

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXVIII.]

JULY, 1938.

[No. 1.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

It has been the invariable custom to say something about each newly-elected President in this Journal, and to describe briefly his career and his fitness for the high office to which he has been elected. We can scarcely expect that this year's President (who is also Editor of the Journal) should follow the regular practice. Knowing his disposition we are sure that he will not even wish anything to be said. We, the undersigned, have therefore decided that the old custom should not be broken, and we have "demanded"—that is the term favoured in local political resolutions—that this appreciation should be published in the Journal, and that the President's portrait should, as usual, form the frontispiece to this issue.

The Ceylon Civil List reveals that Mr. James Reginald Toussaint held several appointments in the General Clerical Service from March 1898 to January 1917, when he was appointed acting Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, Matara. In July 1919 he was appointed to Class V of the Civil Service, and was promoted to Class IV in March 1926, to Class III in March 1929, and in January 1932 to Class II. His present post is that of Deputy Fiscal, Colombo. He has seen service in the Department of Education, the Colonial Audit, the Food Controller, the Commissioner of Stamps, and the Pearl Fishery, besides being Secretary to the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance Commission. It is needless to stress the fact that in every office he won the respect and confidence of Government, and that he has worthily maintained the honourable traditions of the many Dutch Burghers who preceded him in high positions under Government.

Turning to Mr. Toussaint's services to the Community and to the Union over which he now so admirably presides, we find a record which more than justifies his election. He was a member of the Committee which met at the end of the year 1907 to frame rules, enrol members, and prepare the way for the formal establishment of the Union; and at the inaugural meeting held on the 18th January, 1908, he was one of the General Committee then elected. Of that Committee he has been a member, without a break, up to the present day. From 1925 to 1928 he was Honorary Secretary, and in 1925 was also Honorary Treasurer. He has served as Secretary of various Sub-Committees, especially the Literary and Genealogical. We doubt if there was ever a meeting of the Union at which he was not present, and no meeting seemed to be complete without him. As Literary Secretary he organized the frequent Lectures held in the Union Hall and, what is more, saw that they were well attended.

A greater achievement was his management of the Journal, of which he became Editor in April 1926. There are fourteen valuable volumes to his credit already, representing work of which most of our people do not realize the importance and the value; and not the least important and valuable are Mr. Toussaint's own contributions. The unsuspected attractions of Batticaloa have been brought to the notice of our readers with a vividness which was surprising. The record of the Dutch Burghers under early British rule was patiently dug out of old forgotten documents, and the historian of the period will be grateful for many a hint. Besides these papers, Mr. Toussaint has published the "Annals of Ceylon Civil Service," in which the men and manners of old times are picturesquely described.

There is a homely saying that a man's character is his own while his reputation belongs to the world around him. It is the proud privilege of our Community to be able to point to men among them whose personal character and public reputation are alike unblemished. One such man is our new President. As his predecessor remarked, he is one of those men who are the salt of the earth. Long may he live and flourish!

R. L. BROHIER.

L. E. BLAZE.

[We are much obliged to our kind friends for their very flattering estimate of us. We feel that we do not deserve the high encomiums showered on us. We have done no more for the Union than many another member but we are glad to know that our efforts have been appreciated, and we hope that when we lay down our office we shall have done something to justify the confidence reposed in us.—Ed.]

CURIOSITIES OF EARLY BRITISH LEGISLATION IN CEYLON

"Can any good thing come out of a fusty old book of obsolete legislative enactments" inquired the late Mr. J. P. Lewis in an article entitled "Dutch Rule in Ceylon" which he contributed to the Ceylon Literary Register of 1888-89, and he proceeded to show that a considerable insight might be gained into the manners and customs of the Dutch by a consideration of their laws and regulations promulgated between the years 1641 and 1795. He classified these under certain prominent heads, such as Religion, Slavery, Taxes, &c., and the general effect of his article was to show the Dutch in a not very favourable light when judged by modern standards. But the Dutch in Ceylon were not singular in this respect. Each succeeding age is very much in advance of its predecessors, and manners and customs which, in the light of present day experience, may appear to us strange and sometimes ridiculous, were introduced by our predecessors to meet the special circumstances of their times. A study of the legislation enacted in the early days of British rule in Ceylon will prove the truth of this assertion.

One of the earliest acts promulgated by the British was in regard to the Malays, who are at the present day one of the most law-abiding communities in the island. They seem to have been connected in some way or other with certain "atrocious acts" committed in the island—"these settlements" was the term used in those days—in consequence of which all Malays not in the Military Service, except infants and aged and infirm persons, were required to present themselves before the Commandant of the town or fortress in which they resided, for registration. Malays found armed with dangerous or offensive weapons rendered themselves liable to banishment from Ceylon—a relic of by-gone days.

Travellers were subjected to restrictions which would be considered very irksome in these days. No persons of any rank or condition whatsoever were allowed to travel through the island in a palanquin or dooly or on horseback without a passport from the Commandant or Chief of the place where they resided. The temptation to "sponge" on the villagers was greater then than it

is now, and it was therefore expressly forbidden for any person to exact from the villagers any kind of provisions whatsoever, or to allow one's servants or attendants to do so. Any traveller convicted of this offence was liable to a fine of ten times the value of the articles so exacted, one half of which was to go to the "sufferer" and the other half to the "Deacony". The punishment prescribed for the servants of travellers so offending was much more severe, fifty lashes of a "Chambouk" being awarded if the offender was a Sinhalese or Tamil, and banishment if the offender was a foreigner. Rest-houses with their modern equipment were practically non-existent in those days, and stopping places were indicated by tappal stations presided over by persons known as Postholders, the equivalent of Receiving Postmasters of our day. These men, in addition to their legitimate duties, were required to procure for travellers all such provisions as they required, charging them 25 per cent over and above the market rates of the nearest town. On failure to do so, or in the event of their charging more than the prescribed rate, these Postholders were liable for the first offence to a fine of four times the value of the article demanded or charged, and on the second offence to dismissal. The lot of these men could not have been a happy one.

We gain an insight into the low cost of living in those days from the provision made for the maintenance of civil prisoners. A sum of two fanams or 12 cents was considered a sufficient daily allowance for a Sinhalese or Tamil, three fanams or 18 cents for a Burgher, and four fanams or twenty-four cents for a European.

"The barbarous modes of punishment and execution" practised by the Dutch—so runs the notification—were abolished by the British in 1799, and capital punishment was inflicted by hanging the offender by the neck, but it was open to the Governor in special cases, and at the request of the person convicted, to substitute decapitation for hanging. It is interesting to note that several Kandyan Chiefs, who were involved in the insurrection of 1817, suffered death by decapitation. Branding does not seem to have been regarded as barbarous, as this was the punishment prescribed in 1800 for certain crimes.

In these days of strict religious neutrality on the part of Government, the idea of the King's representative being associated

with any particular religion or form of Church government would seem to be incongruous. In 1799 it was proclaimed that the Governor "will execute the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the office commonly called the office of ordinary in so much as relates to the collation of Benefices, the granting of licenses for marriage, and"—strange combination—"Probates of Will". No new place of religious worship could be established, nor could a school be opened, without a license, in the granting of which particular attention was paid to the morals and qualifications of the pedagogue. This proclamation was followed by another in which the Governor informed all native headmen, schoolmasters, and inhabitants within the jurisdiction of Colombo, that it was his earnest desire that the Christian religion should be continued and propagated as much as possible, and he therefore called upon them to assist everyone in their offices and situations in order that that religion, which had been planted with so much labour on the island, might be cultivated to the glory of God and the salvation of the immortal soul. Schoolmasters were ordered to perform their duties, the native headmen to afford the necessary assistance to the school-masters, and the inhabitants to send their children to school. The Dutch are often accused of having tried to extend the Protestant religion by penal enactments. It is well to remember that they were not singular in this respect.

On 1st April, 1800, there was introduced what was known as the "Joy" tax. Lest it should be assumed that the Government had suddenly assumed a Puritanical character, it may be as well to explain that the tax derived its name from the French word "joie", meaning an ornament, and owed its origin to the desire of the Government that the contributions necessary for the maintenance of the State should fall as lightly as possible on the people, and be levied rather upon luxuries than upon the necessaries of life. The tax was "farmed out" as was the practice in those days, and was levied on ornaments made of gold, silver, stone, pearl, ivory, glass, coral, chank or bone. The renter collected the sum of one rix dollar or forty-eight stivers from every male person, young or old, wearing any of these ornaments, and half a rix dollar or twenty-four stivers from every female person, young or old. On payment of the tax, the renter issued a license which was in force for twelve months. Persons detected wearing ornaments without a license

were liable to a penalty of ten rix dollars, one moiety of which was paid to the informer and the other moiety to the Deacony. Civil and military officers and their wives and children were exempted from the payment of the tax.

It will not be a matter of surprise to hear that the Joy Tax was not a very popular measure, and that open opposition was shewn to it. Some people of Jayalle shewed their resentment by assembling in a riotous and unlawful manner, insulting the Renter of the Joy Tax, and putting him in fear of his life. Similar outbreaks occurred at Mannar. The situation grew so serious as to necessitate the employment of an armed military force. By way of placating the people, it was notified that the wearing of a comb would not subject any person to the payment of the tax.

Not very long ago a Colonial Secretary of Ceylon declared that this Government was the largest temperance organisation in the country. In the same way the Government in early British times might have justly claimed to be the largest missionary agent in the island, in view of the following proclamation issued in 1800:—
“Whereas it has pleased Almighty God by the operation of His Holy Spirit and the ministry of sundry pious men to call to the knowledge of His grace and the way of salvation through faith in Our Lord Jesus Christ the inhabitants of this island in a manner distinguished from the surrounding nations of India. We, considering it as our bounden duty to take care under His Divine Providence that the seed of His Gospel be not choked with tares nor lost by neglect, have commissioned the Rev. Charles Frederic Schroter, Minister of the Word of God, to translate the Liturgy of the Church of England into the Matabar language, which translation being complete, we hereby order that it may be duly read and used in all established Matabar Churches, Chapels, Schools and Seminaries maintained by Government for the use of Protestant Christian natives of this island”.

In the early days the lot of the petition drawer would seem at first to have been a happy one. The official languages at the time were English and Dutch, and those ignorant of these languages, who desired to give vent to their grievances by means of petitions, were obliged to pay “great and unconscionable rewards” to petition drawers. To check the rapacity of these vampires, it was proclaimed that no petition would be received which was not signed

by the person who drew it up, and did not contain a statement shewing the sum he received or was promised for it, which sum was liable to be cut down at the discretion of Government. A petitioner making a false statement ran the risk of being declared incapable of drawing up petitions.

Rinderpest—officially described as a dreadful and deleterious malady among cattle—made its appearance in 1801, "to the great loss of individuals and discouragement of the general industry". As a means of affording relief, persons importing cows in good condition were promised a reward of two rix dollars for each cow.

It is interesting to note the provision made for swearing or affirming witnesses in legal proceedings. The Charter of 1801 provided that those professing the Christian religion should take the oath "upon the Holy Evangelists of God"; Quakers had to affirm according to the form used in England for that purpose; and all others "in such manner and form as the Court shall esteem most binding on their consciences".

The procedure for the sale or disposal of land was very primitive. Any individual wishing "to transfer, dispose of, convert or authenticate his property" had to appear in person or by Attorney before the President of the Civil Court or Land Raad within the jurisdiction of which his property was situated, and produce his title deeds to an officer called, or rather miscalled, the "Register", who, in order to ascertain the value of the land, would transmit the deeds to the Surveyor of the District. This officer would then apply to the Revenue Agent for two "Saffermadoe Appoohamies" or other proper Commissioners to accompany him in order to ascertain the value of the land. The land having been surveyed, the report of the "Saffermadoe Appoohamies" or other Commissioners had to be signed by the owner of the land or his Attorney in proof of his assent to the valuation, and then sent to the Revenue Agent, who, if satisfied, forwarded the papers to the office of the "Register", and on receipt of the plan from the Surveyor General's Office, the necessary deeds were made out. Provision was made for a protest against the valuation if considered excessive. The stamp fees on the deeds were very moderate, being at the rate of one rix dollar for property not exceeding 100 rix dollars in value, two rix dollars for property between 100 and 200 rix dollars, "and so progressively at one per cent increasing".

In those early days, when Proctors were not as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, there was little or no supervision over the admission and registration of the members of this important body, with the result that irregularities began to creep in, necessitating the issue in 1802 of the following proclamation:—"Whereas it hath been represented to us that sundry persons are in the habit of practising in the Proviucial Courts as Proctors without any permission for that purpose, we do hereby enact and ordain that from and after the first day of January next no person shall be allowed to act professionally in the capacity of a Proctor in any Provincial Courts who shall not have been admitted and his name registered in the Courts by a license".

In 1802 a Proclamation was issued whereby Moormen and Chetties, "who, in former times had for the most part been used to work as coolies and labourers in the Public Service and to pay the duty of Ouliam to Government, and who had lately, by their laudable industry, acquired considerable riches", were relieved from the obligation of public service.

An important step was taken the same year to safeguard the estates of deceased natives by the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, who had the same powers in regard to fine and imprisonment in the case of persons "contumacioustly neglecting or refusing to obey the process and orders of the Board" as were exercised by the Courts of the Justices of the Peace. The same Proclamation (1802) swept away what were known as "Native Boedel Kamers", these being institutions set up in the time of the Dutch, for the purpose of taking care of estates of persons dying intestate.

In view of the frauds committed a few years ago in regard to adhesive stamps, and the attempts of Government to prevent the use of "used" stamps, it is interesting to note that in 1806 Government was faced with the same problem. Complaints having been made of the frequency of forgeries "by which the security of property was endangered, and much difficulty and doubt created in the deciding of legal disputes concerning the same", the use of "detached" stamps was declared null and void, and all instruments requiring a stamp had to be written on stamped olas, paper, and parchment issued for the purpose. Officials known as licensed sub-distributors of olas and stamps were appointed for each district, whose duty it

was, at the request of the parties concerned, to draw up all transfers of property on a remuneration of 10 per cent of their monthly collection.

In the same year a regulation was issued authorising the Agent of Revenue and Commerce of the Province of Galle and Matara "to go a circuit" through the Talpe Pattu of the Galle Corle, the reason for this apparently unusual proceeding being that the Galle Corle was "infested with numerous and daring associations of robbers" owing to the headmen "either from fear or from bribery being disgracefully neglectful of their duty". This was followed by another regulation which was the first step taken towards the establishment of a Police Force in the Island. By this regulation, police officers or vidvans were created and their duties carefully defined. They had powers of arrest and search, and were allowed 10 per cent on the value of all stolen property found by them.

The recent establishment of a State Mortgage Bank is not the first instance of Government recognition of the claims of the small borrower. In 1806 it was represented to the Governor that from a variety of causes incidental to the situation of the island, great inconvenience and loss was caused to individuals from the difficulty of borrowing money on the mortgage of immovable property. In order, therefore, to give every encouragement to the increase of commerce and the industry of individuals, the "Committee for managing the Civil Fund of the Island" was authorised to lend out to individuals round sums of money of not less than Rds. 100, bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum. The Committee were strictly enjoined that no money should be lent "except to persons of the most unexceptionable character, whose evident application of the loan when borrowed, is for the purpose of legitimate commerce and for the support of fair industry".

Regulations for the control of bakeries were made as early as 1806. The weight of loaves, which were of four sizes, was fixed, the smallest weighing four Dutch ounces or four and a quarter English, and the largest twenty-four Dutch ounces or twenty-six and a quarter English. The Sitting Magistrate of Colombo was required once a month to call two or more respectable and well-informed merchants or traders or Burghiers of Colombo, and confer with them respecting the price of wheat in order to regulate the

price of bread. Two persons were appointed and sworn, whose duty it was to visit bakeries, to weigh the bread, and examine its quality.

The first police regulations were issued the same year "for the better policing of the Pettah and of the country within the four gravets of Colombo". The Pettah was divided into fifteen streets, the nomenclature being nearly the same as that in use at the present day. They were as follows:—The Bankshall, Main Street, Keyser Street, Orphan House Street, the Maliban, Front Street, First Cross Street, Second Cross Street, Third Cross Street, Fourth Cross Street, First Street in the Fisherman's Quarter, Second Street, Third Street, Cross Street, and Cross Bazaar Street. The entire Police Force consisted of 28 Constables. Suspicious persons taken up by the Police were sent to the "Guard of the Kayman's Gate". Each constable kept a list of all the persons in his division, and no person could move from one division to another without informing the Police. No beggars were allowed in the streets except on Saturdays between the hours of seven in the morning and five in the evening, nor could a beggar ply his vocation without a certificate from the constable or headman of his division. Instead of a whistle, the constables were supplied with a rattle for summoning assistance. Constables were entitled to a commission of 10 per cent on the value of all lost or stolen property discovered by them. They united in their persons the duties of Sanitary and Building Inspector with that of constable, and had to see that no filth or dirt was allowed to remain in the streets, but that every inhabitant kept the space before his house clean. Another of their duties was to see that the drains of the houses and also those along the streets were kept open so as to prevent the stagnation of water in them. Questions of domestic economy also came within their purview, and they had to make "a particular inquiry into the manner in which the inhabitants of their respective divisions provide for their subsistence". In addition to their multifarious duties, they had "to pay great attention that the butchers keep the places where they kill cattle always clean". Finally, they had to see that "whenever any buildings are erected, the streets be not encroached upon".

It is the fashion nowadays to inveigh against caste and class distinctions, but in the early days of British rule these distinctions

were recognised by law. A regulation issued in 1806, for the security of property and the establishment of a police force in the district of Jaffnapatam and its dependencies, contains among other instructions the following:—"All persons of the lower castes shall show to all persons of the higher castes such marks of respect as they are by ancient customs entitled to receive". As I have already indicated, the Government of the day did not observe strict religious neutrality as the following regulation will shew:—"All persons of whatever description in the Province of Jaffna who may be committed to hard labour * * * * shall be employed at the expense of Government in the improvement of the Church to which they respectively belong or some of the Churches adjacent".

At the present time, except on very rare occasions when some exuberant sailors take it into their heads to run amok, the Fort of Colombo is one of the quietest residential areas in Colombo. But this was not so in the early days. We read that "in consequence of the numerous thefts which have of late been committed in the Fort of Colombo by loose and disorderly people harbouring therein * * * His Excellency the Governor in Council, in order to provide for the peace and good order of the Garrison, has deemed it expedient to revive the salutary regulations established by the Dutch Government on that subject, with such variations as are necessary to adapt the same to existing circumstances". It was therefore enacted that only the following persons should be permitted to reside in the Fort without special license:—(1) "All persons in His Majesty's service or employ, (2) All persons born in Europe and registered in the office of Secretary to the Government as licensed to reside in the British Settlements (3) All persons in the service of the Dutch Government, being of or above the rank of a Book-keeper or being commissioned military officers. None but persons duly qualified as aforesaid were allowed to own houses in the Fort, and all persons not having such qualifications, being proprietors of houses, were required to dispose of them to persons entitled to hold them. In view of the last prohibition, the refusal of the Dutch Government to allow Moormen to own houses in the Fort and Pettah was not such an unreasonable act as some early writers on Ceylon try to make out.

The benefits of Trial by Jury in Criminal cases having been extended in 1811 to all His Majesty's subjects in Ceylon, the

Lieutenant-Governor in a Proclamation congratulated the Dutch and Native inhabitants "upon the gracious act of Royal munificence by which His Majesty has been pleased to admit them to a participation of privileges with His Majesty's natural subjects". The Charter by which this privilege was conferred provided that Juries for the trial of Europeans and of persons born of European parents should in all cases consist wholly of Europeans.

As indicative of the strong hold that caste distinctions had on the people at that time, it may be mentioned that even as late as 1843 an Ordinance was introduced providing that where native Juries were concerned, all the Jurors empannelled to try a case should be drawn from one caste only, owing to the reluctance of people of a higher caste to sit side by side with those of a lower caste. The subject came up for discussion in the Legislative Council, Mr. James Stewart appearing as Counsel on behalf of the parties who were in favour of the classification of Jurors into castes, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Morgan on behalf of the opponents of caste distinctions. The matter was debated at great length, these two distinguished Advocates supporting their respective cases with speeches of great force and brilliance.

The necessity of employing prison labour on public works only was emphasised in 1812 by a notification which ran as follows:— "If it shall at any time happen that any prisoners are not occupied in any specific labour assigned to them by His Excellency's orders, the Fiscal is to employ such prisoners in the public roads of the Province as he shall deem most for the public advantage, but in no case are they to be employed in any but public labour. It is to be fully understood that no officer, Civil or Military, has a right to require from the Fiscal the labour or assistance of any such prisoner without the express authority in writing of His Excellency the Governor".

At the present day it is difficult to conceive a state of things in which public officers supplemented their official emoluments by the profits of trade, but that the practice was largely prevalent in the olden days is clearly shewn by a regulation which, after pointing out the objections to the practice of persons holding offices of trust under Government engaging in trade, enacted that from and after 30th June, 1813, no person holding any such office, unless expressly

authorised by a license under the hand and seal of the Governor, should directly or indirectly engage in trade as Principal, Agent, or Factor.

It is equally difficult to visualise the Port as the rendezvous of pigs, yet it was necessary in 1813 to issue a regulation that "all pigs found straying within the Port or Gravets shall be forfeited and may be seized and killed by any person whatever". The regulation then goes into the minutest details, and provides that the carcass shall be sold and two fanams out of the proceeds paid to the person killing, the remainder being paid over into the office of the Sitting Magistrate, who shall account for the same to Government. But the owner of the pig did not get off with only the loss of his property. He was liable to a fine of one rix dollar, to be recovered before the Sitting Magistrate, and in default of payment, to one week's imprisonment.

Auctioneers in the early days were subjected to more stringent regulations than their brethren of the present day. They had first to obtain a license under the hand and seal of the Governor, and before proceeding to exercise the functions of an Auctioneer they had to take the oath of office. The commission chargeable by them was 6 per cent in the case of movable property, and four per cent in the case of immovable property, half of which was payable to Government as duty. Monthly returns of sales had to be made to the Commissioner of Revenue. Even the persons employed by Auctioneers to assist them had to take the oath of office.

Some time previous to 1813 there had been levied a tax of two per cent upon the value of grain, and three per cent upon the value of all other goods sold in the bazaars. From this circumstance this impost was called the "Bazaar Tax". After being collected for some years it was found that the tax was "irregular and vexatious in operation, difficult in collection, injurious to the interests of commerce, and liable to constant fraud and evasion". It was therefore decided in 1813 to repeal the tax; and to make up for the revenue thus lost, the Customs duty on grain was increased by 2 per cent, and on other goods passing through the Customs by 3 per cent.

In these days of cheap postage, it is well to note that in 1813 the postage on a letter from Colombo to Batticaloa was 7 fanams,

from Colombo to Jaffna 6 fanams, and from Colombo to Trincomalee 8 fanams. These were the rates on single letters. "Double, treble, and quadruple letters" were charged proportionately. Letters weighing above two and a half Rupees were treated as parcels and charged five times the single postage.

At about the same time steps were taken "to restrain the practice of stealing the salt belonging to His Majesty's Government from the Lewayas in which it is manufactured, by giving every encouragement to persons giving information so as to detect the offenders". All cattle and carriages employed in stealing or conveying stolen salt were liable to be forfeited to His Majesty's use.

It is gratifying to find in early British legislation an admission of the wisdom of the Dutch Government in enacting certain laws. An instance of this is to be found in the regulations introduced in 1815 for the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, in regard to which it is stated that "the salutary Ordinances of the late Dutch Government have fallen into disuse".....These regulations are remarkable for the number and variety of lethal weapons, the possession of which without a license was prohibited, except in the case of Judicial, Civil, and Military Officers. The list covered a wide range, including such weapons as firelock, musket, blunderbuss, fowling-piece, pistol, halberd, pike, sword, sabre, krist, dagger, sword-blade and pike-head, and affords a good idea of the unsettled state of the country in those days.

In 1815 the stock of small copper coins ran short, and in order to meet the situation the Government put into circulation the Dutch copper coins called challies, which in Dutch times were current at the rate of sixteen to the fanam, but which it was directed should pass current at the rate of twelve to the fanam. Some of us are familiar with these small coins.

Much is often sought to be made of the severity of the punishments inflicted by the Dutch on persons cutting or destroying cinnamon plants. Although the British did not go so far as the Dutch, owing probably to the more enlightened state of the country, they yet were so impressed with the necessity for protecting the cinnamon plantations from injury that they prescribed very severe punishments for all offences connected with this industry. A fine of ten rix dollars or two weeks rigorous imprisonment was imposed for every cinnamon plant cut or destroyed, while any person smoking a

cigar within 200 yards of any cinnamon plantation was liable to a penalty of fifty six dollars or three months rigorous imprisonment.

During the administration of Governor Palek a proclamation was issued in 1770 prohibiting the opening of shops on Sundays and holidays on pain of imprisonment. Mr. J. P. Lewis, in the article to which I have referred, makes the following caustic comment:—"The Dutch were Puritans—to use the word in its widest signification—and held all the beliefs and prejudices characteristic of that phase of religious opinion. They were therefore of course strict Sabbatarians, and one of their first legislative acts having dealt with an important worldly interest, viz., the enumeration of their slaves, they next made provision for the due observance of the Sabbath". But the early British officials were themselves not free from this failing, if one may judge from a regulation issued in the year 1817. After stating that, notwithstanding the regulations of the late Dutch Government, and especially the proclamation of Governor Palek, the Sabbath day was not duly observed, the regulation goes on to say:—"It is therefore enacted that every person who shall expose articles of any description for sale in any bazaar, street or public place within the hours of 8 and 12 in the morning of Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in a penalty not exceeding one six dollar for every such offence, one half thereof being given to the person giving information, the rest to the Superintendent of the Poor's Fund for the benefit of that Charity". A similar prohibition was applied to the sale of arrack and other spirituous liquors.

Another taunt flung at the Dutch is that they prohibited the Moors and Malabars from possessing house property in the Fort and Pettah. This prohibition was later relaxed to a certain extent, and Moors and Malabars were permitted to possess house property in those parts of the Pettah called the Fishers' Quarter and the Bankshall, and in the two streets adjacent to the lake. Far from condemning the policy of the Dutch in this matter, the early British Government, noting with indignation the attempts that were being made by the Moors and Malabars to obtain possession of houses in other parts of the Pettah than those mentioned, took steps strictly to enforce the prohibition, and declared all purchases made by Moors and Malabars within the prohibited area to be null and void. This prohibition was only withdrawn after it had been in operation for 15 years.

In these democratic days, when Jack considers himself as good as his master, and all forms of respect for age and rank are fast disappearing, it is interesting to note that, while abolishing all degrading forms of honours, such as prostrations from or to any person, including the Governor, it was provided in a proclamation issued in 1818 that "all chiefs and other persons (in the Kandyan Provinces) coming before, meeting, or passing any British Officer, Civil or Military, of rank and authority in the island, shall give up the middle of the road, and if sitting, rise and make a suitable obeisance, which shall always be duly acknowledged and returned". Only Chiefs who held commissions signed by the Governor might sit in the Audience Hall or in the presence of the Agents of Government. Two of the Adigars were allowed to sit on chairs; the others had to sit on benches covered with mats, of different heights according to their relative rank. In Courts of the Agents of Government, where the Assessors were Mohattalas or Korales, they had to sit on mats on the ground.

Up to the year 1800 the practice existed of cutting off the hair of men and women by way of punishment for offences tried before Courts of law. It is not clear whether this was a survival from Dutch times. The British Government, wishing to do away with "any idea of disgrace which may exist in the minds of the people as to persons wearing their hair cut short", abolished the practice.

In the foregoing remarks an attempt has been made to shew that we are not justified in ridiculing what appears strange to us merely because it does not accord with present-day ideas and standards. Each age has its own peculiar problems and its own way of dealing with them. Even within the last 25 years radical changes have taken place in various branches of our civil administration. Take the case of our prisons. A more humane system of punishment has replaced the treadmill and the pingo, but that does not argue that the administrators of an earlier period were naturally more cruel than those of our own day. It only means that people are learning to adjust their standards to the requirements of the age in which they live.

J. R. T.

GENEALOGY OF THE van DORT FAMILY.

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

I.

Cornelis Jansz van Dort, born at Utrecht, arrived in Ceylon in the ship "De Bellois", living in Ceylon 1700—1740, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I, page 39), married at Galle:—

- (a) Maria Annone.
- (b) Elisabeth de Bruyn.
- (c) Maria Duper.
- (d) Maria Stadlander, widow of Elias Garstede.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

1 Haasje, born 28th September 1704, married at Colombo, 23rd August 1735, Jacob Maas of Amsterdam.

2 Johannes, born 23rd October 1705.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

3 Hans Jacob, who follows under II.

4 Petrus, who follows under III.

5 Elisabeth, born 9th August 1721, married:—

- (a) Matthys de Vries.
- (b) Abraham Anthonisz of Amsterdam, arrived in Ceylon in 1736 in the ship "Westerwyk", son of Abraham Anthonisz and Magdalena Du Pre. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 37).

II.

Hans Jacob van Dort, baptised at Galle, 24th April 1712, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th May 1740, Helena Van Velp. He had by her:—

1 Cornelis, baptised 30th April 1741.

2 Helena, baptised 23rd December 1742.

3 Elisabeth, baptised 20th November 1746.

III.

Petrus van Dort, born at Galle, 19th September 1715, baptised 8th August 1724, died 16th November 1814, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th June 1747, Johanna Paulusz. He had by her:—

1 Adriaan, who follows under IV.

2 Petronella, baptised 18th October 1744, married in the

Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th December 1763,
Willem Benjamin Van Charlet.

- 3 Gerhart Elias, who follows under V.
- 4 Johannes Cornelis, baptised 18th February 1748.
- 5 Leonhard, who follows under VI.
- 6 Hendrik Benedictus, baptised 13th June 1751, died 16th
November 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church,
Wolvendaal:—
 - (a) 18th September 1791, Maria Barbara Kelaart, baptised
10th July 1757, died 17th September 1814, daughter of
Christiaan Kelaart and Meresiana Pinjero.
 - (b) 24th April 1815, Hendrietta Jacoba Evers, widow of Pieter
Van Ham.
- 7 William Gysbert, baptised 8th October 1752.
- 8 Jacobus Martinus, baptised 20th March 1754.
- 9 Elisabeth Cornelia, baptised 31st August 1755, married in
the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th October
1774, Jan de Run of Amsterdam, widower of Catharina
Schols. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXI, page 152).
- 10 Agida, baptised 6th February 1757.
- 11 Johanna Adriana, baptised 3rd May 1762, married in the
Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th July 1792,
Gerardus Philipsz, Predikant, son of Henricus Philipsz
and Susanna Scharff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 6,
and Vol. XXV, page 163).

IV.

Adriaan van Dort, Boekhouder, born at Galle, 17th February
1741, died 2nd May 1817, married in the Dutch Reformed Church,
Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 19th June 1763, Isabella Cornelia Berveling, baptised
25th April 1745, daughter of Willem Berveling of Amster-
dam and Catharina Hoepels.
- (b) 20th September 1789, Justina Cornelia Visser, baptised
10th November 1771, daughter of Justinus Rutgerus Visser
and Susanna Cornelia Poulter. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV
page 21).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Johanna Catharina, baptised 9th June 1766, married in
the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd September

1787, Jean de Bonelle du Roaze of Montpellier, Lieutenant in the Luxemburg Regiment.

2 Agnitha Cornelia, baptised 31st March 1771.

3 Johannes Cornelis, who follows under VII.

4 Petrus Adrianus, baptised 3rd September 1775.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

5 Susanna Petronella, born 18th August 1790, baptised 29th August 1790, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th February 1810, Petrus Gerardus de Vos, Sitting Magistrate, Jayelle, born 18th November 1762, died 2nd June 1815, widower of Beata Cornelia Vanden Broeck, and of Johanna Dorothea Potger (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 108) and son of Pieter de Vos and Magdalena Meyer (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 131).

6 Willem Adriaan, who follows under VIII.

7 Justinus Arnoldus, who follows under IX.

8 Isabella Cornelia, baptised 25th December 1794, married in St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo, 13th May 1815, Carl Von Ochshee.

9 Maria Elisabeth, baptised 11th September 1796.

10 Petrus Henricus, who follows under X.

V

Gerhart Elias van Dort, baptised 9th February 1746, married Helena Jansz, and had by her :—

1 Johanna Sophia, baptised 4th February 1776, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st July 1796, Pieter Loos, baptised 28th July 1776, son of Hermanus Loos and Elizabeth Johanna Erfson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, pages 71 and 96).

VI.

Leonhard van Dort, baptised 23rd February 1749, died 16th January 1835, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :—

(a) 17th December 1775, Anna Gertruida Beekman, baptised 5th November 1758, daughter of Roelof Beekman and Gertruida Muller.

(b) 27th October 1733, Fransina Perera.
Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Evenia, baptised 19th October 1777.
Of the second marriage, he had :—
- 2 Johanna Fransina, baptised 19th January 1794, married
Nicolaas Christiaan Ernst, born 12th July 1772, widower
of Charlotta Helena Grosman, and son of George Nicolaas
Ernst of Neustadt in Bavaria and Gertruida Podree.
(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 90).
- 3 Cornelia, baptised 23rd November 1794, married in the
Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th May 1914,
Carel Katheizer of Matara.
- 4 Clarinda (Clara), baptised 20th August 1797, married in
the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th January
1837, Lourens de Run.
- 5 Susanna, baptised 25th August 1799.
- 6 Johannes, who follows under XI.
- 7 Agida, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal,
25th January 1834, Pieter Engelbert Vander Straaten,
born 2nd November 1811, died 4th September 1863, son of
Pieter Ludowykus Vander Straaten, Sitting Magistrate,
Jayalle, and Clara Henrietta Margarsta Koening (D.B.U.
Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 159 and 162).

VII.

Johannes Cornelis van Dort, baptised 10th September 1773,
married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th March
1802, Anna Helena Neydorff, baptised 14th December 1777,
daughter of Daniel Neydorff and Anna Gomes. He had by her :—

- 1 Johannes Jacobus, baptised 6th March 1803.
- 2 Johannes Petrus, married in the Dutch Reformed Church,
Wolvendaal, 11th February 1832, Jacoba Elisabeth
Thomasz.

VIII.

Willem Adriaan van Dort, born 10th July 1791, died 4th
January 1835, married in St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo,
17th January 1816, Petronella Rudolphina Elisabeth Kessels.
He had by her :—

- 1 George Alfred, who follows under XII.
- 2 Richard (Diederich) Bernard, who follows under XIII.
- 3 John William, born 13th January 1823.
- 4 Jane Mary, born 9th November 1824, died 1st August 1861

married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th October 1843, Jan Dirk Vanden Driessen, born 16th July 1820, son of Johannes Arnoldus Vanden Driessen and Anna Helena Wilhelmina Heyzer. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 57, and Vol. XXVI, page 26).

IX.

Justinus Arnoldus van Dort, baptised 17th March 1793, died 19th October 1848, married in St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo, 21st November 1816, Johanna Elisabeth Henrietta Thuring, baptised 10th November 1799, died 27th September 1862, daughter of Jan Hendrik Thuring, Captain in the Dutch Navy, and Angella Wilhelmina Zilwa. He had by her:—

- 1 Charles Edward, who follows under XIV.
- 2 Jacobus Henricus, born 11th July 1820, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th February 1849, Louisa Erhardt (widow).
- 3 Petrus Gerardus, born 21st December 1822, died 15th February 1838.
- 4 John William, who follows under XV.
- 5 Rudolphina Georgiana, born 27th January 1828, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th September 1843, George Andriesz.
- 6 James Edwin, who follows under XVI.

X.

Petrus Henricus van Dort, baptised 22nd April 1798, married:—

- (a) In St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo, 22nd January 1821, Hermina Gerardina Meier, born 21st July 1795, daughter of Harmanus Meier and Anna Maria Van Charlet. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 141).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th January 1833, Adriana Emarensia Martensz.
Of the second marriage, he had:—
 - 1 George Andreas, who follows under XVII.
 - 2 Albert William, born 1st August 1835.
 - 3 Julia Adelaida, born 29th November 1837, died 17th December 1860, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th October 1857, Henry Arnold Ebert, born

- 8th October 1835, son of Gerardus Adrianus Ebert and Cornelia Philipina Ursula Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80).
- 4 Jenetta Wilhelmina, born 11th September 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th May 1874, James Hope Brohier born 3rd June 1850, died 4th June 1881, son of John Robert Augustus Brohier and Caroline Wilhelmina Freywer.
 - 5 Johanna Maria, born 15th August 1841, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th February 1864, Henry Arnold Ebert, widower of Julia Adelaida Van Dort (vide 3 supra).
 - 6 Andrew, who follows under XVIII.
 - 7 Isabella Caroline, born 23rd August 1844, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 17th September 1868, Frederick Alexander Nicholas.
 - 8 Alice Grace, born 11th August 1846, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th December 1870, Charles Alexander Carnie Ebert, born 8th June 1842, son of Jacobus Godfried Ebert and Louisa Adriana Jonklaas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 79, and Vol. XXIII, page 204).
 - 9 Selina Felicia, born 18th March 1848, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th September 1873, Richard Alexander van Dort, who follows under XXII.

XI.

Johannes van Dort, born 12th April 1801, died 23rd October 1876, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th May 1830, Petronella Margareta Kalenberg, born 12th January 1806, died 26th March 1847, daughter of Casper Gerrit Kalenberg and Christina Aletta Meier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 141, and Vol. XXV, page 156). He had by her:—

- 1 John Leonhard Kalenberg, who follows under XIX.
- 2 Willem, born 14th March 1833.
- 3 Charles, who follows under XX.
- 4 Georgiana Margareta, born 18th December 1837, died 11th April 1891, married in the Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 30th September 1858, John Boyle Siebel,

Crown Proctor, Kandy, and Justice of the Peace for the Island, born 20th March 1831, died 30th January 1907, son of James Lawson Siebel and Jane Hortensia Hughes.

- 5 Matilda Nanny, born 26th November 1838.
- 6 Sarah Nancy, born 26th November 1838, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th January 1860, John Godfried Lewis (Edwin) VanderStraaten, born 21st December 1834, died 4th March 1899, son of Pieter Engelbert VanderStraaten and Agida van Dort. (Vide VI, 7 supra).
- 7 William Gregory, who follows under XXI.
- 8 Amelia, born 15th November 1844.
- 9 Edward, born 23rd March 1847.

XII.

George Alfred van Dort, born 13th June 1817, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th May 1841, Annetta Mack. He had by her:—

- 1 Martin Eugene William, born 7th October 1844.
- 2 Sarah Emmeline, born 20th July 1847, died 20th July 1848.
- 3 Helen Edith, born 10th December 1848, died 2nd June 1849.
- 4 Susan Eleanor, born 17th April 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th October 1892, John George Weinman, born 16th June 1825, died 14th November 1903, widower of Elizabeth Julia Wolff.
- 5 Charlotte Winifred, born 18th March 1853.
- 6 Mary Bridget, born 16th January 1855.
- 7 Robert Justia, born 24th March 1856.

XIII.

Richard (Diederich) Bernard van Dort, born 8th October 1821, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 7th November 1844, Jane Caroline Goldstein. He had by her:—

- 1 Frances Eleanor, born 31st July 1845, died 23rd September 1923, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 2nd May 1867, Frederick Van Langenberg, Proctor and Notary Public, born 22nd August 1844, died 10th November 1893, son of Hendrik Van Langenberg

- and Lucretia Elizabeth Von Hagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 128).
- 2 Alice Maud Mary, born 16th February 1847, died 8th May 1912, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 26th January 1871, Frederick Algernon Jonklaas, born 15th September 1849, died 6th January 1912, son of Henricus Cornelis Jonklaas and Agnes Susanna de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 206, and Vol. XXVII, page 186).
 - 3 Marian Charlotte, born 12th March 1848.
 - 4 Oscar Gerald, born 9th May 1849.

XIV.

Charles Edward van Dort, born 8th September 1817, died 11th June 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :—

- (a) 25th November 1841, Anne Morris.
- (b) 11th March 1867, Henrietta Elizabeth Mack, born 19th July 1826, died 29th December 1899, daughter of Johannes Martinus Mack and Johanna Elizabeth Vander Laan.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Anne Catherine, born 12th September 1842, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th March 1863, William Henry Mack, born 1838, son of John Pieter Martinus Mack and Sielnet Barber.
- 2 Frances Leonora, born 26th June 1845, died 10th December 1894.
- 3 Arthur Henry, born 23rd September 1847, died in Singapore.

XV.

John William van Dort, born 28th November 1825, died 3rd December 1877, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th July 1849, Seraphina Sophia Foenander, born 31st December 1826, died 8th March 1882, daughter of Samuel Pieter Foenander and Maria Elizabeth VanderStraaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 29, and Vol. XXIII, page 159). He had by her :—

- 1 Emma Adelina, born 10th May 1850, died 28th November 1869.

- 2 Richard Alexander, who follows under XXII.
- 3 Vincent Harris, who follows under XXIII.

XVI.

James Edwin van Dort, born 15th May 1831, died 29th January 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 12th May 1856, Charlotta Catharina Ebert, born 6th April 1826, died 30th August 1859, daughter of Pieter Johannes Ebert and Anna Cornelia Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80).
- (b) 17th September 1860, Susanna Gertruida Ebert, born 10th February 1825, died 6th July 1906, daughter of Pieter Johannes Ebert and Anna Cornelia Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 James Edwin, born 7th February 1857, married in Singapore, 19th June 1889, Camille Bridget McIntyre, and had by her a daughter, Gwendoline.

- 2 Henry Edward, who follows under XXIV.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 3 Charlotte Grace, born 27th April 1861, died 5th September 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1888, Arthur Wilfred Ebert, born 3rd July 1864, died 29th April 1916, son of Henry Arnold Ebert and Johanna Maria van Dort. (Vide X, 5, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80).
- 4 Jane Emelia, born 26th September 1862, died 24th November 1932, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 10th January 1884, John Theobald Henry Fraser Prins, born 24th February 1861, son of John Frederick Prins, Proctor and Notary Public, and Elizabeth Hortensia Dornhorst. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 105).
- 5 Cecil Owen, who follows under XXV.

XVII.

George Andreas van Dort, born 7th September 1833, died 3rd October 1909, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 12th May 1858, Anne Elizabeth de Cuyper.

- (b) 5th February 1877, Julia Maria Louisa de Jong, born 2nd March 1853, daughter of Louis Richard de Jong and Caroline Barbara Taylor. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 125).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Anne Emarentia, born 22nd March 1860, married James Graham Clarke.
- 2 George Ernest, born 16th July 1861.
- 3 Adeline, born 14th November 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th June 1892, Henry Alvin Ziesniss.
- 4 Frederick Alexander Norman, born 21st January 1866.
- 5 Arabella, born 13th September 1867.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 6 Gladwin Hugh, who follows under XXVI.
- 7 James Justin Vivian, who follows under XXVII.
- 8 Florence Mabel, born 24th March 1881, married 9th November 1901, Frederick Anthony Pronk.
- 9 Terence Lionel.
- 10 Christie Walter, who follows under XXVIII.
- 11 Albert Victor, born 9th August 1885, died 24th January 1931.
- 12 Louis Richard de Jong, who follows under XXIX.
- 13 Elsie Beatrice, born 29th January 1890,
- 14 Clarice Millicent, died young.

XVIII.

Andrew van Dort, born 24th February 1843, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th April 1866, Jane Caroline de Run, widow of John Raffel. He had by her :

- 1 Adelaide Maud, born 9th January 1867.
- 2 Alice, born 27th June 1868, died young.
- 3 Edith Grace, born 21st September 1869, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd April 1889, John Reginald Ingram.
- 4 John Somerville, born 30th April 1871.
- 5 Edward Andrew, born 2nd November 1875.
- 6 Alick Lloyd Percival, born 12th April 1878.

XIX.

John Leonhard Kalenberg van Dort, born 28th July 1831, died 24th March 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church,

Wolvendaal, 30th January 1861, Cornelia Henrietta Spittel, born 27th September 1838, died 1st November 1915, daughter of Gerardus Adrianus Spittel and Christiana Petronella Jansen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 164). He had by her :—

- 1 Grace, born 30th September 1861.
- 2 Ernest Francis, who follows under XXX.

XX.

Charles van Dort, born 16th February 1835, died 24th October 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :—

- (a) 3rd March 1862, Jane Amelia Vanden Driesen, born 25th July 1845, daughter of Jan Dirk Vanden Driesen and Jane Mary van Dort. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 57, and VIII, 4, supra).
- (b) 2nd June 1870, Sarah Juliet Vanden Driesen, born 29th July 1848, daughter of Jan Dirk Vanden Driesen and Jane Mary van Dort. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 57, and VIII, 4, supra).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Edith Madeleine, born 24th December 1862.

XXI.

William Gregory van Dort, L.M.S., (Madras and Calcutta), M.D., (Aber.), born 24th October 1841, died 28th October 1921, married :—

- (a) At Calcutta, Caroline, Countess Lackenstein.
- (b) At Kandy, in 1870, Sophia Marion McCarthy, born 15th March 1851, died 14th October 1921, daughter of Reverend Edward McCarthy and Sophia Smith.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 1 Llewellyn Gregory, born 19th February 1871, died at Malacca in 1911, married at Kuala Lumpur, Nellie de Alwis.
- 2 Millicent Sophia, born 9th June 1872, died at Matara in 1876.
- 3 Karl Leonard, born 28th October 1873.
- 4 Ewan Maurice, born 27th February 1875, married :—
- (a) In St. Stephen's Church, Marawila, Ellen Sophia Ann Beven, daughter of Arthur Wilfred Beven and Ellen Newman.

- (b) In St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, Phoebe Leembruggen, born 6th March 1889, daughter of Wilmot Edgar Leembruggen, L.R.C.P. & S., (Edin.), L.F.P. & S., (Glas) Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Ruth Nell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 27).
- 5 Claribel Frances, L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. & S., (Edin.), born 7th April 1876, married in St. Michael's and All Angel's Church, Colombo, 28th December 1911, Richard Lionel Spittel, L.M.S., (Ceylon), F.R.C.S., (Eng.), Surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, President Dutch Burgher Union, 1936—1938. born 9th December, 1881, son of Frederick George Spittel, L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. & S., (Edin.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Zilia Eleanor Andreé Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. 25, page 165).
- 6 Alice (Aline) Marion, born 6th October 1879.
- 7 Herbert Alvin, who follows under XXXI.
- 8 Claude Vivian, born 12th May 1890, died 4th January 1938, married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, 26th May 1922, Eveleen Muriel Jansz, born 10th January 1895, daughter of Edgar Donald Jansz and Laura Edith Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 133).

XXII.

Richard Alexander van Dort, born 11th December 1851, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th September 1873, Selina Felicia van Dort. (Vide X, 9, supra).
- (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 9th February 1880, Ella Henrietta Winn, born 14th July 1859, daughter of John William Winn and Charlotte Hunter.
- Of the first marriage, he had:—
- 1 Richard William, born 27th May 1874.
- 2 Emma Adeline, born 11th June 1875, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 26th December 1918, Charles Albert Gunasekera.
- 3 Richard Alexander, who follows under XXXII.
- 4 Claude Herman Richfield, born 16th May 1878.
- Of the second marriage, he had:—
- 5 Opal Violet Marion, born 11th November 1880, died 1st

- July 1911, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, Daniel Rulach (widower), born 15th August 1869 died 3rd February 1935.
- 6 Lola Constance Irene, born 25th May 1882, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 10th October 1899, Lionel Morris Mc Carthy Heyzer, born 7th December 1878, son of Julian Jonathan Heyzer, Proctor, and Laura Mc Carthy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 30).
 - 7 Richard Ulric Gordon, born 16th June 1884.
 - 8 Florence Isabel St. Jean, born 9th August 1886.
 - 9 Idina Sybil Elsmere, born 25th September 1888.
 - 10 Guy Leslie Douglas, born 29th January 1891.
 - 11 Edgar Royden, born 15th May 1894.
 - 12 Vincent Maurice, born 4th December 1899.

XXIII.

Vincent Harris van Dort, born 15th May 1854, died 30th October 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolven-
daal, 14th December 1876, Sarah Selina Mottau, born 23rd June
1857, died 17th June 1884, daughter of Andrew William Mottau,
and Sarah Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 56). He had
by her:—

- 1 Clarice Daisie, born 29th September 1877, married at
Calcutta,..... Mac Queen.
- 2 Muriel Elaine, born 22nd March 1880, married in Holy
Trinity Church, Colombo, 26th December 1904, Walter
Andrew Thiedeman, born 23rd January 1873, son of
John James Thiedeman and Julia Argina Kelaart.
- 3 Basil Karl, born 18th December 1882.

XXIV.

Henry Edward van Dort, born 14th February 1858 died 1st
February 1892, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 5th June
1884, Frances Mary Elizabeth Meerwald born 25th April 1864,
died 2nd March 1889, daughter of Leonard Frederick Meerwald
and Harriet Charlotte Thiele. He had by her:—

- 1 Hugh Eric, who follows under XXXIII.
- 2 Esme Glenville, who follows under XXXIV.

XXV.

Cecil Owen van Dort, Government Surveyor, born 4th
September 1867, married in St. John the Baptist Church,

Kegalle, 29th December 1890, Hannah Kalenberg, born 6th April 1868, daughter of Charles William Kalenberg, Proctor, and Eugenie Andrée. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 15, and Vol. XXV, page 157). He had by her:—

- 1 Cecil Erroll, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 21st February 1892, married in St. Michael's and All Angel's Church, Colombo, 29th October 1932, Inez Edith Rodé, born 23rd March 1895, daughter of Garret Arnold Rodé, L.R.C.P. & S., (Edin.), L.F.P. & S., (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Clotilda Lucy Siegertsz.
- 2 Cedric Owen, born 23rd June 1893, married at Bolton, Lancashire, England, 24th September 1932, Elizabeth Walker, born 16th October 1907, daughter of James Walker and Edith Hannah Deane.
- 3 Hubert Kalenberg, born 31st October 1904, died 13th December 1906.

XXVI

Gladwin Hugh van Dort, born 18th April 1878, married in the Methodist Church, Colpetty, 19th December 1899, Emily Pronk. He had by her:—

- 1 Gladwin Hugh.
- 2 Queenie Rita.
- 3 Oswald.
- 4 Arthur.
- 5 Enid.
- 6 Charles.
- 7 Ruth Noeline.

XXVII.

James Justin Vivian van Dort, born 30th September 1879, died in Rangoon, 20th June 1926, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 1st October 1900, Beatrice Fernando. He had by her:—

- 1 Queenie, born 20th December 1901, married Melville Hindle.

XXVIII.

Christie Walter van Dort, born 2nd November 1883, married 4th August 1905, Grace Druscilla de Vos, daughter of Henry de Vos and Hannah Ernst. He had by her:—

- 1 Denzil Sperling, born 1st July 1906, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 2nd September 1936, Regina Agnes de Bond, born 21st July 1917, daughter of Patrick de Bond and Eleanor Agnes Duckworth.
- 2 Carl Wilton, born 2nd November 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th October 1935, Gladys Lilian Van Hoff, daughter of George Vincent Van Hoff and Winifred Catherine Ohlmus.
- 3 George Henry, born 14th January 1909, died 25th August 1911.
- 4 Leah Noble, born 22nd October 1911, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 27th December 1934, Cyril Reuben Fernando.
- 5 Stella Belle, born 24th November 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 26th December 1936, Kenneth Gerald Peiris.
- 6 Kingsley Noel, born 8th September 1915.
- 7 Hyacinth Dagmar, born 29th July 1917.
- 8 Ellis Beville, born 19th May 1919.
- 9 Phyllis Elaine, born 21st December 1922.
- 10 Glastone Peninsula, born 12th July 1929.

XXIX.

Louis Richard de Jong van Dort, born 20th April 1887, died 13th November 1934, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 30th July 1908, Hilda Evelyn Pereira, born 16th December 1883. He had by her:—

- 1 Terence Randolph, born 25th November 1909, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 22nd February 1936, Pansy Hyacinth Simons.
- 2 Vivienne Bel, born 3rd June 1915.
- 3 Myrtle Constance, born 15th March 1918.
- 4 Eileen Clare, born 18th September 1926.

XXX.

Ernest Frances van Dort, born 23rd January 1865, died 6th December 1934, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 10th September 1896, Rosaline Harriet Ondaatje, born 23rd June 1878, daughter of Nathaniel Francis Ondaatje and Clara Louisa Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 106). He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick Francis Leonard, born 19th April 1900, died 6th January 1901.
- 2 Enid Muriel, born 11th November 1901, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 21st December 1921, Carl Evan Arndt, C.C.S., Brevet Colonel, Ceylon Engineers, C.D.F., born 28th May 1896, son of Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt and Alice Mabel Felsing. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 103).
- 3 John, born 29th January 1903, died 7th February 1903.
- 4 Ruth Brunella, born 14th August 1905, died February 1907.
- 5 Lionel Ernest, born 24th January 1914, died October 1915.

XXXI.

Herbert Alwin van Dort, L.M.S., (Ceylon), born 17th September 1881, died 22nd October 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1909, Beatrice Alma Heyzer, born 14th September 1882, died 11th May 1929, daughter of Julian Jonathan Heyzer, Proctor, and Laura Mc Carthy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 29). He had by her:—

- 1 Derrick, born 11th November 1910, died young.
- 2 Herbert William Gregory, born 18th May 1918.

XXXII.

Richard Alexander van Dort, born 14th November 1876, died 9th November 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th May 1919, Nesta Gladys Poutier, born 13th January 1897, daughter of Samuel Walter Poutier and Elsie Winifred Sylvia Claessen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 24). He had by her:—

- 1 Richard Alston, born 15th February 1920, died 3rd February 1921.
- 2 Gladys Amelia, born 15th August 1921.
- 3 Sylvia Gertrude, born 28th July 1922.
- 4 Richard Alexander, born 14th July 1924.
- 5 Winifred May, born 15th May 1928.
- 6 Edgar Winston Joseph, born 5th May 1933.

XXXIII.

Hugh Eric van Dort, born 31st March 1886, married in St. Mark's Church, Levenshulme, Manchester, England, 4th

September 1918, Hilda Ada Winterbottom born 29th September 1896, daughter of Edmund Winterbottom and Elizabeth Fendich Martin. He had by her:—

- 1 Marion Katie Fendich, born 27th February 1920.
- 2 Dulcie Nora May, born 19th May 1922.
- 3 Edmund Arthur, born 6th August 1929.

XXXIV.

Esme Glenville van Dort, born 9th June 1887, married in Christ Church, Jaffna, 15th April 1914, Alice Irene Margenout, born 18th May 1893, daughter of William Wendt Margenout, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) L.F.P. & S., (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Alice Hortensia Siebel. He had by her:—

- 1 Esmie Irene, born 12th August 1915.
- 2 Glenville Edward, born 14th March 1917.

Note.—1. The crest of the van Dort Family:



SINGAPORE'S MAGNIFICENT AIR PORT

Twenty years ago, on my first visit to Singapore, the site where this wonderful Civil Aerodrome has been constructed was a vast expanse of waste, marshy, odorous land which seemed to be of no use to man or beast. Sir Cecil Clementi, however, one of the former Governors of the Straits Settlements, saw the possibilities of developing the land into an aerodrome and a landing ground for air craft. Now, there stands on it, a three storeyed building, beautiful and unique in structure—the Singapore Aerodrome.

It must be gratifying to Sir Cecil Clementi that his idea of developing this vast expanse of ground, for so useful a purpose, has become a "fait accompli", thus making Singapore an important station in the Empire Air Route. The transformation is marvellous!

It took quite five years to construct this air port. First, the useless growth on the marshy land had to be cut down, rooted up, and burnt, and then the filling-up was done; after which the whole area was rolled and levelled, and surfaced with turf. The aerodrome has been built on that side of the land facing the sea, with huge hangars on the right and left of it. These hangars can accommodate several planes.

The ground floor of the aerodrome comprises the booking offices of the Imperial Airways and the Dutch Air Line, and other offices such as the Customs Office, Passport Office, Health Office, Baggage Office, etc.

One section of the first floor is reserved for the officials of the Air Port, and for the pilots. The rest of the space is taken up by the Air Port Hotel, where rooms can be reserved by passengers travelling by air. Here you will find a restaurant and cocktail bar, which are open to the general public. "Come to the Air Port Hotel" and other such like advertisements are to be read daily in the Singapore newspapers. This hotel is really worth visiting.

The second floor has a balcony all round from where you can have a good view of the sea, the extensive landing ground, and a panoramic view of the surroundings.

The top floor consists of a Tower which is used as the Observation Station. The public are not allowed up there.

The formal opening of the Air Port took place on June 12th, 1937, when it was declared open by the Governor Sir Shenton Thomas. A programme of events in the air was gone through, and was witnessed by the hundreds who were present, and by those who live in the vicinity.

It was my good fortune to visit this beautiful spot one evening, a few minutes before the Dutch Air Mail arrived on its way from Amsterdam to Batavia. When the machine was heard a great distance away, several guiding lights were switched on to the landing ground, to indicate to the pilot where the plane was to land.

The huge but graceful leviathan of the air came gliding down and reached land and "taxied" along the 200 yards tarmac leading to the aerodrome, right up to the landing stage, and the passengers—about ten—alighted, and, to me, they seemed relieved to reach terra firma safely, and their friends too, who were there to meet them, seemed delighted to see them safe.

After the passengers' luggage had been removed, and the mail bags unloaded, the visitors to the aerodrome were invited to enter the plane and look around. I was one of those who went in and I took a seat "just to feel what it was like". The seats were very comfortable with springs and air cushions, and they had comfortable foot rests too. There was accommodation for twenty passengers. After we had inspected the interior of the plane, it was taken into the hangar. This was a very interesting sight. The engine was shut off and the plane was towed into the hangar by a powerful little traction engine, which seemed to be the "Goliath" of the Singapore Air Port.

The facilities for alighting from the plane are such that, in rainy weather, passengers can alight without getting wet, for a three-fold telescopic covered gang-way enables them to pass along from the plane to the office.

A section of the land within the Air Port area has been allotted to the Singapore Flying Club which has its own clubhouse and hangars.

This Air Port is one of the sights of Singapore. Sir Cecil Clementi is to be congratulated on having evolved and accomplished this wonderful scheme, thereby enabling Singapore to be the proud possessor of such a magnificent Air Port, which to-day is one of the most important stations on the Empire Air Route.

A. M. P.

GENEALOGY OF THE OORLOFF FAMILY

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

I.

Andris Andriesz Oorloff of Rypdewaek, arrived in Ceylon in 1761 in the ship "Fransz Elizabeth," married Anna Catharina Fernando. He had by her:—

- 1 Cornelis Andries, baptised 11th December 1768.
- 2 Susanna Catherina, baptised 17th May 1772.
- 3 Jan Hendrik, who follows under II.

II.

Jan Hendrik Oorloff, baptised 15th July 1781, died 19th June 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th February 1800, Johanna Jacoba Conderlag, baptised 23rd February 1783, daughter of Johannes Conderlag and Susanna Louisa Giller. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 159). He had by her:—

- 1 Jacoba Cornelia, born 29th April 1801.
- 2 Johannes Cornelis, who follows under III.
- 3 Johanna Cornelia, baptised 12th July 1812.
- 4 Donatianus Henricus, who follows under IV.

III.

Johannes Cornelis Oorloff, born 29th March 1802, baptised 2nd October 1803, died 4th December 1853, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo:—

- (a) 25th November 1822, Anna Christina Singer, daughter of Lodewyk Singer and Maria Christina Mortier.
- (b) 19th November 1832, Petronella Gerhardina de Boer, born 29th April 1813, died 3rd April 1851, daughter of Lourens de Boer of Amsterdam and Engelbertina Sophia Jansz.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 George Frederick, born 6th September 1823.
- 2 Francis, born 2nd August 1824.
- 3 Charles Nathaniel, who follows under V.
- 4 Peter Emanuel, born 17th December 1826.
- 5 Anna Matilda, born 16th July 1828, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th April 1869, Charles Edwin Ebert, widower of Lucy Cornelia Oorloff. (Vide 11 below).

- 6 James Oliver, who follows under VI.
Of the second marriage, he had:—
- 7 William Henry, born 23rd October 1833.
- 8 Charlotte Felicia, born 14th August 1835.
- 9 Maria Catherine, born 22nd May 1839, died 7th February 1871, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th March 1857, James William Potger, born 19th March 1830, died 16th February 1890, son of Johan Godfried Potger and Adolphina Johanna Martensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 130, and Vol. XXVII, page 109).
- 10 Owen Henry Bernard, who follows under VII.
- 11 Lucy Cornelia, born 14th June 1842, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th May 1857, Charles Edwin Ebert, born 10th May 1836, son of Jacobus Godfried Ebert and Emelia Elizabeth Jansen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 79).
- 12 Georges Frederica, born 27th November 1843, died 13th December 1860, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 22nd November 1860, Coenraad Benjamin Kelaart, Proctor, born 15th October 1826, died 18th August 1873, widower of Maria Elizabeth Reimers, and son of Samuel Kelaart and Frederica Bernardina Schneider.

IV.

Donatianus Henricus Oorloff, baptised 6th November 1814, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th March 1834, Charlotta Cornelia Pierez, daughter of Isaac Augustinus Pierez, Boekhouder, and Maria Johanna Erfson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 71). He had by her:—

- 1 Henrietta Cornelia Gerhardina, born 8th June 1835, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th September 1855, Andrew Cornelis Pereira.
- 2 Georgiana Elizabeth, born 1st February 1838, died 4th December, 1859.
- 3 Sophia Eleanor, born 1st November 1841.

V.

Charles Nathaniel Oorloff, Proctor, born 25th July 1825, married Elizabeth Johanna Hoffman. He had by her:—

- 1 Smollet Francis Louis, born 26th August 1855, died 16th

- July 1904, married 1st November 1877, Margaret Eleanor Kern.
- 2 Agnes Carolina Georgiana Grace, born 30th November 1857, married George Dunsford.
 - 3 Cyrus Watkin Millie, who follows under VIII.
 - 4 Norman Livingstone Sproule, who follows under IX.

VI.

James Oliver Oorloff, born 29th January 1830, died 7th July 1877, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 21st May 1855, Sarah Henrietta Caroline de Jong, born 2nd December 1833, daughter of Casparus Adrianus de Jong and Johanna Catharina Goldestein. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 125). He had by her :—

- 1 Alice Laura Sophia, born 26th May 1857, died 28th June 1884, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 24th May 1880, Cyrus Watkin Millie Oorloff, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Frances Grace Roselind, born 9th April 1859, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, James Samuel de Bruin, born 1st May 1854, died 2nd September 1922, son of James Philip de Bruin and Evangeline Jansz.
- 3 Arthur Felix, who follows under X.
- 4 Eugenie Caroline, born 9th May 1863, died 1st October 1864.
- 5 Maria Eugenie, born 21st November 1864.
- 6 Elizabeth Clara, born 10th February 1867, died 29th December 1926, married in the Methodist Church, Colpetty, 11th April 1887, Cyrus Watkin Millie Oorloff, widower of Alice Laura Sophia Oorloff. (Vide 1 supra).
- 7 Winifred Henrietta, born 19th June 1868, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, Osmond Julian Van Hoff, born 21st December 1862, died 19th February 1905, son of James Van Hoff and Seraphina Lucy Scheffer.
- 8 James Uzzial Norman, who follows under XI.
- 9 Louis Oliver, born 29th July 1872, died 10th October 1900.
- 10 Anna Caroline, born 14th March 1874, died 23rd May 1905, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 28th July 1892, James Alfred de Bruin, born 1st February 1862, died

23rd January 1932, son of James Philip de Bruin and Dorothea Johanna Peterson.

11 Forrest Lloyd, born 29th March 1877.

VII.

Owen Henry Bernard Oorloff, born 7th November 1840, died 31st July 1895, married :—

- (a) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 8th October 1863, Cecilia Raffa, born 1845, died 3rd January 1876, daughter of Peter Cornelius Raffa and Irsina Petronella Dickman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 125).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd May 1878, Adela Wydeman, died 26th October 1878, daughter of Emanuel Lambertus Wydeman and Petronella Charlotta Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 74).
- (c) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 31st July 1879, Agnes Eleanor Conderlag, born 5th October 1856, died 12th April 1885, daughter of Johannes William Conderlag and Maria Elizabeth Doebbratz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 160).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 James Owen, who follows under XII.
- 2 Walter Owen, who follows under XIII.
- 3 Cecil Owen, who follows under XIV.
- 4 Louis Alexander de Boer Owen, who follows under XV.

Of the third marriage, he had :—

- 5 George Arthur, born 14th March 1881.
- 6 Mary Henrietta Jane, born 8th April 1882, died 2nd October, 1932.
- 7 Arthur Hamilton, born 24th June 1884.

VIII.

Cyrus Watkin Millie Oorloff, Secretary, Ceylon Savings Bank, born 27th September 1860, died 9th January 1913, married :—

- (a) In Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 24th May 1880, Alice Laura Sophia Oorloff. (Vide VI, 1, supra).
- (b) In the Methodist Church, Colpetty, Colombo, 11th April 1887, Elizabeth Clara Oorloff. (Vide VI, 6, supra).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Roy Hester (Helstone Granville) who follows under XVI.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Darling Clare, born 14th January 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 3rd July 1914, Dudley Walston de Kretser, born 10th May 1892, son of Arthur Colvin de Kretser and Adelina Maud Kelaart.
- 3 Arthur Godwin Leslie, who follows under XVII.
- 4 Mildred Morgan, born 20th May 1897.
- 5 Cyrus Watkin Millie, who follows under XVIII.
- 6 Hector Stanley, who follows under XIX.
- 7 Ian Ernest, F.R.H.S., born 22th August 1904.
- 8 Alice Ina, born 5th September, 1905, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd June 1932, Peter Dionysius Diaz.
- 9 Lady Felicia, born 19th October 1909, died 12th August 1913.

IX.

Norman Livingstone Sproule Oorloff, born 21st August 1863, married:—

- (a) In St. John's Church, Kalutara, 21st October 1889, Susan Fanny Harriet Jumeaux, born 9th April 1868, died 14th May 1895, daughter of Arthur Jumeaux and Harriet Lydia Thomasz.
- (b) In St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 7th June 1906, Clarice Isabel de Breard, born 26th November 1877, died 15th April 1916, daughter of Edward de Breard and Amelia Elizabeth Kriskenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 73).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Arthur Norman Jumeaux, born 16th November 1890.
- 2 Mabel Gertrude, born 29th November 1891, married in the Methodist Church, Colpetty, Colombo, 1910, John Martinus Pereira, Proctor.
- 3 Agnes Christobel, born 27th January 1893.
- 4 Harry Morgan, born 7th May 1895, married Merle Moreira.

X.

Arthur Felix Oorloff, M.B., C.M. (Aber.) Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 5th August 1860, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, Agnes Maud Thomasz, born 27th January 1861, daughter of Francis Stephen Thomasz, Proctor, and Seraphina Gertruida Ledulx. He had by her:—

- 1 Alice Maud, born 11th July 1884, died 16th June 1905.
- 2 Arthur Kingsley, died in the Straits Settlements.
- 3 Arthur Felix, settled in Canada.
- 4 Constance Maud, born 10th September 1889, married in St. George's Church, Penang, 12th October, 1912, Reginald Stephen Potger, born 18th August 1881, son of Barend Lodewyk Potger and Anna Rosella Van Langenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 110 and 112).
- 5 Christopher Felix, who follows under XX.

XI.

James Uzzial Norman Oorloff, born 11th July 1870, died 29th February 1912, married in the Methodist Church, Colpetty, Colombo, 27th December 1892, Amelia Matilda Newman. He had by her :—

- 1 James Reginald Felix, born 16th September 1896.
- 2 James Lancelot Denzil, who follows under XXI.

XII.

James Owen Oorloff, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 29th July 1865, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 24th January 1895, Ellen Marion Vollehoven, born 21st November 1870, daughter of James Edward Vollenhoven and Emeline Louisa Andrée. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 16, and Vol. XXIII, page 94). He had by her :—

- 1 Linda Rose, Inspectress of House Craft, Education Department, born 6th February 1896.
- 2 Ellen Gladys, born 28th January 1897, died 24th April 1901.
- 3 Rena May, born 30th July 1898, died 22nd April 1901.
- 4 Enid Phyllis Hope, born 13th October 1903.
- 5 Cedric James, B.A. (Lond), C.C.S. born 5th December 1906, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 28th December 1936, Christobelle Enid Leembruggen, B.A. (Lond), born 3rd July 1907, daughter of the Reverend Gerard Henry Percival Leembruggen and Enid Alice Raffel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 27).
- 6 Gwendoline Frances, born 31st March, 1908.
- 7 Olga Rene, born 26th September 1911, died 4th May 1911.
- 8 Eileen Philippa May, B.A. (Lond), born 1st May 1912.

XIII.

Walter Owen Oorloff, born 6th June 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1895, Julia Rosamond Joseph, born 9th March 1870, daughter of Eugene Joseph and Georgiana Jemima Ohlinus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 26). He had by her:—

- 1 Julie Vivianne St. Clair, born 17th September 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th April 1920, Victor Stanley de Kretser, C.C.S., born 2nd December 1889, son of Lloyd Loftus de Kretser and Adeline Augusta Claessen.
- 2 Walter Douglas Owen, who follows under XXII.
- 3 Estelle Alexandra, born 29th August 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th August 1925, Edward George Samuel Kelaart, born 30th December 1900, son of Harris Colvin Kelaart and Ada Joseph.
- 4 George Heuley St. Elmo, born 19th June 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th December 1937, Phyllis Koch, born 21st January 1918, daughter of Arthur Samuel Koch and Pearl Elizabeth de Silva.

XIV.

Cecil Owen Oorloff, born 24th November 1869, died 28th January 1936, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 8th April 1896, Sarah Eliza Nugara, born 14th June 1872, died 23rd January 1935. He had by her:—

- 1 Felix Egerton Owen, born 21st January 1897.
- 2 Rupert Clarence George Owen, born 4th July 1898.
- 3 Shelton Frederick Owen, born 13th September 1899, died 18th August 1935.
- 4 Percival Amyrald Owen, born 14th December 1900.
- 5 Osmond Edward Owen, born 21st May 1902.
- 6 Bertram Lloyd Owen, born 6th July 1903.
- 7 Dodwell Owen, born 14th February 1905.
- 8 Cecilia Marie Irene, born 2nd February 1909.
- 9 Noel Christobel, born 25th December 1910, died 26th June 1911.
- 10 Noeline Cecilia, born 26th December 1911.
- 11 Lionel Owen, born 26th November 1913.
- 12 Robert Alison Owen, born 24th November 1915.

XV.

Louis Alexander de Boer Owen Oorloff, born 20th September 1871, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 30th December 1899, Constance Georgiana Coomarawel. He had by her:—

- 1 Louis Denzil Owen, born 17th November 1900.
- 2 Constance Sylvia Ersina, born 14th January 1904, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 23rd January 1932, George Justus Lorenz Schrader, born 14th October 1902, son of Philip George Schrader and Charlotte Henrietta Lorenz Daniel.

XVI.

Roy Hester (Helstone Granville) Oorloff, born 12th November 1882, died 30th March 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st June 1911, Marguerite Emily de Run, born 10th April 1892, daughter of Owen Algernon de Run and Clara Marion Foenander. He had by her:—

- 1 Adora Alice Claribel, born 13th March 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 16th November 1935, Victor Owen Harris Poppenbeek, born 4th May 1897, son of Harris Oscar Poppenbeek and Emma Van Langenberg.
- 2 Eustace Frederick Foenander, born 29th April 1915.
- 3 Cynthia Myra Christabel, born 30th July 1920.

XVII.

Arthur Godwin Leslie Oorloff, born 21st July 1895, died 9th April 1937, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 9th November 1920, Adelaide Louise Marguerite Ebert, born 27th November 1897, daughter of Edgar Charles Ebert and Stella Marguerite Morgan Jumeaux. He had by her:—

- 1 Edgar Leslie Melville, born 18th November 1921.
- 2 Ashley Ivor Carlyle, born 27th June 1923.

XVIII.

Cyrus Watkin Millia Oorloff, born 8th September 1898, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th April 1927, Esme Charlotte Lorenz Schrader, born 2nd February 1905, daughter of Philip George Schrader and Charlotte Henrietta Lorenz Daniel. He had by her:—

- 1 Sheila Audrey Lorenz, born 20th March 1928.
- 2 Joan Lynette Lorenz, born 29th July 1929.
- 3 Charmaine Lorenz, born 23rd March 1934.

XIX.

Hector Stanley Oorloff, born 10th December 1903, married in Christ Church, Galkissa, 3rd October 1922, Mavis Blanche White, born 29th April 1907, daughter of Thomas Boake White and Adeline Anne Poulter. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 26). He had by her:—

- 1 Hector Stanley, born 17th July 1924.
- 2 Audrey Ernest, born 9th January 1926.
- 3 Jean Merriell, born 11th April 1934.

XX.

Christopher Felix Oorloff, Barrister-at-Law, born 16th October 1890, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th December 1917, Violet May La Brooy, born 19th April 1894, daughter of Evan George La Brooy and Julia Rosamond Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 76). He had by her:—

- 1 Felix Christopher, born 24th August 1918.
- 2 Violet Mavonsneen, born 20th March 1920.
- 3 Christabel Violet, born 2nd June 1921.
- 4 Dagmar Constance Yvonne, born 12th January 1924.

XXI.

James Lancelot Denzil Oorloff, born 25th October 1899, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 13th May 1925, Dorothy Augusta Potger, born 23rd December 1901, daughter of James Emanuel Potger and Agnes Sebastian D'Oliveira. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 111). He had by her:—

- 1 James Linett Potger, born 5th February 1926.
- 2 Dorothy Clare, born 13th February 1927, died 13th September 1927.
- 3 Dorothy Millicent, born 10th February 1928.
- 4 James Oliver, born 20th December 1929.
- 5 Gladwin Felix, born 19th January 1931.
- 6 Douglas Rienzie, born 1st January 1932.
- 7 Benetta Clare, born 13th May 1934, died 19th May 1934.
- 8 Carlyle Emerson Dennis, born 17th December 1935.

XXII.

Walter Douglas Owen Oorloff, born 1st January 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th September 1926, Berenice de Kretser, born 7th October 1899, daughter of Lloyd Loftus de Kretser and Adeline Augusta Claessen. He had by her:—

1. Sonia Doreen, born 26th July 1927.
2. Conrad Vyvyan, born 1st April 1932.

Note.—Roy Hester (Helstone Granville) Oorloff, referred to under XVI, served in the Great War, 1914—1918, as a Sergeant in the Ceylon Sanitary Corps. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 5.)

TENNIS FIFTY YEARS AGO AND NOW

Tennis, as played over half a century ago, was very interesting, and a description of it is sure to amuse present day players. The costumes were entirely different. Men wore long trousers, shorts never even being dreamt of in those far off days. Shirts had long sleeves, and some played with even collars and ties attached to them. The racquets were much heavier, 15 to 16 ounces in weight, and the frames were longer and more elongated. At one time expensive racquets strung with brass wire, wrapped beautifully with thread, were in vogue, but they had a brief existence. They produced musical notes when a ball was struck, but they had not the resiliency or driving power of catgut, and were soon given up. The balls, if I remember right, were slightly smaller and had not the bouncing power of the present ones. Then came coloured rubber tennis balls—in white, red and blue, chiefly red, their surface being slightly roughened, and this made them more effective than perfectly smooth balls would have been. They served their purpose in wet weather, but their stay too was of short duration.

Very few ladies played at that time, their costume being quite unsuited for any sort of exercise, as no free motion was permissible. They wore blouses with stiff collars, and long skirts, which helped to sweep the sand off the courts! A more incongruous costume for exercise could not have been designed. It is no wonder that very few of them worried about tennis. The men players were quite courteous to ladies who played, but did not appear over-anxious to

have them as partners! What a contrast is presented by the present costume worn by lady players. Easy blouses resembling men's short sleeved tennis shirts, and divided skirts—I was going to call them shorts, because they serve the same purpose. The best and also the most up to date players go in for these as they are not ashamed to show off their shapely calves and beautiful ankles. They are also worn by those who are keen on the game.

Tennis courts at that time were few and far between. There were hardly any recognised clubs, and lucky the person who possessed a court. Tennis was then just getting popular. The courts were, as at present, gravelled, but some favoured lawn, and there were a few well trimmed lawn courts. Of course, the play on these was very slow.

The play was quite different from what it is now. Service was all underhand and screwing was much resorted to. All the play was back court play, and net play was never indulged in. Very unenterprising tennis indeed, but one did get fair satisfaction from playing in this fashion. At the present day we have numerous clubs, some possessing from ten to fifteen courts, all played upon. Tennis has caught on in Ceylon and there are many enthusiastic players, both men and women.

If one wants to play in a tournament, training is essential, otherwise one is liable to crumble to bits after a strenuous three sets, and with no chance in the remaining two. The number of sets here is five for all important games, and the man in proper training comes off top dog.

The training should start at least six months before the tournament begins. Those who are good players and are desirous of entering should train every day, gently at first, running, jumping, etc., and go on increasing their exercises more and more every week until they are quite fit to stand a strenuous five set game. What is most required at tennis is perfect physical fitness and a clear brain. Don't let anything put you out. Always watch your opponent keenly and anticipate his strokes. See that you place yourself in the right position to receive all returns, and scotch them whenever feasible. Good footwork is essential in this game.

A good tennis temperament is very necessary. I have seen many a fine stand-out player, who could beat his opponents with

ease, go under to much inferior players at tournaments, owing chiefly to sheer loss of nerves. The tennis temperament is lacking in a few excellent players, who shine at practice games but go to pieces in a tournament.

Service plays a very important part in tennis. I do not think much of fancy services. Serve as hard as you can and place the ball beyond the reach of your opponent. If the first service fails, make dead sure of your second service, and place it skilfully though softly delivered. With practice you can make your second service almost as hard as your first.

Net play is a very important factor in winning matches. Back play alone, however powerful, is not sufficient. A player good at the net can win many a match. You want a true eye, anticipation, and very agile movement. You will then be able to kill many a return, however powerfully delivered. A good strong wrist helps, by enabling you to turn a ball and make it run alongside the net, far beyond the reach of your opponent.

Tennis in Ceylon is progressing. Annual tournaments are held at Nuwara Eliya every April and attract the best talent of Ceylon and also of India. Representatives from the latter country have been champions in Singles for two years. They competed again this year.

H. C. R. A.



GENEALOGY OF THE DANIELS FAMILY.

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

I.

Jan Danielsz of Amsterdam married Alexandra Ellinor Fletcher, and had by her:—

- 1 Helena Magdalena, married circa 1702, Jan Prigge, baptised 2nd February 1675, widower of Catharina Sandouw of Tutucorin, and son of Pieter Prigge and Francina Mendes. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IX. page 127.
- 2 Johan Jacob, who follows under II.

II.

Johan Jacob Danielsz, married circa 1707, Maria Arnoldina de Visser, daughter of Jan Michael de Visser of Utrecht and Maria Ludwig Von Bergheim. He had by her:—

- 1 Dominicus, who follows under III.
- 2 Jan, who follows under IV.
- 3 Andries, who follows under V.
- 4 Daniel, joined the Dutch East India Company's Service in 1752.

III.

Dominicus Danielsz, born circa 1708, married Francina Sagar, and had by her:—

- 1 Hendrik, baptised 10th September 1731.

IV.

Jan Danielsz, born Circa 1712, married Elisabeth du Pont, born circa 1715, died 1798. He had by her:—

- 1 Randolph, born 1741, joined the Dutch East India Company's Service in 1764.
- 2 Jan, born 1749, joined the Dutch East India Company's Service in 1768.

V.

Andries Danielsz, Chirurgyn, married in 1743, Maria Valentina Kerfbyl, born 23rd August 1726, died 27th December 1803, daughter of Nicolaas Kerfbyl of Amsterdam and Amarentia

Juriaansz de Neck. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 21). He had by her:—

- 1 Johan, married :
 - (a) Anna Elisabeth Groenenberg.
 - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th May 1799, Susanna Sigisberta Schoorman.
- 2 Jacob Jeronimus, who follows under VI.

VI.

Jacob Jeronimus Danielsz, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 26th July 1789, Leonora Gonsal, and had by her:—

- 1 Petrus Arnoldus, who follows under VII.
- 2 David, born 5th November 1790, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th November 1812, Maria Catharina Dias.
- 3 Julianus Lodewyk, born 3rd January 1795, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th April 1819, Barbara Wilhelmina Perera.

VII.

Petrus Arnoldus Danielsz, born, 5th November 1790, died 27th November 1832, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st October 1810, Alida Appelboom born 31st March 1794, died 10th August 1864, daughter of Johannes Julius Appelboom and Johanna Petronella Wiltshnt. He had by her:—

- 1 Frederika Arnoldina, born 29th November 1812, married John Daniel Schoekraft.
- 2 Johanna Agnita, born 28th June 1815, married 16th December 1829, Johannes Reynoldus Theodorus Ferdinand, baptised 28th July 1805, son of Hendrik Augustinus Ferdinand and Clara Petronella Hesse. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 75.)
- 3 Wilhelmina, born 1st April 1816, died 3rd December 1894, married:—
 - (a) George Bernard Vanderput, born 14th June 1810, died 26th December 1854.
 - (b) 22nd July 1856, Jacobus Valantinus Vanderspar, born 12th July 1812, died 6th December 1882.

- 4 Juliana, born 11th September 1817, died 21st September 1817.
- 5 Jacobus Valantinus (James Valentine) who follows under VIII.
- 6 Cornelius Felsianus (Francis Charles) who follows under IX.
- 7 Gustavus Adolphus, born 10th December 1823, died 3rd June 1827.
- 8 Elisabeth Cecilia, born 1st November 1827, died 14th January 1865, married Joseph Alexander VanLangenberg, died 19th June 1866.
- 9 Zenophon Stephen, who follows under X.
- 10 Marguerite Catherine, born 9th February 1831, died 6th December 1834.

VIII.

Jacobus Valantius (James Valentine) Daniels, born 14th February 1822, died 26th January 1892, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolfendaal, 25th October 1853, Arnoldina Carolina Eusonia Carron, born 4th September 1837, died 27th July 1926, daughter of Philip Henry, Carron and Louisa Christiana Ohtmus. He had by her:—

- 1 Lydia Amarentia, born 11th August 1854, died 19th March 1934, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 31st July 1873, George Schokman, J.P., U.P.M., Crown Proctor, Kurunegalle, born 3rd November 1846, died 27th October 1921.
- 2 Caroline Evelyn, born 22nd December 1856, died 21st October 1921, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 22nd May 1879, Charles Peter Markus, Proctor, born 17th March 1884, died 17th October 1933, son of Charles Peter Markus and Agnita Charlotte Ferdinand. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 75).
- 3 Lloyd Leopold, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 23rd May 1858, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 23rd November 1891, Clara Margaret Fryer, born 23rd June 1860, daughter of Adrian (Andrew) Henry Fryer and Julia Dorothea Magdalena de Breard. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. III. page 74, and Vol. VII, page 26).

- 4 Joseline Priscilla, born 26th August 1859, died 10th May 1906, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 27th December 1886, Theodore Dornhorst Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, born 23rd August 1860, son of John William Mack and Josephine Charlotte Dornhorst. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 105).
- 5 Eugenie Maud, born 30th October 1862.
- 6 Jeannie Eliza, born 28th January 1865.
- 7 Frederick Nell, who follows under XI.
- 8 Ernest Wilfred Croffon, who follows under XII.
- 9 Ella Winifred Kate, born 29th October 1873, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 12th September 1898, Aller Henry Auwardt, Surveyor born 28th March 1870, died 27th September 1925, son of Allert Herardus Auwardt and Johanna Susanna Jansz.

IX.

Cornelius Felsianus (Francis Charles) Daniels, born 10th June 1822, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 27th November 1850, Ellen Barbara Landsberger daughter of David Landsberger and Sarah Taylor. He had by her :—

- 1 Adelaida Sarah, born 28th February 1852, died 7th August 1915, married George Andrew Jansen, son of Charles Henry Jansen and Ursula Frederica Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80).
- 2 William Oliver, who follows under XIII.
- 3 Francis Clement, who follows under XIV.
- 4 Mary, born 30th January 1857, died 23rd June 1859.
- 5 Edward Benjamin, who follows under XV.
- 6 Amanda Caroline, born 4th February 1866, died 28th December 1933, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 24th November 1886, Edward Charles Jobsz, son of John Anderson Jobsz and Catherine Jamima Ferdinand. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 76).

X.

Zenophon Stephen Daniels, born 9th July 1829, married Victoria Jane Jansen. He had by her :—

- 1 Peter Aloysius, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Anna, died 28th July 1926.
- 3 Mary Evangelino, died 1st January 1935, married John

Michael Keyser, born 28th September 1855, died in 1934, son of Gabriel Bernard Keyser and Margaret Euphragina Moldrich.

- 4 Grace Amabel, married Richard Joseph VanLangenberg, son of Joseph Alexander VanLangenberg and Elizabeth Cecilia Daniels. (Vide VII. 8, supra).
- 5 Philomena Zephorita, died 28th July 1933.

XI.

Frederick Nell Daniels, J.P., Crown Proctor, Kurunegalle, Captain, Ceylon Light Infantry, born 9th April 1867, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 18th November 1904, Eileen Muriel Sproule, born 18th January 1884, died 26th March 1936, daughter of James Hugh Sproule, Proctor, and Gertrude Arabella Pierez. He had by her:—

- 1 Edith Muriel Clarice, born 7th September 1905, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 20th April 1927, Arthur Eric Christoffelsz, C.O.S., B.A., LL.B., Cantab, Barrister-at-Law, born 22nd August 1890, son of James Edwin Christoffelsz, I.S.O., and Eugenie Julia Weinman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 19).

XII.

Ernest Wilfred Crofton Daniels, Surveyor, born 10th May 1870, died 22nd March 1938, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 26th June 1901, Millicent Lena Lorenz Andrée, born 18th September 1880, died 20th September 1935, daughter of Charles Ambrose Andrée and Louisa Gabriel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 17). He had by her:—

- 1 Ernest Leslie, born 4th September 1902, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 10th February 1935, Doreen Pieres.
- 2 Dorothy Evelyn Millicent, born 17th November 1903, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 29th December 1935, Clive Edward Alison Loos, son of Arthur Alison Loos and Winifred Margaret Lamont.
- 3 Maurice Noel Carlisle, who follows under XVII.
- 4 Theodore Ernest Evelyn, who follows under XVIII.

XIII.

William Oliver Daniels, Chief Clerk, Court of Requests, Colombo, born 18th May 1853, died 17th January 1917, married

in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 21st June 1880, Emily Henrietta Misso, born 9th June 1854, died 19th August 1928, daughter of Michael Bartholomew Misso, Surgeon, and Josephina Wilhelmina LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70). He had by her:—

- 1 Adelaide Ellen, born 19th May 1881, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 17th June 1903, Lawrence Gerard Misso, born 12th May 1875, died 31st March 1931, son of Gerriet Joseph Maria Bravi Misso and Caroline Juliet Ledux.
- 2 Juliet Maria born 27th June 1882.
- 3 Amelia Muriel, born 8th May 1884, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 22nd June 1911, Aelian Leslie Van Dort, born 2nd March 1882.
- 4 William Oliver, born 13th September 1885
- 5 Victor Leo, who follows under XIX.
- 6 Erin Sophia, born 2nd May 1891, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 14th February 1912, Francis Joseph Soertsz, K.C., Puisne Justice, born 14th March 1886, son of Francis Joseph Soertsz and Mary Evangeline Jayasuriya.
- 7 Edith May, born 15th May 1899, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 5th September 1928, Felix Herat, born 31st May 1901, died 16th June 1936.

XIV.

Francis Clement Daniels, born 15th April 1855, married 19th June 1879, Ursula Matilda Godlieb. He had by her:—

- 1 Francis Basil, who follows under XX.
- 2 Edward Hubert, born 22nd April 1883.
- 3 Ellen Lucretia, born 17th September 1885, died 5th November 1921, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 27th November 1918, Edward Eustace Gordon Daniels, who follows under XXI.
- 4 Percival Osmund, born 1st August 1888, died 6th September 1891.
- 5 Adeline Amanda, born 1st March 1891, died 29th August 1891.
- 6 Elizabeth Florence, born 22nd August 1892, died 20th April, 1937, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 12th July 1919, Harold Wilde de Saram.

- 7 Marian Augusta, born 7th January 1895, married 5th May 1923, Edward Eustace Gordon Daniels, widower of Ellen Lucretia Daniels (vide 3 supra).
- 8 Matilda Irene, born 12th October 1902, died 16th December 1902.
- 9 Joseph Stanley, born 7th January 1907.

XV.

Edward Benjamin Daniels, born 1st August 1858 died 18th May 1935, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 29th January 1883, Grace Eliza Tennekoon, born 19th October 1863, died 17th February 1910, daughter of John Henry Tennekoon and Nancy Ferdinand. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 75). He had by her:—

- 1 Edward Eustace Gordon, who follows under XXI.
- 2 Walter Percival, who follows under XXII.
- 3 Ellen Marguerite, born 22nd April 1887.
- 4 Norah Alice, born 7th February 1889, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 5th April 1920, Victor Leo Daniels, who follows under XIX.
- 5 Ida Irene, born 5th May 1890.
- 6 Frank Nell, born 25th March 1892, died 16th March 1896.
- 7 Aelian Hugh, who follows under XXIII.
- 8 Victoria Olive, born 12th June 1897, died 18th November 1898.
- 9 Eric Mervyn, born 16th July 1899, died 27th September 1899.
- 10 Enid Ruth, born 21st October 1900, died 18th March 1928, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 18th June 1919, Archibald Thomas Evarts.

XVI.

Peter Aloysius Daniels, Surveyor, died 14th October, 1916 married Harriet Sisouw, daughter of Eugene Godwin Sisouw, Proctor, and Eliza Georgiana Brohier. He had by her:—

- 1 Havelock, married.....Sansoni.
- 2 Alwyn, married.....Sansoni.
- 3 Daughter, married.....Sielman.
- 4 Daughter, married.....Keegel.

XVII.

Noer Maurice Carlisle Daniels, born 14th December 1905, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 11th April 1928, Marie Antoinetta Ivy Holsinger, born 23rd April 1904, daughter of Joseph Henry Stanislaus Holsinger and Elizabeth Muriel Elfrida Perera. He had by her:—

- 1 Ernest Joseph Lorenz, born 2nd December 1928.
- 2 Christine Marie, born 25 April 1930.
- 3 Alexis Maurice, born 17th July 1931.
- 4 Neil Wilfred, born 10th October 1935.

XVIII.

Theodore Ernest Evelyn Daniels, born 4th July 1909, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 8th February 1936, Lorna Francesca Vander Wall, daughter of Casparus Royden Thomas Walter Vander Wall and Louisa Sophia Van Cuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 156). He had by her:—

- 1 Evelyn Ernest Crofton, born 14th March 1937.

XIX.

Victor Leo Daniels, born 28th June 1887, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 6th April 1920, Norah Alice Daniels. (vide XV, 4, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Noveen Grace Emmeline, born 26th July 1921.
- 2 Edward Gerald Mervyn, born 27th September 1922.
- 3 Doris Mavis, born 29th July 1927.
- 4 June Erin Rita, born 1st June 1930.
- 5 Oliver Benjamin, born 26th July 1933.

XX.

Francis Basil Daniels, born 29th May 1880, married 21st January 1916, Blanche de Livera. He had by her:—

- 1 Phyllis Evelyn, born 6th August 1916.
- 2 Vernon Clarence, born 24th September 1917.
- 3 Florence Matilda Blanche, born 29th April 1920.
- 4 Edna Millicent, born 29th April 1920.
- 5 Francis Julius, born 2nd July 1921.
- 6 Henrietta Noeline, born 24th September 1923.
- 7 Herbert Lionel, born 3rd March 1925.
- 8 Naomi Esther, born 27th April 1927.
- 9 Hugh George Vere, born 14th April 1929.

XXI.

Edward Eustace Gordon Daniels, Proctor, born 31st December, 1883, married:—

- (a) In Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 27th November 1918, Ellen Lucretia Daniels. (Vide XIV, 3, supra).
- (b) 5th May 1923, Marian Augusta Daniels. (Vide XIV, 7, supra).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Francis Edward, born 28th December 1919.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Clifford Mark, born 21st November 1924.
- 3 Erin Marian, born 1st September 1930.
- 4 Lucian Augustus, born 29th April 1934.

XXII.

Walter Percival Daniels, born 7th April 1885, died 9th July 1913, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 22nd June 1910, Neta Irene Jobsz, born 11th November 1892, daughter of Edward Charles Jobsz and Amanda Caroline Daniels. (Vide IX, 6, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Edward Frank, born 21st May 1912.

XXIII.

Aelian Hugh Daniels, born 21st May 1894, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 3rd September 1930, Lucy Isabella Kelaart, born 8th March 1901, daughter of Walter Thomasz Kelaart and Lena Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28). He had by her:—

- 1 Aelian Breville Bede, born 14th December 1932.

Note:—See D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XX, page 169, for reference to Andries Danielsz named under V above.

NEWS AND NOTES

During the last quarter, death has deprived us of two lady members who took a deep and abiding interest in the Union and its activities. We refer to Mrs. Eugenie Julia Christoffelsz, widow of the late Mr. J. E. Christoffelsz, and Mrs. Annie Christoffelsz, widow of the late Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz, whose deaths occurred on 3rd and 6th May, respectively. Until prevented by ill-health, both these ladies associated themselves prominently with the work of the Union, while the members of their respective families are still among our most ardent members. We desire especially to mention the keen interest taken by Mrs. W. S. Christoffelsz in the Social Service work of the Union. She seldom missed a meeting of the Social Service Committee, where her helpful advice was much appreciated. Both she and her husband were regular contributors to Social Service Funds, and their loss is keenly felt by the Union.