

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



Debatant must Reply

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Contributions are invited from members and subjects not entitled to be of interest to the Dutch M.B. Union. Manuscripts should be written on one side of the paper, and should reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the date of publication of the Journal.

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— THE —
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BY
R. G. ANTHONISZ, I. S. O.

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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXIV.]

OCTOBER, 1934.

[No. 2.

A TOUR OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BY DR. A. H. ERNST.

This tour was organised under the auspices of the South African National Union and the British National Union. This is the tenth tour so organised, the first being a tour of South African Farmers to Great Britain and the Continent in 1925. Between 1925 and 1934, apart from tours in South Africa and Great Britain, visits were also paid by joint bodies of British and South African Farmers to Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The two Unions in arranging these tours have as their object the promotion of friendship and a spirit of real partnership among the nations which constitute the British Commonwealth.

Thirty-two British Farmers took part in this tour, but at the start there were only four South Africans, three ladies and myself. I had the honour for sometime of being the only man representing the South African Farmers. Later on others joined the party.

The night before I left home for Cape Town to join the British Farmers, my wife gave a dinner and dance to some of our friends, any excuse being good enough for the South African farming community to break away from the ordinary humdrum of farm life. The dancing was kept up with vigour until 4 a.m., so I was glad when my friend Dr. Annecke, who is at the head of the Malaria station in Tzaneen, volunteered to motor me half way to Johannesburg. This saved me from over twelve hours of a very tedious railway journey, which on the top of a late night would have been very trying.



GERARD EDWARD LEEMBRUGGEN

(See page 55)

I arrived in Cape Town on the 5th February after having been accidentally pelted with confetti intended for a newly wedded couple occupying the compartment next to mine as the train pulled out of Johannesburg Station. I arrived just at the same time that Prince George, who was on a visit to the Union, and the British Farmers were disembarking, and saw Prince George being driven in state to Government House.

At Hotel Mount Nelson I joined the British Farmers and listened to an address of welcome in English by General Kemp, the Minister of Agriculture, and the reply in Dutch by General Duncan, the leader of the British Farmers party. It was interesting to watch these two opponents of the old Boer War days now grasping hands in friendship, and recalling anecdotes when Boer and Briton were fighting for the mastery of this country. The British Farmers did well in choosing General Duncan as their leader, a finished orator, a wonderful linguist and above all a man of great sympathy, tact, and broadmindedness. He was too big a man to tolerate petty racial jealousies. He was out to promote friendship and a spirit of real understanding, especially between the Dutch South African and the people of Great Britain. Knowing that the Dutch people have an instinctive dislike to the word "Empire", he never used the word, and insisted on the members of his party doing likewise. He spoke of the British Commonwealth of Nations and never once used the word "Empire". The Dutch of the Cape, Free State and the Transvaal gave the General and his party a very hearty welcome, and the entertainment everywhere provided was on a very gorgeous scale.

When I recall to my mind the beauty of the country through which we passed, and the amazing hospitality of the people, I feel I cannot do justice to this tour. It requires an abler pen.

On 6th February we drove by charabanc to Stellenbosch, Paarl and Elsenburg, where we passed through many miles of vineyards with the luscious grape temptingly hanging in countless bunches. The old Dutch houses, many of them over 150 years old, which we passed were objects of interest. At Paarl we were entertained by the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality. The Dutch element throughout the Cape is very strong. They have been engaged in viticulture from the time

of the arrival of the Huguenots. The British Farmers were full of praise at the high standard of farming practice adopted by them, and were overwhelmed with the hospitality given to us in their beautiful homes. The Dutch in the Cape are a very cultured people, many of them are very wealthy and have travelled extensively in Europe and America.

On the 7th February we went on an unforgettable drive round Table Mountain to Hout Bay, and had lunch at a delightful spot in Constantia under oak trees planted in the old Dutch colonial days. After lunch we visited Smits Winkel Bay, Muizenburg University, Rhodes Memorial, Groote Schuur, and by way of De Waal Drive returned to Mount Nelson Hotel in Cape Town at about 6 p.m. The scenery was gorgeous throughout; on one side we got constantly changing views of Table Mountain towering up above, and on the other side of the road, in some places several hundred feet below, the Atlantic Ocean, and every now and then the ever winding road revealed gorgeous nooks and bays that defy description.

In 1930, when I gave my lecture on "Some Impressions of South Africa" at the D. B. U. Hall, Dr. Leembruggen spoke at some length and with enthusiasm about the beauty of the Cape. I too can now bear witness with him as to the grandeur of this coast line. I have not seen anything more beautiful although I have travelled fairly extensively.

That evening we were invited by the Mayor of Cape Town to a civic reception and ball in honour of Prince George. There were over 2000 guests at the City Hall where the reception was held. The Prince was supported by the Mayor and Mayoress and General and Mrs. Smuts. With such a big crowd the ceremony of presentation took a long time.

On the 8th February we departed for Worcester by train, and were fortunate to arrive there for the Annual Agricultural Show. I saw there some splendid cattle, sheep, horses and mules. The British Farmers thought the exhibits were of a very high standard. Here again the Mayor and the Farmers gave us a great welcome. Near Worcester is a place called Robertson. I expected this place to be very British owing to the name, and was surprised that the people here, as in the other places we had visited, were nearly all Dutch. On enquiry

I was told how Robertson got its name. In the early English days the Dutch were short of Predikants, and so Scotch ministers, among whom was a man called Robertson, entered the field. There he studied Dutch and became one with the people. This was very interesting to me as I can recall the names of Scotch pastors, one until very recently in harness, the Revd. David Tweed, who have given of their best to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the Dutch Burgher Community in Ceylon.

From Robertson we proceeded to Bonnievale as the guests of the Western Province Farmers and visited a cheese factory and a Co-operative winery. The next three days we spent at Mossel Bay and George—important centres in the garden route of the Cape. The scenery here is gorgeous—some of it reminded me of the beauty spots in Upcountry Ceylon. Here again the Farmers gave us a great reception, and here, as at every place of importance, we were entertained to a civic dinner by the Mayor and Corporation.

If any of my readers should happen to visit George, he must not fail to do the circular drive to the Wilderness. After a very tortuous mountain drive, one suddenly comes upon the Indian Ocean lying hundreds of feet below. There is a very excellent hotel here, and nearby is a big lagoon where one can have boating. Huts too can be hired. This is famed as a honeymoon resort throughout the Cape.

After leaving George we gradually moved away to the drier inland areas of the Cape, and on the 13th February arrived at Oudtschoorn. The farmers here were at one time making fortunes out of ostrich feathers. Owing to the vagaries of feminine fashions, this one time very prosperous industry is at present barely paying its way.

The true South African Dutchman is not one to be easily beaten. Lucerne had to be grown to feed the ostrich, and when they found that the ostrich was hardly worth its keep, they developed their lucerne lands and supplied the big centres, such as Johannesburg. To-day the Oudtschoorn District is famous for its lucerne, and supplies the greater portion of the Union through its big distributing centres.

At some of the farms where we were entertained we were shown how ostriches are caught to have their feathers clipped.

The ostriches are driven into a kraal, and a man armed with a long hook runs after the bird he wants to catch and passes the hook round the neck. With the hook round the neck where it joins the head he pulls it towards him and then quickly blindfolds it. He can then do what he likes with the bird.

At Oudtschoorn we visited the Cango Caves, now becoming famous throughout the world. They were discovered some years ago by a Dutch farmer who was out hunting. He was following a wounded buck which suddenly disappeared. On investigation he discovered the opening into these caves through which the buck had passed. In the old days people visiting the caves carried candles and magnesium ribbon. To-day about 16 caves are lit up with electricity. The Stalactites and Stalagmites which have taken hundreds of thousands of years to attain their present growth present the appearance of a veritable fairyland of unsurpassable beauty. As the different coloured electric lights are switched on, one group of coloured lights after another, one fancies one sees angels in flight, church organs, altars, and even figures of the Madonna and Child, and those of well-known people.

The 15th and 16th of February we spent at Port Elizabeth, arriving there, as at Cape Town, at the same time as Prince George, and attended the civic reception given in his honour.

Port Elizabeth owes its origin to the 1820 settlers, a courageous body of men and women who did as much for the development of this part of the sub-continent as the Voortrekkers did for the Transvaal and the Free State. The greater portion of the English speaking people of the Union claim their descent from the 1820 settlers. Port Elizabeth is a very pretty and popular seaside resort. Humewood, one of the suburbs, takes a lot of beating. The promenades and beach are attractive, and all day long one sees hundreds of people either in the water or sun bathing on the sands. Here we visited the Snake Park and saw the famous Johannes, the native attendant, who had been bitten several times by cobras and other venomous snakes, and yet lives in the midst of his snakes to tell the tale, thanks to Fitzsimmons, the curator's antivenomous serum.

On the 16th February we left Port Elizabeth for the Free State and arrived at Bloemfontein on the evening of the following

day. I have merely touched on the more important places I visited during my tour of the Cape with the British Farmers. The conclusions I have drawn are that both from the farming as well as scenic points of view there must be very few places in the world that can beat the Western Province Cape, and that the Dutch Farmers of the Cape have more than held their own during one of the worst depressions that the world has known. They are a very progressive people as evidenced by the latest machinery—mostly from America—used in their dairies, butter and cheese factories, and wineries. The British Farmers gave them unstinted praise. Another pleasing factor is that racialism which had caused bitter wars and kept this country back appears at last to be fast dying out. This I noticed not only in the Cape but also in my travels in the Free State and the Transvaal. The speakers at the numerous receptions we attended bore testimony to this. One after another at every centre they declared that there was no such thing as a racial problem in their own particular town or area. English South African would follow Dutch South African giving emphasis to this. Some of the English South Africans in welcoming the British Farmers declared that they were born in England, but had now become citizens of South Africa and were proud of that fact.

In my lecture on "Some Impressions of South Africa" I said:—"One section of the people must learn to forget all past bitterness for there is no need whatever now to remember this any longer. The other section of the people must learn to consider South Africa as their home and must cease to think of England when they talk of Home". To-day I am happy to say that there appears to be evidence everywhere that the sections are drawing together to build up a united nation. We have today a Coalition Government. Even such a thought would have been considered impossible a few years ago. The Newspapers were responsible for a good deal of the bitterness. The Flag Bill created the worst possible feelings since the Anglo-Boer War. Today the Constitution Bill has passed through its second reading in the House of Assembly with only six dissentients. Knowing this country for the last seven years, I am amazed at the support that this bill received from the English section. It shows that saner views have prevailed, and that they realise that there can be no progress without the unity of all the white people of this country, no matter what their origin. The Status Bill has not given us anything new. We achieved our sovereign

independence at the Imperial Conference in 1926, but each one, according to his own political views, gave his own opinion as to what this independence signified. Some even denied our independence. Many of these opinions wounded the *trots nasie*, the National Pride, of the Dutch Section. The Status Bill has made the position absolutely clear. It proclaims to the nations of the world our absolute sovereign independence with the right to declare war and make peace.

It is gratifying to me as a Farmer to think that Bloemfontein, a very fine city, has grown, not as the result of the discovery of gold or diamonds like Johannesburg or Kimberley, but owes its greatness entirely to being the centre of a successful Farming area. From the heights which the British troops occupied during the Boer War a fine view of the city is obtained. One of the striking features is the monument erected to the memory of the women and children who died in Concentration Camps. It is rather pathetic. Figures of women looking as if life had robbed them of everything except bitterness, grasping emaciated children lying on stretchers. In front of the monument is the tomb of President Steyn. I was told that hundreds of families from the country-side gather together at this monument every year. Near the monument is the Boer War Museum. This museum interested us all very much. I saw here a photograph of the Diyatalawa Prisoners of War Camp, and also a photograph of the Boer Prisoners of War Cemetery in Diyatalawa. I also saw the photograph of a young Burgher whom I mistook for a woman. I had heard that some women had fought by the side of the men, and enquired whether this was a picture of one of the women. I was told that he was a youngster who was in a commando right through the war, and allowed his hair to grow until it reached below his shoulders.

On the night we were to leave Bloemfontein, two Scotch bag pipers in full regalia arrived at the hotel and started to play the bagpipes. Later, at their request, the party had to form fours and march to the station with the bagpipers at their head. It added greatly to the fun when from time to time the Scotchmen and ladies of the party broke ranks to dance the Highland Fling.

On the 20th February we arrived in Ladysmith, and after the usual reception by the Mayor and Farmers we went to inspect the battle fields and climbed Spion Kop. I tried with the help of old

combatants who accompanied us to picture what was happening here when Boer and Briton fought desperately for mastery. Those who have read "Commando" will recall the opinion of Colonel Deneys Reitz, who is now our Minister of Lands, regarding the sieges of Ladysmith and Mafeking. According to him they were a blunder. The Boer Armies that poured into Natal in 1899 were splendid horsemen and splendid marksmen. Above all they were filled with such amazing zeal and patriotism as to make them about the finest troops that went to war. If instead of wasting valuable time round Ladysmith and Mafeking, and giving the English time to mass their troops which were arriving in shiploads, they had marched straight to the sea and taken possession of all the strategic points, the war may have had quite a different ending. This is what a General like Smuts would have done had he been in command. Colonel Deneys Reitz says of General Joubert, the Commander in Chief, that when he had beaten a British column, and the whole force of 10,000 men were in full retreat, he would not take the advice of his officers and follow them up, saying that "When God holds out a finger, don't take the whole hand". In the meantime General Christian de Wet, who was watching the disorderly retreat, was frantic, muttering "los jow ruiters". ("Loose your horsemen"). However, today we see the dawn of a close unity between the English South African and the Dutch South African, and the motto of the Old Transvaal Republic might still become the motto of the Union, "Eendracht Maak Macht".

On 21st February we arrived at Pietermaritzburg, the city founded by Piet Retief and Gert Maritz, two old Voortrekkers who made history in South Africa. Natal justly deserves the name of the Garden Province of the Union. The beautiful mountain scenery reminds one of Up-country Ceylon. After a very enjoyable stay here, where we were entertained right royally, we left for Kokstad in East Griqualand. For real rugged grandeur there can be only few places in the world that can equal East Griqualand. Kokstad and Matatiele, two other places we visited, lie above 6,000 feet. It was very cold in the latter place although it was still summer. The mountains they say are covered with snow throughout the winter. There is a chain of mountains with peaks above 10,000 feet high. The mountain farmers were a most cheery lot, and I had a rare good time at the luncheon which the Matatiele Farmers gave us. The cold mountain air added zest to the repast.

On 25th February we arrived in Durban. Here the Mayor and Corporation entertained us to a civic luncheon where there were over 200 guests. One of the many interesting trips we made was a drive up the valley of a thousand hills to visit the Zulu Kraals. The road is so steep that every car is tested, and only experienced drivers are allowed to take tourists to the Kraals. We also visited the Native and Indian markets, the abattoirs, the County Club where we had tea, and numerous other places of interest during our few days' stay here.

Right in the heart of Durban is the old Fort which we visited. Here in the old days a brave band of Englishmen withstood the onslaughts of a big Boer Force. It is from this place that that hero Dick King made his wonderful ride of about a couple of hundred miles to Grahamstown to bring succour to the beleaguered English. Accompanied only by a native, he rode through country full of savage men and beasts, and arrived in time to send help which came by sea, and thus saved Natal for the English. It is quite possible that the courage and devotion of this single man not only saved Natal for the English but changed the history of the whole sub-continent. Had there been no Dick King, it is very probable that Natal would have become a Dutch Republic, and the chances of a war in 1899 would have been very unlikely. To-day there stands a splendid monument in memory of this brave man, the tired horse and man, executed in bronze being a splendid work of art.

On the 2nd of March we arrived in Pretoria, the administrative capital of the Union. Here the party inspected the newly constructed iron steel works. The Government has expended about two million pounds in this new enterprise. The iron ore is close at hand and the coal is not far off. It gave me great satisfaction to feel that a determined start has been made in several centres to make this a manufacturing country in addition to being an agricultural country. There is not the population to consume even a fraction of the agricultural produce of this country. We have to depend on our overseas markets where we meet with very considerable competition. The only way we can develop our Home markets is increasing our industrial populations in the big cities, and this can only be done by South Africa entering the world markets as a big manufacturing country. We have a great example in the United States of America, which is today not only the greatest

agricultural country but also the greatest manufacturing country, and where the farmers look almost entirely to their home markets for the sale of their produce.

The Mayor and Mayoress and Councillors of Pretoria gave us several entertainments, including an invitation to attend a performance at the Capitol, Pretoria's new theatre. I was amazed at the size and beauty of this theatre. It can hold over 2,000 people. The high dome showing stars and a crescent moon gives one the feeling that it has no roof at all. I had not seen such a splendid theatre anywhere in Europe. On speaking about it to General Duncan, he remarked that there was no finer theatre in England. At the close of the performance a picture of President Kruger appeared, and the huge audience left the theatre.

At one of the numerous functions I had an interesting conversation with one of the Councillors, a man called Swarts. He had served right through the Anglo-Boer War, and gave me many interesting accounts in which he had himself figured. His commando was operating mostly in the Eastern Transvaal, one of the coldest places in the Union. He told me that during the latter part of the war, he was dressed in a grain bag which he had converted into a shirt by the simple process of making a hole at the bottom for his head, and two holes in the sides for his arms. It was hard to picture this well-dressed, highly cultured man clothed in this fashion. He said it was not bad by day, but in the early morning the sack would become frozen stiff and was then most unpleasant. He felt the need of salt badly. Except for small quantities which he sometimes obtained when his commando gained a victory, he and his comrades had to do without it. He had no bad feeling towards the English, but he said he felt great bitterness even now towards men of his own race, who for sake of English pay treacherously acted as spies for the enemy.

Kruger's residence, which during my last visit in 1927 was a nursing home, is to-day converted into a National Museum to house all the Kruger relics. Here I saw the ox waggon in which Kruger travelled and also the State Coach. These were taken to England during the Boer War, but were returned to the Nation a few years ago.

The care-taker of the museum is a man over 6 feet in height, one of the few survivors of the Staats Artillerie, the only regular body of troops of the Republic, and who bore the brunt of the stiffest fighting in many a hard fought battle.

The Union Buildings in which are the offices of the administration, occupy a commanding position. They have greatly added to the architectural beauty of Pretoria.

On the 6th March we arrived at Nelspruit in the North-Eastern Transvaal. This part of the tour was of much interest to me, as the Nelspruit area constitutes the Southern sector of the low veld of which the Tzaneen area, where I have settled, constitutes the Northern Sector. Citrus growing is the principal industry all over the Low Veld, the bulk of the citrus being exported to Great Britain and the Continent. Owing to a milder climate the growing of tomatoes, peas and beans is possible in the Low Veld during the winter months, and also all kinds of sub-tropical fruit, chiefly the pawpaw, or the papaw as it is called in Ceylon. As our type of farming is very different from that of the High Veld, we broke away from the Transvaal Agricultural Union and founded the Low Veld Farmers' Union. For the last three years I have been elected as one of the delegates to represent the Lataba District Union at the Annual Meeting of the Low Veld Farmers' Union. Last year the Annual Meeting was held at Nelspruit, and I was eagerly looking forward to seeing this part of the Low Veld. Unfortunately, an untimely attack of pneumonia laid me low just as I was on the point of leaving for the Conference. I therefore welcomed this opportunity of visiting the Southern Sector.

The citrus industry here is more extensively developed and better organised than in my area, but I think we have a better soil, and with the rapid development going on at present, a greater promise for the future.

After a short visit to the Game Reserve, I had to leave the party as I could not afford to be away any longer from my farm. I made some very good friends among the British farmers. Many of them gave me invitations to their homes, and offered to give me a very hearty welcome should I visit England again. At Nelspruit Station we said our farewells, and the train steamed away carrying my very good friends with whom I had been so very happy for over

five weeks. They were on their way to Rhodesia. Suddenly left to myself, a great loneliness seized me, which I could not shake off until my return home two days later.

Nothing can compare with travel in educational value, and this tour, apart from the wonderful holiday it provided, and the opportunity it gave me of seeing very interesting and sometimes very beautiful parts of the country, brought me into close contact with the farming activities throughout the Union, the educational value of which was enormous. Farmers of every type throughout the country went to great trouble to show us everything that was worth seeing. The knowledge I gathered I could not have acquired in a life-time under ordinary circumstances.

We visited nearly all the agricultural centres in the Union, and their work was explained to us in great detail. The Principal of the Agricultural College of each Province remained with the party during the whole tour of his Province. An officer of the South African Railways accompanied us throughout the tour and saw to our comfort when travelling. Three Railway carriages, an observation coach, and a dining car were at our disposal all the time. Accommodation was provided at the best hotels. The hospitality showered us on all sides was truly great.

Next year a party of British and South African Farmers will tour Australia and New Zealand. I shall be happy to join this party, but it is too soon to say whether it will be possible for me to go on this tour.



GERARD EDWARD LEEMBRUGGEN.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 28th March, 1849, at Jaffna—one of the four main strongholds of the Dutch power a little over fifty years earlier. Jaffna was the birthplace of many well-known Dutch Burgher families in the old days and at the period treated of here. There were Arndts and Grepiers, Kriekenbeeks, Kochs and Roosmalecocqs, Schroters, Toussaints, Wouterszes, etc., living there and providing a pleasant social environment.

The Leembruggens were settled here at this period as a result of Casparus Henricus, who was magistrate at Pooneryn and Jaffna and had property in these two places and at Kalmunai; wishing to spend his retirement in quiet Jaffna.

It is interesting and instructive to trace the transition from Dutch times to British times as exemplified in this family. Henricus Leembruggen of Leyden, the original progenitor of the Leembruggens in Ceylon, came out in 1744 as Private Secretary to His Excellency Governor van Gollenesse, whose gift of communion plate to Wolvendaal Church may be seen there to this day. Henricus had an adventurous career during the thirty-eight years which he spent in Ceylon laying the foundation of the family fortunes. He was appointed Chief of the Mahabadde (Cinnamon Department) in 1748, Chief of Calpentyn in 1756, Koopman (merchant) and acting Dissave (Agent and Collector) of Colombo in 1758, Dissave of Matara, 1759-1761. During this period a rebellion broke out from Marawila to Matara (see D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XV, October 1925, pages 59-64) and the Dissave Leembruggen, while falling back on Tangalle, "lost 50 of his men, and the rest were taken prisoners and killed in cold blood with the exception of Leembruggen," who was retained as a hostage.

After his release he was sent as Opperkoopman (Chief Merchant) and Second in Authority, Coromandel. He married four times, each of his wives being ladies of good Dutch descent and high social standing (vide Vol. IV of D. B. U. Journal—Genealogy of Leembruggen family). He begat 13 children, the last being Casparus Henricus, born at Colombo, 21st June, 1782—five months before his father's death. Casparus Henricus, in spite of the handicap of his father's death during his infancy,

grew up and served as Magistrate of Matara, Pooneryn, and Jaffna. He married at Colombo, on 10th October, 1808, Maria Elisabeth Adelaide du Bois de Lassosay (de La Saussaye), daughter of Guillaume Joachim, Count du Bois de Lassosay, Captain, Luxembourg Regiment, and had nine children, the sixth of whom, Gerard Hendrik Leembruggen, was the father of Gerard Edward Leembruggen. Gerard Edward's father held the office of Inspector of Police, Jaffna, and married in 1844 Elizabeth Rieberg, by whom he had ten children. Of his seven sons, five took service under Government, Robert rising to be Inspector of Schools, Northern Province; Garret, Superintendent of Surveys; Casper, Deputy Fiscal, Galle; Wilmot, Assistant Colonial Surgeon; while John followed his father's career in the Police, and the two youngest sons went overseas—Charles to the Federated Malay States, where he served as a Surveyor, Miner, and big game hunter, and Richard, who became a farmer and preacher and founded a family in Melbourne.

I have given these details to show how the example of Henricus the first as merchant was not followed by his descendants, most of whom took the King's shilling in British times. In the early days of the British occupation the services of Dutch Burghers of good family and social standing were a great help to the British administration, and the social relations between the two Western races was more equal and cordial than at the present day.

When Garret Leembruggen was a boy, the majority of the Dutch Burghers in Jaffna lived in Main Street and the adjoining cross roads, which were seldom disturbed by wheeled traffic. Each house had its "stoep" or verandah, whence the inmates could "watch the world go by," and indulge in friendly gossip. When more quiet was wanted, the inner paved courtyard and garden, in many of which grape vines were cultivated, were favourite places of resort. It must have been a quiet time during the day for the *huisvrouw*, when the children were away at school, and the *Heer* at his office. The Central College, Jaffna, was one of the leading schools at this period, and men of eloquent and forceful personality like the Rev. Kilner had much influence in moulding the careers of men like Samuel and Joseph Grenier, as well as of Robert and Garret Leembruggen and their younger brothers. At this time it may be assumed

that English had displaced Dutch as their home language. For play-grounds they had the esplanade surrounding the historic fort, and when longer excursions were desired, walks down to rural Chundukuli and along the lagoon, across whose flat distances could be seen the islands. Among these surroundings grew up Garret (as he was familiarly called, the name being a corruption of Gerard or Gerhardt,) and soon became the tallest and most stalwart in a family of unusually tall boys. Robert and Garret must have had their share of picnics to Kalmunai, Pooneryn, Mandativu, and the islands, and as they grew older they accompanied their uncle John in his hunting trips to the Wannu, lasting over many weeks. These hunting trips were largely of the type known as ambush shooting. This consisted in lying in ambush in a gunpit dug in proximity to a water hole or game path and 'blinded' with green leaves, etc. In this ambush the hunters would lie concealed and thence shoot bear and leopard, wild pig and deer as they came down the game path or to the water hole. That this form of 'still shooting' was not without risk is shown by Garret's tale of how on one occasion a leopard came to drink, and being shot at gave a great growl, at which young Garret in his excitement unwarily put up his head out of the ambush, only to have it very forcibly pulled down by his uncle. Almost simultaneously the wounded leopard leaped over their ambush, but was fortunately settled without any danger to the party. On their return to civilization laden with spoils of venison and peafowl, wild pig and partridge, etc., there would be feasting and music with the fiddles in Uncle John's 'cellar cool,' with the skilful housewife ministering to their needs with all the refinements of Dutch cookery.

There soon came the day however when young Garret had to 'pack his swag' and make for Colombo to seek his fortune. In June 1871 he was taken into the Surveyor General's Department on the Unfixed Establishment. In this Department his cousin Harry Leembruggen had already obtained a footing in 1857 on the munificent salary of £36 per annum, which had been increased to £100 in 1867 and to £109.10 when he was appointed Assistant Surveyor in the field. Salaries did not range very high in those simple days over seven decades ago. Young Garret with his Anak stature and powerful frame must have soon caught the eye of the Surveyor General, since in addition to his physical qualities he soon showed

a great aptitude and keenness for his work. Though on the Unfixed Establishment till 1889, he married at Colombo on 18th September, 1876, his second cousin Evelyn de Waas, daughter of Charles Adolphus de Waas and Julietta Henrietta Adelaide Leembruggen (sister of Garret's cousin, Harry Leembruggen).

We have no details of their lives in these early days, but it may well be imagined that the life of a junior Surveyor in the wilderness was a wild and woolly one. With the exception of the main roads from Colombo to Kandy and Haputale (opened by Major Skinner in 1840-1850), most of the roads connecting the Northern and Eastern Provinces to Colombo were jungle tracks crossing elephant infested wildernesses, unbridged and unblest with conveniences for man or beast. Garret used to relate how he made a forced march on foot through these jungles from Batticaloa to Jaffna to see his parents—a good example of his grit and physical stamina as well as of his filial feelings. Those who have read Haafner's "Journey on Foot through Ceylon" (Jaffna to Colombo), translated by Dr. L. A. Prins and Mr. J. R. Toussaint, will have a fair idea of the hardships to be encountered on a such a journey.

The famous Major Skinner, the road-maker of Ceylon and at one time acting Surveyor General 1837-1839, has given us some vivid pictures of life in the forties and fifties in his "Fifty years in Ceylon," and I make a few extracts here, with apologies to the reader:—

"In August, 1839, I was directed to accompany the Governor, the Right Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, on a tour of the Eastern Provinces, and to my surprise found I was to be His Excellency's only attendant. We drove the first stage to Matella, and next morning the 5th August we started in our saddles for Nalanda, breakfasted there, and in the afternoon or about mid-day left that station for Dambool. The heat was something terrible. Had we galloped through it, it would have been much less overpowering. I do not know when I experienced a much more trying day. About 2 o'clock, when nearly mid-way between the two stations, the Governor half fell, half slid from his horse on to the road, where he lay in the burning heat of the sun. There was no shade near to which I could move him, but there was fortunately a little rivulet crossing our path beside which I placed him, bathed his head, and kept him quiet for an hour or two. It was, rather a fix, for the country was most desolate, the road being practically only a bridge

path, and the nearest European resident twenty-one miles off." This was the predicament in which the Governor of the period was placed on a journey from Matale to Trincomalee, which we can do to-day by motor car in about four hours.

Here is another picture of hardships undergone during survey work by Major Skinner:—"Hard work and privation have endeared the wilderness of the Peak to me. I have often had rough work in it, crossing flooded rivers and living on edible roots and plants, which the Sinhalese familiar with the forests alone could have selected, but my last two and a half months of it were the most trying from continued insufficiency of food. I reached Adam's Peak as light of baggage as could be, hoping to be able to get some fowls up from Ratnapura. My messenger returned with only five—three died on the journey up from cold and wet; the remaining two had to be killed to 'save their lives'. They constituted the only animal food I had during the ten weeks' when working every hour against time. I accomplished my task, having worked up to the top of Pedrotalagalla before the monsoon burst, and I have thought well of the sustaining properties of boiled rice ever since".

G. E. L. worked in this difficult district at Dehipala and Palabadella for several years, and one of his children was born at Ratnapura in 1887. The camp in places like this consisted of talipot huts with half walls, the upper half being of adjustable talipot tats. If one's bed were placed too close to the wall and the sleeper turned over too much, it occasionally happened that he found himself deposited in the "wilderness of the Peak". This is one of the most wet and windy spots in Ceylon, full of virgin forest, snakes, elephants, and leopards, but G. E. L.'s tough constitution pulled him through, until in 1893 he cut his foot badly with a bamboo splinter while crossing a stream, and blood poisoning setting in, he was brought to Ratnapura, where he was treated for six months by Dr. Eugene Modder, who almost despaired of his recovery. This accident followed shortly after an incident in which, while passing through a forest shrine, he came upon some votive offerings in the shape of leaves of the bo-tree made of beaten metal, and unthinkingly he took a few of these as interesting souvenirs, in spite of the warnings of his camp followers. The serious accident just described above was attributed by his coolies to the wrath of the tutelary gods. On a previous occasion when he was out shooting wood pigeons for the pot, he was brought to a standstill by alarmed

warning shouts from his coolies. On inquiring what was the matter, he saw them all looking aghast with their eyes fixed on his feet, one of which was still half poised for the next step. Looking down he espied a cobra pecking at the sole of his boot! Such were the common incidents in the life of a surveyor in the good old days.

In 1884 he was employed in revising the surveys made for registration of titles in Colombo South, and assisted the Commissioner Mr. J. H. de Saram, in settling titles and lands in this area. The Surveyor General at this period (1866-81) was Captain Fyers, R.E., one of whose sons, with Messrs. Davidson, Watts and Berwick, the last named being a son of the District Judge of Colombo, formed the survey party at Palabadella. Later Surveyors General were Colonel Clarke, R.E., C.M.G., 1884-93; D. G. Manstell, 1894-96; F. H. Grinlinton, C.M.G., 1897-1904; and P. D. Warren, 1904. In 1896-97 G. E. L. was appointed acting Chief Surveyor, Eastern Province, and in July 1899 he was appointed Fifteenth District Surveyor, rising rapidly to be Assistant Superintendent, Siyane Korale, in 1897. He became the first Ceylonese Superintendent of Surveys in 1902, when he was selected for the difficult and arduous post of Superintendent of Surveys in charge of the soundings and surveys for the Harbour extension and the building of the Northern Arm of the Breakwater. This post he held until his retirement in 1907. Among his contemporaries were W. C. S. Ingles and A. J. Wickwar (both of whom later became Surveyor General of Ceylon) Dyson Blair (later Surveyor General of Fiji and afterwards of the Kenya Colony), C. P. B. Meaden, A. H. G. Dawson, C. F. W. Halliley, G. F. Hepponstall, etc. His 35 years of responsible and efficient work, closing with the specially arduous task of surveying the Harbour for the Northern Arm and North-West Breakwater, may have been recognised by Government if he had been less independent and outspoken.

Few Officers in the Department have had a more strenuous and varied career than G. E. L. The accident to his foot in 1893 gave him trouble in later life, nearly forty years after, up to the time of his death. He had eleven children by his first wife, who died in July 1922. Some years after her death he retired to Jaffna, where he lived with his brother Robert, until the latter's death in 1929. Simultaneously with the death of Robert, to whom he was greatly attached, he also was struck down with a grave illness, being semi-conscious for over six weeks, during which period he was

nursed devotedly by his eldest daughter, and improved sufficiently to be brought down to Colombo. He was treated in the General Hospital for four months, and though his medical attendants despaired of his complete recovery, his great stamina and the persevering and skilful treatment and nursing enabled him recover all his powers in a wonderful manner.

On 23rd February, 1930, he married Eugenie Isabella Mary Vanderstraaten, daughter of the late Dr. Julian L. Vanderstraaten, M.D. Colonial Surgeon, Western Province, and went to live at Restholme, Rozelle, where the cool climate, the peaceful surroundings, and the beautiful hills were very much to his taste. He had two serious illnesses there, but the devoted care of his wife, and the skilful and unremitting attentions of his kind physicians, Dr. Herbert Schokman, D.M.O., Watawala, and Dr. Eric Brohier, D.M.O., of the adjoining District of Dickoya, enabled him to shake off these ailments, though it left him a little weaker and unable to travel much out of doors. His terminal illness began with an ordinary cold, followed by bronchitis and congestion of the lungs, which necessitated his being brought down to Colombo. The four hour journey by ambulance on a stifling hot day brought on heart failure, the end coming within an hour of his admission to Hospital on 12th August, 1934.

The large crowd of relatives, friends and admirers who gathered at the General Cemetery was a sufficiently eloquent tribute to the worth of one whose life was in every respect a pattern of truth and honour. It may be mentioned here that he was an Elder of Wolvendaal Church during the years when he was in Colombo. To the end he held the simple manly faith of his forefathers, and of him it can be said in the words of St. Paul:—"I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, I have held my course." He came of a generation of stalwarts which for one family is remarkable enough. His brother Robert died at the age of 85, his cousins Peter and Harry died aged 86 and 87 respectively, and his younger brother, Dr. Willie Leembruggen, who predeceased him by a few months, died at the age of 78. His only surviving brother, Charles, has been settled in the Federated Malay States for over 40 years, and two surviving sisters, Eugenie and Gertrude, are in Ceylon.

In these days of depression, it is heartening to think of our exemplars in the past.

"Whatever record leads to light
They never shall be shamed."

CHARLES VAN DER WALL.

With the passing of Mr. Charles van der Wall, the Dutch Burgher Community of our island has lost one of its oldest and most distinguished members. Inheriting a generous measure of the ability of his father, the well know Advocate of Kandy of an older generation, Mr. Charles van der Wall practised for upwards of sixty years as a Proctor at the Kandy Courts. There he built up a great tradition for forensic success and honourable conduct.

His fine figure which he carried with distinction easily marked him out among his fellows. As a speaker, he was precise and elegant in language, and was besides endowed with an excellent memory for facts and figures. Whether at official or at social gatherings, he could be depended upon to make a speech worthy of the occasion.

He had a keen sense of humour and excelled as a conversationalist. From a boundless store of information he weaved narrative upon narrative, in that inimitable manner of his, which delighted his intimate circle of friends.

He was a good citizen of Kandy and served as a Member of its Municipal Council for some years. Up to the end he was Legal Adviser to the Municipal Council.

From 1916 to 1921 he was Burgher member in the Legislative Council, heading the poll at an election, which three candidates contested. Mr. Charles van der Wall married twice. His first wife was Susan Smith, whom he married on the 6th May, 1870. His second wife whom he married on the 25th October, 1905, was Holland Keegel, *nee* van Cuylenburg, a niece of Sir Hector van Cuylenburg.

GENEALOGY OF THE GRENIER FAMILY.

I.

Johan Francois Grenier, m. 30 Nov. 1800, Charlotta Pietersz, b. 27 Nov. 1785. He had by her:—

1. Franchael John Richard Grenier, b. 3 Sept. 1801.
2. Juliana Andrisena Grenier, b. 26 Oct. 1804.
3. William Jacob Grenier, b. 5 Dec. 1806.
4. Assencia Elizabeth (Betsy) Grenier, b. 27 Dec. 1808.
5. Frederic Charles Grenier, b. 6 Aug. 1809, d. 18 Oct. 1861.
6. Charlotte Grenier, b. 15 July 1814, d. 3 Jan. 1835, m. Frederic James Redlich.
7. George Grenier, b. 6 June 1817, d. 1824.
8. Josepha Frederica Grenier, b. 2 June 1819, d. 2 March 1837, m. William Francis Redlich.
9. Edward Grenier, b. 20 Feb. 1824, d. 1854.

II.

Franchael John Richard Grenier, (see I. 1 above) m. Henrietta de Rooy. He had by her:—

Sophia Grenier, m. John Vanzyl.

III.

William Jacob Grenier, (see I. 3 above) m. Susan Ann de Wolf. He had by her:—

1. Henrietta Wilhelmina Grenier, b. 25 July 1831, m. 1 May 1848, Henry Frederick Speldewinde.
2. Bernard Edward Grenier, b. 22 July 1833, d. 22 Dec. 1888.
3. Frederick Edward Grenier, b. 10 Feb. 1836.

IV.

Bernard Edward Grenier, (see III. 2 above) m. 1858, Elizabeth Dorothea Bartholomeusz, b. 9 May 1842, d. Nov. 1908. He had by her:—

1. Charlotte Camilla Grenier, b. 10 March 1859, d. 24 Dec. 1912, m. 25 Oct. 1876, Joseph Edward Jansz, b. 1 March 1848, son of Adrian Jansz and Susan Johnston.
2. Jane Pauline Grenier, b. 14 Oct. 1862, d. 3 Aug. 1908, m. 15 Feb. 1886, Angelo Bernard Boucher.
3. William Edmund Grenier, b. 23 Jan. 1864.
4. Arthur Samuel Grenier, b. 21 May 1866, d. 28 Feb. 1906.

5. Louis Henry Grenier, b. 15 Jan. 1868, d. 1916, m. Agnes Bruhn in Bangkok, Siam.
6. Susan Eveline Grenier, b. 24 Jan. 1870, d. 4 Oct. 1918, m. 26 June 1902, Charles Alexander Stephens.
7. Hubert Ernest Grenier, b. 23 Oct. 1872, m. 11 Nov. 1900, Darley Idé.
8. Constance Maud Grenier, b. 21 Ap. 1881.

V.

William Edmund Grenier, (see IV. 3 above) m. 28 Dec. 1892, Bridget Alice Toussaint, b. 3 Sept. 1863, daughter of John Henry Toussaint and Mary Anne Gratiaen. He had by her:—

1. Dorothy Bridget Grenier, b. 27 Sept. 1897, m. 17 July 1922, Lawrence Benjamin Kelaart.
2. Alice Mary Grenier, b. 11 Nov. 1899.
3. Mildred Louise Grenier, b. 30 Sept. 1901, m. 27 Dec. 1928, Owen Dudley Jansen.
4. Constance Mabel Grenier, b. 29 March 1903.

VI.

Frederick Edward Grenier, (see III. 3 above) m. 1862 Mary-
anne Amelia Redlich, who died 27 June 1907. He had by her:—

1. Jessy Emily Grenier, b. 17 Ap. 1863, m. 18 Ap. 1880, John George Winn, who died 2 June 1897.
2. Louisa Susan Maryanne Grenier, b. 20 July 1865, m. 1 May 1899, Christian Leopold Redlich, who died 11 Dec. 1927.
3. Alice Edith Grenier, b. 28 March 1872, m. 1 Oct. 1892, Daniel Horatio Margenout, who died 1910.
4. Ethel Grace Grenier, b. 7 Dec. 1879, m. 10 Feb. 1900, Charles Annesley Reimers, who died 13 Ap. 1929.

VII.

Frederic Charles Grenier, (see I. 5 above) m. Aug. 1838, Matilda Maria Aldons, b. 14 June 1822, d. 2 Aug. 1894. He had by her:—

1. Still born girl, b. 26 June 1839.
2. John Samuel Charles Grenier, b. 10 June 1840, d. 31 Oct. 1892.
3. John Frederick William Grenier, b. 2 Oct. 1842, d. 1854.
4. Gerard Francis Grenier, b. 1 Nov. 1844, d. 10 Feb. 1917.

5. Peter Edward Alfred Grenier, b. 1 Ap. 1847, d. 6 June 1927.
6. John Henry Grenier, b. 25 March 1850, d. 25 March 1900.
7. Joseph Richard Grenier, b. 4 July 1852, d. 26 May 1926.
8. Charles Lewis Grenier, b. 26 Sept. 1854, d. about 1930
9. Agnes Maria Grenier, b. 11 Sept. 1856, d. 12 April 1917, m. 12 Jan. 1876, Peter John Gratiaen Toussaint, son of John Henry Toussaint and Mary Ann Gratiaen.
10. Ellen Matilda Grenier, b. 27 Aug. 1858.
11. Edwin Grenier, b. Aug. 1860, d. Aug. 1860 (a week after birth).
12. James Edwin Grenier, b. 18 Aug. 1861, d. 14 June 1884.

VIII.

Sir John Charles Samuel Grenier, Kt, Attorney-General of Ceylon (see VII. 2 above) m. 18 June 1868, Emma Drieberg, daughter of John Drieberg and Harriet Agnes Lorenz, d. 26 Nov. 1908. He had by her:—

1. Emmie Grenier, b. 20 May 1869, d. 17 May 1897, m. Morgan de Saram.
2. Eleanor Grenier, b. 4 Oct. 1870, m. James Grenier Drieberg.

IX.

Gerard Francis Grenier, (see VII. 4 above) m. 24 June 1867, Annie Elizabeth Ebell, b. 31 May 1848, d. 14 March 1917. He had by her:—

1. Francis Charles Henry Grenier, b. 7 June 1868.
2. Florence Annie Grenier, b. 11 Ap. 1870.
3. Grace Mabel Grenier, b. 25. Feb. 1872, m. 26 March 1894, Frederick Ludovici.
4. Mildred Matilda Grenier, b. 3 Oct. 1873.
5. Katherine Ruth Grenier, b. 12 Ap. 1876, d. 17 Ap. 1931, m. 21 Dec. 1916, Gustaaf Edmund Piachaud, b. 22 Aug. 1869.
6. Constance Julia Grenier, b. 20 Jan. 1880, m. 6 Oct. 1904, Jacob Olke Louis Piachaud, b. 28 Ap. 1879.
7. Gerard Vernon Grenier, b. 8 Nov. 1882, m. 21 Feb. 1927, Irene LaBrooy.

X.

Francis Charles Henry Grenier, M. D., Edin. (see IX. 1 above) m. 18 Oct. 1893, Margaret Agnes Halliday. He had by her:—

1. Margaret Annie Grenier, b. 29 March 1895, m. 1925, George Bruce.
2. Ina Florence Grenier, b. 7 July 1896, m. 2 July 1921, Thomas Hunt.
3. Francis William Henry Grenier, b. 1 Ap. 1904, m. Sept. 1933, Mabel Burgess of Bournemouth, England.

XI.

Pieter Edward Alfred Grenier (see VII. 5 above) m. 4 March 1878, Eugenie Matilda Leembruggen, daughter of Gerard Hendrik Leembruggen and Elizabeth Rieberg. He had by her:—

1. Albert Alfred Grenier, b. 18 May 1880.
2. Lillian Violet Grenier, b. 18 June 1881, m. 12 Nov. 1903, James Eugene Piachaud.
3. John Edwin Grenier, b. 6 Oct. 1882.
4. Eugenie Ethel Grenier, b. 21 Sept. 1884, m. 24 May 1906, George Henry Perkins.
5. Mabel Alice Grenier, b. 27 Dec. 1885.
6. William Henry Grenier, b. 8 Ap. 1889.
7. Muriel Beatrice Grenier, b. 10 July 1890, d. 24 May 1892.
8. Eleanor May Grenier, b. 10 Sept. 1893.

XII.

Albert Alfred Grenier, (see XI. 1 above) m. 10 Ap. 1915, Gertrude Elma Lydia Grenier, daughter of Joseph Richard Grenier and Lydia Drieberg. He had by her:—

Bertram Joseph Ernest Grenier, b. 18 June 1911.

XIII.

John Edwin Grenier, (see XI. 3 above) m. 26 Jan. 1911, Georgina Nicol. He had by her:—

1. Eugenie Georgina Hackshaw Grenier, b. 25 Aug. 1911.
2. John Alfred Ronald Grenier, b. 19 Nov. 1912.
3. George Clarence Bertram Grenier, b. 30 Nov. 1914.
4. Edward Ellis Grenier, b. 2 Nov. 1918.

XIV.

William Henry Grenier (see XI. 6 above) m. 6 Aug. 1925, Margerie Armstrong. He had by her:—

Joyce Hope Grenier, b. 12 July 1926.

XV.

John Henry Grenier (see VII. 6 above) m. 24 May 1875, Agnes Piachaud. He had by her:—

1. Mabel Grenier.
2. Norman Grenier.
3. George Grenier.
4. Walter Grenier.

XVI.

Joseph Richard Grenier, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, (see VII. 7 above) m. 28 Dec. 1874, Lydia Drieberg, daughter of John Drieberg and Harriet Agnes Lorenz. He had by her:—

1. Charles Richard Grenier, b. 28 Oct. 1875, d. 9 May 1876.
2. Gertrude Elma Lydia Grenier, b. 5 Dec. 1876, m. 10 Ap. 1915, Albert Alfred Grenier.
3. Harriet Louisa Grenier, b. 3 Nov. 1878.
4. Joseph Reginald Grenier, b. 11 Dec. 1879.
5. Jules Robin Grenier, b. 26 July 1881.
6. Guy Oliphant Grenier, b. 2 Oct. 1882.
7. David Ernest Grenier, b. 28 March 1887, d. 19 Aug. 1918.
8. George Arthur Grenier, b. 6 Aug. 1888.
9. Harry Lorenz Grenier, b. 30 Nov. 1889.
10. Mary Grenier, b. 10 Ap. 1893.

XVII.

Joseph Reginald Grenier (see XVI. 4 above) m. 28 Dec. 1916, Elsie Nell. He had by her:—

Joseph Paul Melville Grenier, b. 5 Ap. 1918.

XVIII.

Guy Oliphant Grenier, (see XVI. 6 above) m. 24 July 1915, Elsie Drieberg, daughter of Christopher Drieberg and Florence Barber. He had by her:—

1. Amy Florence Lydia Grenier, b. 17 Oct. 1917.
2. Bertram Guy Christopher Grenier, b. 11 Ap. 1921.
3. Lorna Kathleen Grenier, b. 15 Sept. 1922.
4. Dorothy Esther Grenier, b. 5 March 1926.
5. Elsie Grenier, b. 20 Jan. 1930, d. 5 Sept. 1930.

XIX.

David Ernest Grenier (see XVI. 7 above) m. 3 July 1915,
Mary Dickman Keyt. He had by her:—

1. Douglas Page Grenier, b. 13 Ap. 1916.
2. Joseph Frederick Grenier, b. 3 March 1918.

XX.

George Arthur Grenier, Priest in Holy Orders (see XVI.
above) m. (1) 28 July 1921, May Ludovici, d. in India, 10 Aug.
1925, (2) 8 Oct. 1930, Dorothy Burn, by whom he had:—

- (a) David Arthur Grenier, b. 12 Aug. 1931.
- (b) John Allan Grenier, b. 2 Ap. 1933.

XXI.

Harry Lorenz Grenier (see XVI. 9 above) m. 28 July 1922,
Constance Augusta Speldewinde. He had by her:—

Minette Rosemary Grenier, b. 30 Ap. 1923.

XXII.

Charles Lewis Grenier, see VII. 8 above) m. 27 Dec. 1878,
Eugenie Piachaud. He had by her:—

1. Elsie Grenier.
2. Stella Grenier.
3. Karl Grenier.

XXIII.

Edward Grenier (see I. 9 above) m. Eliza Margenout. He had
by her:—

1. Stafford Grenier.
2. Winifred Grenier.

E. H. V.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF LA BROOY OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff.)

The ancestors of the family were of French nationality,
and their ancestral name was "La Broyes". On the revocation
of the Edict of Nantes, the family left France and settled in
Brussels, and with the change of domicile the name changed to
its present spelling.

I.

Jacobus LaBrooy, married in 1755, Sara Catherina Schot.
He had by her:—

Magnus Jacobus, who follows under II.

II.

Magnus Jacobus LaBrooy, baptised 19th May 1756, married
in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th November
1774, Esperanza Fransz. He had by her:—

- 1 Johannes Henricus, baptised 22nd October 1775.
- 2 Adrianus Johannes, baptised 15th February 1778, married
in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st May 1808,
Johanna Wilhelmina Timmerman, widow of Jacobus Bek-
ker.
- 3 Erhart Johannes, who follows under III.
- 4 Magnus Gabriel, who follows under IV.
- 5 Philippus Jacobus, who follows under V.
- 6 Henricus Thedius, who follows under VI.

III.

Erhart Johannes LaBrooy, born circa 1785, died 8th July
1852, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal,
17th September 1809, Anna Catherina Piekzen. He had by her:—

- 1 Emeliana Adriana, born 6th June 1810.
- 2 Frederica Johanna, born 26th January 1813.
- 3 Charlotte Carolina, born 25th June 1814.
- 4 Hendrik Christiaan, born 7th February 1817.
- 5 Adrian Meynert, born 18th December 1818, married in the
Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th January 1846,
Wilhelmina Emelia Van Twest, born 11th October 1812,
daughter of Andries Van Twest and Margareta Schoe-
kraft. He had by her:—
Dorothea Jane Amelia, born 15th February 1849, died 1st
January 1853.

IV.

Magnus Gabriel LaBrooy, born circa 1792, died circa 1833, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th June 1816, Justina Elizabeth Jansz, born 19th May 1801, died 23rd August 1882, daughter of Abel Christoffel Jansz and Maria Groeff. He had by her:—

- 1 Mercia Catherina, born 25th October 1817, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th November 1835, Gabriel Johannes Ohlmus, son of Lodewyk Johannes Ohlmus and Petronella Elizabeth Hoffman.
- 2 Seraphina Emaresia, born 13th December 1819.
- 3 Josephina Wilhelmina, born 29th April 1821, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th June 1843, Michael Bartholomew Misso.
- 4 Alfred Frederick, born 18th July 1823, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th July 1854, Anna Arnoldina Van Geysel, born 11th November 1829, died 18th July 1857. He had by her:—
Julia Grace, born 8th September 1856.
- 5 Carolina Wilhelmina, born 9th February 1826.
- 6 Frederica Elizabeth, born 3rd October 1827.
- 7 Carel Eduard, born 8th September 1828.
- 8 Wilhelmina Matilda, born 20th January 1830, married Henry Ball.
- 9 Magnus Gabriel, born 16th November 1832.

V.

Philippus Jacobus LaBrooy, baptised 31st August 1794, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1822, Petronella Catherina Jansz, born 5th April 1803, daughter of Abel Christoffel Jansz and Maria Groeff. He had by her:—

- 1 Edward Christopher, who follows under VII.
- 2 Albert Magnus, born 15th December 1824.
- 3 Henricus Arnoldus, born 26th September 1830.

VI.

Henricus Thedius LaBrooy, baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th July 1797, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 28th June 1819, Petronella Frederika Rudiger, born 13th October 1796, baptised in the Dutch Reformed

Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1797, daughter of Johann Godlieb Rudiger and Magdalena de Zilva. He had by her:—

- 1 Francis Fredrick Theodore, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Eliza Juliet, born 16th February 1826, died 5th April 1895, married Cecil Prins Morgan, Proctor, son of Cecil Arnold Morgan and Charlotte Prins. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 65).
- 3 Edwin George Theodore, who follows under IX.
- 4 Amelia Merciana, born 17th June 1832, died 17th April 1912, married John Frederick Lorenz, Registrar of Lands, Galle, born 5th January 1827, son of Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Lorenz and Anna Petronella Smith. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. III, page 46).

VII.

Edward Christopher LaBrooy, Clerk in Holy Orders, born 1st December 1823, married:—

- (a) Anne Taylor.
- (b) Maria Sophia Arndt, born 29th May 1839. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 101).
Of the first marriage, he had Clement Theodore, who follows under X. Of the second marriage, there was no issue.

VIII.

Francis Frederick Theodore LaBrooy, born 14th March 1825, died 13th November 1900, married in St. Luke's Church, Ratnapura, 2nd May 1850, Amelia Sophia Meynart, born 8th May 1828, died 8th May 1911. He had by her:—

- 1 Frances Sophia, born 21st February 1851, died 5th October 1931.
- 2 Agnes Maria, born 28th March 1852, died 21st February 1906.
- 3 Alice Amelia, born 30th March 1854.
- 4 Victor Theodore, who follows under XI.
- 5 Justin Theodore, who follows under XII.
- 6 Laura Eugenie, born 7th December 1859.
- 7 Charles Ambrose Theodore, Crown Advocate and J. P. Kandy, born 21st August 1861, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 14th April 1890, Harriet Reid Lorenz Drieberg, born 9th May 1868, died 1st April 1933, daughter

of James Stewart Driberg, C. C. S., and Arnoldina Henrietta Kriekenbeek. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 72).

- 8 Francis George Theodore, born 6th April 1863, died 22nd July 1868.
- 9 Katherine Eleanor, born 5th May 1866, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 3rd November 1892, Frederick Leonard Anthonisz, J.P., Assistant Registrar General, born 19th November 1865, died 28th January 1928, son of Joseph Richard Anthonisz and Anna Maria Anthonisz.
- 10 Maria Henrietta, born 10th August 1868.
- 11 Francis Edwin Theodore, who follows under XIII.
- 12 Lorenz Theodore, born 4th May 1872, died 19th April 1873.

IX.

Edwin Georges Theodore LaBrooy, born 12th December 1828, died 19th April 1891, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 6th May 1850, Francis Agnes Maria Keith, born 4th August 1831, died 4th March 1909, daughter of John Neil Keith and Margarita Wilhelmina Vander Straaten (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 158). He had by her:—

- 1 Eleanor Frances, born 11th March 1851, died 15th July 1929, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 5th July 1871, Richard Frederick Vander Straaten, born 2nd December 1849, died 13th December 1873. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 164).
- 2 Edgar Christopher, born 13th June 1852, died 16th December 1910.
- 3 Cyril Ambrose, who follows under XIV.
- 4 Marguerite Evadne, born 10th March 1856, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 3rd January 1884, Wilfred Lorenz VanCuylenburg, born 13th June 1854, died 23rd July 1924. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 84).
- 5 Evan George, who follows under XV.
- 6 Walvin Theodore, who follows under XVI.
- 7 Henry Augustus, who follows under XVII.
- 8 Charles William, who follows under XVIII.
- 9 George Schrader, born 30th September 1864, died 27th August 1865.
- 10 Richard Francis, who follows under XIX.
- 11 Harriet Amelia, born 19th March 1868.

X.

Clement Theodore LaBrooy, born 6th October 1852, died October 1922, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 21st November 1872, Ida Catherine Andree, born 17th February 1853, died 4th May 1919, daughter of Jonathan Ezekiel Andree and de Zilva (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 15). He had by her:—

- 1 Mary, born 1874.
- 2 Beatrice Olive Lena, born 30th January 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th October 1900, Evan Lawrence Ohlmus, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 26th August 1872, son of Albert Wilfred Ohlmus and Charlotte Ellen Carron.
- 3 Hugh Clement, born 1877, settled in England.
- 4 Sybil Christabel Frances, born 13th April 1878, died 16th January 1919.
- 5 Hilda Clare, married Charles Staples.
- 6 Elsie, married in India.....Williams.
- 7 Christopher Stevenson.
- 8 Eric Theodore, died October 1922.
- 9 Basil Everard.
- 10 Marie Anne Jean, born 17th March 1888.
- 11 Ina Muriel, born June 1889, married Joseph Menzies, Accountant, Allahabad.
- 12 Liliast Antoinette, married in India,.....Watson.
- 13 Marjory.

XI.

Victor Theodore LaBrooy, L. M. S., Ceylon, born 31st October 1855, died 4th March 1891, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 24th April 1884, Maria Georgiana Hepponstall, born 8th November 1864, daughter of George William Augustus Hepponstall and Maria Eliza Meynert. He had by her:—

- 1 Percival Frederic Augustus Theodore, who follows under XX.
- 2 Gwendolin Minnette, born 6th August 1890, died 23rd May 1928.
- 3 Nobel Tressie, born 14th September 1891, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 31st December 1917, James Christopher Driberg, born 15th May 1892, son of Christopher Driberg and Florence Barber.

XII.

Justin Theodore La Brooy, C.B., Financial Adviser, Woolwich Arsenal, born 16th October 1857, married 5th August 1885, Aimeé Fanny Johnstone, born 3rd March 1860. He had by her:—

- 1 Aimeé Theodora, born 5th February 1887.
- 2 Marie Maud May, born 21st August 1888.
- 3 Daphne Muriel, born 10th July 1890.
- 4 Victor Justin Meynert, born 15th October 1892.

XIII.

Francis Edwin Theodore LaBrooy, Proctor, J.P. and U.P.M., Tangalle, born 19th August 1870, died 21st March 1929, married in the Methodist Church, Kandy, 2nd June 1898, Maud Elizabeth Poulier, born 28th May 1877, daughter of William Albert Poulier and Cornelia Augusta Sophia Meynert (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 26). He had by her:—

- 1 Cornelia Frances Maud, born 15th May 1899, married in Christ Church, Tangalle, 21st December 1926, Cyril Wilfred Calverley de La Motte, son of Cecil Urban de La Motte and Janet Rosamund Poulier (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 25).
- 2 Francis Victor Herman, Proctor, born 18th June 1901, married in the Methodist Church, Colpetty, 26th December 1928, Phyllis Vernon Henrietta Wendt, born 30th March 1903, daughter of Victor Augustus Wendt and Henrietta Maud Greve. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V, page 66).
- 3 Marion Eileen, born 28th February 1903, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 18th April 1928, Noel Stanley Redlich, born 18th March 1888, son of Frederick James Redlich and Venetia Margaret Schumacher. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 72).
- 4 Albert Edwin Gerard, L. M. S. Ceylon, born 22nd June 1904, married in the Methodist Church, Colpetty, 14th December 1932, Mary Tecla Wendt, born 13th February 1911, daughter of Victor Augustus Wendt and Henrietta Maud Greve. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V, page 66). He had by her:—
Audrey Ninette, born 21st January 1934.
- 5 William Justin Frank, born 21st October 1910.
- 6 Evelyn Hester Grace, born 18th March 1913.
- 7 Charles Augustus Lorenz, born 30th October 1914.

XIV.

Cyril Ambrose LaBrooy, born 9th May 1854, died 30th March 1919, married in St. John's Church Kalutara, 29th December 1884, Adela Sophia Thomasz, born 4th December 1856, died 28th April 1930, daughter of Francis Stephen Thomasz and Seraphina Gertruida Ledulx. He had by her:—

- 1 Isabel Adelé, born 8th November 1885, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 3rd August 1914, Francis Harold Bert-ram Koch, K.C., born 8th August 1879, son of Cecil Theodore Koch and Evelyn Harriet Foenander. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 134).
- 2 Frederick Christopher Douglas, born 2nd March 1887, married in Singapore, 26th April 1913, Irene Beatrice Min-joot.
- 3 Edwin Cyril Sholto, born 11th May 1889, married in Singa-pore, 13th April 1914, Victoria Mary Gladys Thomasz, daughter of Frederick Thomasz and Constance VanCuylen-burg.
- 4 Enid Jean, born 21st January, 1893, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 29th December 1919, George Herbert Gratiaen, Proctor and Notary Public, born 7th June 1891, son of Richard Gratiaen and Elizabeth Jane Wiin. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. vi, page 21).
- 5 Nora Vivienne, born, 23rd August 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 28th December 1921, Herbert Harold Honter, born 30th September, 1890, son of John Frederick Honter and Uranie Hortense Brohier.
- 6 Marguerite Clare, born 10th November, 1899, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 27th December, 1920, Hamlyn Roy Hunter, born 13th December 1893, son of Louis Andrew Norman Hunter and Antoinette Berengaria Brohier.

XV.

Evan George LaBrooy, born 10th October 1857, died 13th June, 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th April, 1883, Julia Rosamond Mack, born 16th August 1862, daughter of George Peter Mack and Wilhelmina Geraldina De Neys. He had by her:—

- 1 Ethel Gertrude Margaret, born 10th September, 1884, married:—

- (a) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 5th September, 1906, George Patrick de Vos. (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th December 1921, Alexander Pereira.
- 2 Albert Edward, who follows under XXI.
 - 3 Hugh Clarence, who follows under XXII.
 - 4 Florence Adina, born 25th November 1888, died 16th April, 1905.
 - 5 Louisa Margaret, born 14th March, 1890, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th April 1912, Harry Clifford Sydney Foenander, born 13th August 1884, son of Roland Garvin Foenander and Jane Ella de Zilwa.
 - 6 Blanche Muriel, born 13th May 1892, died 6th April 1933, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th April 1916 Hubert Walvin Siegerts, born 27th May 1882, son of Henry Clement Siegerts and Selina Minetta Vander Wall. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. XXIII. page 153).
 - 7 Violet May, born 19th April 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 26th December 1917, Christopher Felix Oorloff, Barrister at Law, born 16th October 1890, son of Arthur Felix Oorloff, M. B. C. M. Aberd., Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department and Agnes Maud Thomasz.
 - 8 Constance Eleanor, born 25th August 1897, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, Walter Gerald Bartels.

XVI.

Walvin Theodore LaBrooy, Proctor, born 27th July 1859, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo:—

- (a) 4th April, 1888, Julia Louisa Fryer, born 10th November, 1867, died 6th October 1904, daughter of Adriaan Henry Fryer and Julia Dorothea Magdalena de Breard (D. B. U. Journal Vol. VII, page 27).
- (b) 27th June 1906, Julia Louisa Marguerite Kriekenbeek, born 2nd August 1879, daughter of James Kriekenbeek and Louisa Ursula de Breard. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. V, page 70). Of the first marriage, he had:—
- 1 Delcie Eileen, born 23rd June 1889, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 23rd June 1913, Vivian Carl Modder, J.P., Proctor and Notary Public, born 25th July 1888, son of Frederick William Orton Modder and Agnes Cornelia Johnson.

- 2 Irene Constance Eleanor, born 14th February 1891, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 21st February 1927, Gerard Vernon Grenier, Crown Counsel, born 8th November 1882, son of Gerard Francis Grenier, I.S.O., Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Anna Elizabeth Ebell.
- 3 Vernon Walvin, born 12th April 1892, died 9th October 1892.
- 4 Hilton Walwin, born 28th April 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 8th January 1927, Maysie Ethel Bartholomeusz, born 3rd May 1895, daughter of Aelian Armstrong King Bartholomeusz and Mildred Ethel Reimers.
- 5 Lester Evelyn, who follows under XXIII.
- 6 Noel Keith, born 21st December 1897, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th June 1924, Christine Helena Wilhelmina Woodward Pereira, born 7th October 1905, daughter of James Cecil Walter Pereira, K.C., Senior Puisne Justice, and Helena Blanche MacCarthy. He had by her:— Christine May, born 18th March 1925. Of the second marriage he had:—
- 7 Edna Clara Louise, born 14th July 1907, died 14th November 1908.
- 8 Joan Louise Maureen, born 31 March 1910, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 11th December 1933, Vernon Cyril Bartholomeusz, Proctor, born 29th September 1907, son of Cyril Walter Bartholomeusz and Florence Mabel Keyt.
- 9 George Michael, born 30th December 1916, died 21st April 1927.

XVII.

Henry Augustus LaBrooy, born 19th March 1861, died 14th January 1914, married in Singapore 10th August 1889, Rosalia Marian Rebecca Stork, born 9th October 1866, died 13th November 1917, daughter of Felix Staples Stork and Anna Maria Vander Straaten, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 165). He had by her:—

- 1 Anniebelle, born 20th May 1890, married in Madras, 19th October 1910, Dalrymple Sissmore Shaw.
- 2 Herbert Terence, born 3rd March 1897, settled in America.

XVIII.

Charles William LaBrooy, born 3rd March 1863, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 11th April 1887, Lena Amelia Thomasz, born 5th April 1865, daughter of Francis Stephen Thomasz and Seraphina Gertruida Ledulx. He had by her:—

- 1 William Edwin, who follows under XXIV.
- 2 Claude Eustace Jumeaux, who follows under XXV.
- 3 Maurice Stephen Henry George, who follows under XXVI.
- 4 Sidgwick Raleigh Edwal, who follows under XXVII.
- 5 Neil St. John, born 21st August 1898, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 15th October 1927, Sybil Violet Berenger, born 2nd June 1904, daughter of Frederick David Berenger and Alice Eugene Inman *nee* Cramer. He had by her:—
Maryse Sybil, born 8th September 1928.
- 3 Lena Aileen Heloise, born 23rd July 1907, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 4th June 1932, Cecil Arthur Edward Schokman, born 1st February 1909, son of Edward Wales Schokman and Esther Marian Vandendriesen.

XIX.

Richard Francis LaBrooy, L.M.S., Ceylon, L.R.C.P. & S Edin., Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 4th June 1866, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th September 1891, Harriet Amelia Brohier, daughter of Richard Annesley Brohier, Assistant Auditor General, and Harriet Ann Koch, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 129). He had by her:—

- 1 Marguerite Eileen, born 4th November 1892, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 27th April 1916, Merrill Wilson Pereira, Proctor.
- 2 Ada Mildred, born 3rd December 1893, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 23rd July 1919, Robert Henly Spencer Schrader, son of Robert Spencer Schrader and Louisa Charlotte Swan. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 72).
- 3 Kathleen Elaine, born 30th November 1895.
- 4 Daphne Muriel, born 16 September 1897, died 24th July 1908.
- 5 Gladys May, born 28th April 1902.

XX.

Percival Frederic Augustus Theodore LaBrooy, Proctor, born 6th March 1885, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 19th May 1913, Edith Gertrude Wambeek, born 2nd March 1889,

daughter of Charles Lorenz Wambeek and Alice Adeline Van Geysel. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 77). He had by her:—

- 1 Harold Victor Theodore, born 31st March 1914.
- 2 Leonard Percival Theodore, born 15th January 1916.
- 3 Eric Charles Theodore, born 25th January 1918.
- 4 Frederic Ian Theodore, born 22nd August 1920.

XXI.

Albert Edward LaBrooy, born 12th October 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 12th May 1909, Kathleen Margaret Jansz, born 25th May 1889, daughter of Samuel Auwardt Jansz and Olivia Grace Van Rooyen. He had by her:—

- 1 Edward George, born 21st June 1910.
- 2 Phyllis Gwendoline, born 12th August 1911.
- 3 Douglas Hamilton, born 10th November 1912.
- 4 Eardley Winston, born 24th July 1914.
- 5 Doreen May, born 14th July 1916.
- 6 Albert Edward, born 7th October 1921.
- 7 Merlyn Ruth, born 6th August 1924.

XXII.

Hugh Clarence LaBrooy, born 24th February 1887, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th November 1911, Myrtle Elizabeth Misso, born 30th October 1893, daughter of Emiliani Caesar Joseph Misso and Auralia Gertrude Scharenguivel. He had by her:—

- 1 Constance Primrose, born 20th September 1912.
- 2 Frederick Douglas George, born 29th October 1913.
- 3 Victor Clarence, born 20th March 1916.
- 4 Zita Theresa, born 14th April 1917.
- 5 Edward Bertram, born 27th March 1918.
- 6 Iris Norma, born 23rd July 1919.
- 7 Phyllis Doreen, born 15th September 1920.
- 8 Prince Edward, born 23rd March 1922.
- 9 Lorna Ilene, born 9th February 1925.

XXIII.

Lester Evelyn LaBrooy, born 25th November 1895, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 4th October 1917, Aileen Helena Suzette Woodward Pereira, born 2nd April 1899, daughter of James Cecil Walter Pereira, K. O., Senior Puisne

Justice, and Helena Blanche Mac Carthy. He had by her:—

- 1 Aileen Jeanie Evelyn, born 16th July 1918, died 6th May 1921.
- 2 Doreen Marguerite Aileen, born 11th February 1922.
- 3 Bertram Lester Cecil, born 2nd October 1923.
- 4 Derrick Walter Theodore, born 24th March 1926.
- 5 Lester Trevor, born 17th January 1929.

XXIV.

William Edwin LaBrooy, born 14th November 1888, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 12th September 1910, Erin Beatrice Williams, born 17th September 1887, daughter of Samuel John Williams and Ellen Adelaide Buultjens. He had by her:—

- 1 Edwin Foulstone Samuel Douglas, born 27th July 1911.
- 2 Muriel Dorothy Mavis, born 14th July 1913.
- 3 Phyllis Ivy, born 19th March 1915.
- 4 Edna May, born 12th July 1916.
- 5 Charles William, born 10th August 1918.
- 6 Pauline, born 12th September 1920.
- 7 Clive Patrick, born 18th June 1922.
- 8 Patricia Lena, born 20th November 1924.
- 9 Barbara Aileen, born 25th May 1926.
- 10 Kathleen Erin, born 15th April 1929.
- 11 Hilton Anthony, born 27th May 1931.

XXV.

Claude Eustace Jumeaux LaBrooy, born 23rd June 1890, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 16th July 1917, Violet Gladys de Jong, born 31st March 1898, daughter of Cecil George Ernest de Jong and Violet Amelia Keyt. He had by her:—

- 1 Irvine Denis Blair, born 19th April 1918.
- 2 Arden Eustace, born 30th April 1923.
- 3 Reginald Denzil, born 10th February 1927.
- 4 Ilena Louise, born 27th October 1932.

XXVI.

Maurice Stephen Henry George LaBrooy, born 14th August 1891, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 13th August 1914, Henrietta Isabel Foenander, born 27th August 1896, daughter of

Thomas Forest Foenander and Agnes Milicia Ludekens—(D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 171). He had by her:—

- 1 Maurice Leonard Carl, born 19th June 1915.
- 2 Vivian Clifford Eustace, born 18th July 1916.
- 3 Bruce Cecil, born 2nd August 1917.
- 4 Clive Foenander, born 6th August 1919.
- 5 Maurita Milicia Maurene, born 4th January 1921.
- 6 Noeline Frances, born 23rd December 1921.
- 7 Barbara Isabel, born 26th November 1922, died 12th April 1925.
- 8 Mona Violet, born 26th October 1924.
- 9 Fitzroy, born 31st March 1926.
- 10 Frederick Graham, born 5th April 1927.
- 11 Daphne, born 12th May 1928.
- 12 Nenitta Verna, born 25th October 1929, died 17th December 1931.
- 13 Arthur Edgar, born 17th October 1930.
- 14 Claudia Constance, born 17th September 1931, died 27th January 1932.
- 15 Christopher, born 18th November 1932.

XXVII.

Sidgwick Raleigh Edwal LaBrooy, born 30th May 1895, married in St. Mary's Church, Matara, 28th March 1921, Augusta Agnes Swiney, born 1st September 1902, daughter of Alfred Anthony Swiney and Agnes Thomasz Barsenbach. He had by her:—

- 1 Marmaduke Alfred, born 16th February 1922.
- 2 Clinton Charles, born 22nd April 1924.
- 3 Daphne Theresa, born 13th November 1925.
- 4 Derrick Sidgwick, born 15th May 1927.
- 5 Denis St. John, born 24th November 1928.
- 6 Christopher Kenneth, born 1st October 1930.
- 7 Marcheta Celine, born 16th November 1932.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Two printed documents have been sent to the Editor of the JOURNAL for review, or perhaps for the information of himself and his readers. One is a booklet of 87 pages, entitled, "The Lees of Lanka." It is anonymous, but obviously the work of an idealist who finds the Burgher world out of joint and steps in to set it right. The book has all the marks of sincere enthusiasm, immaturity, exaggeration, and hopeless impracticability. To admit, as we do, its sincerity, is not to agree with all its statements or conclusions. What it alleges, for example, against the particular community he deals with, can be said with at least equal justice of all other communities; though, of course, that would not justify the particular community in ignoring what is alleged. Careful investigation is necessary, and the writer of the book seems to be unaware, or he overlooks the fact, that the Dutch Burgher Union has for some years been investigating the matters of which he speaks, and has done a good deal to remedy what they have found amiss.

It is difficult to understand the writer's exact position in regard to the people about whom he is writing. Is he dealing with the Dutch Burghers alone, or with the so-called "Burgher Community"? On page 6, and again on pages 78f, he insists that Burghers are the descendants in the male line from the original Dutch settlers. But this would at once exclude some of the names on his list on pp. 69ff. And when he writes (p. 78) of 20,000 Burghers, it is clear that he cannot possibly be thinking of the Dutch Burghers alone.

Apparently, he is not. He aims at an Union (p. 78) of "hereditary Burghers" and of others "who are dubbed Burghers." The idea is that there should be complete amalgamation,—which is clearly impossible. The Union he proposes must consist of not fewer than 10,000 members, each of whom must contribute not less than Re. 1/80 per mensem towards the education of Burgher children. That is the ecstasy of a visionary, which needs no discussion. He will be lucky to get a hundred or even fifty such members. But the fatal mistake in his proposals is that, with all the diligent research shewn in his quotations, he has not realized the essential fact that the Dutch Burghers are a distinct and well-defined Community, with their own distinctive history and traditions, which they cannot surrender without being traitors to their fathers and to

themselves. They are as distinct a Community as are the Sinhalese, Malay, and British communities. The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon is the formal expression of their distinctiveness, and critics might well bear in mind that this Union is the only institution which has saved the Community from being hustled into amalgamation with those whom the book describes (page 76) as "self-styled cosmopolitans". Gratitude alone, if there is no stronger motive, should bring every Dutch Burgher into its membership.

It is objected against the Dutch Burgher Union (though there are occasional tributes of praise) that it clings to the past (page 1); for that matter, a tree cannot live without its roots. It is exclusive (pp. 33, 46, 69, 76); which must mean only that it can admit none but those who make out a reasonable claim to come within its liberal definition. It does not provide facilities for boxing and swimming (p. 45); the Union would, if it could; but why does not the clerk get to his office in his own motor car? If critics would join up and help, instead of merely throwing stones, the Union would be able to have a park, a castle, a swimming pool, and a boxing-ring. Again, the Union is "aristocratic" (p. 46); that fiction was disposed of in the *Bulletin* for August 1934. It has a "tacit feud" with the B.R.C.; that is simply not true, and never was true. It is "now crumbling to ruin in the isolation of its own selfish grandeur"; brave words, but how amusing! Every month new members are admitted, and when the "true facts" about the Union get the better of the caricatures of it, it will be the rallying-point of the entire Community, as in effect it is now.

People have to be continually reminded that the Union serves, and was intended to serve, its own Community, not all communities, which would be a task altogether outside both its scope and its means, particularly as it appears to have more critics than members. With its limited membership, and without any sounding of trumpets, its Social Service has kept the wolf from many a door. So far as we know, it is the only Society that has helped the Dutch Burghers in any emergency. The four endowments mentioned on page 68 with so much elation were all by Dutch Burghers, who were all members of the Union, and two at least of these funds are administered through the Union. There have been several attempts made, with a loud beating of drums, to form Societies and to help the poor, but nothing followed save silence, and the usual denunciations of the only Society which did what it could. The author

of the "Lees" might add that to the "Few Facts" he has given on pages 80 and 81 of his book. He might also add the announcement of the State Grant of Rs. 40,000, which was the result of the efforts of the Union.

Of a different character is the twaddle which appears in a local publication, and a reprint from which has been sent to us. It would be a kindness to the writer of that article not to refer to it at all; but as it represents the common gossip which the man in the street fondly cherishes in his bosom as an article of faith, we shall point out its errors. The confident and patronizing accent of superiority affected by the writer is really the confession of an "inferiority complex", the schoolboy's whistling to keep up his courage. The D. B. U. he says, is "an edifice of hypocrisy", a farce, "the biggest farce" of three. Well! Well! It is "pivoted on genealogies"; after all, birth certificates are needed as proofs of age both by the Government and by examination secretaries. It is a social club for a few privileged people who become "insufferable snobs"; but no eligible candidate has yet been refused admission whereby he might attain to snob rank. Its policy is "selfish and short-sighted"; alas! the sages and philanthropists talk, talk, and talk, and curse like the Jackdaw of Rheims, (and with like effect) but they do not help. "There are more Dutch Burghers out of the Union than ever will be in it"; this is "emphasized"; still, the remnant within are all proved Dutch Burghers, and that is something to the good; and the more shame to those Dutch Burghers who can do nothing more than stand out of the one Institution which has established and maintained their name, and which has helped to unify their aims and to relieve their distress. 'Twas ever thus! Everywhere there are workers and, shall we say it? shirkers. Again, as in the old Bible story, *The oxen were plowing, and the asses feeding beside them.*



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Free Elementary Education.—It will be remembered that mention was made in the JOURNAL for October, 1933, of the steps taken by the Union to secure free education in English for English-speaking children. Since then the progress made has been very satisfactory, a vote of Rs. 40,000 having been included in the estimates of 1934—35 for the purpose. According to a newspaper report, the Leader of the House, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, referred to the matter in the following terms in his Budget speech in the State Council:—"There is one other special vote to which I would like to refer to before I pass on to the next stage. I refer to the vote of Rs. 40,000 provided in the estimates under the head of Education, Scholarships in Primary classes of English schools. These scholarships are meant for pupils who are not Sinhalese or Tamils and whose home language is English. I think, Sir, this vote has been provided in order to meet a very legitimate demand forwarded particularly by the members of the Burgher community whose home language is English, that there should be some provision for the free education of their children, just as in the case of Sinhalese or Tamil children for whom there is free education in our primary Sinhalese or Tamil schools. I hope this effort to meet even partially this demand will be accepted. Whether it will entirely satisfy the demand I cannot yet say, but for the present I think I would say that the Education Committee has done well in including this provision."

The Budget has now passed its third reading, the vote in question having met with practically unanimous approval, and the scheme will be brought into force at an early date. The Union has every reason to congratulate itself on this achievement, the results of which will be far-reaching. The poorer members of our community need no longer lag behind for want of proper educational facilities. They will now be able to compete with the other communities on equal terms. It is up to them to take full advantage of the benefits offered, and to show themselves deserving of the boon of free education.

The thanks of the whole community should go to the Subcommittee who worked up the matter, and especially to Mr. E. H. Vanderwall who was the moving spirit, and to whose persistence and intimate knowledge of educational matters the success of the movement is mainly due.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 19th June, 1934. (1) Read report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider Mr. Hussey's book "Ceylon and World History." Resolved that the report be signed by the President and the Honorary Secretary and transmitted to the Director of Education. (2) Mr. Fred van Rooyen was re-elected a member subject to the usual condition. (3) The following new members were admitted:—Messrs. C. E. Arndt, V. J. C. Jonklaas, J. N. Staples, G. E. N. Wille, H. R. Kriekenbeek, N. E. D. Jansz, G. E. W. Jansz, Jr., Dr. B. A. Joseph, Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, Mrs. G. E. Leembruggen, Mrs. A. N. Weinman, Miss E. J. VanGeyzel and Miss Florence de Vos. (4) Read letter from Mr. D. V. Altendorff regarding the alleged action taken by the Union in connection with the movement for the removal of the ban on sweepstakes. The Committee, having heard the Secretary, was amply satisfied that his conduct in the matter was entirely correct. (5) Read letter from Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz resigning his membership. Resolved that he be invited to re-consider his decision. (6) The Secretary informed the meeting that Mr. G. P. Keuneman had donated five shares in the Building Company to the Union, the dividends from which were to be paid to the Benevolent Fund of the Union. Resolved that Mr. Keuneman be thanked for his generous gift. (7) The Chairman congratulated Messrs. E. Reimers and G. E. W. Jansz on the honour conferred on them.

Tuesday, 24th July, 1934:—(1) The President moved a vote of condolence on the death of the Prince Consort of the Netherlands. The vote was passed in silence, all the members standing. (2) The President pointed out certain passages in the memorandum on Mr. Hussey's book which he considered would weaken the case of the Union if allowed to remain. After discussion it was resolved that the memorandum be submitted to the Director of Education in the form in which it stood. (3) The following new members were elected:—Messrs. P. E. Paulusz, R. C. Aldons, and D. D. Hepponstall.

Tuesday, 21st August, 1934:—(1) The Chairman moved a vote of condolence on the deaths of Messrs. G. E. Leembruggen and Charles Vanderwall. (2) The following recommendations of the

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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