

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"

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. The Dutch in Ceylon	89
2. St. Nikolaas in Holland	93
3. The Gajanayakas of the Elephant Department	96
4. Genealogy of the Family of Johan Godlieb Smith	102
5. Genealogy of the Family of Ephraums of Ceylon	105
6. Charles Van der Walt	114
7. Notes and Queries	117
8. Notes of Events	120
9. Editorial Notes	123

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.

Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 5/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 1-50 to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.

— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

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

*Copies may be had at the D.B.U. Hall
at Rs. 5 each.*

Journal of the
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXIV.]

JANUARY, 1935.

[No. 3.

THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.*
GLIMPSES OF THEIR LIFE AND TIMES,

The subject upon which I am to address you this evening is a very wide one. It would be quite beyond my power to review with anything like completeness a condition of things, more or less progressive, which extended over a century and a half. But I have thought that an attempt to present you with a few glimpses of the "good old times" of which our grandparents used to speak with so much feeling needed no apology from me. I would wish to recall this evening some of the incidents in the occupation of this Island by the Dutch, and endeavour to show you, as far as possible, what manner of people they were, how they lived, and how they met the demands of the age and clime in which their lot was cast. I would ask you, therefore, to bear with me while I draw from some of the sources of information available a few sketches of the life of the period,

And summon from the shadowy past
The forms that once have been.

It is a little over a hundred years since the Dutch gave over the government of this island to the British, a very short time after all in the life of a community; yet those of us who are old enough to throw our memories sufficiently back, feel how far the "Dutch times", of which we used to hear so much in our youth, are receding from us. The venerable men and women who formed the link between those times and ours are gone. Very few of us could now remember the sound of the old language which they spoke. Their old manners too have disappeared.

* Reprint of a Lecture delivered by the late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz in 1905, in aid of the Building Fund of the Colombo Pettah Library.

The generation which succeeded them, turning into decadent paths, thought that language unprofitable and discordant, and those manners frivolous and old fashioned. Changes followed in rapid succession, until, now, it is left for the student and the archaeologist to discover the traces which still remain with us of that olden time.

I do not propose to weary you with a recital of historical details; but it seems necessary, before going any further, to consider the events connected with the first arrival and the settlement of the Dutch in Ceylon. We have all heard of the great renown of the Dutch navigators of the seventeenth century, and have read of some of their exploits and adventures; but, it is particularly interesting to us, as British subjects, to know that this spirit of daring and adventure had its birth in the struggle in which the Dutch and the English, as close allies, vanquished the Invincible Armada of their common foe Philip II. of Spain. By a curious irony of circumstances it was the action of Philip II. again which brought the Dutchman to these shores, and which led, eventually, to the Portuguese, who were then his subjects, being driven out of the Island. Determined to thwart and harass the people whom he could not conquer, Philip threw every obstacle that he could in the way of the trade which the Dutch merchants of Amsterdam carried on with Lisbon, then the chief mart for the produce which the Portuguese ships brought from the East. The outcome of this was the Netherlands East India Company, under whose banner Dutch seamen undertook, on their own account, to explore the El Dorado of the East.

The first Dutchman who visited Ceylon was the Admiral Joris van Spilbergen, who arrived with a fleet of three ships on the east coast of the Island in the year 1602. The Kandyan King, who was by this time heartily tired of the Portuguese, received him in the most friendly manner, and promised him, in return for assistance against the Portuguese, every facility for trade and for the building of fortresses on the coast. Although these offers were not availed of by the Dutch for some time, this friendly reception prepared the way for the expeditions which followed. The Dutch conquests actually began with the arrival, in 1637, of the Admiral Adam Westerwold, with whom the

Kandyan King made a treaty. Promises were made and exchanged by which the Dutch became the allies of the Sinhalese against the Portuguese. Then followed in succession a series of brilliant triumphs of the Dutch arms over the Portuguese, with the spilling of much blood on both sides. Batticaloa was taken by Westerwold on the 10th May, 1638; Trincomalee by Anthony Caen on the 1st May, 1639; Negombo by Philip Lucasz on the 9th February, 1640; and Galle by William Jacobsz Coster on the 13th March following. The capture of Galle marks the date of the commencement of the Dutch administration. For sixteen years it remained the chief seat of Government, while Colombo was still in the hands of the Portuguese, who, losing all their fortresses one by one, determined to concentrate their whole strength in the capital. After repeated attacks and repulses, and the loss of a great number of lives, Colombo at last capitulated on the 12th May, 1656. Mannar fell on the 22nd March, 1658; and Jaffna on the 21st June following. The Dutch thus became masters of the maritime districts of the Island. I must refrain, for various reasons, from entering into the ethical question involved in the Dutch keeping the forts and towns which, it is stated, they had conquered for the Sinhalese King. Some writers have not hesitated to charge the Dutch with breach of faith. I do not propose to enter into this subject here; but, I think, a full disclosure of all the circumstances would at least induce a fair critic to leave this question an open one.

As soon as civil government was established, the Dutch took steps to regulate and order the social condition of the people, whom they placed in the towns and forts which they had conquered. It must be presumed that the ships which brought the earlier settlers from Europe brought chiefly men who were fit to take part in the warlike operations which they had to look forward to in these unsettled regions, and that few, if any, women or children accompanied these pioneers to Ceylon. The absence of Dutch women during these early years appears, however, to have been, in some measure, compensated for by the presence in most of the conquered forts of large numbers of Portuguese women and Portuguese descendants. These the Dutch soldiers were encouraged by the Government to marry, while, in the meantime, the Directors of the Company in

Holland lost no time in framing laws and making provision for the emigration of men, women, and children from Europe, who were to populate and colonize the newly acquired dominions. Those who were desirous, either singly or with their wives and children, of going out to Ceylon were accorded passages in the Company's ships free of cost or charge upon their taking the oath of fidelity to the Company. Each person was allowed to carry with him as personal capital no more than 3,000 guilders. Arrived in Ceylon, they were permitted to earn their livelihood by such occupations or industries as they were fitted for, and to carry on any trade, so far as it did not interfere with the commercial interests of the Company. To those also who wished to take up agriculture as a living, the Company offered free land proportioned in extent to each person's capacity of cultivation. But it was soon found that, in this respect at least, Ceylon was not a white man's country. The climate and the circumstances were different from those at the Cape, where they had already successfully embarked upon agricultural pursuits. In Ceylon, therefore, the Dutch left these occupations to the natives, while their own people confined themselves to the towns. Those who came out on the conditions mentioned were not at liberty to return to Europe till after 15 years, when the Company's ships were again at their service, but on payment of transport charges. The Company's establishment, civil and military, was also, from time to time, increased by the arrival of those who came out on agreements of service, and many of these brought their families with them.

(To be continued).



ST. NIKOLAAS IN HOLLAND.

I attended a St. Nikolaas Feest for school children at the Hague five years ago, on an invitation received through the kind offices of the Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond. The organization which was responsible for this labour of love had a stupendous task, as it had undertaken the entertainment of 32,000 school children in different parts of the town.

The celebration which I attended took place at the Gebouw Voor Kunst en Wetenschap, a theatre capable of seating about 2,500 people. The hall was packed with 1,800 children, also with a number of their parents and guardians, and amid the busy hum of this excited multitude, there arrived the venerable Saint with his faithful Zwart Piet in attendance. The Saint did not come on horseback to the hall, as his steed is reserved for his night excursions over the roofs of the houses, but I understood from the short address which he gave, that he had made "heavy weather" in coming from Spain, especially in crossing the English Channel in the storm, but the sight of the cheerful crowd in front of him, and in particular of the pretty girls whom he saw, had "revived him considerably". He was glad to tell them that he had a new Piet Baas this year, an "echt vroolijk knecht".

Oh, I forgot to mention that the Saint was received with the "Welkomst Lied", the first verse of which runs as follows:—

† "Wees welkom vandaag in ons midden
 Ziet uw zetel staat al klaar
 Welkom roept U vroolijk tegen
 Heel de blijde Kinder schaar.
 Dag sinterklaasje da-ag. daag,
 Daag, daag, zwarte Piet,
 Dag Sinter-Klaasje daag daag
 Luister naar ons welkomst lied."

† "Welcome to our merry throng
 See your chair all ready stands,
 Welcome is the joyous song
 From the happy children bands.

Good-day Zwarte Piet,
 Good-day Sinter Klaas, good day--good-day.
 Good-day Sinter Klaasje, good day good day.
 Listen to our welcoming lay"

They also sang

†† "Hoor de wind waait door de boomen" and the rollicking "Rommel de bommel op de zolder" with its roaring chorus of "in de gloria-a-a" which must have been very familiar to our great-grand parents.

The Saint was then escorted to a box-seat, and the programme proceeded on its way. The curtain went up and disclosed an arbour in the beautiful Haagsche bosch, to which the King escorted the Queen, who was in a great state of distress owing to a dream which she had had about the Princess. The King tries to calm her fears, without any avail. The cradle (in the form of a stork) in which the Princess had been cradled as an infant is brought in, and inside the pillow-case is found a letter in strange characters which no one could read. The most learned men are fetched but to no effect. Finally the good fairy appears and explains that the Princess must go away for seven months, and that when she returns she will be betrothed. She places a magic ring on her finger, never to be removed, and the princess bids farewell to her parents and goes off with the fairy. Thereafter ensue various machinations by the wicked fairy to get the princess into her power, but the Princess, disguised as a servant to an old couple, is found living in a rustic village in the mountains. She suspects the wicked fairy and will accept no gifts from her. Thereafter the wicked fairy appears in another guise, and finally succeeds in throwing a magic necklace round the neck of the Princess, who falls into a swoon. While she is in this state the wicked fairy tries to remove the charmed ring from the hand of the Princess, and finding it too tight, she prepares to cut her finger off, when suddenly a Prince appears to rescue her, and the wicked fairy is unmasked. The Princess is restored to her parents and the Prince is presented to them as her rescuer, and accepted as a suitor for her hand.

The scenery was very beautiful, and the staging excellent. The actors, who were all amateurs (Teachers), did their parts very well, and the show was a great success. An orchestra (from the Royal Chapel) supplied the music, and the St. Nikolaas songs by the children were sung with great gusto and vivacity.

†† "Hear the wind blow through the trees"

These shows are of course only supplementary to the family festivals of St. Nikolaas, which is typically confined to the intimate family circle.

The Festival of Sinter Klaas, as the Saint is affectionately named, is essentially a feast of the home, celebrations like the one I have described partaking of the nature of an annual foregathering of children and parents, such as we have in our D. B. U. annual celebration.

In Holland, in the home, the festival is made the occasion for a lot of practical joking, the aim being to provide surprise packets for the children, the bigger the surprise the greater the fun. Huge parcels arrive, with mountains of packing, layer after layer of wrapping paper being opened in the presence of crowds of excited children and their elders, until at last the last layer discovers perhaps a little mechanical toy mouse, or a tumbling "Baas Pietje", or something equally unexpected or mirth provoking. All this provides endless excitement and laughter. In Ceylon it is too late for us to recapture the domestic celebration of Sinter Klaas—since Christmas has established itself too firmly in our affections, with its special bright Christmas day services, its visits to relatives and friends, to partake of broeder and Koekjes. Gone also are the simpler days of our childhood, when we as children looked forward to the rare gift of an orange encased in golden tissue, of packets of "rathina" (Chinese crackers) and dashing crackers made by inventive uncles and cousins. Home-made ginger beer for the children and milk-punch (melk pons) for the elders were the popular drinks. The meal most looked forward to was the Christmas "breakfast" at midday, with its mountains of spiced rice, and turkey or duck and savoury curries and sambols, the real "rice tafel", which earned a midday snooze for the elders.

To-day our festival is a more sophisticated and anglicized function, but so long as the spirit of good-will and joy characterizes the festival of the birth of Christ, let us not quarrel with the changes that the changing years bring to us all.

H. U. L.

THE GAJANAYAKAS OF THE ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT.

BY E. H. V.

Tenant says of the Ceylon elephants that "from time immemorial the natives have been taught to capture and tame them, and the export of elephants from Ceylon to India has been going on without interruption from the period of the first Punic War". So lucrative an enterprise naturally found an important place in the trading activities of the Dutch, to whom their Elephant Department was a matter of special concern.

The headquarters of the Elephant Department lay at Matara for elephants abounded in the vast forests of the area, of which this ancient and historic town was the administrative centre. Heydt, who lived in the days of the Dutch, writes:—"The Company has in this island no place so suitable for the capture of elephants as in Maderen" i.e. Matara. Heydt says in his description of Matara Fort:—"The residence of the *Dissava* lies not far from the entrance, before which is a large and handsome piece of ground, which is planted with trees." This passage is of melancholy interest, for the residence of the Dutch *Dissave*, which was till recently occupied by successive Assistant Government Agents under British rule, is no longer occupied by the chief administrator of the District. Its glory has departed and the picturesque buildings, which still survive, are put to other uses.

To continue Heydt's description of Matara Fort:—"On both sides run two streets. At the end instead of the bastion there is a large tank in which they take the elephants daily to water. Their stables lie between the quarters of the inhabitants and are four in number. The breadth thereof is twenty feet, two are $15\frac{1}{2}$ rods, and two 10 rods long. At least 80 elephants can be stabled in these four stables. Not far therefrom is a brook, from which water is fetched for the elephants to drink. These stables stand in two rows built alike, and elephants are constantly to be found there, at least tame ones, which are kept for captivating the others, and are called by the Hollanders 'soul-sellers'."

The elephant stables were in the neighbourhood of the present Kachcheri, while the tank for watering the elephants stood between the present gaol and the sea.

The Colombo *Dissavoni* took a second place to that of Matara in respect of elephants, but *Kuruwe* Mudaliyar and *Kuruwe* Street in Colombo revive memories of the elephant hunt, the Sinhalese word *kuru* meaning an elephant.

The elephants intended for the Indian market were usually sold at Jaffna, at prices which varied from 3,000 rix dollars for a tusker of the best quality, free of faults or natural defects, to 100 rix dollars for a small tuskerless elephant of poor type. The Indian merchants, who carefully studied the points of the animals, were expert valuers. On purchase, the elephants were branded with hot irons so as to provide distinctive marks, just as our cattle are now-a-days. To facilitate business, arrangements were made for Indian buyers to pay their money into the Company's treasury in India and to exchange their receipts of payment for elephants at Jaffna. As the expenses of the elephant hunt were negligible, while the profits were high, the trade in elephants was one of the most popular and prosperous of the Company's activities.

The chief officials of the Elephant Department were the *Jacht Meester* or "the master of the hunt" and the *Gajanayaka* or "the chief of the elephant stalls". Both these officials were regarded by the Company as holding posts of high responsibility and honour. Indeed, the office of *Gajanayaka* carried the traditional status and dignity it had acquired under the Sinhalese Kings. Davy says: "The *Gajenayke Nilami* (elephant chief) was the first officer of the household department. His duty was to superintend the people who had charge of the royal elephants, of whom a register was kept by a subordinate officer, the *Coroone* (*Kuruwe*) *Lekam*".

Among the men who have filled the office of *Gajanayaka* with distinction and honour, are two outstanding figures, both worthy sons of Matara, whose memories are freshly remembered to this day.

The first of these is Don Bastian Tilekewardhana Abeyratna, *Gajanayaka* Mudaliyar, who relinquished his office in 1763.

The Dutch did not interfere with the social structure of the people under their administration, but they raised to high office and honour some deserving men who did not belong to the ruling Goigama Caste. Thus it was that Kandamanage Don Bastian, a member of the Chando or Durawe Caste, was appointed *Gajanayaka* Mudaliyar with the name of Don Bastian Tilekewardhana Abeyratna.

Tradition states that he was introduced to the favourable notice of the Governor, Jan Schreuder, (1757—1762) by the help and kindness he had shewn to some ship-wrecked Dutchmen. The Governor, who was struck by his ability and fine presence, noted him for employment under his government.

As Gajanayaka Mudaliyar he had a special flag on which an elephant was depicted, a special seal, and a jurisdiction which extended from Bentota to Hambantota.

He married a daughter of the Baresthu family of Piyadigama, near Gintota, who brought him as part of her dowry twelve families. He established these twelve families on his various lands, his possessions extending, according to report, to as many as a hundred gardens and a hundred paddy fields. He named the twelve families according to the names of the months, Januarija, Februarija &c., arranging that each family should work for him during the month by which it was named, and be relieved of service to him during the rest of the year.

The Gajanayaka Mudaliyar lived in great state in the village of Pamburana, a good part of which belonged to him.

He and his sons occupied the several walauwas he had built, of which the sites remain to-day, and the names Gajanayaka walauwe watte and Alut walauwe watte still survive.

The Dutch valued the Mudaliyar not only for his services in the Elephant Department, but also for his great influence over the people in keeping them content with their rule and resisting the inroads of the Kandyan King.

For his help in constructing what was then called the New Fort of Matara, the Military officer in charge made him adopt the surname Bastiaansz, which was used by his children after him.

Bastiaansz, it may be noted, was an existing Dutch surname, for in the list of marriages in Batavia compiled by the late Mr. F. H. de Vos and published in Vol. II, No. 3 of this Journal, we have a record that on 3rd July, 1631, the Hon'ble Gysbrecht Bastiansz from Dordrecht made a second marriage with Catharina Cuyt from the Hague, widow of Ysbrands Van Swaenswyck.

But these were troublous days, and intrigues with the Kandyan King, whether real or fancied, gave the Dutch much anxious thought. Great men tumbled from their high places and were sent into exile, among them the Gajanayaka Mudaliyar's aristocratic

predecessor in office. The Gajanayaka Mudaliyar's turn came next, for it is stated that as the result of a conspiracy against him by a leading family, he was charged with carrying on treasonable correspondence with the Kandyan Kingdom.

He was deemed guilty of the charge and banished to Cape Colony, which was then a Dutch settlement. Here again his personal qualities attracted the attention of the Governor, whose daughter he relieved from recurring attacks of neuralgic headache.

He successfully explained to the Governor that both he and a fellow exile from Ceylon were victims of conspiracies, and accordingly both returned to Ceylon, absolved of all blame.

The last of the Gajanayakas and also the last Maha Mudaliyar of the great house of Ilangakoon was Don David Jayetileke Abeyesiriwardene Ilangakoon. His was as stately and picturesque a figure as that of the Earl of Warwick, the last of the Barons. His tombstone in the Dutch Church at Matara states that he was Maha Mudaliyar of the District of Matara and Chief Interpreter of the Gate, Mudaliyar of the four gravets of Matara and Gajanaike Mudaliyar, first Maha Mudaliyar and chief Interpreter of the Governor's Gate and Maha Mudaliyar of all the Districts from Chilaw to Magam Pattu.

At the lower end of the tombstone two elephants are represented, to signify the office of Gajanayaka held by him.

The Gajanayaka Maha Mudaliyar had a jurisdiction which extended throughout the length of the Sinhalese maritime districts. He served under both the Dutch and the English Governments. His tombstone shows that he was born on the 5th August 1772 and that he died in September 1848. His kindness and consideration to his poorer dependents were well known to the older generation at Matara.

It is said that when a humble dependent brought to him the pingo, which custom prescribed as necessary on certain ceremonial occasions, he plucked a single plantain from the bunch which hung at one end of the pingo and said: "Now I have received your pingo. You must take the rest away".

There is a story that when he was visiting one of his distant lands, a poor villager approached him and made him a gift of a pair of cattle. The Maha Mudaliyar inquired if the donor had a child,

whereupon a little girl came forward. "Here my child" said the Maha Mudaliyar, "is a pair of cattle for you. You must take them from me as my gift to you".

The magnificence in which this Maha Mudaliyar lived can be gathered from the following description in Capper's "Old Ceylon".

"It was in about the year 1810, when Governor Sir Thomas Maitland visited the Southern Province, that the Maha Mudaliyar Ilangakoon entertained his Excellency at his mansion near Matara. The spacious dining room was lit in a manner that eye had never till then beheld. The floor was covered with the thickest and softest of Dutch Carpets, the furniture was of ebony and calamander richly carved and massive withal. The plate was of the purest silver heavily chased, and all, the work of native artists. A hundred servants flitted hither and thither. The luxuries of ice were then unknown, but a large earthenware tank half filled with saltpetre and water did duty for a refrigerator; and a dozen bottles of the choicest Madeira were standing in the cooling liquid. The old Dutch clock, an elaborate work of art itself, struck seven, and the Maha Mudaliyar emerged from an inner chamber, dressed in full court costume: his hair was done up in the usual knot, held by an ample comb of the purest amber coloured tortoise-shell, while a curved comb to match circumscribed a forehead, the open intellectual breadth of which was displayed to greater advantage by this contrivance. His coat was of the finest broad cloth of marine blue, while the large solid gold buttons that studded it from cuff to waist, and the richly worked "frogs" in place of the ordinary loops, gave to this article of dress a splendour that was dazzling to look upon. The studs, six in number, that buttoned up the shirt-collar and gleamed from his snow-white shirt-front consisted of a single diamond, each of the size of a large pea. The waistcoat buttons that confined the amplitude of a bosom heaving with emotion, were also brilliants of the first water. From his neck dangled a massive chain, to which was attached a medal—a gift to his father from the Dutch Government in recognition of life-long services. The cloth that served for his nether garment was of the finest cambric and of the purest white, and silk stockings and pumps completed an attire, the *tout ensemble* of which, if wanting in lightness, lacked nothing in ceremonial importance. Immediately a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Governor, the Mudaliyar descended to his portico, and there received the representative of his sovereign,

with a dignified yet respectful welcome, removed alike from misplaced familiarity and cringing servility. I will not attempt any description of that dinner, the wine that was drunk, or the toasts that were proposed and responded to; but one thing I may note, though calculated to surprise my readers—that not only was the conversation between a host and guest carried on in Portuguese, but most of the speeches and the replies were in that language".

One cannot help observing here that the main reason for the disappearance of the Dutch language from Ceylon is the fact that the Portuguese language already held an established place as a means of communication between the different communities.

Although the extract quoted above does not furnish any details of the dinner menu, there is one item which, we may safely conclude, was not omitted, and that is the fish caught in the sea near Matara, known as the "Maitland fish", for the reason that Governor Maitland had a special liking for it and always wanted it served at his table, when he visited the South of the Island.

The Maha Mudaliyar frequently entertained the leading British and Dutch residents at his ancestral home, the Maha Walauwa at Matara. There is an incident connected with one of these entertainments which is worth repeating.

Among the guests present on the occasion was Jan Hendrick Ludovici, the garrison Surgeon of Matara and the ancestor of the Ludovici family in Ceylon. When the health of His Majesty, King George III, was proposed, all present stood up with glasses upraised and called out "Good health". Dr. Ludovici however pronounced the words in his Dutch way, which sounded like "*Goo-de-hell*". An English Officer who stood next to him immediately challenged him to a duel, declaring that he had intentionally insulted the King. Explanations followed and, needless to say, the duel never came off.

And now, all that is mortal, both of the bountiful host and of the guest who made the occasion memorable, lie at rest within the walls of the old Dutch Church at Matara.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF JOHAN GODLIEB SMITH.

I

Johan Godlieb Smith, who was born in Holland, lived at Trincomalee. By his marriage with Leonora Kempe he had :—
William David.

II

William David Smith, (see I above) of Trincomalee, b. 29 Ap. 1790, d. 28 Dec. 1822, m. 5 March 1809, Johanna Cornelia Malmberg of Galle, who died 20 Feb. 1842. He had by her :—

1. Arnoldus Everhardus, b. 16 May 1811, d. 22 July 1863.
2. Angenita Dorothea, b. 5 June 1813, d. 14 Oct. 1859, m. 15 May 1837, Frederick Gerard Speldewinde, b. 20 Dec. 1816, d. 16 Oct. 1856.
3. Wilhelmina Petronella, b. 7 Oct. 1816.
4. Charlotte Frederica, b. 15 Sept. 1819, m. 12 Sept. 1844, William Charles Meurling, widower, of Galle, who died 15 March 1862.
5. Henry David, b. 15 Oct. 1822, d. 5 May 1868.

III.

Arnoldus Everhardus Smith (see II. 1 above) married (a) Arnoldus Cornelia Poulter, b. 11 Aug. 1811, d. 15 June 1845, daughter of Gerrit Joan Poulter and Anna Catherina de Vos. (b) Dorothea Elizabeth von Bergheim. By the first marriage he had :—

1. Georgiana Charlotte, b. 11 Dec. 1836.
2. Henry Alexander, b. 7 Aug. 1838.
3. George Andrew, b. 27 Nov. 1839, d. 1849 at Hambantota.
4. Anetta Henrietta, b. 7 July 1841.
5. William Arthur, b. 6 Oct. 1842.
6. Clement Edmund, b. 29 Ap. 1844.
7. A boy, died in infancy.

IV.

William Arthur Smith, (see III. 5 above), m. 14 May 1866, Ann Drusilla, daughter of William Arnold Woutersz, Surgeon, and Eliza Christina Wright. He had by her :—

1. William Arthur Roland, b. 7 Feb. 1867. Drowned at sea at Moratuwa.
2. Andrew Everard, b. 4 Ap. 1868. Died young.
3. Henry Arnold, b. 24 July 1869, died in infancy.
4. Gertrude Adelaide, b. 23 Nov. 1870.
5. Francis Hannah, b. 20 Feb. 1872, d. 10 Oct. 1918.
6. Charles Ambrose Lorenz, b. 6 Dec. 1874, m. 14 June 1910, Amanda Wittensleger.
7. Alfred Hughes, b. 11 May 1876.

8. Anneline Constance, b. 10 Aug. 1879.
9. William Arnold Roland David, b. 27 Oct. 1884.
10. George Victor, b. 27 June 1889.

V.

William Arnold Roland David Smith, (see IV. 9 above), m. 24 June 1907, Olive Maud, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Raux. He had by her :—

1. Bertha Elvy, b. 25 Feb. 1908, d. 28 Aug. 1916.
2. Margaret Alma Nelline, b. 9 Jan. 1910, m. 22 Dec. 1930, Clarence Elvin Peries.
3. Iris Olivia, b. 23 March 1912.
4. Frances Olga, b. 25 Dec. 1916.
5. Muriel Jénette, b. 28 Jan. 1919.
6. Neuelline Joyce, b. 27 Dec. 1927.

VI.

George Victor Smith, (see IV. 10 above), m. 21 Ap. 1919, Harriet Beatrice, daughter of George William Collette and Matilda Caroline van der Gucht. He had by her :—

1. Maureen Barbara, b. 20 Nov. 1924.
2. George Arthur Ivan, b. 5 June 1926.
3. Hilary Brian, b. 13 July 1921.
4. Frederick Maurice Shirley, b. 9 Ap. 1930.
5. Aelian Lorenz, b. 24 May 1932.

VII.

Clement Edmund Smith (see III. 6 above), m. Amelia, daughter of John Valentine Loftus, Surgeon andEbert. He had by her :—

- Euphemia, m.Jansz of Singapore.

VIII.

Henry David Smith, (see II. 5 above), m. 25 June 1845, Henrietta Louisa, daughter of Johannes Adrian Poulter and Louisa Catherina de Hoedt. He had by her :—

1. Laura Emelia, b. 7 April 1846, d. 22 Feb. 1887, m. Henry Edward Bartholomeusz.
2. Frances Angelina, b. 18 Oct. 1847.
3. Janet Marian, b. 13 Aug. 1849, m. Philip Raymond Willenberg of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission.
4. Richard Morgan, b. 24 June 1851.
5. Esther Anne, b. 3 Nov. 1853.
4. Willoughby Godfrey, b. 11 July 1856.
5. Harriet Angelina, b. 2 Ap. 1858, m. 15 March 1886, Alfred Poulter Bartholomeusz.
6. Grace, b. 22 Feb. 1865.
7. Florence, b. 8 Aug. 1867, m. 6 June 1895, George Frederick Bartholomeusz.

IX.

Richard Morgan Smith, (see VIII. 4 above), married (a) Zilia, daughter of Frank Bartholomeusz and Jane von Bergheim. (b) Mary Anne Brittain, 2 Jan. 1885. By the first marriage he had:—

Elleene Millicent, b. 25 Oct. 1881. By the second marriage he had:—

1. Enid Walker, b. 23 Nov. 1885, m. 22 Dec. 1910, Victor James Claude Jonklaas, son of James Dunbar Jonklaas and Agnes Seraphina Beven.
2. Anne Lucille, b. 18 Ap. 1888.
3. Herbert Dennis, b. 3 Dec. 1889.
4. Richard Oliver Ashley, b. 6 July 1891.
5. James Willard, b. 25 July 1893.
6. Arthur Julian, b. 8 July 1895.
7. Grace Frederick, b. 22 Feb. 1898.

X.

Richard Oliver Ashley Smith, (see IX. 4 above), Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, m. 6 July 1921, Nora Marguerite, daughter of Joseph Edward Jansz and Charlotte Camilla Grenier. He had by her:—

1. James Edward Morgan, b. 3 May 1922.
2. Marguerite Constance Mary, b. 16 June 1923.
3. Oliver Richard Ashley, b. 7 Sept. 1925.

XI.

James Willard Smith, (see IX. 5 above), m. 20 Oct. 1918, Dorothy, daughter of Aelian Bartholomeusz and Millicent Reimers. He had by her:—

1. Derryk Willard, b. 14 July 1919.
2. Dorothy Jean, b. 10 Nov. 1920.
- 3 & 4. { Richard Dalton } b. 24 Sept. 1921.
 { Aelian Lynne }
5. Herbert David, b. 4 March 1924.

XII.

Arthur Julian Smith, (see IX. 6 above), m. 5 June 1918, Ivy, daughter of Edwin Pate and Mary Jane Hudson. He had by her:—

1. Ivy Yvonne, b. 7 March 1919.
2. Arthur Brian, b. 8 May 1920.
3. Humphrey Randolph, b. 13 March 1922.

XIII.

Grace Frederick Smith, (see IX. 7 above), Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, m. 20 Dec. 1928, Irene, daughter of Edwin Pate and Mary Jane Hudson. He had by her:—
Joyce, b. 30 Dec. 1931.

E. H. V.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF EPHRAUMS OF CEYLON

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

Coenraad Christiaan Ephraums, born in Amsterdam, died in Galle, 21st September 1813, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, Sanche de Stelwe. He had by her:—

1. Cornelius Adrianus, who follows under II.
2. Johanna Sibilla, married 27th March 1805, Daniel Christian Kellar. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 80).
3. Susanna Elizabeth, married 18th November 1812, Johannes Hollebeek.
4. Carolina Jacoba, married 30th October 1814, John Godfried Speldewinde.

II.

Cornelius Adrianus Ephraums, born 25th April 1785, died 3rd January 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 23rd May 1808, Angenita Clara Van Ingen, born 3rd April 1790. He had by her:—

1. Angelo Carmichael, born 15th April 1809, died 23rd April 1809.
2. Daniel, who follows under III.
3. Charlotta, born 10th December 1813, married 30th May 1835, Johannes Eusebias Wittensleger.
4. Daughter, born 26th January 1817, died 31st January 1817.
5. Peter Henry, who follows under IV.
6. Frederica Charlotta Catherina, born 6th April 1821, married 12th October 1840, Nicolaas William Henry Kellar, baptised 5th October 1810. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 81).
7. Mary Helen, born 20th September 1827.

III.

Daniel Ephraums, born 22nd October 1811, died 23rd April 1856, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 27th December 1833, Catherina Charlotta Zybrandsz, born 13th September 1810, daughter of Jacobus Zybrandsz and Johanna Wilhelmina Brechman. He had by her:—

1. Caroline Amelia, born 10th December 1834, died 15th May 1869, married:—
 - (a) 18th October 1849, Richard Edward Andreó, born 24th January 1825, died 16th December 1866, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 17).
 - (b) Edwin Bogaars.
2. Angelo Frederick, who follows under V.

- 3 Georgiana Margaret, born 30th July 1838, died 24th August 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle.
 - (a) 12th September 1855, Chery Louis Phillipe Daviotte.
 - (b) 12th February 1864, Gilbert Francis Kellar.
- 4 Edmund Dunbar, who follows under VI.
- 5 Clement Reginald, who follows under VII.
- 6 Ophellia Helen, born 15th November 1842, died 16th December 1843.
- 7 Francis Henry, born 19th January 1844, died 26th July 1873.
- 8 Alice Eleanor, born 2nd May 1845, married Arthur Daviot.
- 9 Albert Richard, who follows under VII.
- 10 Sextus Daniel, born 15th March 1849.
- 11 Charles Peter, who follows under IX.
- 12 Charlotte Matilda, born 27th December 1851, died 21st January 1934, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 22nd April 1874, Peter Oliver Wittensleger, born 17th May 1842, died 29th August 1910.

IV.

Peter Henry Ephraums, born 16th December 1818, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th June 1847, Harriet Loos, baptised 29th October 1825, daughter of Pieter Adriaan Loos and Sophia Cornelia Fares. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 97). He had by her :—

- 1 Lewis Philip, who follows under X.
- 2 Lancelot Henry, who follows under XI.
- 3 Clara Louisa, born 12th November 1853, married Nathaniel Francis Ondaatje.
- 4 Charles Frederick, who follows under XII.

V.

Angelo Frederick Ephraums, born 15th March 1836, died 6th November 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 7th May 1855, Harriet Margaret Matilda Andréé, born 4th October 1832, daughter of Adolphus Wilhelmus Andréé and Thomaasia Dorothea Arnoldina Poulrier (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 15, and Vol. XXIV, page 22). He had by her :—

- 1 Evelyn Harriet, born 11th October 1856, married George James of St. Davids', Pembrokeshire, England.
- 2 Angelina Frances, born 8th July 1857.
- 3 Daniel Edwin, born 2nd October 1858.
- 4 Clement Angelo, born 25th April 1860, married in Singapore, 25th October 1888, Esther Catherine Trush.
- 5 May Elizabeth Gertrude, born 24th June 1862, died 4th July 1863.
- 6 Leslie Francis, who follows under XIII.
- 7 Tyrrel Andréé, born 20th October 1867, married in Singapore, 9th July 1892, Regina Virgini Hansen,

VI.

Edmund Dunbar Ephraums, born 18th September 1839, died 2nd June 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 11th February 1861, Jane Koopman. He had by her :—

- 1 Rosalind Maud, born 27th April 1865, married in St. Pauls' Church, Kandy, 25th February 1889, Arthur Meurling Kellar, born 28th April 1863, died 12th February 1922, son of Archibald William Kellar and Ann Fredericka Meurling.
- 2 Lancelot Sidney, who follows under XIV.
- 3 Eugenie Grace, born 20th June 1868, died 16th July 1906, married in St. Pauls' Church, Kandy, 11th July 1887, Thomas Owen Van Sanden, born 16th February 1862, son of Thomas Diedrich Van Sanden and Louisa Maria Sielman.
- 4 Henry Edmund, who follows under XV.
- 5 Tyril Owen, who follows under XVI.
- 6 Denzil Cyril.
- 7 Abigail Bertha, born August 1881, died 4th April 1890.

VII.

Clement Reginald Ephraums, born 17th August 1841, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 6th May 1863, Anna Sophia Andréé, daughter of Adolphus Wilhelmus Andréé and Lucilla Charlotta Henrietta Lorenz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. III, page 48, and Vol. X, page 15). He had by her :—

- 1 Cyril Reginald, who follows under XVII.
- 2 Wilfred.
- 3 Florence, married (a) Dr. Smythe (b) Mr. Wallace.
- 4 Amy, born 9th November 1870, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 6th July 1893, James Charles Frederick Nicholas, born 6th January 1868, died 2nd December 1922.

VIII.

Albert Richard Ephraums, born 8th November 1846, died 1st November 1904, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 5th January 1876, Laura Emmeline Anthonisz, born 19th December 1851, died 17th June 1902, daughter of William Francis Charles Anthonisz and Jane Eliza Anthonisz. He had by her :—

- 1 Richard Lionel, who follows under XVIII.
- 2 Elsie Laura, born 24th April 1878, died 18th May 1884.
- 3 Ivy Rose, born 22nd August 1879, died 2nd January 1880.
- 4 Erin Violet, born 24th October 1880, died 17th March 1882.
- 5 Agnes Sylvia, born 14th August 1882, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 24th April 1905, Arthur Edward Ephraums, who follows under XX.
- 6 Alfred Francis, born 22nd December 1884, married in London, 15th February 1922, Gladys Osborne. He had by her :— Francis, born 26th December 1922.
- 7 Edgar Lancelot, who follows under XIX.

- 8 Bertha Charlotte, born 31st December 1888, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 11th May 1927, Glanville Hubert Frederick Altendorff, born 28th March 1876 (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 61).
- 9 Lilian Norah, born 28th July 1890, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 20th June 1917, Bertram Roy Daniel, born 7th October 1882, died 17th October 1934, son of Francis Lionel Daniel and Laura Edith Sisouw.
- 10 Allan Roy, born 13th April 1895, died 14th April 1895.

IX.

Charles Peter Ephraums, born 10th August 1850, died 22nd February 1924, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 23rd January 1875, Georgiana Matilda Bogaars, born 5th June 1857, daughter of George Nathaniel Bogaars and Margaret Caroline Armstrong. He had by her :—

- 1 George Francis, born 14th December 1875, settled in Manchester, England.
- 2 Arthur Edward, who follows under XX.
- 3 Herbert Matthew, born 15th September 1882, married 21st April 1924, Merle Violet Rode.
- 4 Victorine Georgiana (Theresa), born 11th May 1884, died 1st February 1927, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 27th December 1905, Arthur Allanson Solomons, born 12th November 1876.
- 5 Gracie Juliet, born 25th October 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 24th May 1909, Henry Algernon Ephraums, who follows under XXI.
- 6 Winifred Daisy, born 25th May 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 7th June 1916, Percival Ernest Paulusz, born 15th October 1878, son of John Gerard Paulusz and Annie Catherine Thomas.

X.

Lewis Philip Ephraums, born 2nd February 1848, died 14th June 1892, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 18th June 1879, Sarah Eliza Garth, born 7th February 1847, died 1st April 1928, daughter of John Garth and Maria Eliza Schrader. He had by her :—

- 1 Henry Algernon, who follows under XXI.
- 2 Philip Bertrand, born 9th August 1882, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th July 1911, Neva Vander Smagt, born 21st December 1890, daughter of Justin Garvin Vander Smagt and Ella Amelia Seraphina Stork (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. III, page 24).
- 3 Sarah Aurelia, born 11th September 1883.
- 4 Claribel, born 31st October 1884.

- 5 Harriet Eliza, born 8th October 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd October 1910, Jackson Smith.

XI.

Lancelot Henry Ephraums, born 2nd September 1851, died 13th September 1903, married in St. Matthew's Church, Colombo, 7th December 1885, Louisa Isabel Warkuss, born 7th June 1864. He had by her :—

- 1 Lancelot Henry St. George, born 31st May 1888, married in Holy Trinity Church Newera Eliya, in 1921, Magdeline Garth, and has issue.
- 2 Ruby Beatrice, born 8th July 1890, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 15th December 1919, Francis James Beling.
- 3 Isabel Violet, born 15th June 1892, died 16th April 1917, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 21st December 1915, Norman Gratiaen de La Motte.
- 4 Frederick Hector, who follows under XXII.
- 5 Grace Darling, born 9th December 1899, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 5th April 1920, Ernest Edward Aldons, born 9th August 1894, son of Lloyd Theodore Aldons and Florence Emily Greve.
- 6 Cyril Loos, born 16th February, 1903, married Violet Phillips, and has issue.

XII.

Charles Frederic Ephraums, born 30th November 1854, died 10th July 1908, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th May 1881, Jane Maud Mack, born 27th January 1859, daughter of Cornelius Arnoldus Mack and Anne Elizabeth Keyt. He had by her :—

- 1 Maud Ethel Beatrice, born 14th March 1883, died 2nd July 1895.
- 2 Mabel Constance Ruth, born 3rd April 1884, died 1st October 1902.
- 3 Christopher Frederick Duncan, born 1st September 1886, died 26th October 1923, married 28th June 1915, Winifred Muriel Assauw, born 3rd March 1891, and had by her :—
Winifred Maud Ethel, born 31st March 1916.
- 4 Ashley Dodwell, born 8th January 1889, died 30th March 1913.
- 5 Ethel Olive, born 19th March 1891, died 7th January 1932, married in Christ Church, Dehiwela, 25th September 1920, Henry Percy Anthonisz, born 8th October 1890, son of Francis Charles Anthonisz and Catherine Helen Markus.
- 6 Ernest Kingsley, born 23rd April 1893, died 25th February 1894.

7. Charles Allanson, who follows under XXIII.
8. Melville Bertram, born 25th August 1896.

XIII.

Leslie Francis Ephraums, born 27th February 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 24th July 1890, Laura Ida Mack, born 1st July 1869, daughter of Arthur William Mack and Laura Catherine Vanden Driesen. He had by her:—

1. Glenville Leslie, who follows under XXIV.
2. Myra Blanche.

XIV.

Lancelot Sidney Ephraums, born 23rd May 1867, died 13th July 1927, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 26th December 1891, Frances Eugenie Ball, born 19th August 1864, died 27th February 1929, daughter of Henry Ball and Wilhelmina Matilda La Brooy. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70). He had by her:—

1. Jane Wilhelmina, born 27th July 1892, married in Christ Church, Galkissa, 23rd April 1914, Christopher Henry Vanderwert, born 26th March 1891, son of Christopher Frederick Vanderwert and Roslind Maud Brodie.
2. Lenore Sybil, born 30th December 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 12th June 1917, Claude Randal Joachim, born 11th March 1892, son of Arthur Henry Joachim and Elizabeth Varney.
3. Daphne Gladys, born 29th October 1896, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 26th December 1918, Oswald Linton Gauder, born 20th October 1892, son of Henry Dionysius Gauder and Eliza Anne Linton.
4. Edmund Dunbar Lancelot, born 26th March 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 14th February 1924, Mona Isabel Lourensz, born 30th August 1894, daughter of Wilfred Harris Lourensz and Maria Selina Misso. He had by her:—
Mary Frances Mona, born 15th August 1925.
5. Henrietta Frances, born 1st June 1901, died 26th January 1903.
6. Marjorie Sylvia Caroline, born 27th October 1905, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 25th June 1926, Wilmot Frederick George Joachim, born 27th December 1902, son of Allanson Richard Thomas Joachim and Frances Eleanor Muller.

XV.

Henry Edmund Ephraums, born 30th August 1869, married in St. Andrew's Church, Mutwal, 21st June 1895, Agnes Magdalene Fernando, born 8th February 1876. He had by her:—

1. Ernest Lionel, born 10th July 1897.
2. Allan Victor Crosby, born 21st June 1900.
3. Leslie Michael, born 20th March 1911.

XVI.

Tyril Owen Ephraums, born 7th May 1871, died 30th April 1914, married in Christ Church, Matale, 29th July 1905, Winifred Mabel Meynert, born 18th June 1880, daughter of William Lewis Meynert and Caroline Cecilia Rode. He had by her:—

1. Winifred Walda, born 13th May 1906.
2. Edmund Tyril Dunbar, born 1st March 1909.

XVII.

Cyril Reginald Ephraums, died in Kuala Lumpur, 30th May 1907, married in Taiping, Perak, 6th October 1887, Margaret Dimbleby. He had by her:—

1. Margaret Annie, born 2nd July 1888.
2. Freda May, born 9th June 1889.
3. Hugh Cyril, born 14th January 1891.
4. Jessie Louisa, born 20th January 1893.

XVIII.

Richard Lionel Ephraums, born 18th October 1876, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 15th July 1903, Elsie Norma Beata Daniel, born 23rd October 1883, daughter of Ernest Arthur Daniel and Anastasia Serphina Vander Straaten. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 165). He had by her:—

1. Verena Laura Chorine, born 2nd February 1904, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 28th January 1929, George Herbert Arndt, born 23rd May 1903, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 103).
2. Anastasia Emmeline, born 7th May 1905, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 14th August 1929, Richard Henry Louis Brohier, born 14th June 1906, son of Louis Cyrus Brohier and Frederica Harriet Amelia Daniel.
3. Arthur Richard, born 22nd August 1907.
4. Lescinska Sylvia, born 26th January 1917.
5. Roderick Lionel, born 17th January 1919.

XIX.

Edgar Lancelot Ephraums, born 27th July 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 21st September 1921, Catharine Edith Ludovici, born 27th December 1900, daughter of Edwin Ludovici and Catharina Charlotte Selina Hole (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. III, page 63). He had by her:—

1. Evelyn Laura, born 21st July 1922.
2. Doris Emmeline, born 7th April 1924.
3. Sylvia Bertha, born 31st July 1925.
4. Joyce Dorothea, born 21st November 1927.

XX.

Arthur Edward Ephraums, born 3rd October 1879, died 10th November 1931, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 24th April 1905, Agnes Sylvia Ephraums, born 14th August 1882 (see VIII, 5th). He had by her:—

- 1 Sylvia Yvonne, born 15th September 1906, died 28th July 1907.
- 2 Albert Edward, born 15th February 1908.
- 3 Arthur Conrad, born 14th February 1911.

XXI.

Henry Algernon Ephraums, born 27th April 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 24th May 1909, Gracie Juliet Ephraums, born 25th October 1885, (See IX, 5). He had by her:—

- 1 Charles Melville, born 3rd March 1910.
- 2 Nesta Monica, born 25th March 1911, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th December 1931, Justin Oswald Ebert, born 25th September 1905, son of Justin Oswald Ebert and Augusta Mabel de Zilva.
- 3 Louis Algernon, born 11th December 1912, died 30th March 1922.
- 4 Grace Regina, born 3rd June 1914.
- 5 George Emille Nicholas, born 8th September 1915.
- 6 Clare St. Valentine, born 14th February 1917.
- 7 Theresa Veronica, born 25th April 1919.
- 8 Lorna Yvonne, born 30th September 1920.
- 9 Sara Heather, born 24th November 1922.
- 10 Sheila Maureen, born 19th June 1925.

XXII.

Frederick Hector Ephraums, born 1st July 1896, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 31st January 1920, Muriel Ruby Austin. He had by her:—

- 1 Esther Frederica Muriel, born 13th July 1920.
- 2 Douglas Hector, born 15th April 1922.
- 3 Frederick Carlisle, born 19th June 1924.
- 4 Mervyn Leslie, born 23rd January 1927.
- 5 Marjorie Primrose, born 1st February 1930.
- 6 Lancelot Conrad, born 10th October 1932.

XXIII

Charles Allanson Ephraums, born 5th December 1894, married 2nd October 1916, Agnes Louisa Grace Bartholomeusz, born 13th October 1884, widow of Duncan Frederick Bartholomeusz, and daughter of James Edgar Mack and Alice Caroline Gratiaen. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 19). He had by her:—

- 1 Zena Marjorie Elspeth, born 12th January 1918.
- 2 Winifred Constance Maud, born 23rd May 1919, died 24th September 1921.
- 3 Elizabeth Georgiana, born 3rd June 1921.
- 4 Phyllis Doreen, born 16th July 1923.
- 5 Charles Frederick, born 12th April 1926.
- 6 Ethel Maud Lilian, born 10th March 1926, died 18th February 1931.

XXIV.

Glenville Leslie Ephraums, born 7th June 1891, married in St. John's Church, Kegalle, 8th February 1921, Florence Diamond de Hoedt, born 24th June 1897, daughter of Edwin Frederick de Hoedt and Ida Susan Van Dort. He had by her:—

- 1 Edwin Glenville, born 26th August 1921.
- 2 Denis Malcolm, born 30th July 1923.
- 3 Ronald Bertram, born 30th May 1925.
- 4 Margie Lorna, born 15th September 1927.
- 5 Winston Terence, born 15th July 1929.
- 6 Aileen Cynthia, born 28th December 1931.
- 7 Mervyn Ralph, born 20th June 1934.



CHARLES VAN DER WALL.

Three members of the Kandy Bar enjoyed the honour of representing the Burghers in the old Legislative Council—Mr. Charles Lambert Ferdinands, Mr. James van Langenberg, and Mr. Charles van der Wall. All these three were student apprentices under Mr. Charles Louis van der Wall, Advocate, the father of the subject of our notice. Mr. Advocate van der Wall, like other enterprising young men in those days, added to the meagre but stimulating instruction given in the English-teaching schools of the time by his own industrious studies, and his familiarity with the best English literature was as widely recognized as was his intimate acquaintance with the principles and practice of the Law which he had made his profession. He rapidly rose to the leadership of the Bar in Kandy, his only professional rival there being James Alexander Dunuwille, acting Deputy Queen's Advocate. Among his friends and admirers was Charles Ambrose Lorenz, who wrote an appreciative obituary notice of him in the "Examiner".

Mr. Advocate van der Wall married, in January 1841, Eliza Georgiana Brohier, and Charles Henry Morgan van der Wall was their second son, born at Kandy 22nd July 1847, a year before the "Rebellion" which took place when Lord Torrington was Governor and Sir Emerson Tennent, Colonial Secretary. The younger Charles was taught first at the Kandy Government Central School, at that time under Mr. S. T. Taylor, who was succeeded by Mr. John Hill. His next teacher was the Rev. E. C. LaBrooy who had a small private school. He was next at the Colombo Academy where Dr. Boake was Principal; then at the old Kandy Collegiate School which was closed in 1863 or 1864, and re-opened in 1872 and was later re-named Trinity College; and finally at S. Thomas's College, Colombo, when the Rev. J. Dart was Headmaster of the Upper School. Such frequent migrations are a common, and sometimes unavoidable, feature of school life in Ceylon, but in spite of them he cultivated habits of study and the love of English literature which his father had. He was enrolled a Proctor of the District Court in 1869 and began his practice that year at Nuwara Eliya. In the August of that year his father died, and in 1872 he was induced to come down to Kandy. Here he lived for sixty-two years, actively practising his profession till within a very few months before his death on the 13th August 1934, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years.

He was twice married: to Miss Susan Smith in 1870, and to Mrs. Holland Keegel (*nee* van Cuylenburg) in 1905. The death of his young son James in 1893 was a blow which appears to have deeply affected his outlook on life, and from which he never fully recovered.†

† The genealogy of the van der Wall family appears in the *Journal* Vol. xxiii No. 3, for January 1934.

Mr. van der Wall was Legal Adviser to the Kandy Municipal Council from 1881 to 1896, and again from 1906 to 1934. During the interval he was Member for Ward No. 3 of the Council. Thus for nearly all his life he was intimately connected with Kandy, not only as one of its most honoured citizens, but also as one of those who took an active part in the administration of its affairs. His legal work, apart from Municipal matters, was considerable, and there was scarcely any important action in the Civil Courts in which he was not concerned.

It is not enough to say that as a lawyer he was an "expert" on Civil law and on Kandyan law and custom. He was a "born" lawyer, not dependent wholly on legal treatises and handbooks, but falling back rather on the primary and essential principles of law. This it was which gave him pre-eminence in the law-courts. He had also an exceptional power of concentrating his attention on the main point at issue to the exclusion of other considerations, and this habit was disconcerting to those who wished to suggest or press their own views. He had a remarkable way of arranging his facts before he argued on them, and while arguing on them. Slowly, deliberately, he would state point after point, one argument after another, in clear, logical order, till the listener felt he was following a proposition in Euclid which there was no refuting. To this must be added a tall and impressive personality, a dignified manner, a voice of rich tone with the slightest suggestion of a lisp, and a keen sense of humour. He was an incorrigible punster, and his large store of anecdotes and reminiscences delighted his friends. His memory was clear and exact, and he would astonish and amuse his friends by his recollection of dates and even of the numbers of his cases.

How fearlessly he maintained the privileges of the Bar is shewn by his attitude in 1909, when an irritable District Judge shouted at a veteran proctor, and then issued a circular rebuking the members generally. Mr. van der Wall led the protest, and the matter was at length happily settled.

When Sir Hector van Cuylenburg, the first elected Burgher member of the Legislative Council, died on the 10th December 1915, there were three candidates for the vacant seat—Messrs. G. S. Schneider, Allan Driberg, and Joseph Grenier. Early in January 1916, Mr. Schneider retired, as he felt that any contest for the seat should be avoided. A few days after, Mr. Driberg retired owing to ill-health. Mr. van der Wall was now persuaded to enter the lists, and Mr. Frank Modder of Kurunegala was another candidate.

No one could have connected Mr. van der Wall with personal ambitions of a political kind. He spoke the simple truth when he said, "I was quite content to pursue the even tenor of my life in the practice of my profession to the end of my days in Kandy".

On two occasions, in 1900 and in 1905, he had been urged to allow himself to be put forward as a candidate, and on both occasions he declined. But duty to one's Community is often a prevailing consideration with those who have no political ambitions, and it was unquestionably so with Mr. van der Wall. That was the reason he accepted the invitation to stand.

The polling took place on the 19th February, and the results were declared on the 23rd. Mr. van der Wall's victory was a foregone conclusion, and it was the more notable because his opponents sought to disparage him as "an outstation proctor," who was scarcely known to the great body of electors in Colombo. The answer to this was that in Colombo alone he obtained 542 votes out of the 849 cast. In the total polling he obtained 690 votes, Mr. Grenier 258, and Mr. Modder 123. His own town of Kandy honoured him with 50 votes out of the total 52 polled, and with a public dinner at the Suisse Hotel, at which representatives of all communities were present and where an enthusiastically friendly spirit was shewn.

Some satisfaction was needlessly expressed that Mr. van der Wall was broadminded enough to be a Ceylonese first and a Burgher afterwards. Sinhalese, Tamil, Muslim, and European representatives are, of course, invariably Ceylonese first. But if the expression has any meaning at all, it is a meaning which applies to all the Burgher representatives in Council, from the first to the latest. They have always placed the interests of the country before the interests of the electorate they represented, and this is the proper course for *every* representative to follow, as *country* is not identical with *community*.

Mr. van der Wall was socially popular, and his presence at any gathering was gladly welcomed. It has been truly said of him that he was never known to speak ill of anybody. But he formed few intimate friendships. One of those with whom he was early associated was Mr. William van Dort, proctor, who practised at Gampola and at Badulla. Both of them were able to enjoy with understanding the local parody of "Hiawatha," which was famous many years ago. Another early friend was Julius Wijesinghe, brother of the translator of the "Mahavansa". For Mr. Dornhorst, whom he somewhat resembled in dignified bearing and speech, Mr. van der Wall had a steadfast admiration; and his last public appearance was at the Town Hall, Colombo, when, almost oblivious of his audience, he dwelt affectionately on the genius and personality of Charles Ambrose Lorenz.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Handbook of the Union.—The efforts that are being made by the Union to increase its membership will be greatly facilitated by the Handbook that has just been issued under the title "The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon: its foundation, its aims, and its membership." The booklet opens with a short sketch of the early history of the Dutch and then proceeds to show how the Burgher community in Ceylon originated. Their progress under British rule is traced, and the circumstances which brought into existence the Dutch Burgher Union are concisely stated. The aims and objects of the Union and its various activities are given in some detail, and the achievements of the Union during the last twenty-six years rightly find a place. A list of Committee members for 1934, of past and present office-bearers, and of the members now in the Union complete a very useful Handbook, which reflects great credit on the compiler, Mr. E. H. VanderWall. Four pictures depicting the Union Building, the Billiard Room and Bar, the Drawing Room, and the Ball Room and Lecture Room greatly enhance the value of the book, which is bound in the familiar orange coloured cover. The work has been turned out artistically by the Times of Ceylon Company, Ltd.

Free Elementary Education.—We understand that the number of applications for scholarships in the Primary Classes of English schools is in excess of the scholarships which can be granted with the Rs. 40,000 provided by the State Council.

While we are grateful for the provision already made, we realise that a much larger sum is needed each year to meet even the needs of English speaking children in the primary classes of English schools.

Our ultimate aim and our hope is to secure equitable treatment for pupils, whose mother tongue is English. Sinhalese and Tamil children already receive free education in their mother tongue up to the School Leaving Class.

We can see no reason why English speaking children should not receive the same advantage and we trust that the members of the State Council will admit and support this view.

The Death of Governor Van Eck.—With reference to the tragic death of Governor Van Eck on his return to Colombo after the capture of Kandy, Dr. Pieris writes in his "Ceylon and the Hollanders":—"It was believed by many that he had killed himself in despair." This statement is unfair to the memory of a brave and distinguished man and rests on no historical evidence.

While the Dutch did not succeed to the full extent of their hopes and had to acknowledge the Kandyan King as supreme ruler of his own dominions, they obtained substantial advantages and an increase of territory as the result of the war with Kandy.

An examination of the evidence available shows that the theory of suicide rests on the flimsiest pretexts.

There is first of all the passage in the Mahawansa in the language of characteristic hyperbole :

"And indeed there soon fell upon that most foolish leader of the enemy's hosts a fearful and terrible madness that was brought about by the power of the gods and also by the power of the King's merit, so that he abandoned that fine city and left it ingloriously and was consumed by the fire of death".

No distortion of the meaning of this passage can point to suicide.

Then, there are the letters appended to the paper written by Mr. A. E. Buultjens on Governor Van Eck's expedition against the King of Kandy, 1765 (R. A. S. Journal Vol. XVI. No. 50).

(a) "Mr. Van Eck returned from the expedition more moody and depressed than ill, though he apparently had every reason for being cheerful and satisfied. I think that the disappointment had more to do with his death than had his illness, which at the outset was of no account. Eight days after his return he shrank from seeing any one; and towards the end, the sentries had even orders to allow no one to enter the courtyard. This order was enforced till the last day, where we were astounded to learn that he was *in extremis*. I was the first to hasten (to him) but it was too late. He had already lost the power of speech and was unconscious."

(b) "The arrival of His Excellency Van Eck (10th March, 1765) would have indeed reached your ears, as well as His Excellency's unexpected death on April 1, 3 a.m. It was considered and reasoned to be a strange thing, that though His Excellency the Governor arrived in good health, he was not as before, and wished to be much alone and was full of thought. And it appears that if there existed a grief, it may indeed almost be guessed and will become public later on."

Some disappointment in the partial success of his campaign may have been present in the Governor's mind, but at an age when the causation and the proper treatment of malarial fever were unknown, it would be unreasonable to expect the casual observer of the illustrious patient to recognise the prodromal stage of the disease, and the weariness of mind and body it causes.

We read of the troops which accompanied General Macdowal from Kandy to Colombo, after a similar enterprise :

"On the first morning at Colombo four hundred men of the 51st Regiment which had accompanied him from the hills appeared at parade in apparent health. In a few days almost all were in hospital, and in three months three hundred of them were dead"—(R. A. S. Journal Vol. XXII. No. 66).

Fortunately for the purpose, there is positive evidence that the Governor died of disease and not by his own hand.

The following is a translation of an extract from a despatch dated 13 April 1765, from the Political Council Colombo to the Governor General of Neth-India, Batavia.

"To report.....the death of our beloved Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. L. J. Baron van Eck, which to our great sorrow took place on the 1st instant at 3 o'clock in the morning, following upon a lingering illness caused by the fatigues endured in the last expedition, and which seemed to us to be of a dangerous type, even before the evening of Sunday March 31st, when, with the collapse of his strength, a burning fever supervened, which that same night brought his glorious career to an untimely close."

How Governor van Eck was bravely struggling to do his duties while incapacitated by his last illness, is shown by the following memorandum, addressed to his councillors a few days before his death.

Translation.

Gentlemen,

My illness prevents my attending Council in person and my present weakness denies me the hope that I shall be strong enough to do so within the next few days. And since there is little time to further the consideration of (etc. for 2 pp.) I am too feeble to amplify this further, but my Secretary with whom I have frequently deliberated regarding the project in the field, can give you further information, regarding my views.—Colombo 26th March 1765.

[Set down in writing by Secretary van Angelbeek].

E. H. V.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, 25th September, 1934. (1) Approved an estimate for Rs. 136.50 for printing booklet on the Union, setting out its aims, objects, etc. (2) Mr. J. R. Toussaint was appointed Secretary and Convener of the Genealogical Committee in place of Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz resigned. (3) Mr. A. E. Dirckze was appointed to fill the resulting vacancy on the General Committee, and Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz was appointed to fill Mr. Toussaint's place on the Genealogical Committee. (4) The following new members were elected:—Mrs. H. U. Leembruggen, Misses Helen and Doreen Bartholomeusz, and Miss E. Jansz, Messrs. F. C. Berenger, A. L. B. Ferdinand, C. E. E. Stork, T. H. Kelaart, C. E. VanDort, R. Meier, C. R. Ferdinands, and M. A. VanRooyen. (5) Resolved that the Minister of Education, the Executive Committee of Education, and the members of the State Council be thanked for providing a sum of Rs. 40,000 in the Budget for the free education of English-speaking children. (6) The following Sub-Committee was appointed to make recommendations in regard to the question of free education of Burgher children:—The President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Stewart Schneider, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Messrs. E. H. Vanderwall, G. A. Wille, J. R. Toussaint, R. A. Kriekenbeek, J. G. Paulusz, and A. E. Dirckze, with Mr. H. Lourensz as Secretary and Convener.

Tuesday, 23rd October, 1934: (1) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mr. J. R. Weinman and Mrs. Ada Werkmeister. (2) A sum not exceeding Rs. 200 was authorised to be spent on the billiard table on condition that the payment would be made in instalments of Rs. 30 per month. (3) The following Sub-Committee was appointed to organise the S. Nikolaas Fete:—Dr. and Mrs. H. U. Leembruggen, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Arndt, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. W. Vangeyzel, Mr. and Mrs. Rosslyn Koch, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Weinman, Mrs. M. M. Anthonisz, Miss Ethel Kriekenbeek, Miss E. Brohier, Miss Gladys Leembruggen, Miss Ray Blazé, Miss D. Martin, Miss Olive Rode, Dr. and Mrs. F. Foenander, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Vanderstraaten, Mr. and Mrs. Wace de Niese, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Meier, Mr. W. W. Beling, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. Alec Vanderstraaten, Mrs. H. de Hoedt, and Mrs. Sam de Vos. (4) Mr. L. P. Stork was re-elected a member of the Union.

Tuesday, 27th November, 1934:—(1) Mr. E. H. Vanderwall stated that the Sub-Committee discussed matters with Mr. Hussey, who had agreed to consider the representations made when preparing the next edition of his book. (2) The payment of Rs. 207.50 for

re-covering the billiard table was authorised. (3) The following new members were elected:—Messrs. E. B. Wright, S. V. Claasz, E. T. Garnier, H. B. Garnier, R. H. G. Jansz, E. W. Jansz, E. T. Jansz, C. W. Jansz, H. G. Jansz, R. B. Jansz, F. J. Lemphers, J. G. Altendorff, C. G. Vanderstraaten, N. W. Anthonisz, E. C. de Kretser, Mrs. V. Van Cuylenburg, and Mrs. E. M. T. Baude de Bunnetat. (4) Mr. C. W. de Kretser was re-admitted a member of the Union.

Our Annual Fete:—The St. Nicolaas Fete of 1934 will long be remembered as one of the most successful social events held in the D. B. U. Hall. Thanks to the efforts of a small Committee of ladies and gentleman who were responsible for the decorations, the Hall wore quite a festive appearance, with pretty paper streamers suspended from the ceiling, while, as if by way of contrast, palms and other foliage plants peeped out from convenient corners. The President and his charming wife received the members and their families at the entrance to the Hall and offered them a hearty welcome. Several pleasing innovations marked this year's celebrations. In place of the usual juggler's show, the fertile brain of Dr. V. R. Schokman had conceived the idea of sports for the children, and under his able management, assisted by a Committee of ladies and gentleman, a programme of ten events was successfully worked off, despite a heavy shower of rain which fell just before the proceedings began. At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were distributed by Mrs. H. U. Lembruggen, who received a pretty bouquet from a little girl in appreciation of her services.

The boys and girls next turned their attention to the mat slide, or rather, an improvement on this never-failing source of amusement, which Mr. Aelian Meier had devised as the result of his long experience in handling tea chests and other estate commodities. This new invention was afterwards to prove a source of fun to even children of a larger growth, for the story goes that towards the small hours of the morning, several staid members of the Union were seen enjoying the thrilling experience of sitting in a box and being whirled along from one end of the track to the other.

Soon the Committee of ladies responsible for the refreshments, under the leadership of Mrs. Hilton de Hoedt, began to bestir themselves, and pretty stewardesses carrying plates laden with cakes, patties, sandwiches, and other delicacies saw to it that everybody was served, not once, but several times. The Union has always enjoyed a high reputation for the excellence of its refreshments, and this year's Fete was no exception to the rule. Soft drinks were freely served while a temporary bar downstairs catered for those whose tastes ran that way.

The inner man having been satisfied, an adjournment was made indoors to await the arrival of St. Nicolaas. The good Bishop, attired in full vestments, with mitre and crook, now arrived, accompanied by his negro attendant carrying a sack on his shoulders and a bunch of birchrods in his hand. His arrival was the signal for the distribution of the toys, the presence of a brilliantly illuminated fir tree on the stage lending a touch of Christmas to the proceedings. The grown-ups now claimed a share in the proceedings, and taking advantage of the string band which was in attendance, they danced with spirit until 9.30 p.m.

The proceedings went with a swing from start to finish, and the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. N. Weinman, and his band of helpers are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the function.

Obituary :—The death of Mr. Ernest Van Dort on the 6th December 1934 has created a void in the community which it will be difficult to fill. A son of the late J. L. K. Van Dort, well-known as Ceylon's foremost artist in his day, Ernest Van Dort inherited a generous measure of his father's talents, and occupied for many years as prominent a place in the world of art as his father did. He was of a scientific turn of mind and excelled as an Engineer. He is best remembered as Engineering Assistant in the old Technical School presided over by Mr. Human, where he did very useful work.

On his retirement, Mr. Van Dort practised as a private Engineer. He also took an interest in art crafts and was the first worker in refined local clays and in glazing pottery in Ceylon. He published in 1928 an illustrated Guide to Colombo, and also supplied the illustrations for a book published by his sister, Miss Grace Van Dort, entitled "The Adventures of Karupen and Karupi in 'Periya Totum' in Ceylon."

Mr. VanDort was an original member of the Dutch Burgher Union, the objects of which he did much to further in the early days. In the very first number of the *Journal* we find it recorded that at the St. Nicholaas Fete held on 5th December, 1907, he conducted a Marionette show, "the quaint figures, the stage, and the whole get up being his own work. This part of the entertainment was much enjoyed by the little folk, who seemed to wish that it was very much prolonged." Latterly, ill-health prevented Mr. Van Dort from identifying himself as closely with the activities of the Union as he could have wished, but he had its interests always at heart.

We also regret to record the death of Mr. J. A. Collette which occurred on 11th December, 1934. The deceased belonged to a well-known Dutch-Burgher family of Batticaloa, the original ancestor having held office under the Dutch at the time of the capitulation.

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.

..... ❧ de ❧

Printed at Frewin & Co. by Tom Davidson at 40 Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo, and published by J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk," Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.