneration for his services, and had a lordly contempt for worldly riches. It is significant that though just before his death he had the widest private practice in Colombo, his son Dr. Vincent Koch was given a medical education in Great Britain with the aid of subscriptions offered by a grateful public. It is a joy to be able to record that the son proved worthy of his father. He had as distinguished an academic career, obtaining the degrees of M. S. and M. D. with first class honours in the Edinburgh University; and retired recently from public service as Principal Civil Medical Officer of Hong-kong.

Dr. Edwin Koch lived just long enough for his rare genius to be fully recognised, but not long enough to see it worthily rewarded. "He had long been looked upon as the most valued member of the Civil Medical Department. Professionally he had few equals. We doubt if he had a superior in surgery." Such is the testimony of the *Ceylon Times* at the time of his death. Not only in surgical skill did he excel; as a writer he was of the highest order, and was the first to publish information about the Medical history of Ceylon.

His friends were many, for he had a genial, affectionate nature. He was fond of good music and merry company, and was always welcome wherever he went. The Koch Memorial Tower at Kynsey Road is the expression of his countrymen's love and respect for him.

the clock itself having been presented by the Government and the other expenses met by public subscription.

The following stanzas are from a poem written in his honour on behalf of the Freemasons of India :

In Memoriam.

Wail, Lanka's sons. We grieve to-day
For him whom Death has snatched away ;
Whose skill oft bade the tyrant stay
 Successfully.

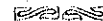
Yet not for him we grieve, for all
Before that awful scythe must fall ;
The loss is ours ; he heard the call
 Resignedly.

We mourn the heart that sooth'd our grief ;
The kindly hand that brought relief ;
The voice, whose music, all too brief,
 Fell soothingly.

We mourn the MAN, whose honest brow,
Still looking skyward, taught us how
To live, to work, to trust, to bow—
 The end to see.

We miss the skillful master-mind
Who taught us how to serve our kind ;
Feet to the lame, eyes to the blind,
 Continually.

Peace to his ashes ! There lies one
Whose useful life, though scarce begun,
Has earn'd that highest meed, " Woll done ! "—
 More blest than we.



DR. SIDNEY PERCIVAL JOSEPH.

When Dr. S. P. Joseph retired from Government Service and settled down in Colombo, after twenty-seven years of continuous service in outstations, he said he had three main objects to which he proposed to devote himself: the Dutch Reformed Church, the Dutch Burgher Union, and the Colts Cricket Club. Faithfully did he serve these interests, bringing to them the keenness of youth with the ripe experience of years.

The Church of his fathers was sacred to him. On whatever station he served as Medical Officer, he made the interests of the Church his special concern, and when he came to Colombo he rejoiced that he was able to do more even than he had done before. At the Memorial Service held at Wolvendaal on the 20th May, the Rev. W. C. Fleming aptly summed up his services:—

“What concerns us here and now is his Churchmanship and Christianity. And of these I would like to say a few small but I fear totally inadequate words. And first as to his Churchmanship. As a *member* of this Church he was a regular attendant at Divine ordinances. As a *Deacon* he rendered very faithful and painstaking service. As the *Scriba* of the local Consistory he was very useful, and earned the gratitude of his brethren. As a *Sunday School teacher* he showed a great interest in the young and their religious upbringing and instruction. As the *Sub-Warden* of the Church he was much concerned about the structure of the Church building, and latterly he was engaged in the very important work of arranging and indexing the Church's old registers and archives. Nor will it do to forget his work among the poor, who were specially dear to him and who will miss him sorely, for not only did he pay the pensioners their grants, but he visited them in their homes, and took a personal interest in them. In fact it was this personal touch that constituted his peculiar charm and caused him to be beloved by all.”

As a sportsman, his connection with the Colts Cricket Club was noteworthy. He was elected a member in March 1892, and remained an enthusiastic member for forty-two years. His record as a Cricketer is a distinguished one. He played in all the local test matches against European teams till 1900. The Colts latterly lost the high place they long hold, and Dr. Joseph took up the

Honorary Secretaryship on his return to Colombo. The Club will miss the keen interest he took, and the enthusiasm with which he inspired its members.

His services to the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon were of the first importance. He took up the Treasurership at a time of difficulty in spite of the many other calls on his time, and he faithfully discharged the duties of his office. To prevent unnecessary delay in dealing with applications for admission into the Union, he set about indexing particulars of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, which he gathered from old records. He was a zealous advocate of the Union, and urged upon members of the Community their plain duty in regard to the Union. And he ignored all the prejudices and divisions which are so destructive to the well-being of all communities in the Island. Well may we mourn the loss of so useful a citizen, so excellent a man.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

"A HISTORY OF CEYLON FOR SCHOOLS," by L. E. Blazé.

The appearance of a ninth edition of this work, which was first published in 1900, is evidence of its high popularity. In a note in the present edition Mr. Blazé welcomes modern research and discussion and the necessary revision of the historical facts which they justify.

For clear presentations of history in language which is both simple and picturesque the book appeals to discerning school teachers as one well adapted to their needs. It need hardly be added that the sense of fairness which distinguishes it has always been appreciated by the various communities and religious sects found in this island.

"THE STORY OF KINGSWOOD, KANDY," by L. E. Blazé. (*The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd.*) Histories of Schools and Colleges are not so plentiful that one can afford not to notice so interesting a book as that written by Mr. L. E. Blazé and dedicated to "The Gentlemen of Kingswood." It was generally known that Mr. Blazé had something to do with the establishment of a school in

Kandy, but nobody troubled to inquire "why and how Kingswood was started, and how it acquired such distinctiveness as it can claim." "The Story of Kingswood" for the first time lifts the veil, and in doing so gives us a history of Mr. Blazé's own life. Commencing with a general survey of the four distinct periods through which the school passed, the book proceeds to deal with the various activities of the school, such as Prize-givings, Sports and Games, the Kingswood Magazine, the Debating Class, the Cadets, etc., and the whole narrative, while aiming at strict fidelity, is characterised by a total absence of anything approaching boastfulness. We are given a plain unvarnished tale of what the School did, illustrated here and there by humorous anecdotes. Not the least important part of the book is the chapter in which the author tells us what his own ideas of a school were, and how he was able to give these ideas practical shape in his own school. It is only after a perusal of the book that one begins to understand how Blazé of Kingswood has been able to win, and to retain, the affection and regard of his old pupils.

"ANCIENT IRRIGATION WORKS IN CEYLON", by Mr. R. L. Brohier. The Ceylon Government has issued a book, or rather the First Part of a book, on "Ancient Irrigation Works in Ceylon." This First Part has an Introductory Sketch, and chapters on Vestiges of Very Early Times, the Lake or Sea of Parakrama, and on other canal and irrigation schemes. The whole consists of thirty-seven printed pages (folio), but a number of large coloured maps and smaller illustrations swell the publication into a substantial volume. The author is Mr. R. L. Brohier, who, as our readers are well aware, "has already achieved a considerable reputation for historical research and literary work." (Mr. G. K. Thornhill's Preface to the book).

A Foreword by the Honourable Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, who ordered the publication, justifies the effort. He points out that the officers of the administrative and technical branches of the Public Service have contributed most of what we know about the past of Ceylon. They were supposed to draw their salaries or even to earn them; but they used their opportunities for research and for recording the results of their research. The records of the Survey Department and other Government Departments obviously must contain much that is unknown to the public, and Mr. Brohier

is to be congratulated on the use he has made of this unrevealed information. In other countries, students who are not officials seek out this information, and add to the general knowledge; but in Ceylon, "the peoples themselves adopt a defeatist attitude, as if they were capable of no great achievement." This may be so, speaking generally; but not if the innumerable articles and letters in our newspapers and magazines are taken into account. Mr. Senanayake himself is not "defeatist." He is proud, and rightly proud, of the ancient irrigation works in Ceylon and he has his theory of the causes to which decline was due. We are not sure, however, that he is quite correct in saying that ancient labour "was not exacted under the lash of the task-master." There are hints in the *Mahavansa* that this was not always so.

Mr. Brohier is in his element in this book of his. He has put in it "much matter that is new, and much that is not altogether new, but has hitherto been available only in rare and expensive publications." And he has done it in an interesting way, so that it is a pleasure to read. Naturally, the general reader will find little use for the book; but the student of Ceylon history will find it of considerable value. This is not one of those books that can be read and put aside; it is rather a work of reference, of permanent value. It clears up many a disputed point, such as the exact meaning of the Sea of Parakrama. We may not agree with Bochart that Kudramalai was the ancient Tarshish, though the ships of Tarshish were manned by Phoenicians; and Mr. Nevill's theories are not always in accordance with the facts. But in Mr. Brohier's book we have all the material necessary for coming to a correct judgment. He is eminently fair.

We are proud that a member of the Community should have produced so important a book, and we would advise our readers to secure copies, even if the subject is of no special interest to them. It may be had for Rs. 3'00 at the Government Record Office.—*The Monthly Bulletin.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Racial Nomenclature.—An amusing "reply" to a correspondent appears in a local newspaper. The correspondent asks "which of the three terms, Euro-Ceylonese, Eurasian, and Anglo-Ceylonese, is the most appropriate and applicable to describe descendants of European and Asiatic mixture, whose domicile is Ceylon." The editor replies:

"We do not like anything which leads to a complicated nomenclature. Sufficient confusion exists already. Neither Euro-Ceylonese nor Eurasian have ever been common in Ceylon, all people of mixed descent being described as Burghers. The Burgher community have very wisely accepted this appellation, knowing full well that it would always be used whether they protested or not, reserving only the right to distinguish those of Dutch descent by the term Dutch Burgher. When this term answers every practical purpose, why invent a high falutin word like Euro-Ceylonese. It is not the practice in any country to use appellations indicating everybody's particular racial brand or mixture. For instance, children in England of mixed parentage are not described as Anglo-Scot or Anglo-Welsh. If they live in Scotland they become Scots, in England Englishmen, in Wales, Welshmen. People of mixed descent in the U. S. A. soon become '100 per cent. Amurrican'."

To accept an appellation, "whether they protested or not" is rather a risky adventure, for popularly accepted appellations are not always complimentary. But in his *ex cathedra* deliverance our editor misses the essential point that "Burgher" is not a racial appellation, and never was one. The term "Dutch Burgher" has a definite meaning, and always had this meaning. It is the *Dutch* that marks the race, and *Burgher* meant one who was not an official, or "Civil Servant" under the Dutch rule. Even the Dutch did not make *Burgher* a racial term. The existence of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon is a standing protest against the misuse of terms which our editor would encourage.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Saturday, 31st March 1934 :—(1) The President moved a vote of condolence on the death of Dr. W. E. Leembruggen. (2) Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz was appointed Assistant Secretary, and Mr. W. W. Beling, Assistant Treasurer. (3) The following Standing Committees were elected :—

Ethical and Literary :—The President, Hony. Secretary, Hony. Treasurer, Messrs. L. E. Blazé and J. R. Toussaint (Secretaries and Conveners), Messrs. E. Reimers, E. H. vander Wall, R. L. Brohier, R. A. Kriekenbaek, E. W. Foenander, A. E. Keuneman, O. L. de Kretser, L. A. Muller, Hans Lourensz, O. L. de Kretser, Jr., Dr. J. R. Blazé, Miss Grace van Dort, Miss C. L. S. Paulusz, Miss Gladys Leembruggen and Mrs. B. L. Spittel.

Entertainment & Sport :—The President, Hony. Secretary, (Secy. & Con.), Hony. Treasurer, Messrs. A. H. Martin, A. C. Meier, J. G. Paulusz, W. G. Mack, Hans Lourensz, D. H. Swan, A. E. Direckze, E. W. Foenander, A. L. Fretz, H. E. de Kretser, O. L. de Kretser, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Drs. V. R. Schokman, J. R. Blazé, Mesdames F. C. W. van Geyzel, A. N. Weinman and W. G. Mack.

Genealogical Research :—The President, Hony. Secretary, Hony. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz (Secy. & Con.), Messrs. E. A. vander Straaten, L. E. Blazé, J. R. Toussaint, W. S. Christoffelsz, E. H. vander Wall, E. Reimers, L. M. Maartensz, J. E. Leembruggen, O. L. de Kretser, A. E. Keuneman, A. L. Fretz.

Membership :—The President, Hony. Secretary (Secy. & Con.) Hony. Treasurer, Messrs. E. H. vander Wall, L. E. Blazé, A. C. Meier, J. R. Toussaint, E. W. Foenander, C. A. Speldewinde, A. L. Fretz, H. vanden Driesen, Alex vander Straaten, A. M. Spaar, E. J. Meurling, N. E. Ernst, V. C. Modder, C. E. de Vos, P. E. Aldons, J. R. Leembruggen, Drs. V. R. Schokman, E. W. Arndt and J. A. Scharengui-vel.

Social Service :—The President, Hony. Secretary, Hony. Treasurer, Wace de Niese (Secy. & Con.), Rev. R. V. Metzeling (Almoner), Messrs. G. A. Wille, J. R. Toussaint, C. C. Schokman, A. E. Direckze, E. G. Gratiaen, Dr. F. V. Foenander, Misses Doreen de Kretser, Dulcie Leembruggen, Ray Blazé, H. Collette, Mesdames A. C. Meier, C. C. Schokman, H. U. Leembruggen, Ruth Meier, A. N.

Weinman, L. M. Maartensz, F. V. Foenander, E. A. vander Straaten, E. G. Gratiaen, W. G. Mack, R. Koch, Fred Koch and Ruth Joseph.

Finance :—The President, Hony. Secretary, Hony. Treasurer (Secy. & Con.), Messrs. H. vanden Driesen, Rosslyn Koch, E. A. vander Straaten, W. W. Beling, C. A. Speldewinde, J. R. Leembruggen and Wace de Niese.

Building Shares Committee :—The President, Hony. Secretary, Hony. Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Mack (Secy. & Con.), Dr. V. R. Schokman, Messrs. H. vanden Driesen, Rosslyn Koch and F. C. W. van Geysel.

Tennis Committee :—The President, Hony. Secretary, Hony. Treasurer, Leslie de Kretser (Hony. Secy.), J. G. Paulusz (Chairman of Committee), H. de Vos (Hony. Treasurer), Messrs. M. vander Straaten, L. K. de Kretser, C. J. Woutersz, Douglas Toussaint, C. Speldewinde, D. H. Swan, Miss E. Kriekenbeek, Mesdames H. H. Alder and Fred Koch.

(4) Read letter from Mr. H. VandenDriesen suggesting the establishment of a Reserve Fund for helping families in distress. Resolved to thank Mr. VandenDriesen for his valuable advice, which would receive consideration. (5) Messrs. C. A. T. La Brooy and W. L. Rode were re-admitted members of the Union. (6) Read letter from Miss Grace VanDort intimating that the pictures hung in the Union Hall had been purchased for half their catalogued price through the kind offices of Mr. Lionel Wendt. A hearty vote of thanks to Miss VanDort and Messrs. Geoffrey Beling and L. Wendt was passed for the trouble they had taken in the selection, acquisition, and hanging of the pictures. Resolved also to notify the Beling Memorial Committee that the sum of Rs. 275-86 due to them from the Union was now available and could be remitted to them for disposal. (7) Mr. Egerton de Kretser was elected a member of the Committee in place of Mr. O. L. de Kretser, resigned.

Tuesday, 24th April, 1934: (1) Resolved that the Finance Committee should frame budget proposals for the remainder of the year and submit them to the Committee. (2) Resolved to incur an expenditure of Rs. 75 for repairs to the Billiard Table. (3) The following new members were elected :—Miss A. E. Loos, Messrs. R. H. L. Brohier, H. S. Joseph, D. H. La Brooy, B. R. Blazé, G. D. Staples and W. J. F. La Brooy. (4) A Sub-Committee consisting

of Messrs. G. A. Willie, C. A. Speldewinde, O. L. de Kretser, H. VandenDriesen; and Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, was appointed to report on the question of the investment of the Speldewinde Trust Funds. (5) The Government Agent, Western Province, having intimated that the land opposite Dr. Spittel's residence was not available for a recreation ground, Messrs. K. de Kretser, A. L. Fretz and Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas were appointed to view and report on the Ascot Garden site. (6) Read letter from Mr. Rupert Wagn enclosing Rs. 223 as a contribution to the Social Service Fund.

Tuesday, 15th May, 1934: (1) The President moved a vote of condolence on the death of Dr. S. P. Joseph. (2) Agreed that a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be spent on renovation of the Billiard Table. (3) Resolved that a substantial payment be made towards the reduction of arrears of rent. (4) Dr. V. R. Schokman was elected to serve on the Finance Committee. (5) Mr. W. W. Beling was appointed to act as Honorary Treasurer until such time as the Finance Committee could put forward the name of a successor. (6) On the motion of Dr. V. R. Schokman the following Sub-Committee was appointed to report on Mr. D. M. Hussey's book "Ceylon and World History"—Messrs. E. H. Vanderwall, E. Reimers and J. R. Toussaint.

King's Birthday Honours: We are glad to note that two members of the Union have been honoured by His Majesty the King. Mr. Gordon Jansz, Chief Accountant of the Railway, has been made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, and Mr. Edmund Reimers, Government Archivist, has been made a Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. These gentlemen have rendered conspicuous services to Government in their several spheres, and we offer them our hearty congratulations.

The M. B. E. is by no means the first civil decoration conferred on Mr. Reimers. In 1927 he received the Medal of the Royal Order of Cambodia. In 1933 he was offered a decoration from Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, who desired to create him an Officer of the Order of Oranje Nassau. The regulations governing the Colonial Service, however, do not permit officers in Government employment to accept a distinction of this nature, and Mr. Reimers accordingly declined the honour.

Two Notable Appointments.—MR. HERBERT KENNETH DE KRETZER, M. Inst. M. & Cy. E., is acting Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of the Director, and the appointment is notable as it is the first occasion, in British Times, when a Ceylonese was given this important post. He is the son of the late Mr. Horace de Kretzer, Landing Surveyor of H. M. Customs, who was a man of many-sided gifts and energy of character. His three sons have all risen to high positions,—Mr. Egerton de Kretzer, who recently retired as Provincial Engineer; Mr. Claude Bertram de Kretzer, of the Indian Civil Service, whose latest office was that of District and Sessions Judge, Bassein, Burma; and the object of this notice. Mr. H. K. de Kretzer was born in 1880, and was educated at the Royal College, Colombo. He then went through a course of Engineering in Glasgow, and was appointed to the Ceylon Public Works Department by the Secretary of State in October 1904. He was District Engineer at various stations and acted as Provincial Engineer from October 1921. He was promoted to the rank of Provincial Engineer in October 1926, and in August 1932 was appointed to act as Deputy Director. At a time when the highest posts in the Services are being opened to Ceylonese we may take pride in the fact that a Member of the Community, and of the Union, has been appointed to a post of such responsibility—a remark which applies also to the gentlemen whom we name next.

MR. CLIVE CONRADE SCHOKMAN, acting Inspector-General of Prisons, is the son of late Dr. G. P. Schokman, Provincial Surgeon. He was born in 1897, and was educated at Kingswood, Kandy, whence he went to Epsom College, Surrey, England, which is reserved for the sons of members of the Medical Profession. In 1916, during the War, he volunteered for service, and obtained a King's Cadet Scholarship to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. This is perhaps the only instance of a Ceylon Boy entering Sandhurst. In September 1917 Mr. Schokman was given a Regular Commission in the 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Indian Army, and served in Syria and Palestine with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Later, he served on the North-West Frontier, India. In 1918 he was promoted Lieutenant, and in 1921 was Station Staff Officer, Loralai, Baluchistan. He was retired in August 1922 under a Retrenchment Scheme. In January 1924 he was appointed Fourth Superintendent of Prisons, promoted First Superintendent four years later, and acted since as Inspector-General of Prisons. He has at length been recommended to the Secretary of State for the permanent appointment.

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 Acting Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. W. W. Beling, 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.

