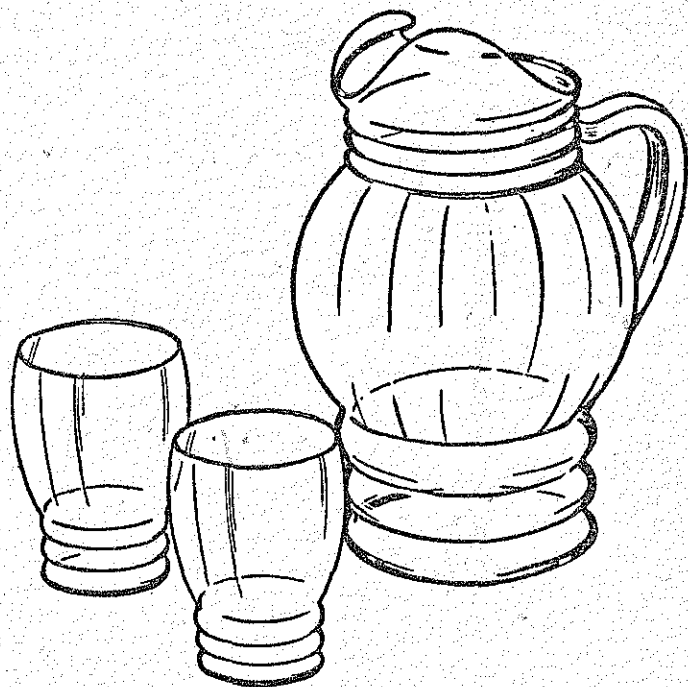


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VOL. XXXI.]

APRIL, 1942.

[No. 4.

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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Contributions are invited from members on subjects calculated to be of interest to the Union. MSS. must be written on one side of the paper only and must reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the date of publication of the Journal.

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## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXXI.]

APRIL, 1942.

[No. 4.

### PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS IN CEYLON.\*

#### I. Periodicals.

The establishment of a new periodical affords a fitting opportunity to review the rise and fall of the other Periodicals that have from time to time appeared in this country. No unimportant lesson may be learnt from observing the causes which led to their success and those that conduced to their failure. The first monthly periodical published so far as we can ascertain was the "Tyro's Repertory of Useful Knowledge". The Colombo Journal, which was the only newspaper at the time, had letters constantly inserted in it containing inquiries on literary and scientific subjects. This, in addition to the political war that was then being waged in the paper, and the thousand little ills that flesh—particularly Editorial flesh—is heir to, must have sadly tried the patience of its conductor, who announced all of a sudden that he could not continue to insert such questions. Shortly after this intimation was given, so fatal to the young aspirants to literary fame at that time, appeared this little periodical, under the auspices of the Cotta Church Missionaries, and chiefly, if not entirely conducted by the Rev. Samuel Lambrick, the senior Missionary at the time, and one of the most accomplished scholars in Ceylon. The object the periodical had in view was thus set out in the Introductory Address:

"The Editors, who have long intended to do that which they are now attempting, were proximately led to give effect to their intention by the late insertion in the Colombo Journal of

\*Reproduced from the Ceylon Miscellany, 1853.

one or two mathematical questions, coupled with the notice given by its conductor, that he could not continue to insert such questions.

"To renew the hopes, which the latter declaration may have disappointed, and to evince that we entertain kindly feelings for those whom we have more than once been charged with neglecting, we set on foot this paper for their benefit.

"Our object as Missionaries is infinitely higher than the promotion of intellectual attainments; and these, we are aware, may be so abused, as to thwart us in the prosecution of our proper work.

"We must therefore, at the very outset, warn the eager aspirant after science against undue attachment to it, and call upon him to keep in mind that as "every good and perfect gift" cometh from God, so it ought to be devoted to Him. Unsanctified knowledge is pernicious".

Questions in Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, Geometrical Problems, and enquiry as to the Classics filled the pages of this unpretending but most useful work. No subject was thought too humble, no enquiry too trifling. Amidst essays on Goodness and Goodness of nature, Adversity, Innovations, Despatch, Atheism, the considerate Editor did not fail to give his readers his views as to the best mode and time of bathing—views which coming from one of the oldest European residents in the place, one who still enjoys a healthy old age—are extremely valuable. We hope to be able to republish these and other useful extracts in our Miscellany. In December 1834, from some cause that was not explained, this publication, which then numbered two volumes of twelve parts each, was given up.

While Mr. Lambrick was instructing the multitude in the sciences, the late lamented Archdeacon—the Senior Colonial Chaplain—amused his leisure moments—the Buddhist controversy having unfortunately been unheard of then—in editing the Colombo Religious and Theological Magazine. The first number of this work appeared in April 1833.

"Early in the year 1833" said the Editor, "it occurred to the individual who has now the sole responsibility of the work, that a Magazine on the principles of the Colombo Religious and

Theological Magazine might tend to the diffusion of the knowledge of Christianity, and the enforcement of the practical duties of Religion, both among the natives who understand the English language, the native European population, and the English themselves. As, however, the situation of the Clergy and Lay Members of the Church of England is very different in India generally from their position in the mother country, as the visible union of all sects of Christianity in the sight of the heathen seems desirable, a meeting was called of the Chaplains, and Church and other Missionaries, who could be collected in and around Colombo. A Prospectus which had been drawn up was read, and resolutions were passed. The cooperation and assistance of the absent clergy were requested. And the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and of the Lord Bishop, and of the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta were earnestly and respectfully solicited".

Religious essays, sacred Biography, Biblical Criticisms, Miscellanea Sacra filled the pages of this work, which, with a plentiful besprinkling of the old learning the erudite author so much prided himself upon, quotations, from the 'Fathers', large Greek and Latin extracts, showing how well Singhalese printers can compose Greek characters, dragged its slow length along till November 1834, a period of 18 months. It is curious to trace its end. The Revd. Editor stated in his opening number:—"The hissing brood will, we are assured, still hiss; it is their nature. The pernicious sarcasm will still be shot; pernicious not from its keenness, but from the poison which it bears. The oft refuted cavil will again be cast for the purpose of wounding him who is unconscious of the danger, and unprepared for the attack. Against these we would provide our youthful reader with a panoply taken from the armoury of God, and fitted for his wear by some of God's honoured servants of old, who in the same field have met, and fought, and conquered the most renowned of the adversaries".

In September 1834 there appeared in the Magazine a learned commentary on a little work published in Cotta, "Plain Instructions on Confirmation in the form of question and answer", finding fault with an unfortunate word used in it, "the whole ruin", as being "gloomy, hopeless, unscriptural,

and contrary to the whole history and analogy of man". This drew down a cruel attack from the pen of another Clergyman, then quite young and in the commencement of his career. The old gentleman's panoply did not stand him in good stead—the "hissing brood" hissed effectually, the "pernicious sarcasm" was not shot in vain. In the very next number he entered largely on the subject, shewed up the Assembly of divines at Westminster in 1643 for their emendation of the six Articles of the Church treating of Original Sin, protested against the doctrine that man was 'wholly deprived of his original righteousness', avowed that he was neither a Pelagian nor an Armenian—spouted a good deal of Latin and Greek in his wrath—and gave up the Magazine in a pet.

Next in order comes the Colombo Religious Tract Society Magazine, the first number of which was published in July 1835 at the Wesleyan Mission Press in connection with the local branch of the Tract Society. It was got up with the view of inserting "Articles of intelligence connected with the moral improvement of mankind", and accordingly interesting Biographical notices of eminent men, extracts in poetry and prose from religious works, and sometimes, but very rarely, articles on local matters appeared in it. In June 1837 it ceased in consequence we believe of the publication of the "Friend".

The first number of this highly interesting periodical appeared in July 1837. "It shall be our endeavour" said the eloquent Editor, (the Rev. Robert Spence Hardy of the Wesleyan Mission), whose language breathed the imaginative mind and poetic genius which were the writer's distinguishing attributes—"It shall be our endeavour, so far as our very limited influence extends, to restore the world to its original purity. It was no bad idea of the people of Thessalonica concerning the apostles, that they had "turned the world outside down", an example that all true lovers of their race will do well to imitate: We set out therefore with this avowed intention. Whenever we find the Good or the Beautiful, it will be our highest happiness to bring them forth for admiration, ascribing their origin to its right source, the inspiration of heaven; when we are compelled to mourn over their absence, or to expose the existence of the opposite attributes, it will be with the sole design that some remedy may be sought for and applied; and we are

encouraged in our work by the certain assurance that the day will again dawn upon our world, when the unseen enemy shall be destroyed, and all shall be Good and Beautiful, not merely upon the poet's page but throughout the whole economy of man.

"We hope to be able to insert monthly a short article on some elementary truth of science, and another on some subject more immediately connected with the social, moral, or religious interests of Ceylon. We are persuaded that society at large knows little of the good effected in the island by the exertions of Christian benevolence, and in the present number we would direct the attention of our readers to the account of the circumstances attendant upon the death of a Singhalese female recently deceased, no mean trophy won by the cross of Christ. We ask the patronage of the wise, that the ignorant may be taught the value of the information we bring to their notice; but it is for the unlearned that we principally write; and if those more gifted should ever be disposed to smile at the homeliness of our illustrations, let them remember that the Great Father of the Reformation has said 'Optimi ad vulgus hi sunt concionatores, qui pueriliter, populariter, et simpliciter docent'".

It is not often that periodicals excite a lasting interest, but none can betake himself in a leisure moment to the pages of the *Friend* without being amply repaid by the perusal of the articles therein inserted, calculated as they eminently are to inform the understanding and improve the heart. While valuable extracts were freely admitted, no pains were spared to make the work locally interesting by the publication in it of useful information respecting the moral and religious advancement of the natives. Mr. Gogerly made valuable communications to it on Buddhism and on the 'Pansia-Panas-Jataka-Pota', which the eager aspirants to the honours of the Civil Service have now to look into. It was in its pages chiefly that the first battles on the far famed Dalada Relic were fought, when the late Mr. Turnour entered the lists in defence of Sir Edward Barnes, who was charged with having on the occasion of the public exposure of the Relic in 1828, presented by the hand of his daughter, an offering to the Priesthood in honour of the Festival. Those who are interested in the question will find

that Sir Edward refused making a gift to be dedicated to the relic as was usual on such occasions, though solicited to do so, and also refused the application for a military salute, on the ground that "he would do nothing which would imply identity in the Buddhist faith of the authorities"; he was present however, and handed the relic from the Chief Priest to the Adikar, who placed it on the elephant—but this he did, as it is said, as a matter of State ceremonial to which the people attached importance, not partaking of a religious character. Then as regards the gift by his daughter, the defence is very ingenious. Mr. Turnour says:—

"I am aware that there is a small image in the Dalada Temple on which is engraved in Sinhalese:—"This image, obtained from Mahandagot Wihare in Arrakan in the dominions of Ava, was given by Miss Barnes to the Relic Temple in 1827." On enquiry, (for I was not then in Kandy), I find it was sent with some other curiosities, by an officer formerly on Sir Edward Barnes' staff, from the Burmese territories; and that it was kicked about the Pavilion Bungalow for some time, with his infant's other toys—when (I cannot learn at whose suggestion) she consented to give it up to the Temple. The Chief removed it with some ceremony; and the child, *then not two years old*, accompanied her toy, attended by her nurse alone. It is to a misrepresentation of this child's play, possibly, you are giving importance and circulation in your publication".

Strange that not a breath was heard against acts like these, but the universal exultation among the people returning home from the great sight full of the liveliest joy that the Utumanan Wahanse had made an offering to their great relic; whilst a Governor nowadays is complained against for offering a few words of congratulation to a priest on his appointment.

"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

Valuable information on Native Astrology—Native Amusements—on the English and Native Languages—Education in Ceylon under the Dutch and under the English—Native Superstitions—abound in this periodical.

In December 1845 the work was given up, chiefly owing to the want of pecuniary support.

In January 1837 appeared the first No. of the Colombo Academy Miscellany. "It is so called" said the Editor "for several reasons. In the first place it originates with the students of the Academy; it is undertaken at their request. In the next place it is to be conducted by their assistance, and to consist chiefly of articles written or procured by them. And, in the third place, it is intended principally for their amusement and instruction".

It was "a mere juvenile, a mere schoolboy publication", but it contained useful hints and remarks calculated to excite thought, to promote discussion, to create a fondness for reading, and to call forth, in a salutary manner, the latent powers of the mind.

It is interesting, in looking over its pages, to notice the formal trials had of little offenders according to the regular forms of a Court of Justice, with the appurtenances too of Judge, Jury and Counsel. The reader of this work will be struck by the strange coincidence that the student chosen to conduct the prosecution was the late much lamented Mr. Stewart, whilst the prisoner was defended by Mr. R. Morgan. Those who witnessed the subsequent short but bright career of the former will observe that it was in the Colombo Academy that he first earned forensic honours and distinguished himself in presenting the indictment, opening the case, and leading the evidence against the prisoner.

Shortly after the death of the excellent Principal of the Institution this periodical ceased.

Next in turn comes the Investigator, the first number of which appeared in 1841. It was conducted by the Rev. Joseph Harris, and the articles were distinguished for the vigour of thought, strength of mind, and fluency of expression of that eminent scholar. The prospectus set out a goodly array of subjects for the discussion of which the Investigator was established, but the work itself shewed that the Editor did not deal in profession merely, for most amply did he furnish information on those subjects.

1. Biographical sketches.
2. Historical reminiscences.
3. Geographical dissertations.

4. Scientific researches
5. Philosophical investigations
6. Biblical expositions
7. Political jurisprudence
8. Missionary details
9. Miscellaneous matter
10. Local intelligence and commentary,  
together with poetical effusions interspersed".

Unlike the other periodical, the Investigator hesitated not to enter into the arena of Politics, and comments on the Legislative Council, its constitution and its working, on diverse acts of the Government and their bearing were freely discussed in its pages. "It has been said" the Editor writes "that Politics are out of our province. If that be the case, we have no right of citizenship—no voice in the framing of Laws—no power to shake off fiscal burdens, when unnecessarily and cruelly placed upon our shoulders—in short, we are slaves in practice and only theorists in principle!! God forbid we should ever sink so low! The Venerable Schwartz was called, vituperatingly, "a Politician".

"He was indeed a most effective one. Williams was a Law-maker and Land-divider in the South Sea Islands, and almost a Missionary Sovereign! And what is Knibb? A Politician? Yes, millions of emancipated negroes will unitedly attest the truth of this designation, as applied to him. Why should we add more? If we establish our opinions by the rule of Truth, are we not at liberty to ask our readers to be of the same mind? We do not attempt to force them to this point by *Acts of Uniformity*, nor to grant them exemption by "*Acts of Toleration*"; we leave this course to others, and are merely satisfied with condemning it. The mind we think can never flourish under such arbitrary dominion."

In May 1842 the discontinuance of the work was announced. It seems that the members of the Baptist Communion found fault with the work and remonstrated with the Editor on its tone. "While we are" say they, "ever ready to award a just share of praise to the ability displayed in that periodical, and to the beneficial tendency of many of its articles, we cannot but regret at the same time that the usefulness of such a publication should be counteracted by the bitterness of spirit that

has appeared in several of its numbers, particularly in the last one. There is a personal attack on individuals which is by no means decorous, nor requisite while exposing any error they may have imbibed. There is a violence of invective against other Christian communities, who are labouring with equal zeal and integrity with those of our own denomination, that we conceive to be foreign to the affection that servants of the same master should manifest towards each other. And there is a meddling with party politics, in a way altogether different to that we conceive is befitting the spiritual and sacred character of a missionary of Him who has declared his "Kingdom is not of this world". On these accounts, Christians of other denominations are alienated from us, and those who do not enter into the true spirit of religion, deride and contemn us".

The papers were submitted to the Society in England, who held that the charges against the Editor did not rest on sufficient grounds, but that the Investigator, which is avowedly a Magazine of Literature, Politics, Science and Religion ought not to be carried on at the cost of the Society nor as its organ.

The Editor then announced, "Here then we have the death of the Investigator, unless it could be kept up without cost to the Mission, by the number and punctuality of subscribers. This, in the present state of Ceylon, we believe impossible—nor, if it could be done, do we much relish the principle of its alleged unfitness for emancipation from a Missionary Society and a Missionary press. Missionaries should civilize as well as convert: they cannot without familiarity with *political* as well as scientific and religious subjects. Government and laws must be understood by men who live in a semi-barbarous country, or among a semi-barbarous people.

After this, was published the Colombo Magazine edited by Mr. Rawdon Power. The work was filled with useful matter, and it was in it that Mr. Armour published his Grammar of the Kandyan Law, which is still a standard work on the subject. It was owing to the want of support we believe that this excellent work was given up.

Of Young Ceylon which comes next as a periodical in point of time we have little to say. It was commenced in February 1850, and was a monthly publication devoted to literary subjects.

It was the first periodical publication set on foot by the natives of the country, and though we have heard criticisms freely passed upon it, though people thought the writings at times rhapsodical, and found fault with the name, yet the candid reader will allow that the talent it displayed was most creditable to its spirited conductors, whose departure to England led to the cessation of the work in December 1852.

Besides the above English periodicals, we have lastly to notice a few native ones. The Colombo English and Singhalese Magazine, containing useful articles in English and Singhalese, calculated to assist the enquirer after information as well as the student anxious to obtain a correct knowledge of the English language, was published in 1837 by the Rev. Joseph Marsh, but given up in a few months for want of pecuniary support.

In 1841 was commenced the Lanka Nidhana or Treasury of Ceylon in Singhalese, which included useful information, and was published at a fanam a copy, by the Wesleyan Missionary, supported by the Parent Tract Society.

The Morning Star published at Jaffna and the periodical published by Mr. Murdoch are too well known to require any especial notice.

### Newspapers.

Prior to the arrival of Sir R. W. Horton there were no newspapers in this Island. The few European residents who felt the want of them obtained from Madras the papers published in that Presidency. The Government Gazette was published every Saturday and was composed, as it now is, exclusively of public advertisements and notices; but in addition a supplement was issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays which contained extracts from the English and Indian newspapers and short leading articles announcing matters of local intelligence of any importance.

Sir R. W. Horton arrived here on 28rd October, 1831, and one of his first acts was to establish the Colombo Journal, the publication of which commenced on the 1st January, 1832. The paper was conducted avowedly under the authority of Government, it was printed at the Government Printing Office, the Government types were used and the Government compositors and printers were employed in printing it. Its Editor was Mr. Lee, but he was assisted by Mr. Tufnell and Sir R. W. Horton, who wrote a great many articles himself, and took a great interest in the paper.

The following is Mr. Lee's evidence with respect to the Colombo Journal delivered before the Supreme Court on the occasion of the trial of the Editor and another for libel:—

"He (Mr. Lee) was further asked if he had been Editor of the Colombo Journal, which having admitted, he was desired to state if he had unlimited power in the admission or rejection of articles, or whether he was controlled in the exercise of that power by the Governor. Mr. Lee replied that he considered himself indebted to Mr. Staples for the opportunity then given him of stating in open Court that, so far from the Governor having ever controlled him in the exercise of his duty as Editor of the Journal, he had himself often had cause to regret not having applied for the Governor's advice before admitting articles into the paper, which perhaps had better not have appeared in it. He also denied that the Journal had been what was called a Government Paper, as although issuing from the Government Press and printed by Government servants, its profits had annually covered its expense, and as Government could at no time have transferred it to other hands, he saw no property in it".

During the publication of the Journal, the Ceylon Government Gazette also continued to be published, but it contained nothing more than Government advertisements.

The Colombo Journal was discontinued on the 31st December, 1833. Notice had been given some time before that immediately other parties would undertake the management of an independent newspaper, the publication of the Journal would cease; but as up to the end of 1833 none came forward for this



purpose, and it was considered desirable that the connection of the Government with that paper should terminate, it was discontinued at that date.

On its discontinuance the *Supplement to the Ceylon Gazette* was revived. The following extract from the Colombo Journal of the 26th October, 1833, explains the footing upon which this paper was conducted. "The Ceylon Government Gazette will be published twice a week as at present. It will contain no editorial leading articles, nor will it receive controversial letters of a personal character. In all other respects every effort will be made to supply it with new and interesting intelligence, and its columns will always be open to such local and statistical details as will improve our knowledge of the island. To do more might, not unjustly, be construed as prejudicial to the establishment of an independent paper, without securing to the public those advantages which we think have been derived from one which, though not independent of authority, has attempted to realise the advantages of a free Press".

The Supplement to the Ceylon Gazette was discontinued on the 29th April, 1837, when the Ceylon Chronicle was established.

"*The Observer and Commercial Advertiser*" was established on the 4th February, 1834. Its proprietors were chiefly, if not entirely, merchants of Colombo. Mr. G. Ackland, it is understood, took an active part in the establishment of this paper. Its first Editor was Mr. G. Winter, late of Galle deceased.

On the 8th March, 1834, the Editor and publisher of the paper and one of its correspondents were tried for libel. A letter was published in the Observer of the 8th July, 1834, signed G. R. charging Mr. Oswin, Superintendent of Police at Colombo, with neglect of duty and infirmity of temper. The prosecution was conducted by the then King's Advocate, Mr. W. O. Carr; the trial came on before Mr. Serjeant Rough, Senior Puisne Justice, and a British Jury. The parties, who were defended by Mr. J. Staples, then proctor for Prisoners, were acquitted. For full particulars of the trial see the Supplement to the Ceylon Gazette of November 12, 1834.

Subsequently a merchant, a new member of Council, conducted the duties of Editor of the Observer, and on the 24th July,

1835, they were undertaken by Dr. Elliott, who afterwards became its proprietor. The designation of the paper was changed when Dr. Elliott undertook it, and it was styled "The Colombo Observer". Dr. Elliott had come out from England as Colonial Assistant Surgeon, but resigned the office to become Editor of this paper.

He soon commenced to write in opposition to the Government, and continued to do so all the while Sir R. W. Horton was Governor.

During the administration of Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, the Observer supported the measures of his Government, but was again in opposition in the time of Sir C. Campbell and Lord Torrington. In connection with the Observer is published "The Overland Colombo Observer and Monthly Precis of Ceylon Intelligence" containing a "Monthly Epitome of Occurrences in Ceylon, including Governmental, Civil, Military, Mercantile, Planting and Religious affairs, Domestic, Shipping and General Intelligence". It is published on the day on which every Overland Mail is despatched. It commenced in September 1840.

On the 3rd May, 1837, the Ceylon Chronicle was established by a few Civil Servants, privately aided by Sir R. W. Horton, and professedly conducted by a "Committee of Gentlemen". Its especial object was to defend the Government against the attacks of the "Observer". A Reverend Gentleman, now a Chaplain in the Establishment, was supposed to be its principal Editor. But his connection with the paper ceased in consequence, as it was believed, of the Bishop of Calcutta having disapproved of it. This paper was discontinued on the 3rd September, 1838. Its discontinuance was supposed to be owing to the want of agreement amongst the members of the Committee by whom it was conducted.

The establishment of the Chronicle, its types and printing presses were transferred to Mr. Mackenzie Ross, who commenced a paper called "The Ceylon Herald" on the 7th September, 1838. His articles exhibited the most bitter opposition to Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, who, on the 24th December, 1839, instituted an action against him for libel. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie had visited the Veddah country with a view of inquiring into the state of that people, and introducing measures for their civilization. The



Herald ascribed his visit to motives of self interest, and charged him with the design of proceeding to that District to purchase immense tracts of land at nominal prices.

The trial took place before Sir Anthony Oliphant, Chief Justice, and a British Jury, of which Mr. Ritchie was Foreman; the Editor was acquitted. An account of the trial will be found in the Colombo Observer of the 12th December, 1839.

On the 29th November, 1842, the management of the Herald was transferred to Mr. Laing, late Deputy Postmaster at Kandy, who became its proprietor. Whilst he was Editor, the Herald supported the measures of Government. From him it was purchased by Dr. McK...i....rdy, who conducted it till his death in January 1845.

The property then devolved on his official administrator, the Secretary of the District Court, and it was continued for a time under the Editorship of Mr. Knighton, late Master of the Normal Seminary at Colombo. On the 6th September, 1845, the Press was offered for sale, when Mr. J. W. Schokman purchased it for the sum of £1,178, after which it was conducted by Dr. Clarke, the present acting District of Kornegalle. Mr. Schokman not having paid for the paper was with his sureties proceeded against, and the Press was sold by Public Auction on the 1st July, 1846, when the proprietors of the Ceylon Times purchased it for £450.

The publication of the Herald ceased on the 30th June, 1846.

An Overland Herald was also published monthly on the days on which the mail for England was closed. The first number appeared on the 24th June, 1843. It was discontinued simultaneously with the Herald.

Between the 23rd September, 1845, and the 3rd April, 1846, was published a paper entitled "The Ceylon Advertiser and General Intelligencer".

The following extract from the Prospectus of this Journal explains the footing upon which it was conducted:

"It is the opinion of many persons that the two Journals now in existence are so exclusively occupied with local politics and with anonymous communications on party topics that they offer a fair field for a third paper whose object will strictly be to avoid altogether controversy on subjects affecting this island, and correspondence unauthenticated by the name of the person communicating it, and to diffuse as speedily as possible the most interesting news which may arrive by the Overland Mails, and by the steamers from India, China and other quarters. It will be the study of the Editor to be impartial in his selections, and to assimilate the Journal as much as possible to *Galignani's Messenger* which deservedly on that account enjoys a wide circulation. The paper will always be open to reports and proceedings of public institutions, and to secure full publicity to the advertisements, copies will be sent gratis to Government officers and public Reading Rooms".

A gentleman of the name of Fullerton was the Proprietor and Editor of this paper. It was printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, but did not meet with sufficient support, and was discontinued on the death of the Editor in April 1846.

The *Examiner* was established on the 7th January, 1846. In connection with it is published the *Monthly Examiner*, which is issued on the days on which the Overland Mail is closed.

Mr. Bessell was the avowed Editor of this paper, but Mr. Capper was known to be its chief contributor. From the former Mr. R. F. Lewis purchased the press and conducted the paper for several years. In June 1853 it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Messrs. Rust, Selby and Cuffe.

The Ceylon Times was established on the 11th July, 1846. This paper supported the measures of Government during the administration of Lord Torrington, but is in opposition to the present Government.

The accompanying is a list of the several newspapers published from time to time, shewing the dates of their commencement and discontinuance.

## List of Newspapers published in Ceylon.

	Date of Commencement	Date of its Discontinuance.
The Colombo Journal	1st Jan., 1832	31st Dec., 1833
The Colombo Observer	4th Feb., 1834	Continues
The Overland Observer	September, 1840	"
The Ceylon Chronicle	3rd May, 1837	3rd Sept., 1838
The Ceylon Herald	7th Sept., 1838	30th June, 1846
The Overland Herald	24th Mar., 1843	"
The Ceylon Advertiser and General Intelligencer	23rd Sept., 1845	3rd April, 1846
The Ceylon Times	11th July, 1846	Continues
The Examiner	7th Jany., 1846	"
The Monthly Examiner	January, 1846	"

## CEYLON, IN MAPS.

By

R. L. BROHIER.

*(Continued from Vol. XXI, No. 3).*

The historical geography of the three principal coastal towns of Ceylon, namely, Colombo, Galle and Jaffna, can be traced from maps which go back three centuries. About the time 1624-27 the Portuguese General Constantine de Sa sent his royal master a collection of maps of all the forts which had been erected at that period to hold the coast of Ceylon against an invasion. The three towns referred to naturally claimed a great deal of notice.

These early Portuguese maps are very crude, rough and erratic attempts at cartography. They were chiefly intended to afford information of a military nature, and the drawings merely pretended to portray the details which were expressed in a written description that accompanied each of the maps. The use to which these maps can be put lies in the possibility to trace in them the seeds which fruited into the maps of the later seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They moreover serve as a fairly definite point for elucidating the story of Colombo and the other two towns, as revealed in old maps.<sup>1</sup>

The description, which accompanies the early Portuguese map visualizes "The city of Colombo situated on the south side of a bay". It further explains that "The harbour is suitable during the summer for ships of all draughts because of its good depth, but during the winter it is somewhat exposed to the winds so that none but small *pataschos* can winter there." It has for its protection two bulwarks". The writer of these notes observes: "One of them have I had built from the City's funds, the other at the cost of my income"<sup>2</sup>.

1. There is an earlier cartographical production in Correa's "Lendas da India" Vol. II, showing the first Portuguese Fort at Colombo, 1518. The Bay of Colombo is ornamented with pictures of boats, the Fort is shown as a vignette with considerable detail, and the suburbs with drawings of trees to represent woods. The mouth of the Kelani Ganga has received prominence.
2. These descriptive notes were apparently written by the compiler of the maps, General Constantine de Sa.

The plan, which is here reproduced from an eye copy, shows the city surrounded on the south by the lake. The defences are said to have consisted of walls which supported 4 bastions, "badly constructed, seeing that the work was of former times". The wall bordering the lake, in particular, is said to have been "of low elevation and roofed with tiles".<sup>3</sup>

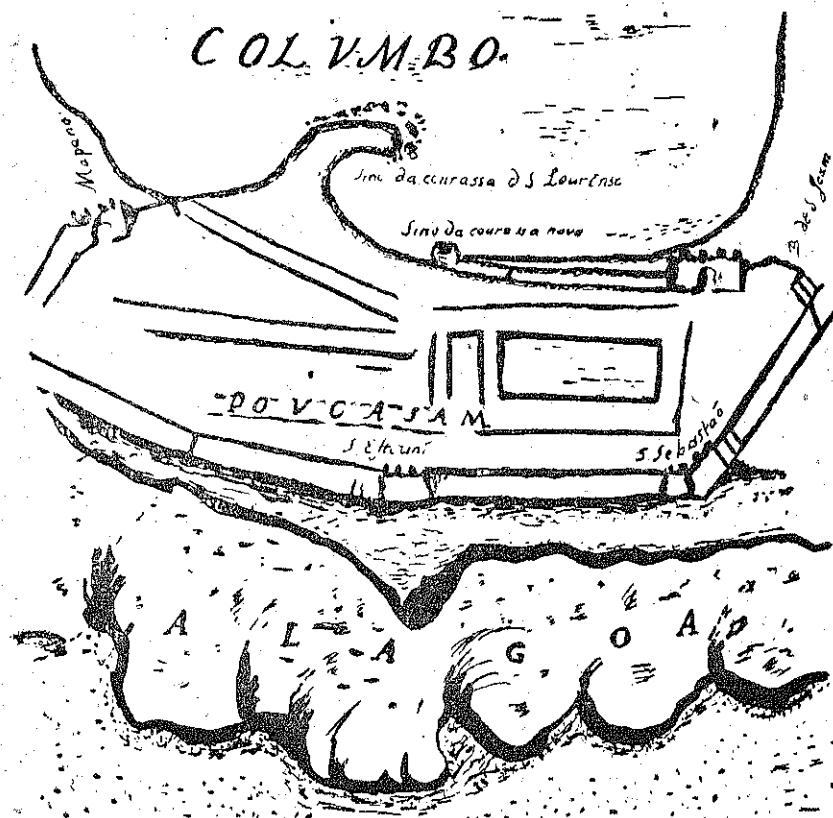
The wall from St. Sebastao Bastion to St. Joan Bastion overlooked a canal which had been cut from lake to sea. This stagnant ribbon of water eventually acquired the name St. John's River. The spot where it entered the sea can be reconciled with the site presently occupied by St. John's (Fish) Market which was reclaimed in British times. The town gate, called Kayman's Poort, was also located in this section of the City's fortifications. The rocky spit forming the bay is the spot where the Portuguese under Don Lourenco de Almeyda landed on their visit to Colombo, in 1505.

The first Portuguese map of Colombo which conveys some definite idea of the City and its topographical details was produced about 1650, that is to say, after the Portuguese had been in occupation of the town for 132 years. It is a pictorial map, and conveys a "bird's-eye view" of the bay, the city and the fortress. Miniature drawings of ships riding at anchor in the roadstead, of houses, churches and other objects, have been shown by symbols in "elevation" and present the illusion of a view from above.

Historically, the year 1638 introduced the period when the Dutch began to establish themselves in Ceylon, and the Portuguese career of conquest was being stalled. It is strange, in the circumstances, to find that a copy of this Portuguese map of Colombo had reached the Hague in 1655, the very year the Dutch forces began their siege of Colombo. Presumably, it was secured by subterfuge, and must have proved of the utmost value since it showed the ramparts and every bastion or bulwark in great detail.

A facsimile of this map at the Hague is in the Ceylon Archives.<sup>4</sup> The lettering is in Dutch, retaining all Portuguese

3. Selections from the Dutch Records. Constantine de Sa's Maps and Plans of Ceylon: E. Reimers. A set of these maps in the custody of the Imperial Archives of the Netherlands, the Hague, appears numbered 928 in the Catalogue. The description is in Dutch. The translator of the Dutch text is not known.
4. Catalogue No. 941 in the Collection of Ceylon Maps at the Hague. The facsimile in the Archives is numbered 127.



The Portuguese map of Colombo which the General Constantine de Sa sent his Royal Master 1624 — 27

names. Remarkable prominence has been given to all the churches and ecclesiastical buildings within the fortress: St. Augustine on a site which corresponds to-day with that occupied by the Infantry Mess in Flagstaff Street, the cloister of St. Francisco on the identical site of a later Dutch church which stood in the Gordon Gardens, and St. Paulo, off the jetty on the land occupied by the Grand Oriental Hotel. Adjoining the church of St. Paulo stood a building described on the map as *Stad huys* (the town hall). The church of St. Laurens off the root of the present South-West breakwater, possibly commemorated the safe landing of Don Lourenzo de Almeida. The rocky shore we called Galle Buck, derived from the Dutch *Galle Baeken* meaning the "Beacon of the Rocks", is rendered *Galboca* on this Portuguese map.

Baldaeus and Ribeyro, two historians drawn from opposite sides, Dutch and Portuguese, have told the story of the siege of Colombo, in 1655-56. The history of the Portuguese occupation of Colombo ended with this famous siege when the city was taken by the Dutch. A map was compiled, probably to accompany a report on the conquest.

The introductory remarks on this map read as follows:

Description of the Principal Places of the Beleaguered City of Colombo, showing the manner in which the Honourable the Director-General Gerard Hulft of blessed memory placed his Works before the City with its Approaches and Bulwarks, and the manner in which the City with all its Batteries, Bulwarks, and Principal Places was taken in the Year of Our Lord 1656 on the 12th May.

The map is of very great value indeed and full of interest to any student who is bent on making a historical study of the siege. The original appears on the list of maps at the Hague<sup>5</sup> and is said to consist of 4 sheets. A reduced, coloured facsimile was lithographed in the Surveyor General's Office at Colombo in 1912<sup>6</sup>, but there is no trace of the copy from which this was made.

It would not be strictly correct to classify this as the oldest Dutch map of Colombo. The ground-work of the map is no doubt Portuguese. On this, a Dutch surveyor has grafted the relevant details which the map was specially intended to record. All the place names, though rendered in Dutch, are Portuguese.

5. Catalogue No. 942.

6. This lithographed copy has been included as an annexure to a Chapter on the Town of Colombo in "Ceylon at the Census of 1911" by E. B. Denham.

The most interesting and historically valuable feature of the map is an explanatory "Key" which unfolds its salient features by a series of alphabetical and numerical cross-references. It is the first map of Colombo to convey the cartographer's idea of the topography of the environs which lay to the east of the City's walls. On the most easterly limits are shown *Nesso Senhora de Liberaement*, the famous church identified to-day with the locality called *Liveramentu*, the quarters of General Hulft and the Governor Van der Heyden, associated with the modern *Hulftsdorp* or, as it should properly be spelt, *Hulftsdorp*, the church *Agoa de Lopo* which has conjured the later name *Wolvendaal*, and the church of St. Thomas off the shore of the bay, in the area which is to-day called *Kochchikada*. Between a line joining these several points and the wall of the city the "Key" indicates the disposal of the Dutch forces and the works they had erected to reduce the beleaguered city.

The next map in chronological sequence purports to be a "Map of the Fort and City of Colombo according to the orders of H. E. the Governor and Councillors of India, with the alterations and improvements believed to have been done". The original at the Hague<sup>7</sup> is said to have many references by Ryckloff van Goens and Adrian van der Meyden, which assigns a period 1653-75 to the map. There is no copy of this map in the collection of historical maps at the Archives, the Museum or the Surveyor General's Office.

Rather an interesting observation concerning this map appears in an old file of correspondence. It reads: "There is the City coat of arms, an Elephant wherefrom a shield depends, whereon is a tree with a white bird (dove), two sheaves are by the feet of the elephant, above the shield appears this note *Colombo in Sinhalese is a mango tree without fruit, whereof the name Colombo is derived*".<sup>8</sup>

A map of Colombo produced in 1681, provides a most interesting medium for a comparative study of the changes which had taken place in the city during the first quarter century of Dutch occupation. Naturally, the strengthening of existing fortifications and new projects for defence claimed priority over other works.<sup>9</sup>

7. Catalogue No. 943, in the list of Ceylon maps at the Hague.

8. Kola-amba! Also see note 8 on page 10 of Vol. XXI, No. 2.

9. A copy of this map numbered 128 is in the collection at the Colombo Archives. There is an M. S. copy at the Hague, numbered 944.

The walled Portuguese city which extended west to east from Galle Buck (Galboca) to St. John's river, is shown on this map reduced to a third of its dimensions by a line of fortifications from the old Beira Lake to the shores of the Bay. The old main gate, now the Fort Police Station, is the only remnant left which helps to-day to locate the position of this line of defence.

The following note is written on this map, in Dutch:

"The fortifications marked out in red denote completed works, that shown in yellow denote projected works, the depths in the canal and in the Lake are denoted in feet when the water was of  $4\frac{5}{12}$  feet height from the top level of the spill.

"The places outside the City marked in yellow are low-lying land which during the rainy monsoons, and owing to the blocking of the lake, were for the most part submerged swampy land. The grey colour round the fortifications shows the walls which are built up with rock stone".

Very unfortunately, the colours referred to in the note cannot be seen on the copy of this map in the local collection. This is due to evident traces of careless handling. Layers of dust, pressed into the grain of the paper in process of rolling the map, have done more than the ravages of time to completely remove all traces of the colours. The bastions Rotterdam, Hoorn, Delft and Leiden, by which the Dutch cut off the Fort, or the "castle", as it was originally styled, from the Pettah, would no doubt have appeared if the colours were in evidence as works which had been completed. They were certainly completed before the date of publication of the map, (1681).

Very few names or descriptive notes have been printed on this map, but a complete guide to all the details appearing on it is afforded by an explanatory schedule published as a supplement to the map. This schedule claims in its introductory paragraph to be an:

"Explanation of the buildings of Castle and City of Colombo, with the suburbs, as surveyed and drawn up, commencing on February, 1681, under the authority of:

Commissioners	}	Egmond van Sterrereid and Wouter van der Beeq
The Captains		Jan del Court and Jacob Witsenburg
The Lieutenants	}	Hendrik Coning Jan Martenz and Hilling, (Overseer of the Company's fortifications).

together with the sworn Land Surveyor Stevenz, according to the description made thereof and notes of the same on 25th June".

Copious notes follow, which are arranged and numbered 1 to 111, bearing reference to features, correspondingly numbered, on the map.

The cartographer has succeeded by this system in making his work much more informative than would have been possible if he resorted to lettering on the map. For instance, while Wolvendaal is described on the map "House and land of Wolvendaal", the schedule has been used to convey some idea of elevation. The note reads: "Hill which is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  feet higher than the highest level of the point Victoria."<sup>10</sup> Another numerical cross-reference is described in the schedule: "Hulftsdorp which is  $29\frac{1}{4}$  feet higher than the level of the point Concordia".<sup>10</sup>

The canal which the Dutch cut through the "Fort" running the whole length of the modern York Street, on a section of which the Bristol Hotel and adjacent buildings came to be erected, is described on this map as "uncompleted inner canal". Outside the eastern gate of the Fort an open space described as "*T Buffels veld*", indicates the presence of a swamp in which the Buffaloes had found wallow. Another very interesting disclosure made by this map is that the Kerkhof or the Burial Ground in the Pettah was in 1681 a small walled enclosure near the present gate which opens into Keyser Street. It was left to a map of 1732, to show that the reservation had been extended to fill in the present square.

Following on the publication of this map in 1681, the numerous works which the Dutch carried out in connection with the Lake and the defences, and the considerable attention they devoted to make their headquarters in Ceylon resemble a Dutch town, filtered very quickly on to maps.

"The Fort of Colombo and its situation at the beginning of the year 1692", is the title of a map in the collection at the Hague.<sup>11</sup> There is no copy in any of the local collections. This was followed up by two other maps, the one titled "The Fort of Colombo as at present (January, 1697)", the other "The Fort of Colombo, showing what works were effected from the 12th of October 1697 to 18th January, 1698." The originals of these maps,

10. These were batteries on the outer ramparts of the City. Point Victoria stood on the site of the bastion which the Portuguese called St. Joan, near Kayman's Gate. Point Concordia, or St. Philippo in Portuguese maps, was the most south easterly bastion, covering St. John River and the Lake.

11. This is numbered 945 in the Hague Catalogue.

from which the manuscript editions at the Hague appear to have been prepared, are in the Colombo Archives collection.<sup>12</sup>

In execution and conception there is a good deal in them which disclose that the "field work" must have been careful and of a high standard. The drawing is ornate and typical of this period of ornamental cartography. Both maps are coloured, and represent the labours of one and the same surveyor-engineer J. C. Toorzée. They are on the scale "10 Roeden to one inch".

The "panel" on the earlier map (January 1697) contains the names of the Bastion of the Fort and shows them referenced alphabetically to their respective positions on the map. They were named after the Chambers of the Dutch East India Company.

The following is an eye-copy of the names on the map, supplemented with notes which help to identify them with modern landmarks:

A. Waterpas	(Near boat-house at root of South-West breakwater).
B. Zeeburg	(At the root of the South-West breakwater).
C. Batenburg	(The site known by same name in present time).
D. Amsterdam	(Overlooking the sea near the Government stores).
E. Leyden	(To the west of the Passenger Jetty).
F. Delft	(To the north of the old main gate near the Fort Police Station).
G. Hoorn	(To the south of the above, flanking the old gate-way).
H. Rotterdam	(Overlooking the lake and the Galle Face Burial Ground).
I. Middelburg	(At the southern end of Queen's Street looking out to sea).
K. Klippenburg	(Behind Military Quarters, Queen's Street, looking out to sea).
L. Enkhuysen	
M. Den Briel	
N. De Berg	(Two earth-works in what is to-day Queen's House grounds).

The Fort Gates shown on this map, flanked by Hoorn and Delft, opened on to a bridge across a moat which ran along the base of the ramparts on the land side.

Near the bastion named Rotterdam the map shows a "Sally-port"<sup>13</sup> communicating by a causeway and bridge built across the lake, with a tongue of land which has, strangely, acquired the name Slave Island. What may well be assumed to have been the first botanical garden established in Ceylon also appears on this Dutch map. The gardens occupied the land which in present times lies between Rifle Green and the Military quarters standing north of it.

12. Catalogue numbers at the Hague 946, 948.  
The local copies are numbered 129-130.

13. A narrow passage through the ramparts,

The later map of this series describes the various bastions, buildings and armaments, more in detail, in a "Reference Panel".

Keeping to the sequence of dates of publication, there is good reason to assume that the next map was one which is titled in Dutch: "Map of the Fort, City and Suburbs of Colombo".

There was a manuscript copy of this at the Hague from which a lithographed copy was procured for Ceylon. This copy is in the Archives collection.<sup>14</sup> The map bears no date. It shows the outer fortification extending to St. John's river and in these circumstances must have been issued before 1730, about which period the old fortifications were razed.

From a point of classification, this map might be aptly described as a topographical production. It is on a small scale approximating half mile to an inch and shows the terrain from the Kelani Ganga on the north to "Galkisse Pars" (Mount Lavinia) on the south. On the eastern limit it takes in the suburbs up to Kotte (Cotta). The delineation of marshes, water-ways, wooded country and the coast-line, is remarkably correct in the light of contemporary standards. And, as usual, it helps to conjure a vivid picture, by minute sketches of trees, for the most part, invented and imagined by the topographer. All lettering is in Dutch:

One very interesting feature shown on this map is a pictorial representation, described in the "Reference Panel" as "figure of the Elephant Kraal as it was generally constructed and erected in the year 1671". Apparently, then, as it is now, games described as "Royal and Ancient" found a common venue. Not far from where this elephant kraal stood in the past, the Ridgeway Golf Links spreads itself in the present.

Among the finest examples of Dutch advance in scientific survey is a map issued about the year 1732.<sup>14a</sup> In the words of the title, its purpose was to record a "Ground Plan of the City and Castle of Colombo as it is at present after alteration since the demolition of the old City's fortifications". The demolitions included the old Portuguese ramparts which were rendered useless when the defences were confined to the Fort. The only outer defence left standing consisted of a barrier running from the lake, along what

14. Catalogue number of copy at the Hague 950.  
The Archives copy is catalogued No. 131.

14a. See reduced reproduction.

was known as St. John's Canal. The gate at this barrier is named "Stads Poort", and a nearby building, "Town Guard Room."

A noteworthy feature of this map is the possibility it affords for visualising the Military and the civic planning of the city as it existed two centuries ago. The military lay-out which included ramparts, bastion, counterscarps, ravelins and "wet-ditches" confined to the Castle or the Fort, is to-day numbered with the things which form a part of two hundred year old maps. Labourers with pick and mamotie have undone what no enemy attempted. From time to time within the past century the solid work of many weary years has been levelled to the dust, in order to make the modern Colombo Fort more spacious, more breezy and more healthful.

Reference has been made already to the morass which had acquired the name "t. Buffels veld" in a plan issued sixty-two years earlier. On this map it is designated Vyver (pond), thus commemorating one of the numerous works carried out by the Dutch engineers in connection with the Lake, and the origin of Lotus Pond. The Lake to Harbour Canal in a more recent scheme of development, has robbed all modern maps of any feature likened to a pond.

The arterial road which took off from the eastern gateway of the Fort, frowned on by the bastions Horn and Delft, ran along a bridged causeway across the moat and the "pond", passing a guard-house, into the Oude Stad (old city), as the Dutch called the suburb outside the walled "Castle". The Oude Stad, known to-day as the Pettah, is shown in the map to have been composed of a number of squares formed by the intersection of roads, and was essentially the civic area. From the point of view of the positions of street-lines and lanes, the hand of time has effected very little change in the Dutch planning of their civic area. The arterial road referred to earlier, traversed the Oude Stad and passed out through Stads Poort (city gate).

The road was called Koning's Straat or King's Street, and corresponds identically with the Main Street of the Pettah in present times. A square designated "Kerkhof", easily identified as the Old Dutch Burial Ground in the Pettah, proves that no deviation has ever taken place.

Between Koning's Straat and the shores of the Lake, two parallel streets traversed the locality, namely, De Keyser's Straat and De Prince Straat. These streets compare exactly with the thoroughfares which are identified by their anglicized names, Keyser Street and Prince Street.

The cross street now called Front Street was Visschers Straat (Fisher's Street), with a *vismarkt* (Fish Market) where Messrs. Hunter & Co. have their store.

First Cross Street is named Markt Straat from the fact that it abutted on a block of open land lying to the south of the Kerkhof, which was reserved for a Market Place. The present day Second Cross Street was at that period Haarlemmer Straat, and Third Cross Street was then, as it is now, Kruis Straat (Cross Street).

A few isolated buildings in this civic area, which were doubtless of more pretentious dimensions, have been singled out by the surveyor for special descriptions. These include the Seminarium (Seminary) in De Prince Straat,<sup>15</sup> *het Nederlandse School* also in the same Street, and the *wooningh* of *Mynheer* who are mentioned by name.

The panel on this map explains that "the fortifications and other buildings situated within the Castle and City, were compiled on the orders of the Right Honourable Jacob Christiaan Pielaat, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Commissary, the Special Commissioner of their Excellencies Right Honourable members of the High Council at Batavia". A conventional sign on *De Delft Bolwerken*, has this very interesting explanatory note, "Two pillars with one arch on them, on which the recently erected clock hung". On all the bastions the positions of sentry boxes (*Schilderhuys*) which had been erected anew, or were repaired, are shown and respectively described.

A facsimile of this map, prepared by M. F. N. Rotteveel in 1901 from the original manuscript at the Hague, is in the Colombo Archives collection. Neither the date, nor the name of the sur-

15. This building, altered very little since the period of Dutch occupation, has an inscribed stone over the entrance which bears the date 1780. Since it has been shown and described on this map of 1732, the inscription must have been set up when re-building was effected.



veyor appears on the copy.<sup>16</sup> Nevertheless, there are two factors which help to fix its date (1732) with certainty, first, that it was compiled on the orders of Governor Pielaat (1732—1734), and secondly a note copied from the Hague Catalogue of maps that the manuscript was received there in 1733.

The next map to be mentioned is indeed a most important work. It has expanded to greater liberality of outlook and has considered the civil needs as much as those of the military. It is claimed as being "a plan and map of the District outside the Castle, the outer City and Gravets of Colombo, with all rivers, roads, hills, gardens and fields, the shore (of water features) being delineated with the ebb in the dry months February and March, all carefully measured and drawn by Carl David Wentzel Lieutenant and first Sworn Surveyor". A copy may be seen in the Colombo Archives.<sup>17</sup>

The title of the map appears in an elaborate cartouche on the south-west corner decorated with portrayals of a Kandyan Chieftain to whom a villager is offering obeisance, a man carrying a pingo with apparently two bales of cinnamon in the basket, a scene depicting a "tank", sluice and bund, and a sketch showing an elephant in a kraal. These features have been spaciouly conceived and most pleasingly executed. Coconut trees have been given due prominence and also a jak tree in fruit.

The cartographer has given marked expression to all features of the landscape and topography, and has covered a very wide area. The map, unfortunately, is undated. From the fact, however, that it shows Wolvendaal Church, it could not have been produced earlier than 1749.

P. Foenander, Provisional Lieutenant and Land Surveyor<sup>18</sup>, made the next contribution to the maps of Colombo. His production is a work of great delicacy and detail, and shows "the Fortress and Old Town (Oude Stad) of Colombo with the situation of the surrounding districts, the Lake, the Inner Roadstead with its banks

16. Manuscript at Hague numbered 952, copy at the Colombo Archives No. 132.

17. Numbered 133 in Catalogue. No. 953 in the Catalogue of Maps at the Hague.

18. Samuel Peiter Foenander, he was Captain and second in command of the Engineers when the Island was ceded to the British (1796).

and reefs, the principal suburban buildings, gardens, roads, eminences etc. surveyed and mapped by order of Authority in the year 1785." A "note" explains that "the numbered and lettered lines on this map are *elevated* and correspond with the profiles of the same numbers and letters. The depths of the banks are given as found during the northern (N. E.) monsoon, but in the southern (S. W.) monsoon they are much shallower".

The first paragraph of the above note attempts to explain an effort made by the surveyor to show objects on the plan in relief. On the linear outline he has translated an idea of "verticality" in drawing such features as the ramparts and bastions, thus producing a plan which has developed vividness and a sense of reality. The skill with which this has been done is indeed surprising. This technique is peculiar to many eighteenth-century maps, and was the last attempt to solve the problem of showing the verticality which an object assumes by construction or in nature, before the modern hachures and contours came to the map-makers' aid.

It is also interesting to observe that the "rosette system" has been used to fix positions on the map. This consists of a series of lines radiating from several points on the map, like the spokes of a wheel. It was usual on this "rosette system" to fix positions by measuring along a compass course neglecting latitude and longitude.

On this map the land between the signal station (Galle Buck) and the sea, is described as "'t Kaffers veld". Slave Island is named "Slaven Quartier". "Colpitti", for Kollupitiya, explains the origin of the anglicized corruption Colpetty. "Wolvendaal, the Dutch rendering of the Portuguese name *Agoa de Lupe* which means "the dale of wolves" is written over the low ground east of Hill Street. This confirms the fact that the name was loosely applied to the hill although it was ironically inappropriate since a hill-top can hardly be a valley.

In the same locality "'t Moorse Quartier" and "'t Chittis Quartier" proves that the legacy of incipient civilization which makes for communal herding had not been outlived. At Hulftsdorp, the buildings are described "De Land Raad".

From the gate which was the south entrance to the walled Fort, the road to Galle is continued across the lake where today there is the "Spill". "'t Laerlooiery" indicates that there was a tan-

nery on the spot where the Galle Face Military Burial Ground came to be established later. "'t Schaggerie'", meaning the Rest House or Inn, describes a building which stood near the present Colombo Club. Near by is another building described "School". In that part of Slave Island we call Wekanda there is a feature stretching from lake to lake on the jut of land, which is described as "De Inlanse Leinbaan" meaning the local rope-walk. It was here that all the coir hawsers used by the ships were made.

Along the coast soundings are given, and for the information of shipping which ventured to find anchorage in the Bay, the safety zones have been marked, and indications of the nature of the sea bottom have been entered on the map.<sup>19</sup>

The domination of the Netherlands in Ceylon had by now extended over a period of 130 years. One attempt had already been made (1782) to absorb Ceylon into the Eastern dominions of the British Crown. The undoubted nearness of war gave rise to an emergency which evidently called for many maps and plans of Colombo, the Dutch capital and primary fortification in Ceylon. Consequently the decade which followed the production of Lieutenant Foenander's map proved to be one of great activity and many maps of the city and fortifications came to be issued, most of them bearing a strong military and engineering bias.

The following list of maps of this period has been compiled from the catalogue of maps referring to Ceylon in the Imperial Archives of the Netherlands:<sup>19a</sup>

- 955 Profile of the roads and hills round Colombo Fort and outside the City gates. It comprises four sheets with references to details shown on it.
- 956 Plan of the Fort and Outworks of Colombo. A map of 12 sheets with references.
- 957 Profile of the fortifications round Colombo with its roads and also the Pettah.
- 958 Plan of Colombo Fort, Galle Face and Washers' Quarters.<sup>20</sup> This was prepared in 1786 and comprised 8 sheets with references.

19. This map has been numbered 954 in the collection at the Hague. A facsimile (1901) by M. F. N. Rotteveel has been secured for the Colombo Archives Collection and is numbered 134. A lithograph copy in the collection of Historical Maps at the Surveyor General's Office (8 sheets) is numbered 65, Size 56 x 40 inches.

19a. Printed in the catalogue of Mr. Leupe

20. "Wasser's Quartier", on the bank of the Lake east of Galle Face where the Military Hospital and Gunners' Mess stand today.

- 959 Plan of Colombo Fort, 2 sheets, with notes written in French.<sup>21</sup>
- 960 Plan of the Fortification of Colombo.
- 961 } Plan on Scheme for fortifying Colombo Fort; 5 sheets.
- 962 }
- 963 Plan of Colombo relative to the projects of 1787, 6 sheets.
- 964 Plan of Colombo relative to the projects of 1787, and its environs; 3 sheets. This plan, and the one numbered 963, are described as copies by De La Lustriere, Director of Fortifications, Pondicherry.<sup>21</sup>
- 965 Rough Sketch plan of the project on Colombo from Leiden Bastion to Klippenburg for strengthening by counterguards etc.
- 966 Principal plan of the above for strengthening by counterguards and mined and hidden ways. Manuscript copy dated June 1787, 4 sheets.
- 967 Plan of the Polygon of Rotterdam and Middleburg, with the projected out-works and hidden ways therefrom. June 1787, 2 sheets.
- 968 Project plan for altering the fortifications of Colombo Fort drawn by De La Lustriere, September 1787.
- 969 Profiles of the above plan.
- 970 Plan and Profiles of the various bastions etc. of Colombo Fort in different measurements and scale. September, 1787.
- 971 Rough draft of a Project on Colombo, without out-works etc. on the Fort. September, 1787.
- 972 } Rough Plans of a 3rd project for improving and strengthening the
- 973 } works September-October 1787.
- 974 } Principal Plans of improvements, according to the demarcations
- 975 } made by Vaillant, Verhuell and Grevensteyn, Military Commis-
- 976 } saries for the Fortifications of Colombo Fort. This is described as
- 977 } an M. S. copy from the original drawing by Engineer Major Reimer. November 1789.
- 978 } Block Plan of the fortifications of Colombo, according to the re-
- 979 } surveys by Engineer Major Reimer in November 1789, showing the extent and principal places where the dams were breached.

The ever-growing interest in the subject of old maps, which is noticeable nowadays, was preceded by a lag when very little was done to collect and preserve documents which are so essential to the study of historical geography. It is indeed a pity that no attempt has ever been made to procure copies of the maps mentioned in the foregoing list for the local collections.

In 1795, Holland, after being overrun and revolutionized by the armies of the French Republic, found herself involved in the great war which then agitated Europe. The time had come when the feverish preparations to put the fortifications of Colombo into a state of order awoke the Dutch to consciousness of the British challenge.

21. For explanation regarding the origin of French maps, see note 17, P. 11, Vol. xxi., No. 3.

The expedition fitted out by Lord Hobart, the governor of Madras, and commanded by Colonel James Stuart, made a landing in Ceylon on the 1st of August, 1795. Trincomalee, Jaffna, Calpentyn (or Kalpitiya) and Negombo were occupied in succession. By the 6th of February, 1796, the British naval and military armament had been assembled at Negombo, in readiness, for the expedition against Colombo.

There is a plan in the Hague collection which is said to show "The Fort, suburbs and surrounding land of Colombo as far as it relates to the siege of the Fort". It is numbered 980 in the catalogue, and is recorded to have been drawn from surveys by G. E. Schenck. Although a copy of this is not available locally, there are, happily, two other maps in the collection at the Surveyor General's Office, which show the disposition of the British forces and the route taken by them on their march to Colombo.

The first of these two historically valuable maps is of British origin, probably drawn about the year 1798—1799,<sup>22</sup> which is titled "Plan of Colombo and its Environs, with the English Campment commanded by Colonel Stuart after the skirmish on the 12th February, 1796".<sup>23</sup>

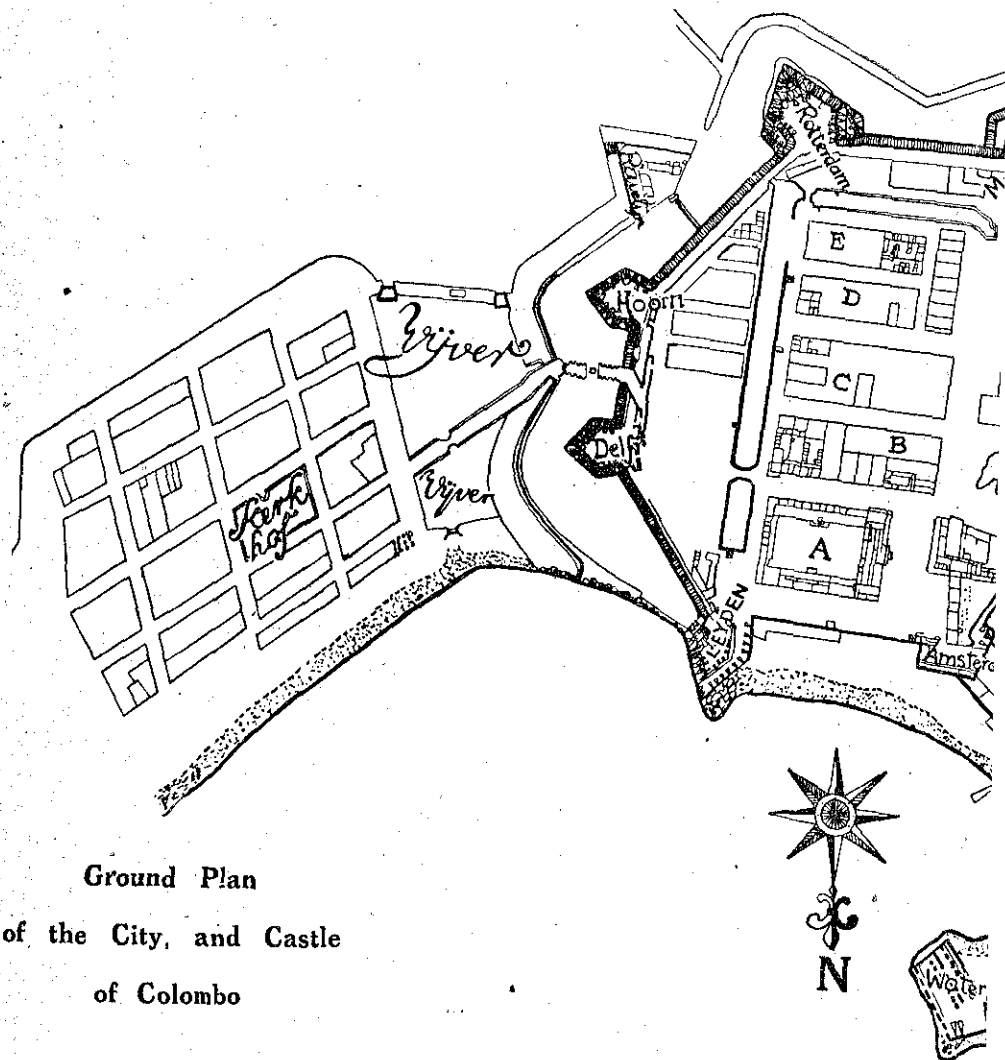
The descriptive text contains various errors in spelling, as well as serious omissions showing unfamiliarity with the English language on the part of the copyist. Evidently this copy was drawn by an officer of the Netherlands Company who had taken service under the British, and, to all appearances must have been based on a Dutch map on which names were inserted in English. The Fort of Colombo is indicated and the bastions described by their names.

By a system of numerical cross-referencing the following historical details are brought into evidence by this map:

- (a) New batteries erected by the English attacking forces.
- (b) A redoubt built by the English.
- (c) Position of the flank company when attacked by the Dutch.
- (d) Position of flank company previous to charging the enemy, taken up on the noon of the 12th February being 1875 yards from the ... (incomplete).
- (e) Positions of the English squadron and the Dutch vessels in the roadstead.
- (f) The line of march on the land approach with the position where the troops crossed the Kelani Ganga.

22. This is assumed from the fact that the map is drawn on paper bearing the watermark I. Taylor (English paper maker) with the date 1797.

23. Map No. 17 in the Catalogue of Ceylon Historical Maps.



Compiled about 1732.

(See explanatory tenement overleaf)

d out by Lord Hobart, the governor of  
by Colonel James Stuart, made a landing  
ugust, 1795. Trincomalee, Jaffna, Cal-  
d Negombo were occupied in succession.  
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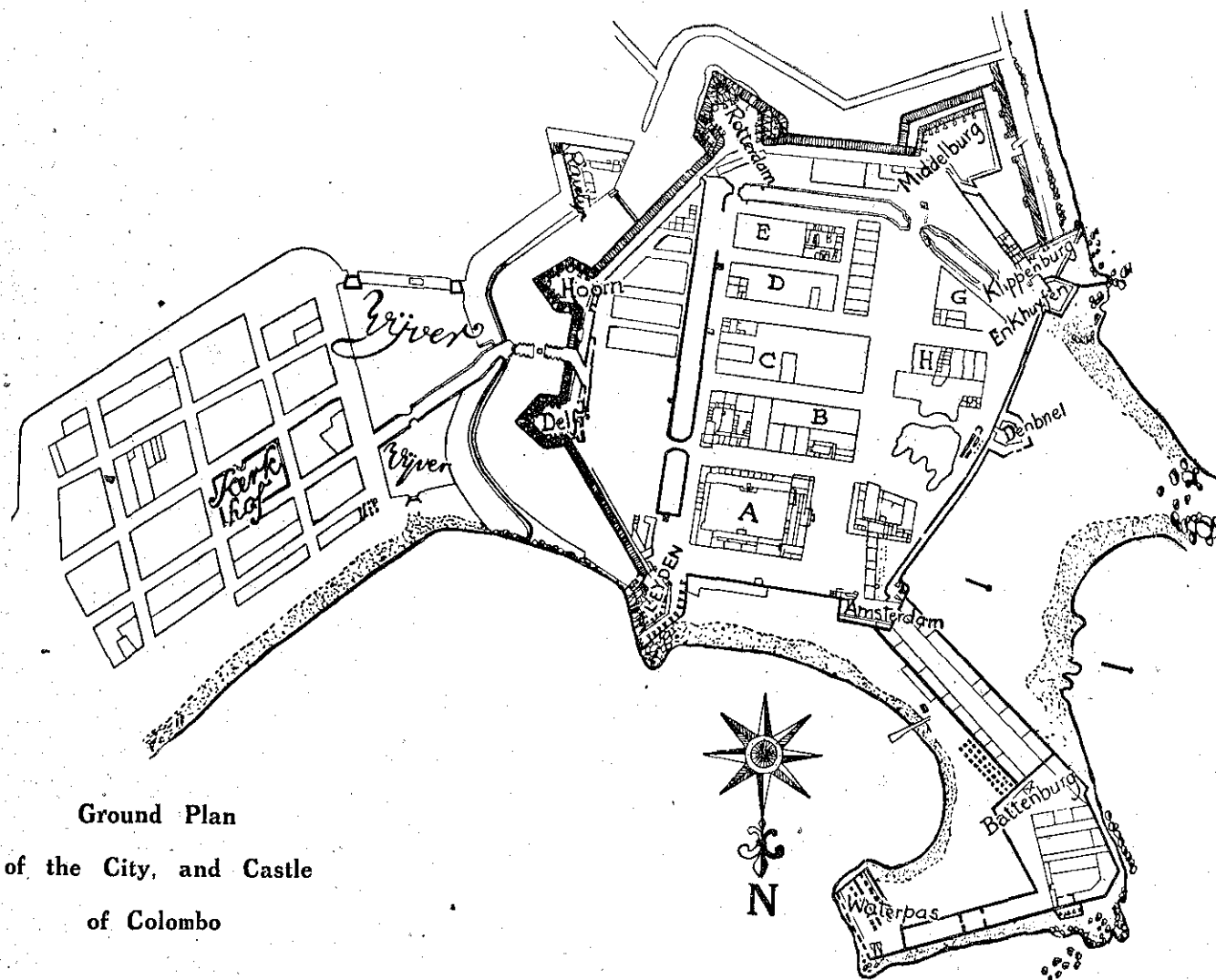
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the land approach with the position where  
e Kelani Ganga.

n the fact that the map is drawn on paper  
ark I. Taylor (English paper maker) with the

atalogue of Ceylon Historical Maps.



Ground Plan  
of the City, and Castle  
of Colombo

Compiled about 1732.

(See explanatory tenement overleaf)

# Tenement indicating details alphabetically referenced on the Map.

## The Bastions.

Leyden  
Delft  
Hoorn  
Rotterdam  
Middelburg  
Klippenburg  
Enckhuysen  
Den Briel  
Amsterdam  
Zeeburg  
Waterpas

are indicated by their names in the respective bastions.

## The Block A contains—

Residence of H. E. the Governor.  
Secretariat.  
Pay Office.  
Judicial office and Court of Justice.  
Gun-carriage shed.  
Trade office.  
Carriage shed.  
Bookbinder's room.  
Audit office.  
Stable.  
Coach-house.  
Lascorin's guard.  
Attendants' room.  
Carriage shed.  
Lascorin's and tom-tom bearers' guard.  
The Mudaliyar's room.

## The Block B contains—

Residence of the Hon. the Military Commandeur \*  
do Hon Mr. Albinus.  
do Rev. Mr. Metzelius.  
do Rev. Mr. Sakens.  
do Hon. the Chief Administrator.  
do Rev. Mr. Konijn.  
do Secretary.  
do Mrs. Domburg.

\*The Dutch had a separate office of Military Commandeur during the earlier part of their administration in Ceylon.

## The Block C contains—

Residence of the Lieutenant of the Artillery.  
Ordnance depot (ammunition store.)  
Dutch School.

## The Block D contains—

Residence of the Foreman of the Carpenters  
do First Clerk  
do Ensign Surgeon

## The Block E contains—

The Dutch Hospital.  
Residence of the Chief Surgeon.  
do Quartermaster (Foreman of the Commissariat).

## The Block F contains—

Residence of the Storekeeper (winkelier).  
do Lieut. Hackert.  
do The "Dispencier" (Commissariat officer).  
do Lieut. Ladenus.  
do Cassier (Treasurer).  
do Ensign Klop.  
do The Trade accounts officer.  
do The Pay accounts officer.

## The Block G contains—

Residence of the Foreman of Ships' Carpenters (Dockyard Foreman).

## The Block H contains—

Residence of the Apothecary.  
do The Hon. Captain Agreen.  
do Lieut. Noe.  
do Hon. the Fiscal (Public Prosecutor).  
Inn (gambling den).

## The Block I contains—

Residence of Keeper of The Prisons.

## DUTCH BURGHER

(g) The positions occupied by the 73 Regiment of foot and the 32nd Regiment (Wolvendaal).

The second of these maps represents attack on Colombo.<sup>24</sup> It is a reprint from a supplement to a travel book written entitled "Voyage aux Indes Orientales" in 1803. Although Major Tombe was a seen military service in the Italian Army the rank of Major General. Some little passed to British control, he took service was attached as an Engineer to the M. Here he came in contact with Dutch Officers of the Colombo garrison. From them he which he constructed a "Collection of Notes of Colombo".

The ideal to be attained in map-representation, step by step, and visualize what is attempted to convey. This ideal is never explained any deficiencies which the reader may attempt to recast intelligibly the story to the sieur Tombe.

The strength of the British army was 6500, consisting of 2300 European. An advance force of Bombay Grenadiers moved southward via Jaela and Mabile. They were contingent under Colonel Bonneveaux.

(A)<sup>25</sup> Position of the English Major in 1795, with his company, and where the rest of the troops on the following (The position referred to is at Mabile about a mile up the old Colombo with Negombo).

(B) Place where all the river craft transport the troops from the other (In the canal very near the spot of detachment.)

No contact with the Dutch forces was north of the Kelani River.

24. Catalogued No. 70 in the Ceylon Colonial Engraving by Tardie. Size 14" x 11".  
25. These alphabetical references are possible. The note against them is a translation explanatory panel on the map.

**The Block C** contains—  
Residence of the Lieutenant of the Artillery.  
Ordnance depot (ammunition store.)  
Dutch School.

**The Block D** contains—  
Residence of the Foreman of the Carpenters  
do First Clerk  
do Ensign Surgeon

**The Block E** contains—  
The Dutch Hospital.  
Residence of the Chief Surgeon.  
do Quartermaster (Foreman of the Commissariat).

**The Block F** contains—  
Residence of the Storekeeper (winkelier).  
do Lieut. Hackert.  
do The "Dispencier" (Commissariat officer).  
do Lieut. Ladentus.  
do Cassier (Treasurer).  
do Ensign Klop.  
do The Trade accounts officer.  
do The Pay accounts officer.

**The Block G** contains—  
Residence of the Foreman of Ships' Carpenters (Dockyard Foreman).

**The Block H** contains—  
Residence of the Apothecary.  
do The Hon. Captain Agreen.  
do Lieut. Noe.  
do Hon. the Fiscal (Public Prosecutor).  
Inn (gambling den).

**The Block I** contains—  
Residence of Keeper of The Prisons.

(g) The positions occupied by the 73 Regiment of foot, the 77th Regiment of foot and the 52nd Regiment of foot. (In the vicinity of Wolvendaal).

The second of these maps represents the Dutch version of the attack on Colombo.<sup>24</sup> It is a reprint from a series of plates forming a supplement to a travel book written by Major C. F. Tombe, entitled "Voyage aux Indes Orientales" and published in London in 1803. Although Major Tombe was a French soldier he had also seen military service in the Italian Army where he had risen to the rank of Major General. Some little time after Ceylon had passed to British control, he took service under the Dutch and was attached as an Engineer to the Military Staff at Batavia. Here he came in contact with Dutch Officers who had formed part of the Colombo garrison. From them he gathered the material on which he constructed a "Collection of Notes on the attack and defence of Colombo".

The ideal to be attained in map-reading is to follow up in sequence, step by step, and visualize what the delineator has attempted to convey. This ideal is never wholly attainable, and explains any deficiencies which the reader may find in the following attempt to recast intelligibly the story told in this map by Monsieur Tombe.

The strength of the British army which marched on Colombo was 6500, consisting of 2300 European and 4200 Indian troops. An advance force of Bombay Grenadiers under Major Petrie moved southward via Jaala and Mabile. They were followed by the main contingent under Colonel Bonnevaux.

(A)<sup>25</sup> Position of the English Major Petrie on the 8th February, 1796, with his company, and where he effected a junction with the rest of the troops on the following day.  
(The position referred to is across the Kelani Ganga, near Mabile about a mile up the old Dutch canal which linked Colombo with Negombo).

(B) Place where all the river craft were assembled in order to transport the troops from the other side of the River.  
(In the canal very near the spot Major Petrie had halted his detachment.)

No contact with the Dutch forces was established at any stage north of the Kelani River.

24. Catalogued No. 70 in the Ceylon Collection of Historical Maps. Engraving by Tardie. Size 14" x 10".

25. These alphabetical references are positions indicated in the map. The note against them is a translation of the French text in an explanatory panel on the map.

- (C) Stray Dutch posts, each with two cannon, which they evacuated on the night of the 11th.  
(These positions were on the Colombo side of the River, (i) at Passe Betal where the present Pasbatal Road ends at the ferry across the Kelani Ganga. (ii) at Grand Pass near the present Victoria Bridge. (iii) at Mutwal where today there is a ferry across the river to Hendela.

The three Dutch posts referred to were taken up by companies (i) under Captain Legrevisse, (ii) under Major Vaugine, (iii) under Lieutenant Portmann, on the night of February 5th. They all had orders not to cross the river, and to stop in the positions they occupied. Between the 5th and the 10th several changes were made in the command of the posts (ii) and (iii). In the early morning hours of the 11th the detachments in these outposts were withdrawn because the Kandyans, on the one side, and the British fleet on the other, were threatening to intercept them from the rear and cut them off from the Fort. There was much speculation where the British would effect a crossing. This was carried out without any opposition at mid-day on the 11th, at Passe Betal. Rafts of Bamboo were used.

- (D) Position of Major Petrie's troops after crossing the river at midday on the 11th.  
(This was a formation in line, east to west, at Pasbatal, about half a mile long).

With little delay, the attacking British forces advanced in the direction of the Fort, and by nightfall on the 11th, they took up a north and south position along the length of what is to-day Vuystwyke Road, off "Crow Island" at the mouth of the Kelani Ganga.

- (E) Disposition of the English army on the evening of the 11th where they remained under arms throughout the night.

On the 12th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, Monsieur Raymond, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Luxembourg, came voluntarily to Colombo with two Malay companies, and joined Captain Legrevisse, who had withdrawn from his original position at Passe Betal, and had made his stand at Korteboom (a little south of Christ Church Cathedral and the present graving dock). Taking advantage of the reinforcement, Captain Legrevisse decided to make a sortie.

- (F) Where the Dutch attacked the flank corps of the English army on the morning of the 12th.  
(This took place at the northern end of the present Modera Road).

The attack was repulsed and Colonel Raymond himself fell mortally wounded.

- (G) Where the Dutch retired, with considerable loss, after having attacked the flank corps of the English army composed of the 52nd Regiment. The *abatis*<sup>26</sup> prevented them from making an advantageous retreat.  
(This position corresponds to the junction of Rajamalwatta and Modera Road on modern maps).

The British advance continued on the morning of the 12th. Dutch forces retired fighting a rearguard action.

- (H) Route taken by Major Petrie with the 72nd Regiment followed by the troops of the line to support his advance guard, under the command of Colonel Bonneveaux.  
(This route skirts Elie House Park and Christ Church Cathedral, and terminates at the junction of Skinners Road north and Korteboom Street).

On the afternoon of the 12th the advance British detachments were again attacked by a company of Dutch troops under Captain Mittemann, who had retired from his post at Grand Pass, and by the forces under Captain Legrevisse.

- (I) Position occupied by the (English) flank corps during the engagement of the 12th (afternoon).  
(This is indicated by an outspread formation in the vicinity of Kochchikadde).

The British debouched when this sortie was made, and vigorously attacked the troops of these two Dutch officers. The opposition was eventually repulsed and the British advance against the City continued.

- (K) Route followed by the (English) troops on the afternoon of the 12th to take possession of the City. The flank corps was so placed as to cover the main road which led to the Fort.  
(This route indicates a detour eastwards, following, more or less, the present trace of Skinner's Road North. Turning off at Armour Street Junction, it follows Barber Street and terminates on the Wolvendaal hill).

Before nightfall on the 12th the British forces had taken up a position, fanwise, along Hill Street, Kuruwe Street and Hulftsdorp Street, up to San Sebastian Hill.

- (M) Position of the (English) army on the evening of the 12th, the advance posts pushed up still further forward.

The ships of the British fleet which assisted the army in this advance were under the command of Captain Allan Hyde Gardner of the "Heroine". The other warships were the "Bombay", "Rattlesnake", "Echo", "Prince of Wales", "Bombay Castle" and the "Swift", besides the Brig "Drake" and the ketch "Queen".

<sup>26</sup> A barricade formed by piling felled trees one above the other with their branches towards the enemy.



- (N) Position of the English fleet under the command of Captain Gardner.  
(Off the present N.E. Breakwater).
- (P) Position of the Dutch Vessels.  
(Within the roadstead, covered by the guns on the Bastions Waterpas and Leyden).

The artillery and stores for the British land forces had been conveyed from Negombo on the warships.

- (Q) Where the English disembarked their artillery.  
(This position corresponds to a rocky spit at the root of the North-east breakwater).

Not far from the spot where the artillery was landed the British erected their batteries.

- (a) Places where the batteries were constructed by the English after they had become masters of the Fort.<sup>27</sup>

The Dutch, as the evidence of maps testifies, had made vigorous and earnest preparations for this attack months before it actually took place. Ostensibly these preparations were continued up to the approach of the English :

"M. Duperon, second Engineer, entrusted with the execution of the works, made on the outer side of the Galle barrier a *fleche* which shut out the lake, the road, the Galle-face and the sea.

They sent him four field-pieces of 18, though they might have placed eight there.

They made a battery of two pieces of 8, outside the Delft Gate, which commanded the coast and the road of the lower town. They placed two pieces of 18 *a la bonnette* beyond the barrier, which shut out the esplanade.

They made another *bonnette* at the corner of the covered road, from the ravelin of the Delft Gate to the Powder Magazine, in which they placed two pieces of 18, which covered the lake along the esplanade; and they put up a fortress there, and raised the covered passage. All these works, as well as the others, were palisaded.

The side opposite the Government House, and which commanded the harbour, was furnished with small field-pieces of one, two or three pounders. They also constructed a large moat there.

<sup>27</sup> This actually was done after the British forces had taken up the positions encircling the approaches to the City (M) on the map.

A turf-covered battery was constructed to defend the landing pier. They placed three or four pieces of lesser calibre there.

They also caused a large quantity of *chevaux de frise*, fascines, gabions, stakes and poles to be prepared.

The fire-engines were put in order, the wells of the Fort repaired, and those on private property cleared. Amongst other things, they collected a large provision of water in the Government Gardens.

For these labours, the European and Malay Companies were to furnish seven men each, daily. They were to receive, as high wages, six sous, two rations of arrack, and a small loaf. They were to be under the surveillance and command of two of their own officers.

A large number of horned cattle was collected. Magazines were formed of dried fish, coconuts, arrack, oil, wood, etc. Private houses were rented for the purposes of magazines; and for the offices of the Company; their own places being employed to deposit the merchandise.

The prohibition on the Storekeepers against selling any provisions was renewed.

Private individuals who sought to take refuge in the place, were obliged to provide themselves with sustenance for six months; and the others conveyed their goods there, to save them from the pillage which they might have reason to fear when the English were approaching.

Upon the decision of a Council of the various Heads of Departments, which was held in the Governor's House, to consider the means of effecting an external defence, they caused to be cut down part of the trees and bushes of the Isle of Coconut Gardens, all the trees on the Galle-face, on the side of this island, and, among others, a part of the bazaars of the lower town, towards the seaside. They commenced also to break down the block of houses situated on the borders of the lake, as well as those in front of and behind the Cemetery, situated at the entrance of the lower town. They were undecided whether they should break down the lower town as well, as was formerly projected by Mons. Cipierre, an Engineer from Pondicherry.

The ramparts were furnished with cannons, mortars, small mortars, and all the supplies necessary for a vigorous defence.

The Powder Magazine at the Galle Gate and that which is situated at the Rotterdam Gate, were covered over with three layers of coconut trees, over which they put four feet of sand. Finally they raised buttresses on the ground from the angles of the bastions.

Tents were caused to be made for the batteries, for the purpose of protecting the Military from the heat of the sun. Broad long knives (a sort of cleaver) were sent to the Malays, in case of assault.

Above the Galle Plain, pitfalls and fences were made in the roads leading to *Grand Mutuaal*, and towards *Grand Pass*, wherever the environs of the town admitted of a passage for carriages. Cross roads were made in the woods and gardens, communicating with the different Military stations.

And in order to obstruct the enemy from coming through *Marandanne* or the Cinnamon Gardens, Major *Hupner* took it upon himself to make a canal to join the two lakes above the Island; but the Governor who came to see it, when it was partly done, considered it useless and too expensive, and it was abandoned."

M. de La Thombè from whose work the above notes have been culled, records:

"The Governor would assuredly have had many means of maintaining this place and his other stations, and of saving an immense amount of merchandize from the unhappy result which followed; but he would not, as it seemed, profit by any".

On the 16th of February, 1796, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Colombo was handed over to the British, without a blow being struck in its defence,<sup>28</sup> except for the sorties previously described.

The first map of Colombo to be produced in the period of British occupation is entitled: Map of the four Gravets of

<sup>28</sup> For a full account of events leading up to the capitulation of Colombo, the following publications may be consulted: Cleghorn Papers, Ch. 28, Welsh—"Military Reminiscences", Turner—"Collected Papers" Reimers—"The Capitulation of Colombo"—(Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register Vol. 8), Father S. G. Perera—"The Hobart Papers"—(Ceylon Literary Register, 3rd Series, Vol. 1), Colvin R. de Silva—"The British and the Maritime Provinces"—(Ceylon Literary Register, 3rd Series, Vol. ii). Colvin R. de Silva, Ceylon Under the British Occupation.

Colombo, including the Cinnamon plantation called *Marendahn*, Surveyed in the month of October 1802 by Mr. G. Schneider." The map is tinted and a special note explains: "The blue colour signifies water, Yellow..... Cinnamon Gardens, Red..... Private Gardens, Green..... Marshes."<sup>29</sup> The detail is represented on a scale of 12 chains to an inch.

The older residents of the southern suburbs of Colombo, may perhaps recall a very old tamarind tree by the roadside at *Bambalapitiya* which, judged from its gnarled roots, must have been at least two, or three hundred years old. This tree was cut down about 15 years ago in connection with the widening of the Galle Road. As a land-mark it finds a prominent place on Schneider's map and in all early British maps of Colombo, and has lent itself to name the only road which at that time looped up *Maradana* (*Marendahn* as it was called) and the Cinnamon Garden suburbs, with *Bambalapitiya*. This road is described on the map as the "Road to the Tamarind Tree".

"Ceylon in Early British Times", by the late Mr. J. P. Lewis, refers to this historic landmark, near the third mile-stone on the Galle Road, as the general rendezvous of the European Civil and Military Officers, in the early years of the nineteenth century, when they rode, or drove to take the morning air. The loop road, if re-traced to-day will correspond to a route following *Darley Road*, cutting across *Victoria Park*, then following *Cambridge Place*, *Thurstan Road* and *New Buller's Road*. The tamarind tree stood very near the premises known as the *I. C. Drug Store*.

The second, and what would appear to have been the only other map of the city of Colombo prepared in early British times, can be assigned to the period 1809-10.<sup>30</sup> It is a large tinted map showing the terrain of the city and suburbs from "*Naraheen Pittie*" (*Naharanpitiya*) on the south, to the *Kelani Ganga* on the north. The latter is described as the "*River Pasbetal*". The lake, the old fortifications, and the *Pettah*, are very clearly mapped and an attempt has been made to show elevated ground by a system of hachures. The production is a definitely poor cartographical effort.

<sup>29</sup> Catalogued No. 21, S G O maps, size 35½ x 22 inches.

<sup>30</sup> The water mark represents the Strasburg lily over the letter W followed by the name J. Whatman and the date 1808 Catalogued No. 19 in the S. G. O. collection. Size of map 261 inches by 419 inches.

Among the more interesting items of historic evidence offered by the map are the demolition of all outer fortifications except those round the Fort, and map evidence of the establishment of the Supreme Court. The legend "Supreme Court" is for the first time used to describe the buildings at Hulftsdorp. There are two other buildings shown and described on the map: "House of Hon'ble J. Rodney"<sup>31</sup> and "House of I. Deen Esq." The former corresponds to the site later occupied by Darley House, the latter with St. Joseph's College.

The most valuable asset to this map is an explanatory index at the bottom, left hand corner describing the various streets and divisions, by a cross numerical reference in the index, and against the features described. This gives evidence of the first effort to lay out areas and municipalize the city.

The Old "Tamarind Tree Road" is given prominence. The map is on a scale of 5 chains to the inch. The chain as the unit of measure, instead of the Dutch Renish Rood (Rhyndlandse Roeden) marks a significant change in the maps of British times.

Another copy of the map last mentioned, drawn to a scale exactly half of the original, is in the Survey Office collection<sup>32</sup>. The watermark establishes the date of this map as 1809-10.

It is indeed an astonishing revelation that these maps produced in the early days of British occupation remained the standard of cartography for over half a century. The reproach was removed in 1886 when the first town survey of Colombo was undertaken.

*(To be Continued.)*

31. He was Colonial Secretary in 1806.

32. No. 26. Coloured un-signed M. S. The water-mark on the paper is the same as on map No. 19.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union, held in the Union Hall on Saturday, 21st March 1942, at 4-30 p.m.

The President, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, occupied the Chair, and there were about 50 members present.

The notice convening the Meeting having been taken as read, the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

### Presidential Address.

The President then addressed the Meeting as follows:—

"Before proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I should like briefly to review the work done during the past year. As was to be expected, there is a slight decrease in membership, but considering the fact that all activities have suffered owing to the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the year, we may congratulate ourselves that the fall in membership is so small as 16. We have lost two senior members in the persons of Colonel E. H. Joseph and Mr. C. E. de Vos, both of whom had identified themselves very closely with the activities of the Union, while the death of Mr. L. M. Maartensz in the early part of this year has deprived us of the services of one from whom we had received much useful advice and assistance.

"The literary work of the Union was carried on without a break during the year. This was only to be expected when we had as our Secretary Mr. R. L. Brohier, who has added to his other literary achievements—considerable in themselves—by bringing out a very learned treatise on the history of irrigation and agricultural colonization in Ceylon. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Brohier for much useful work as Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts and Monuments Sub-Committee.

"Social Service as usual occupied an important place in our activities. We were fortunate in having as our Secretary Mrs. A. L. B. Ferdinand, who brought to the discharge of her difficult duties the pleasing quality of sympathy for the poor, coupled with a desire to alleviate their unfortunate condition. She was ably

assisted in this noble work by several ladies and gentlemen, all of whom were animated by similar sentiments. It is to be regretted, however, that only a very small proportion of our members subscribe towards this very useful object. It should be a point of honour with every member to assist the Social Service Fund with even so small a sum as 50 cts. a month. An appeal will shortly be addressed to those who have not hitherto realized their obligations in regard to this matter, and it is hoped that it will meet with a ready response.

"Owing to war conditions, the Entertainment Committee was not able to get into its full stride, but a restricted programme was carried out under the able direction of Dr. Herbert Dirckze, to whom our thanks are due for much useful work cheerfully done under somewhat discouraging circumstances.

"Owing to the comparatively small number of applications for membership that had to be dealt with, the Secretary for Genealogical Research was not overburdened with work, but Mr. Edgar vander Straaten, who discharged this duty, did what little there was to do with that thoroughness that has always characterised him.

"The Committee for Building Shares did some propaganda work, and our thanks are due to Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, who continues to direct its activities with unbounded enthusiasm.

"Miss Olive Rode spent much time in providing for the amusement of the children, and we cannot be too grateful to her for her interest in this section of the Union's activities.

"The Journal, greatly assisted by a generous donation from a valued member, was issued regularly, but it is a pity that so few members subscribe to it, while the contributors to it do not number more than four or five. Mr. D. V. Altendorff continues to enrich the Journal with his carefully compiled genealogies, which serve a useful purpose in dealing with applications for membership.

"The Bulletin made its appearance regularly, and my personal thanks are due to Mr. Blaze for his invaluable help in getting together the necessary material. Here, too, one would welcome assistance from members with literary tastes, as articles written month after month by the same persons lack that freshness of outlook which new minds can bring to bear on a question.

"The De Hoedt Medical Scholarship Fund is in a satisfactory position, and for this we are much indebted to Mr. Frank Loos, who keeps a careful watch on the prompt payment of interest on moneys lent on house property.

"A matter that has been forcing itself on the attention of our Community in recent years is the gradual disappearance of our young men from the higher services and the learned professions. It was recognised that this state of things was in a large measure due to their inability to find the necessary money for prosecuting higher studies. It was felt that, if a fund was available, it would be possible to select promising young men and help them to enter the higher services and professions. A fund was therefore started, and a sum of Rs. 3,686 stands to its credit, with Rs. 1,950 in promises. A student was selected who was to be assisted from the fund, but owing to unavoidable circumstances he had to abandon his course of studies, and we are now on the lookout for another candidate to take his place. Meanwhile it is desirable that the fund should be increased by further contributions. There are still many members who can very easily assist the fund, and I earnestly appeal to them to come forward with their subscriptions, and help a worthy cause.

"The Speldewinde Trust Fund, the Loos Legacy, and the Beling Memorial Fund were usefully employed for purposes of social service.

"The Schneider Scholarships were founded with the object of assisting children of members of the Union to prosecute their studies at St. Thomas' College, but it is to be regretted that full advantage is not being taken of these scholarships. The Warden has not been able to find sufficient scholars to fill the vacancies as they arise. There is a danger of the scholarships being withdrawn if this attitude of indifference continues. It is a sad reflection on our Community that we should fail to realise the advantages offered to us in connection with the important subject of education, and it is hoped that the steps which the General Committee intend taking will effect an improvement in the situation.

"It gives me personally very great pleasure to be able to announce that fair progress has been made with the establishment of a Reference Library, which has been a great desideratum these many years. Several members have kindly donated books, and with

the money generously placed at our disposal by a member of the Union, it should be possible to build up a Library which will be worthy of the Union.

"The scheme for affiliating the Tennis Club to the Union has made good progress, thanks to the keen interest taken in the matter by Mr. VanLangenberg, and the affiliation should soon be an accomplished fact.

"We were privileged shortly after the close of the year to take an active part in providing hospitality to those who, owing to the fortunes of war, were obliged to leave their homes and seek refuge in Ceylon. Owing to the necessity of acting speedily, it was not possible to ask everyone who was willing to help to do so, though we have no doubt they would readily have come to our assistance; but those whom we were able to approach rose to the occasion splendidly, and their guests are very grateful to them for much kindness shewn at one of the most trying periods in their lives.

"Lastly, I come to the subject of the accounts which are in your hands. It will be seen that the year closed with an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 38.40. This does not mean that the Union is in a bad way. It only means that we have spent during the year a little more than we received. There is a surplus of Rs. 8,523 to the credit of the Union which has accrued in previous years, to which this excess has been charged, and the surplus now stands at Rs. 7,914. The position is therefore quite satisfactory when we take into account the abnormal year through which we have passed.

"We are extremely fortunate at this critical time in having as our Treasurer a gentleman of the acumen and experience of Mr. Edgar vander Straaten. So close a check has he kept on the recoveries that at the end of the year there was a sum of only Rs. 108.50 outstanding on account of subscriptions, and Rs. 280.68 on Bar account, of which latter sum Rs. 220.51 was incurred in December. These figures testify more eloquently than words can to the efficiency and devotion to duty of Mr. vander Straaten, to whom we offer our best thanks. That he may long continue to watch over the interests of the Union is, I feel sure, the fervent wish of each and every one of us.

"To Mr. VanLangenberg our thanks are due for the efficient manner in which he has performed the work of Secretary, in spite

of his onerous official duties as Deputy Director of Commerce and Industries. To his other pre-eminent qualifications for the office, Mr. VanLangenberg has super-added that of unfailing courtesy, and his place will be difficult to fill.

"Mr. Johnson has as usual performed his duties efficiently and has been of much assistance to the office-bearers.

"Finally, I should like to thank the Committee for the kindly consideration they have at all times shewn me. They have overlooked my deficiencies and exaggerated my virtues. The four years I have held this office have been years of unalloyed pleasure, and my wife and I thank you all very sincerely for having made our task so easy. I now lay down my office in the full assurance that the work will continue to be carried on on the lines laid down by our revered founder, and that all our efforts will be directed towards one single end only, and that the welfare of the Community."

At the conclusion of the Address, some members commented on the Report and Accounts and pointed out a few verbal errors. The President and the Honorary Treasurer replied, after which the President proposed that the Report and Accounts be adopted subject to the following amendments:—

That the prefix "Re" before the word "elected" on page 1 be deleted.

That the words "or are members of the Union" be substituted for the words "members of the Union for at least five years" on page 8 under "Schneider Scholarships".

That "17th February, 1942" be substituted for "8th March, 1942" on page 10, as the date of the Report.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. K. de Kretser and carried unanimously.

At this stage the President vacated the Chair, and Mr. G. A. Willé occupying it *pro tem*, on the motion of Dr. H. S. Christoffels seconded by Dr. Sam de Vos, proposed the election of Mr. Kenneth de Kretser as President for 1942. Mr. Willé enlarged on the eminent services rendered by Mr. de Kretser as Head of the Public Works Department, and felt sure that he would fill his new office with the same ability as his predecessors.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. D. V. Altendorff and carried unanimously, Mr. de Kretser occupied the Chair amid accla-

mation, and thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him.

Mr. W. J. A. van Langenberg proposed the election of Mr. C. A. Speldewinde as Honorary Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. F. E. Loos and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. A. Speldewinde proposed the re-election of Mr. E. A. vander Straaten as Honorary Treasurer. The motion having been seconded by Mr. A. L. B. Ferdinand and carried unanimously, Mr. vander Straaten thanked the meeting for that proof of their confidence in him.

Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek proposed that the following gentlemen do form the Committee:—

**Colombo.** Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Mr. L. E. Blaze, Dr. J. R. Blaze, Mr. R. L. Brohier, Dr. Frank Bartholomeusz, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz, Dr. Sam de Vos, Mr. E. K. de Vos, Mr. A. E. Dirckze, Dr. H. A. Dirckze, Hon. Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Mr. H. E. de Kretser, Dr. F. Foenander, Mr. G. H. Gratiaen, Mr. J. F. Jansz, Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. F. E. Loos, Mr. Fred Loos, Mr. A. L. B. Ferdinand, Mr. J. A. Martensz, Mr. A. J. H. Martin, Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. C. C. Schokman, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Mr. W. J. A. van Langenberg, Mr. H. vanden Driesen, Mr. G. A. Wille.

**Outstation.** Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, Mr. C. P. Brohier, Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz, Dr. C. F. Deutrom, Mr. H. C. de Vos, Mr. F. W. E. de Vos, Mr. Wace de Niese, Mr. G. V. Grenier, Mr. Bertie Grenier, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mr. E. G. Jonklaas, Mr. G. P. Keuneman, Mr. H. R. Kriekenbeek, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Dr. H. Ludovici.

The motion was seconded by Mr. G. F. Vander Hoven and carried unanimously.

Mr. Rosslyn Koch then moved a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers and Committee for their work during the past year. This was seconded by Dr. A. Nell and carried with acclamation.

Mr. E. A. vander Straaten proposed the appointment of Mr. Lawrie Muthu Krishna as Auditor for the year 1942 on the same remuneration as before. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. F. Jansz and carried.

Mr. W. J. A. van Langenberg proposed the following amendments on behalf of the Committee:—

That Rule 5 (g) be amended as follows:—  
By substituting

“(7) Education.

(8) Finance, the members of which shall be chosen from the General Committee.  
for

“(7) Finance, the members of which shall be chosen from the General Committee.

Rule 5 (g) now reads as follows:—

“The General Committee shall, from time to time, make by-laws for the carrying out of the objects of the Union, provided they are not inconsistent with the rules herein contained, and shall appoint from among the members of the Union or their families Standing Committees for the following purposes, viz:—(1) Ethical and Literary, (2) Social Service, (3) Genealogical Research, (4) Social Recreation, Entertainment and Sport, (5) Increasing the Membership, (6) Historical Monuments and Manuscripts, (7) Finance, the members of which shall be chosen from the General Committee.”

Mr. van Langenberg briefly explained that the Committee was necessary to co-ordinate the educational activities of the Union which were now attended to by various sub-committees acting independently without a settled policy.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff seconded the motion, and the Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. J. A. Martensz, and Dr. R. L. Spittel spoke in support of it. The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair, after which a collection was made on behalf of Social Service Funds.

# Thirty-Fourth Annual Report.

(as amended at the Annual General Meeting)

Your Committee have much pleasure in submitting the following Report for the year 1941.

**Membership.**—The year under review closed with a decrease of 16 members as compared with the previous year, but considering the adverse factors which prevailed owing to war conditions, this result was only to be expected.

Colombo Members.	1940	1941
Paying Rs. 2/50	70	63
" Re. 1/00	78	81
" Cts. -/50	157	148
<b>Outstation Members.</b>		
Paying Re. 1/-	57	57
" Cts. -/50	80	72
Out of the Island	7	12
	449	433*
The net loss of 16 members is arrived at as follows:—		
At 31st December, 1940	...	449
Deduct:—Resigned	11	
Struck off under Rule 6		
(a) and (f)	9	
Died	9	29
		420
Add:—New Members elected	...	13
		433

**General Committee and Office-bearers.**—The number of Committee Meetings held during the year was 12, with an average attendance of 20. The Committee suffered a severe loss by the deaths of Colonel E. H. Joseph and Mr. C. E. de Vos, both of whom evinced the warmest interest in all the activities of the Union. Their places were filled by Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz and Mr. F. W. E.

\*Including 65 Lady Members.

de Vos. Another grievous loss occurred shortly after the close of the year, when the Community was called upon to mourn the death of Mr. L. M. Maartensz, who was identified with the Union from its earliest days. Mr. C. C. Schokman was appointed to fill a casual vacancy on the Committee. During the course of the year, Mr. O. L. de Kretser (Jr.) resigned from the office of Assistant Treasurer and Mr. C. L. H. Paulusz from the post of Assistant Secretary. The vacancies have not yet been filled.

**Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.**—The activity which has always characterised this branch of the Union's work was continued during the year under the welcome stimulus given by the Literary Secretary, Mr. R. L. Brohier, though the usual complaint still holds good that the attendance at lectures and readings is not as large as it might be. The following delivered lectures or read papers, all of which were of a high standard:—Dr. R. L. Spittel ("The Thriller"), Mr. John M. Seneveratna ("The Life and Times of Charles Ambrose Lorenz"), Mr. E. C. T. Holsinger ("Shell Shock"), Mr. Edmund Reimers ("Social Conditions in the Pettah in Dutch Times"), Mr. J. O. W. Rock ("The Radio—Invisible Speaker"), Dr. A. Nell ("Portuguese and Dutch Dishes in Ceylon"), Mr. R. S. V. Poulier ("Rural Government in Ceylon"), Mr. Kenneth de Kretser ("The Public Works Department"), Dr. J. B. Blaze ("Visiting India"), Mr. Pieter Keuneman ("What I saw in Soviet Russia"), and Mr. W. J. F. LaBrooy ("Selections from the 'Mikado'").

**Committee for Purposes of Social Service.**—The Social Service Committee continued to do good work during the year. The average attendance at meetings was 12. The number of persons regularly helped was increased from 32 to 38. The chief sources of income were:—Rs. 1759/16 contributions from members and Rs. 500/- grant from the Public Assistance Committee. Altogether, Rs. 2402/66 was received during the year and Rs. 2372/71 expended.

Thirty six hampers were distributed during Christmas. The thanks of the Union are due to Messrs. Brooke Bond for their usual contribution of tea, and to the Rotary Club who sent 25 further hampers for distribution.

**Committee for Purposes of Increasing the Membership.**—This Committee did not meet during the year.



**Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.**—Eight Meetings were held during the year, with an average attendance of 5 members. The number of applications dealt with was 13, all of which were recommended to the General Committee.

**Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.**—For various reasons, chiefly the War, it was not possible to carry out a full programme, though one had been planned. Four meetings were held and one abandoned for want of a quorum.

A Guest Night dance was held in June. The August Dance was a failure and was run at a loss.

The New Year's Eve Dance was not held owing to the "black-out".

**St. Nicolaas' Fete.**—This annual festival, which attracted a large number of members and their wives and children, proved as enjoyable as any of its predecessors. The arrangements were as usual in the hands of a special Committee of ladies and gentlemen, to whose efforts the success of the function was due. Notwithstanding the enhanced cost of toys, the ladies in charge of the various sections made use of the money allotted to them to the best advantage, with the result that the gifts distributed did not suffer in comparison with those of previous years. The expenses were entirely met from special subscriptions, the amount collected being Rs. 672-50, as against Rs. 759/- the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 633-53 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 38-97 to be carried forward. The number of children who participated was 128 as against 133 in the previous year.

**Committee for Historical Manuscripts and Monuments.**—The Committee met once during the year and considered the question of providing drawings of the Dutch Heraldic Arms of the larger towns of Ceylon with the idea of hanging them up in the Union Hall. The matter is now under the consideration of the General Committee.

**Committee for Building Shares.**—Three meetings of the Committee were held.

A full account of the history and objects of the share donation scheme was published in the Bulletin for November. 1941, and an

appeal was made for more donations; the opportunity was taken to publish a list of donors.

A decision was taken to purchase 20 more shares, but the actual purchase was deferred pending changes in the Articles of Association.

The position at date is as follows:—

Donated	...	38 shares
Purchased	...	29 „

**Junior Section.**—Three children's Social Evenings were held since June last. About 25 children and several parents were present on each occasion and they spent enjoyable evenings partaking in games, competitions etc. A Children's Concert brought in a sum of about Rs. 33/-. The programme consisted of a play and other musical items given by the children. There was a good gathering of children and their parents.

**The Journal and Bulletin.**—The support accorded to the Journal still remains poor, and were it not for the generous donation of Rs. 1,000 made by a valued member of the Union towards the cost of publication, the position would have caused some anxiety. As it is, the cost of printing has been met partly from Journal subscriptions and partly from the donation referred to. The Journal was issued punctually once a quarter and contained articles of much interest and value to the Community, including several genealogies, for which we are once again indebted to Mr. D. V. Altendorff. In view of the high standard maintained by this publication, which makes it much sought after by people outside our Community, it is surprising that so few of our members subscribe to it.

The Bulletin made its appearance regularly at the beginning of each month. It contained a new feature in the form of short biographies of deceased members of the Community. It was hoped that members would supply the necessary data for these biographies, but the response has been negligible.

**De Hoedt Medical Scholarship Fund.**—The following information regarding this Fund has been kindly furnished by the Trustees:—

"Three students were assisted by the Fund. During the year one passed the First Professional Part I and another the Second Professional Part II.

Medical College Fees paid during the year amounted to Rs. 640/-.

Cash in Bank on 31st December 1941 amounted to Rs. 1,346/78.

Funds of the Trust have been invested in house property @ 6 %."

**The Vocation Fund.**—The amount to the credit of this Fund in the Bank of Ceylon Savings Deposit Account at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,120/16. Promises amounted to Rs. 2,450/-.

During the year, sums amounting to Rs. 500/- of the subscriptions promised were paid in, and the bank interest credited was Rs. 66/58.

The position at the end of the year was :—

In Bank	...	...	Rs. 3,686/74
In promises	...	...	„ 1,950/00
			<u>Rs. 5,636/74</u>

No payments were made from the Fund during the year as the young man who was being helped was, owing to illness and other causes, unable to continue the course of studies arranged for him, and no other suitable candidate was available.

It is hoped that a promising student or students will not be wanting this year. It will then be necessary to call in all outstanding subscriptions and also to rely on the support of new subscribers.

**Speldewinde Trust Fund.**—Savings Bank interest for the year amounted to Rs. 71/25, and the balance to the credit of the Fund now is Rs. 2,440/80. This interest is being used for the payment of a child in accordance with the terms of the Trust.

**Loos Legacy.**—The interest accrued during the year amounted to Rs. 169/80, and the balance to the credit of the Fund is now Rs. 5,833/66.

**Beling Memorial Fund.**—The amount to the credit of the fund is now Rs. 548/10. Rs. 30/- was spent during the year to help a young lady student who was following a course of Art at the Technical College.

**Schneider Scholarships.**—Members of the Union do not appear to be sufficiently alive to the advantages of making use of the Schneider Scholarships at St. Thomas' College. Although the Scholarships are open to all boys of Christian parentage, fifty per cent. are reserved for boys whose parents have been or are members of the Union. It is disappointing to record that although six sons of members hold scholarships, including one who was awarded a scholarship in 1942, there are a number of vacancies unfilled. The General Committee takes a grave view of the failure of members to take the best advantage of this fund, and has appointed a sub-committee to review the entire question and to report what should be done to gain the full benefits of the Scholarships for members of the Union.

**Reference Library.**—Good progress has been made with the establishment of the Reference Library, rendered possible by the welcome donation of Rs. 1,000 given for the purpose by a generous member of the Union. A substantial book-case has been purchased and the appeal for books has met with a gratifying response, several valuable works being donated by members, while a certain number have been purchased out of the funds at our disposal. But many valuable works of reference still remain to be supplied, and it is hoped that members who have books which they can spare will donate them to the Union.

**Reading Room.**—There was no lack of reading matter in the Reading Room, the Magazines subscribed for by members under the system by which they pay two-thirds of the cost and the Union one-third being supplemented by a large number of other magazines gratuitously supplied by members. Our thanks are due to these for helping to make the Reading Room so attractive.

**Dutch Class.**—This had to be discontinued for want of sufficient support.

**Tennis Club.**—A scheme for affiliating the Tennis Section to the Union is under consideration by the General Committee.

The constitution of the Section badly needs revision and a Special General Meeting is being called for to consider the report of a sub-committee appointed to revise it.

The membership is just sufficient not to embarrass the running of the Club. The annual tournament was not held during the year for want of support from the members.

The finances are in a satisfactory state.

**Union's Share in the War Effort.**—The Union continued to support War Funds during the year. A Carnival was held on the Union premises on 3rd and 4th October and was a great success. Rs. 3338/56 was realised and was distributed as follows:—

			Rs.	cts.
Air Raid Distress Fund	...	...	88	56
Free French Fund	...	...	500	00
Government War Funds	...	...	1250	00
King George VI Fund for Sailors	...	...	500	00
Send-a-Plane Fund	...	...	1000	00

In addition, subscription lists were circulated on two occasions and the following funds were benefited:—

			Rs.	cts.
Gloucester Fund	...	...	200	00
Social and Sports Clubs War Funds	...	...	500	00

**Finance.**—12 Meetings of this Committee were held during the year with an average attendance of 6 Members. At these Meetings the Income and Expenditure statements and the Subscription and Bar Accounts were carefully scrutinised, and it was noted with satisfaction that at the end of December a sum of Rs. 108/50 only was due on account subscriptions and Rs. 280/63 on Bar Account, of which Rs. 220/51 was incurred in December. The Committee appreciate very much the co-operation of Members which has enabled the Treasurer to show so small an outstanding under each head.

The Accounts for the year disclose an excess of Expenditure over Income of Rs. 38/40. This deficit is due chiefly to a drop in the takings at the Bar owing to the abnormal rise in the cost of liquor, which necessitated increased prices on drinks at the Bar

The position nevertheless is considered not unsatisfactory in view of the unfavourable war conditions prevailing at present. It is hoped, however, that with the continued support of both the Senior and Junior Members, on whom depend entirely the prosperity of the Union, it may be possible to battle successfully through these difficult times.

The Treasurer desires to express his personal thanks to those Members who assisted him greatly by their splendid co-operation.

**W. J. A. van Langenberg.**

*Hony. Secretary.*

17th February, 1942.

# THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON, COLOMBO

## Social Service Contribution Account.

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended the 31st December, 1941.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Balance at beginning	... 1,351 39	By Collectors' Commission on	
„ Sundry Contributions	... 1,872 66	contributions collected	... 27 56
„ Grants from Union Funds	... 100 00	„ Postal Charges	... 9 69
„ Contribution from Public Assistance		„ Printing and Stationery	... 6 65
Committee	... 500 00	„ Sundry Disbursements	... 2,298 81
		„ Balance at close	... 1,481 34
	Rs. 3,824 05		Rs. 3,824 05

Certified as correct:

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA, .  
Public Auditor.

18th February, 1942.

Certified as correct:

E. A. VANDER STRAATEN,  
Honorary Treasurer.

# THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON, COLOMBO.

## GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

### SUSPENSE ACCOUNT:—

On A/c "Fun & Fare"

### SURPLUS ACCOUNT:—

Balance as per last

Balance Sheet

8,523 85

Deduct Transfer

to Reserve

Account 500 00

Deduct Periodicals

Account 8 00

88 56

## DUTCH BURGHER UNION BUILDINGS CO., LTD.

29 Shares purchased at  
Rs. 30/- each, (Social  
Service Fund Investment  
Account)

870 00

38 Donated Shares at  
Rs. 30/- each

1,140 00

2,010 00

## SUNDY DEBTORS:—

<p><i>Deduct</i> reserve for Bad &amp; Doubt- ful Debts A/c 62 71</p> <hr/> <p>570 71</p>	<p>Subscriptions Account 108 50</p> <p>Bar Account 280 63</p> <p>Social Service Account 65 00</p> <p>Staff 99 00</p> <hr/> <p>553 13</p>
<p><i>Deduct</i> Excess of Expenditure over Income 38 40</p> <p>609 11</p> <hr/> <p>7,914 74</p>	<p>STOCK ACCOUNT :—</p> <p>Wines, Spirits, Ales, etc. 639 62</p> <p>8 Volumes, "The Dutch in Ceylon" 39 50</p> <hr/> <p>679 12</p>
<p>PIANO :—</p> <p>As per last Balance Sheet 324 77</p> <p>Less Depreciation at 10 % per annum 32 47</p> <hr/> <p>2,000 00</p>	<p>2 BILLIARD TABLES 2,000 00</p> <p>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES 1,243 51</p> <hr/> <p>Rs. 27,021 17</p>

Certified as correct.

E. A. VANDER STRAATEN,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing Balance Sheet has been properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct record of the state of affairs of The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon according to the books of accounts and the information and explanations given me, and subject to my Report of this date.

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,  
*Public Auditor.*

# GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF BROHIER OF CEYLON.

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

## I

Captain Jan (Jean) Brohier was a son of Philippus Mattheus Brohier of the Island of Jersey, born 6th January 1752, arrived in Ceylon in 1777 in the ship "Loo" died 6th August 1808, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal Isabella Ferdinand, born 1759 died 14th July 1819. He had by her:—

- 1 Susanna Isabella, born 14th May 1779, died 29th March 1821, married 23rd August 1795, Johanna Godfried Koch, Lieutenant in the Service of the Dutch East India Company, born 1768, died 13th June 1822, son of Godfried Koch of Alt-Ruppin, Brandenburg, Prussia, and Wilhelmina Magdalena Rovert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 128).
- 2 Jan Hendrick, died when about one year old.
- 3 Jan Hendrick born 11th November 1784, died at sea off the Coast of Bengal in 1831.
- 4 Julia, born 31st March 1786, died 26th December 1860, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—
  - (a) 14th August 1803, Hermanus Rethelius van Ebbenhorst.
  - (b) 6th December 1810, James Henry Hughes of Staffordshire.
- 5 Augustus Philippus Mattheus born 15th March 1789.
- 6 Charlotte, born 9th April 1790, died 4th May 1790.
- 7 Pieter Isaac John, who follows under II.
- 8 Francis Robert Ferdinand Boyle, born 30th November 1793, died 28th December 1846.
- 9 Nathaniel Godfried Pierce, who follows under III.
- 10 Wilhelm Rudolph, born 26th August 1798, died 26th March 1800.

## II.

Pieter Isaac John Brohier, born 15th May 1792, died 5th December 1857, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 23rd October 1815, Anna, Louisa Isabella von Ranzow, born 30th May

1795, died 15th June 1879, daughter of August Carel Fredrik Count von Ranzow and Isabella Cornelia Engelbrecht. (D. B. U. Journal. Vol. I, pages 104 and 159, and Vol. V, page 58). He had by her:—

- 1 Charlotte Emelia, born 5th August 1816, died 15th December 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th February 1840, Jacques Fabricius Meier, Chief Clerk, Audit Office, born 9th September 1815, died 20th May 1889, son of Jacques Fabricius Meier and Catharina Claudia Ebert. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 77, and Vol. XXIV, page 142).
- 2 Anna Elizabeth, born 19th July 1818, died 6th December, 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th March 1840, Henry Benedict de Vos, Head Clerk, Loan Office, born 5th December 1814, died 7th February 1867, son of Petrus Gerhardus de Vos and Susanna Petronella van Dort. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 132 and 135, and Vol. XXVIII, page 19).
- 3 William Fredrik, born 19th November 1820, died 23rd November 1848.
- 4 Annetta Henrietta, born 24th April 1822, died 9th July 1832.
- 5 John Robert Augustus, who follows under IV.
- 6 Antonette Caroline, born 7th April 1826, died 14th October 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th June 1846, James Christiau Fernando.
- 7 Petronella Charlotte, born 4th October 1829, died 12th February 1915, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th February 1865, John Marcianus Fernando.
- 8 Eliza Georgiana, born 11th August 1831, died 19th October 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th October 1850, Eugene Godwin Sisouw, Proctor, born 10th February 1829, died 19th October 1908, son of John Marinus Sisouw and Petronella Theodora Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 158).
- 9 Jane Frances, born 14th September 1833, died 22nd October 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolven-

daal, 24th May 1858, Frederick Dionysius Koelmeyer, born 1828, son of Cornelius Dionysius Koelmeyer and Wilhelmina Gertruyda Le Dulx.

- 10 Richard Annesley, who follows under V.

### III.

Nathaniel Godfried Pierce Brohier, born 23rd January 1797, died 26th December 1880, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal; 10th January 1820, Wilhelmina Gertruida Petronella Spaar, born 22nd January 1802, daughter of Cornelius Adrianus Spaar and Anna Henrietta Staats. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 122). He had by her:—

- 1 Frances Harriet, born 20th October 1820, married 27th January 1840, Philip Anthony Vander Wall, born 12th August 1819, died 28th December 1850, son of Jacobus Vander Wall and Maria Gerardina Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 151 and 153, and Vol. XXVII, page 157).
- 2 James Harris, who follows under VI.
- 3 Eliza Petronella Georgiana, born 19th June 1825, died 31st December 1875, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 28th January 1841, Charles Louis Ursinus Vander Wall, Advocate, born 12th January 1816, died 7th August 1869, son of Jacobus Vander Wall and Maria Gerardina Meynert. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 152, and Vol. XXVII, page 157).
- 4 Francis Allan John, born 23rd June 1827.
- 5 Louisa Dorothea, born 11th May 1829.
- 6 Ann Gertrude, born 12th July 1831.
- 7 Emelia Petronella Elizabeth, born 16th August 1834.
- 8 James Henry Whiting who follows under VII.
- 9 Mary, born 1st October 1838.

### IV.

John Robert Augustus Brohier, born 1st June 1824, died 27th June 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 13th December 1847, Caroline Wilhelmina Freywer died 4th July 1861, daughter of Captain Matthew Freywer and Catherine Micolle.
- (b) 27th February 1865, Selina Margaret Louisa Koch, died 6th May 1869, daughter of Cyrus Godfried Koch

and Jacomina Bernardina Toussaint. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 35, and Vol. X, page 129).

- (c) 13th February 1873, Elizabeth Matilda Gratiaen, born 29th December 1849, died 27th June 1895, daughter of John Gerard Gratiaen and Eliza Eva Petronella Koch. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, pages 16 and 84, and Vol. X, page 128).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Robert William Matthew who follows under VIII.
- 2 James Hope, who follows under IX.
- 3 Jemima Caroline, born 11th April 1852, died 20th January 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd July 1874, Edward Nathaniel Schokman, L.M.S., (Ceylon), born 4th April 1849, died 16th January 1922, son of Charles Everardus (Edward) Schokman and Joseline Petronella Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 73, and Vol. XXV, page 108).
- 4 Frances Matilda, born 7th October 1859, died 17th June 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th December 1881, Henry Justin Ebert, born 7th December 1858, son of Henry Arnold Ebert and Julia Adelaida van Dort. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80, and Vol. XXVIII, page 21).
- 5 Hannah Louisa, born 13th November 1860, died unmarried.

Of the second marriage, he had :

- 6 Louisa Evangeline, born 16th June 1866, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th December 1890, Justin Archibald Rodé, born 26th May 1861, died 10th May 1923, son of Justinus Andreas Rodé and Josephina Matilda Heyn. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 101 and 109).

- 7 Edgar Alfred, who follows under X.

Of the third marriage, he had :—

- 8 Anne Matilda, born 1st August 1877, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th October 1896, Henry Justin Ebert, widower of Frances Matilda Brohier (vide 4 supra).

## V.

Richard Annesley Brohier, J.P. for the Island, Assistant Auditor General, born 7th May 1836, died 29th April 1915, married at Jaffna, 8th January 1863, Harriet Ann Koch, died 13th November 1905, daughter of Cyrus Godfried Koch and Jacomina Bernardina Toussaint. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 35, and Vol. X, page 129). He had by her :—

- 1 Richard Annesley, who follows under XI.
- 2 Harriet Amelia, born 4th February 1865, died 11th June 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th September 1891, Richard Francis LaBrooy, L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 4th June 1866, son of Edwin George Theodora LaBrooy and Francis Agnes Maria Keith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 72 and 78).
- 3 Louis Cyrus, who follows under XII.
- 4 Henry Lawson, who follows under XIII.
- 5 Ada Louisa, born 15th December 1869, died 13th July 1870.
- 6 Alfred Brochie, who follows under XIV.
- 7 Rosaline Anne, born 31st October 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th September 1896, George Alfred Henry Willé, M.S.C., Proctor and Notary Public, born 31st March 1871, son of John Francis Wille and Maria Charlotte Kidd.
- 8 Angell Egbert, who follows under XV.
- 9 Charles Allanson, who follows under XVI.
- 10 Percival Annesley, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 8th August 1876, married in London, 11th September 1907, Mary Annie Fradd, died 1930.
- 11 John Boyle Gustave, who follows under XVII.
- 12 James Clarence, born 20th September 1880, died 21st December 1895.
- 13 Cecil Bertram, who follows under XVIII.
- 14 Samuel Orlando Lindsay, who follows under XIX.

## VI.

James Harris Brohier, Land Surveyor, born 1st April 1823, died 21st June 1870, married at Uttuwankande, 26th January 1845,



Louisa Catharina Loftus, born 22nd December 1827, died 30th September 1902, daughter of John Loftus, Surgeon, and Anna Maria Blume. He had by her:—

- 1 Juliet Nancy, born 8th April 1846.
- 2 Nathaniel Lorenzo, born 12th April 1847, died 20th April 1914.
- 3 Jean Boyle, born 12th April 1847.
- 4 Maria Adelaide, born 16th December 1849.
- 5 Jerome Emanuel, born 7th July 1851.
- 6 Augusta Matilda, born 6th August 1852, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd May 1880, Edmund Gratiaen de Waas, born 10th August 1854, son of John William de Waas and Anna Henrietta Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 20).
- 7 Isabella Pauline, born 18th September 1853.
- 8 Genevieve Maud, born 4th March 1856.
- 9 Uranie Hortense, born 24th April 1861, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 16th December 1878, John Frederick Honter, born 4th February 1856, son of John Frederick Honter and Sophia Elizabeth Hatch.
- 10 Antoinette Berangeria, born 24th June 1868, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 27th July 1887, Louis Andrew Norman Honter, born 29th April 1863, died 8th April 1937, son of John Frederick Honter and Sophia Elizabeth Hatch.
- 11 Catherine Louise, born 10th September 1869.

#### VII.

James Henry Whiting Brohier, born 22nd October 1836, died 21st June 1914, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 27th June, 1861, Sophia Matilda Dissanayake, born 7th February 1844, died 22nd August 1910. He had by her:—

- 1 Simon Horatio Godfrey, who follows under XX.
- 2 Justin Gerald Lawson, who follows under XXI,
- 3 Alice Eleanor Susan, born 26th June 1866, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 20th March 1889, Charles Alfred Anthony Tissera, born 4th June 1859, died 20th May 1917.
- 4 Rachel Cecilia Jeanette, born 17th December 1867, died 13th April 1922.

- 5 James George Edgar, who follows under XXII.
- 6 Lyford Ernest Constant, who follows under XXIII.
- 7 Agnes Juliet Matilda, born 2nd October 1873, died 10th February 1900, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 20th February, 1894, Thomas Hamilton Anthonisz, born 2nd July 1864, son of Thomas William Anthonisz and Maria Margaret Swan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 66).
- 8 Letitia Olga Dagmar, born 20th December 1874, married in St. Andrew's Church, Gampola, Richard Francis Clement Heyzer.
- 9 Jemima Edith Maud, born 6th June 1876, married Archibald Andree Kellar, born 1st January 1882, died 7th August 1928.
- 10 Gregory Alexander Russell, born 6th February 1878, died 6th August 1919, married:—
  - (a) 7th September 1901, Maud Bartholomeusz, died 6th August 1912.
  - (b) 19th December 1913, Marion Ethel de Silva.
- 11 William Godwin Clement, born 22nd November 1880, married and settled in the Federated Malay States.
- 12 Winifred, born 23rd April 1882, died 1st August 1885.
- 13 May, born 14th May 1886, died 29th April 1887.
- 14 Norman Harvey Andrew, born 15th January 1884, drowned in the Beira Lake, Colombo, 12th April 1912.

#### VIII.

Robert William Matthew Brohier, born 9th November 1848, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1870, Joseline Lydia Schokman, born 17th January 1850, died 27th July 1883, daughter of Charles Everhardus (Edward) Schokman and Joseline Petronella Van Geyzel (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 73, and Vol. XXV, page 109). He had by her:—

- 1 George Charles Robert, who follows under XXIV.
- 2 William Annesley, born 16th May 1873.
- 3 Caroline Lydia, born 2nd July 1874, married in St. Andrew's, Cathedral, Singapore, 25th April 1895, Thomas Cyril Van Langenberg, born 8th September 1872, son of John Gerhardt Van Langenberg and Cecilia Maria Ludékens.

## IX.

James Hope Brohier, born 3rd June 1850, died 4th June 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th May, 1874, Jenetta Wilhelmina Van Dort, born 11th September 1839, daughter of Petrus Henricus Van Dort and Adriana Emarensia Martensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 22). He had by her:—

- 1 Jane Catherine, born 24th July 1876, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1897, William Flanderka Mottau, born 13th July 1870, son of Andrew William Mottau and Julia Eliza Flanderka. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 56).
- 2 James Hope Lawson, born 30th August 1877.

## X.

Edgar Alfred Brohier, born 22nd November 1867, died 24th April 1941, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd September 1897, Edith Hortensia de Vos, born 10th January 1872, daughter of Richard Morgan de Vos and Anna Sophia Von Hagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 139). He had by her:—

- 1 Edgar Neville, born 27th July 1898.
- 2 Eric Dudley, born 5th November 1899.
- 3 Terence Vernon, who follows under XXV.
- 4 Edith Gilda, born 14th June 1903, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd June 1923, Mervyn Alexander William Corfield, born 12th September 1900, son of William Charles Corfield and Maria Helen de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 148).
- 5 Earle Douglas, born 4th September 1904.
- 6 Noel Rienzi, born 28th June 1906.
- 7 Claude Herschell, who follows under XXVI.
- 8 Azora Eileen, born 3rd May 1910, married in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 19th September 1935, Hermon Victor Perera,

## XI.

Richard Annesley Brohier, V.D., Assistant Postmaster General, Honorary Major, Ceylon Light Infantry, born 13th November 1863, died 19th November 1912 (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 100) married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th October 1891, Almera Marian de Boer, born 10th September 1869, daughter of Henry Arnold de Boer and Eliza Josceline Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 73). He had by her:—

- 1 Richard Leslie de Boer, who follows under XXVII.
- 2 Eric Stanley, who follows under XXVIII.
- 3 Clarence Percival, who follows under XXIX.
- 4 Joselynn Anne, born 27th September 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th December 1919, Vernon Eugene Frederick Arndt, C.C.S., born 18th November 1887, son of Charles Frederick Arndt and Julie Harriet Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 101, and Vol. XXIII, page 170).
- 5 Ella Henrietta, born 1st May 1904.
- 6 Alma Alice Evangeline, born 7th July 1909.
- 7 Roberta Helena, born 18th April 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd December 1933, Wilfred George Woutersz, born 8th April 1904, son of Arthur James Woutersz, Chief Clerk, General Treasury, and Ethel Marian Anthonisz.

## XII.

Louis Cyrus Brohier, M.R.C.S. (Edin), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 29th May 1866, died 4th July 1923, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 11th November 1903, Frederica Harriet Amelia Daniel, daughter of Henry Lewis Layard Daniel and Charlotte Eliza Schrader. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 72). He had by her:—

- 1 Charlotte Amelia, born 15th January 1905, married at Padukka, 1929, Kenworthy Brown.
- 2 Richard Henry Louis, who follows under XXX.
- 3 Margaret Elwena Anne, born 20th August 1907.
- 4 Kathleen Moyra Louise, born 24th October 1910.

## XIII.

Henry Lawson Brohier, born 11th November 1867, died 19th January 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal,

21st October, 1896, Beatrice Jocelyn Garvin Pompeus, born 15th July 1872, died at Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia, 27th August 1940, daughter of Louis Joseph Pompeus and Julia Eliza Garvin. He had by her :—

- 1 Marie Louise, born 17th November 1899, married Daniel Davies of Wales.
- 2 Dorothy Antoinette, born 30th October 1901, married Richard Thomas Dawson.
- 3 Henry Rienzi Von Ranzow, born 16th November 1904, died 20th October 1905.

## XIV.

Alfred Brochie Brohier, born 22nd May 1871, died 9th July 1934, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd January 1903, Lillian Gertrude Schokman, born 19th August 1874, died 3rd April 1924, daughter of Luke Charles Alfred Schokman and Georgiana Elizabeth Schubert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 112). He had by her :—

- 1 Alfred Richard Noel, born 24th December 1903.
- 2 Clarence Gordon, born 11th March 1905, died young.
- 3 Georgiana Lillian Ann, born 7th October 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th May 1938, George William Ross Thuring, born 4th June 1899, widower of Ruth Claire Muriel Direkze, and son of Charles Vincent Thuring and Letitia Charlotte Ingram. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 132 and 134).
- 4 Percival Annesley von Ranzow, who follows under XXXI.
- 5 August Carl, who follows under XXXII.

## XV.

Angell Egbert Brohier, born 11th March 1874, died 24th January 1917, married :—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 28th December 1904, Mildred Mary Ann Koch, born 13th April 1873, died 23rd January 1908, daughter of William Henry Alfred Koch and Nancy Jane Toussaint. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42, and Vol. X, page 132).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 9th June 1910, Charlotte Angelina Koch, died 24th March 1933, daughter of Alexander Rose Koch and Augusta Mary Anthonisz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 130).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Edna Phyllis Mildred, born 7th January 1907, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 10th November 1927, Wilfred Arthur McGill of Bombay, who died in Colombo, 29th December 1929.
- 2 Angell Egbert, born 23rd January 1908, died in infancy. Of the second marriage, he had :—
- 3 Dorothy Maryanne, born 15th April 1911, died 10th September 1914.
- 4 Charlotte Iris, born 8th September 1912.
- 5 Douglas Vernon, born, 1st June 1914.

## XVI.

Charles Allanson Brohier, born 7th April 1875, died 12th April 1922, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 11th December 1901, Elfrida Jane Koch, born 8th December 1876, daughter of William Henry Alfred Koch and Nancy Jane Toussaint. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42, and Vol. X., page 132). He had by her :—

- 1 Elfrida Marjorie, born 20th September 1902.
- 2 Kathleen Mildred, born 28th April 1905, died 23rd September 1905.
- 3 Charles Allanson, who follows under XXXIII.
- 4 Llewellyn Carl, who follows under XXXIV.

## XVII.

John Boyle Gustave Brohier, born 19th October 1878, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th May 1905, Louise Bartholomeusz, born 27th October 1882, died 27th March 1934, daughter of John Alfred Bartholomeusz and Julia Ursula Claessen. He had by her :—

- 1 Norah Myrtle Louise, born 28th March 1906, died 17th July 1909.
- 2 Gustave Egerton, who follows under XXXV.
- 3 Mervyn Rex, born 6th November 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1933, Esther Adelaide Lucille Ludovici, born 8th July 1915, daughter of William Ambrose Ludovici, Superintendent of Police, and Theresa Eleanor de Vos. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. III., page 63, and Vol. XXVII., page 146).

- 4 Norah Miriam Louise, born 13th May 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 9th October 1939, Alfred Eric Clifton Misso, born 6th March 1913, son of Eric Constant Misso and Daisy Irene Elaine Reimers. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 73).

## XVIII.

Cecil Bertram Brohier, born, 20th September 1880, died 29th November 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th February 1909, Leslie Ruth Raffel, born 9th August 1883, died 19th February 1929, daughter of Arthur Wilfred Raffel and Alice Rosaline de Waas. He had by her :—

- 1 Eileen Cecile Ruth, born 30th November 1909, married in the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, 29th June 1940, Robert John Dennett of the Royal Air Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dennett of Staines, Middlesex, England.
- 2 Kathleen Ruth, born 8th July 1912.
- 3 Moyra Ruth, born 18th December 1916, married . . . . Aussem.

## XIX.

Samuel Orlando Lindsay Brohier, Medical Officer, Gold Coast Colony, born 1st January 1883, married at Hampstead in London, 22nd June 1915, Ruby Ethel Fradd. He had by her :—

- 1 Mary Anne (Peggy), born 21st August 1917.
- 2 Ruby Merle, born 8th February 1921.

## XX.

Simon Horatio Godfrey Brohier, born 17th March 1862, died 20th June 1893, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 21st December 1885, Ada Gertrude Siegerts, died 27th April 1941, daughter of William Edwin Siegerts, and Gertrude Maria Vander Wall. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 159). He had by her :—

- 1 Walter Edmund, who follows under XXXVI.
- 2 Hazel Elvina, married in Holy Trinity Church, Kandy, Alwyn James Siebel, born 12th June 1885, son of James Louis Siebel and Julia Rosella Sisouw.
- 3 Horatio, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 9th October 1918, Sybil Ludowyke.

## XXI.

Justin Gerald Lawson Brohier, born 20th July 1864, died 5th January 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th September 1891, Rosabel Aneta Herft, born 9th May 1870, died 14th December 1920, daughter of Julian Henry Herft and Jane Sophia Sansoni. He had by her :—

- 1 Vida Erian, born 16th August 1892, died 1925, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 17th December 1914, Clarence Augustus Vivian Brohier, born 25th April 1887, son of Joseph Ellon Brohier and Eleanor Therese Van Buren.
- 2 Eustace Douglas, married Hazel Violet Anthonisz, daughter of Thomas Hamilton Anthonisz and Agnes Juliet Matilda Brohier. (vide VII., 7, supra).
- 3 Victor Justin, born 20th June 1900.
- 4 Gladys Annette, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 8th February 1922, Victor John Alexander Cecil Woutersz.

## XXII.

James George Edgar Brohier, born 29th September 1869, married in the Methodist Church, Badulla, 3rd August 1899, Emmie Annette Elias, born 17th February 1874, died 7th December 1938, daughter of Zacharius Edward Elias and Margaret Philomena Canno. He had by her :—

- 1 Edgar Ernest Gregory, who follows under XXXVII.
- 2 James Conrad Alexander, who follows under XXXVIII.
- 3 Monica Margaret Edith, born 24th January 1903, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th November 1926, Frederick Edward Clement Slegers, died 17th April 1934.
- 4 Mabel Juliet, born 12th January 1906, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 30th December 1931, Joseph David Borger (Landsberger), born 9th January 1905, son of Joseph Philip Landsberger and Agnes Mary de Jong.
- 5 George Herbert Charles, who follows under XXXIX.
- 6 Angelica, born 5th January 1909, died 1st November 1909.
- 7 Manley Russell, born 18th March 1910, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 10th May 1937, Delryn Harriet Serpanchy, born 18th October 1917.

## XXIII.

Lyford Ernest Constant Brohier, born 12th December 1870, married in the Methodist Church, Hatton, 3rd February 1913, Alice Rosalind Thomasz, born 9th April 1891, daughter of Owen Charles Thomasz and Evelyn Harriet Alexandra Ebert. He had by her:—

- 1 St. Jean, born 9th November 1913.
- 2 Zoe Constance, born 11th January 1915.

## XXIV.

George Charles Robert Brohier, born 1st December 1870, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 18th May 1893, Grace Charlotte Don, born 22nd June 1869, died 16th December 1914, daughter of George Samuel Don and Christina Eliza Berenger. He had by her:—

- 1 Queenie Grace Lydia Charlotte, born 24th April 1894, died 10th October 1918, married 12th April 1915, Edward Horatio Berenger, son of Edward Justin Berenger and Louisa Matilda Tissera.
- 2 George Waldemar Kingsley, who follows under XL.  
Eustace Lovell, born 1st November 1896, fell in action in the Great European War, 19th April 1917, when serving in the 17th London Regiment. (D.B.U Journal, Vol. XIV, page 3).
- 4 Vere Ewen, born 27th February 1897, married in South Africa, Grace Woodruffe.
- 5 Lennox Errington.
- 6 Winston Guy, who follows under XLI.
- 7 Helsey Merton, born 28th December 1910.
- 8 Viola Cordelia, died in infancy.

## XXV.

Terence Vernon Brohier, born 17th August 1901, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th December 1923, Miriam Gauder, born 19th April 1906, daughter of George Wilfred Gauder and Lilian Caroline Von Hagt. He had by her:—

- 1 Terence Vernon, born 30th November 1924.
- 2 Miriam Theresia, born 10th October 1926.
- 3 Ruth Dorothy, born 10th October 1929.

## XXVI.

Claude Herschell Brohier, born 29th April 1908, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1934, Therese Marie Caspersz, born 27th May 1902, daughter of Clondesley Henry Caspersz and Clotilda Holsinger. He had by her:—

- 1 Thomas Clondesley Anthony, born 11th November 1935.
- 2 Joseph Edgar Allan, born 11th November 1935, died 27th November 1935.
- 3 Maximus Hilary, born 11th July 1939.

## XXVII.

Richard Leslie de Boer Brohier, F. R. G. S., Superintendent of Surveys, born 5th October 1892, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 12th December 1917, Pansy Elaine Werkmeister, born 11th June 1892, daughter of William Alfred Werkmeister and Agnes Sophia de Waas. He had by her:—

- 1 Yvette Marian Elaine, born 27th July 1919.
- 2 Richard Lucian, born 11th June 1922.
- 3 Beryl Deloraine, born 13th April 1927.

## XXVIII.

Eric Stanley Brohier, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Civil Medical Department, born 16th August 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th July 1921, Alix Josceline Speldewinde, born 23rd April 1894, daughter of Charles Gerard Speldewinde and Rose Frederica de Boer. He had by her:—

- 1 Phyllis Rosemary, born 6th April 1922.
- 2 Carlotta Persis, born 11th October 1930.

## XXIX.

Clarence Percival Brohier, Superintendent of Prisons, born 23rd August 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th January 1926, Phyllis May VanderStraaten, born 28th January 1904, daughter of Edgar Allan Garvin VanderStraaten, I.S.O., Third Landing Surveyor and Office Assistant to the Principal Collector of Customs, and Jessie Alexandra Maria Beling. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 136, and Vol. XXIII, page 162). He had by her:—

- 1 Cynthia Phyllis, born 15th October 1926.
- 2 Dorothy Sheila, born 1st May 1931.



## XXX.

Richard Henry Louis Brohier, Planter, born 14th June 1906, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 14th August 1929, Anastasia Emmeline Ephraums, born 7th May 1905, daughter of Richard Lionel Ephraums and Norma Beata Daniel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 111.) He had by her:—

- 1 Kenneth Gordon, born 16th May 1930.
- 2 Pauline Fleur, born 4th November 1933, died 19th November 1936.

## XXXI.

Percival Annesley Von Ranzow Brohier, born 21st October 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo 1st September 1928, Winifred Frederica Fretz, daughter of Theodora Francis Fretz, and Frederica Giffening. He had by her:—

- 1 Enid Dorothy Ruth, born 5th January 1929.
- 2 Christopher Hazel Giffening, born 23rd January 1930, died 5th August 1930.
- 3 Margarita Hazel, born 25th October 1931.
- 4 Hyacinth Primrose Blythie, born 5th March 1933.
- 5 Percival Annesley Noel, born 24th December 1934.
- 6 Pansy Wilhelmina Cordelia, born 23rd June 1936.
- 7 George Frederick Von Ranzow, born 1st May 1938.
- 8 Ernest Claude Cecil, born 2nd March 1940.

## XXXII.

August Carl Brohier, born 28th May 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th November 1938, Queenie Grace Isaacs nee Ferdinandus. He had by her:—

- 1 Iris Lorriana.

## XXXIII.

Charles Allanson Brohier, born 20th June 1907, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd April 1932, Hyacinth Norah Dender, born 18th January 1909, daughter of Alexander Henry Dender and Beatrice Epps. He had by her:—

- 1 Ricardo Carlisle, born 16th May 1934.

## XXXIV.

Llewellyn Carl Brohier, born 26th November 1909, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th July 1933, Claribel Irene

Ferdinand, born 5th January 1912, daughter of Ducat Godfrey Horace Ferdinand and Ida Millicent Thiedeman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 76). He had by her:—

- 1 Myrna Joan, born 25th July 1934.

## XXXV.

Gustave Egerton Brohier, born 30th August 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th June 1934, Gladys Thelma Van Twest born 12th December 1908, daughter of Geoffrey Lyle Van Twest and Emilda Georgiana Rodrigo. He had by her:—

- 1 Yolande Eleanor, born 14th March 1936.
- 2 Gustave Errol, born 19th April 1937.

## XXXVI.

Walter Edmund Brohier, born 19th February 1890, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd June 1915, Amra Gladys Deutrom, born 20th March 1891, daughter of John Francis Walter Deutrom and Jane Agnes Woutersz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 66). He had by her:—

- 1 Erwyn Walter, born 22nd March 1916.
- 2 Gladys Carmel, born 27th July 1918.
- 3 Violet, born 21st March 1920, died 10th July 1940.
- 4 Claribel, born 21st March 1920, died 26th March 1920.
- 5 Douglas Eardley, born 12th July 1922.
- 6 Claribel Moreen, born 28th September 1925.
- 7 Gladys Dulcie, born 26th May 1927.
- 8 Vivienne Audrey, born 19th August 1932, died 19th May 1933.

## XXXVII.

Edgar Ernest Gregory Brohier, born 12th February 1901, married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 28th September 1939, Aileen Erica Beryl Bonifass, born 17th August 1924, daughter of Eric Prescott Bonifass and Adeline Theodora Frances de Zilwa. He had by her:—

- 1 Ivor Prescott Edgar, born 25th September 1940.

## XXXVIII.

James Conrad Alexander Brohier, born 4th February 1902, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 26th December 1932, Esmeralda Miriam Koelmeyer, born 17th November 1913,

daughter of Edward Maurice Koelmeyer and Laura Hunter. He had by her:—

- 1 James Milroy Ernest, born 3rd November 1933.
- 2 Horatio Conrad Ralph, born 28th March 1935.

## XXXIX.

George Herbert Charles Brohier, born 25th July 1907, married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 6th February 1936, Emerald Josephine (Amy) Elias, born 4th July 1914, daughter of Adolphus Lionel Elias and Maria Elizabeth Eaton. He had by her:—

- 1 Rienzi Cuthbert George, born 14th July 1937.

## XL.

George Waldemar Kingsley Brohier, born 18th August 1895, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 18th September 1918, Mona Clair Don, born 6th June 1897, daughter of George Samuel Don and Clara Grace Fermer. He had by her:—

- 1 Doreen Clair, born 24th July 1919.
- 2 Geoffrey Waldemar Kingsley, born 3rd October 1920.
- 3 Annesley Lorenz, born 18th September 1922, died 1st June 1923.
- 4 Evon Rosemary, born 17th September 1924.
- 5 Monica Naomi, born 19th January 1928.

## XLI.

Winton Guy Brohier, born 23rd October 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th June 1930, Mavis Ithalie Pereira, born 4th August 1908, daughter of George Edgar Pereira, Accountant, Survey Department and Myra Dagmar Louise Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 29). He had by her:—

- 1 Mavis Dawn, born 4th May 1932, died 14th October 1933.
- 2 Ishbel June, born 17th June 1933.
- 3 Yvette June, born 18th June 1936.

Notes:—(1) August Carel Frederick, Count Von Ranzow, referred to under II. was born at Holzminden in the Dukedom of Brunswick on 13th September 1760 and died at Colombo on 27th March 1844. His parents were Christoff Ferdinand Anthon Count Von Ranzow and Louisa Henrietta Baroness Von Brockenburg, who

were married on 30th July 1759. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I, page 159). Early in youth, August Carel Frederick Count Von Ranzow entered the Military Service of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, as an Officer under the Command of Prince Henry, and acted in the War of 1778 against the Emperor Josephus in Bohemia. In 1781 he transferred his service to the Republic in Holland where he continued until 1787, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Netherlands Navy, and joined a Dutch Man-of-War then under orders to the East Indies, and arrived at Batavia in the same year. On retirement from the service owing to severe indisposition, he visited Ceylon and was a resident in the Island till his death. He married Isabella Cornelia Engelbrecht, who was a daughter of Jacobus Harmanus Engelbrecht and Sara Cornelia Anthonisz. Their third daughter, Anna Louisa Isabella married Pieter Isaac John Brohier referred to under II. supra (Lewis' Book on "Tombstones and Monuments" page 396).

- (2) Cornelius Adrianus Spaar, referred to under III, was born at Trincomalee on 8th November 1769. He was Boekhouder and Administrateur in Trincomalee. He married Anna Henrietta Staats in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, on 30th March 1794. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 122).
- (3) Captain Matthew Freywer, referred to under IV, was Commander of the ketch "Mahomed Bux" in 1810, and in Command of the Government cutter "Wilhelmina" in 1813. In 1816, he was Commander of the brig "Ceylon". From 1824 to 1828, he was in command of the colonial brigantine "Anna", in 1833 of the "Wellington", and later of the schooner "Fly", and again of the "Wellington", and in 1841 of the barque "La Felice", trading between Colombo and Tuticorin. On 28th February 1833, he sailed in the "Wellington" for Arippu and the pearl banks having on board Governor Sir Robert and Lady Wilmot Horton to be present at the opening of the Fishery, and on March 3 took them back in her to Colombo

He had a son, John Gerrit, born on 3rd April 1812 and died on 5th May 1836 at Marichchukkaddai. He was buried in the compound of the Roman Catholic Church at Mullikulam about a mile from the Coast of Marichchukkaddai. The parish priest in 1902 set about demolishing the tomb as the deceased did not belong to his Church, but at the instance of Mr. E. B. Denham, the then Assistant Government Agent at Mannar, who represented the matter to the Bishop, the work of demolition, was stopped and the tomb repaired. (Lewis' Book on "Tombstones and Monuments", page 249).

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**DUTCH IN CEYLON**

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VOL. I.

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

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