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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXXII.]

JANUARY, 1943.

[No. 3.

COLOUR-SERGEANT CALLADINE'S CAREER IN CEYLON

The diary of a soldier who found himself in Ceylon more than a hundred years ago under circumstances somewhat similar to those existing at the present time may be of some interest to readers of the *Journal*. The period in question was one of unrest in Ceylon like the present. The year 1815 saw the capture of the last King of Kandy, Kandy being then an independent kingdom, and his deportation to India. This was followed by the occupation of the Kandyan territory by the British. It was thought that this action would usher in a period of peace for the whole island, but this was not to be. The Kandyan Chiefs, though vested with more power than they had exercised under their own Kings, were not satisfied with the new rule. Under their own rule, no one but the King was above them; under the new rule, they were inferior to every British civilian and every officer in the Army. Formerly they were treated with every mark of ceremonial respect. Under the new rule, a soldier passed a proud Kandyan Chief with as little attention as he would shew to a person of the lowest rank. Ignorant of local distinctions, high caste and low caste were treated alike by most Europeans who came in contact with them, and this resulted in the susceptibilities of the Kandyans being unintentionally hurt. Accustomed to the presence of a King in their capital, to the splendour of his court, and to the complicated arrangements connected with it, they could not bear the sudden and total abolition of the whole system. The King of Britain was to them merely a name. They had no notion of a King ruling over them at a distance of thousands of miles. They had

no notion of delegated authority. They wanted a King whom they could see, and before whom they could prostrate themselves and obtain speedy justice. These were some of the circumstances which led to what is known as the Uva Rebellion of 1817, which Colour Sergeant Calladine among others was called upon to suppress.

The subject of this sketch, Colour Sergeant George Calladine, was born in the county of Leicester on the 24th February, 1793. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the Derbyshire Militia, in which he had already two brothers serving. From here he transferred into the 19th Regiment of Foot, his main reason for doing so being to see foreign service. Like all young soldiers, it was not long before Calladine fell in love. He tells us that on one of his visits to his home from barracks he became acquainted with a young lady. It was his intention to make her his wife when he was in a position to marry, but he sapiently remarks that "things do not always turn out as we would wish". At last his holiday at home came to an end. He bid a tearful adieu to the lady of his affections, faithfully promising, as he says, "to remain single till we should have the happiness of meeting again". But as the sequel will shew, he did not keep his pledge.

After remaining at Hull for some time, a draft was selected to proceed to Ceylon, and Calladine was one of the number chosen. On the 18th June, 1814, they set sail on their long voyage to Ceylon, which was to occupy more than six months. The voyage was not without incident. At the island of Madeira Calladine nearly came to grief after partaking too freely of the wine for which that place was famous. Near the Canary Islands he saw shoals of flying fish, one of which flew so high as to lodge in the sails of the ship. The line was crossed on the 9th August, and Neptune came on board to welcome those who had not crossed the line before. Calladine happily escaped the ceremony of initiation, which was confined only to the ordinary sailors. The tedium of the long voyage was broken at Cape Town where the troops remained for about a month, the voyage being resumed on the 30th October. Some excitement was caused on the 4th November by the appearance of a strange

sail, but the fears entertained of a hostile vessel proved to be groundless.

At last, on the 13th January, 1815, the ship arrived off Galle. Calladine had a fine view of the Fort, which appeared to be pleasantly situated and carried a number of guns. They did not stay here long but set sail for Colombo, which they saw in the distance on the 16th, but owing to contrary winds they could not anchor in the roadstead until the 20th. Their landing took place three days later, and Calladine records that it appeared very strange to him "to see so many men nearly naked and women with nothing but a loose robe about them". He was confronted with the same difficulty that most people arriving in Ceylon for the first time are faced with, and that is, of not being able to distinguish the men from the women. His preconceived notions about the degree of civilization of the people of the country received a rude shock, for he states that "the inhabitants about Colombo are very affable and obliging; they have nothing of a savage appearance about them at all, but are very kind".

Calladine arrived at Colombo at the moment when the last act in the Kandyan drama was about to be played. The atrocities committed by the last King of Kandy had become so intolerable that the British Government resolved to dethrone him and annex the Kandyan Provinces to the rest of Ceylon which they occupied. Calladine expected that his detachment would form part of the forces to be sent on this expedition, and the men of his detachment were supplied with warm clothes—"flannel dresses," he calls them—to provide against the rigours of the climate; but their services were not required, as the King fled to the mountains and Kandy was occupied on the 14th of February, 1815.

The King was in due course captured, brought to Colombo, and lodged in a building in the Fort near the entrance to the present military barracks, with his wives and attendants. He was perhaps a little too sensible of his kingly dignity and wanted extraordinary honours to be paid to him. Calladine was no doubt expressing the feeling of the day when he says "it was surprising to see the fellow's presumption to say he would not enter the garrison till the soldiers and people were ordered

from the rampart that he had to pass under, as he could not allow anybody's feet to be over his head". It is necessary to explain that the ramparts in question stood near the entrance to the main gate leading to the barracks, but have long since disappeared. The King was in due course removed to India, where after some years he died. Calladine states that the King's "Chief Officer afterwards turned Christian, the Governor and the Governor's lady standing sponsors for him".

On the 18th March, 1815, Calladine left Colombo to join his regiment at Trincomalee, but it was not till the 5th of April that he reached his destination. He did not find the prospects there very cheerful. On the day of his landing no fewer than four funerals took place, "which gave me but a very poor heart of it" he says. He took a very gloomy view of the situation. "I found that a great many of my old comrades who came out the year before had dropt off, and according to the accounts that I received, I calculated that it would be my turn in the course of a twelve-month at farthest". But these dismal forebodings were happily not realised, and he was destined not only to see his native land once again, but to live to an extraordinarily old age.

We are given an interesting insight into the custom in vogue in those days in regard to the issue of liquor to the troops. Each non-commissioned officer and private used to receive two drams of arrack daily, one at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the other at 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which had to be drunk in the presence of the officer making the issue. It was possible at times to evade the vigilance of this functionary, and to carry away the liquor without drinking it. Calladine seems to have been an adept at this practice. He took to selling his tot of liquor and was able to make some money over the transaction, but he deplors the fact that the trick did not always succeed.

After a little more than a year at Trincomalee, Calladine's detachment was ordered to Batticaloa, on the east coast of Ceylon. He was surprised at the difference in appearance of the two places, the advantage being all in favour of Batticaloa, which he describes as being "one of the best, if not all out the best station in the island". Calladine and his companions established very friendly relations with the people of the place. Provisions

were easily procurable, liquor was cheap, and they received all the indulgence that a soldier could expect. Their Commanding Officer, Captain Thomas Aldersey Jones, was a very strict but kind man, and Calladine somewhat quaintly describes his character when he says that "if you abused his liberty or took leave without asking, you might content yourself for a considerable time before you need give yourself the trouble to ask again, for he was no ways of a forgetful memory". Unfortunately, he was not destined to survive the campaign which was soon to follow.

Calladine seems to have been an amorously inclined young man, and it was not long before he succumbed to the doubtful attractions of an old English widow, who was employed in a domestic capacity. "Young men are in general short of discretion, but particularly when in pursuit of a wife, which was the case with me", moralises Calladine. He had saved a little money, with which he bought some articles of jewellery and other finery, and in order, as he says, "to let the dear creature see that I put a deal of confidence in her, I deposited them with her, but on condition that if it was her fault we were not married, she was to return them again, but if it was my fault I was not to ask for them". His Commanding Officer was astounded when he heard the news of this ill-assorted engagement. "Do you really intend to marry that woman, who is old enough to be your mother" he exclaimed. "What would your acquaintances in England say to you when you brought home such an old hag for a wife?" Calladine now saw the error of his ways and broke off the engagement, but the fair lady held him to his bargain and refused to return the tokens of his affection, until she was compelled to do so by a threat of prosecution.

Not the least of the attractions of Batticaloa was the toddy which is extracted from the flower of the coconut tree. Calladine made the most of this to relieve the tedium of his daily routine, and organised toddy drinking parties. Having obtained leave for the day, and purchased a few pounds of sugar, some eggs, and two or three bottles of arrack, they would proceed to the coconut topos, and seating themselves under the trees, they would place a large earthen vessel on the

fire containing six or eight quarts of toddy mixed with sugar and eggs. When the beverage was ready for consumption, they would seat themselves round, and having provided themselves each with a coconut shell, they would, in the graphic language of Calladine, "dip into the flowing bowl and pass along the day in the greatest of pleasure, good company, and hilarity". At such times Calladine must have felt that life was truly worth living.

But these halcyon days were not to last. The rumblings of the rebellion, which had been heard for some time, now took on a threatening aspect. An aspirant to the Crown was duly adopted and recognized by the people. The Dissave of Uva, the highest Kandyan Chief in the District, who had been sent to tranquilise the disturbed localities, placed himself at the head of the insurgents. On receiving intelligence of these movements, the Assistant Resident of Badulla, Mr. Sylvester Douglas Wilson, set out with a small body of troops to ascertain the real circumstances. At some distance from Badulla he met an armed party who demanded a conference. As Wilson advanced to meet them, he was treacherously shot dead with a volley of arrows in cold blood. Martial Law was immediately proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces, and a large reward was offered for the capture of the Pretender. It is said that after the suppression of the rebellion Wilson's skull was discovered, showing that he had been wounded in the head by arrows.

The type of warfare that followed was somewhat similar to that being adopted by the enemy at the present day. The Kandyan had recourse to every possible advantage provided by the difficult nature of the country and their minute knowledge of the ground. They would waylay British parties and fire on them from inaccessible heights, or from the ambush of an impenetrable jungle. They would line the paths through which the British troops had to march with snares of different kinds, deep pits lightly covered over and armed with thorns, spikes, etc. They would shoot flaming arrows with the view of setting fire to the thatched roofs of the buildings occupied by the troops. They shewed no mercy and gave no quarter.

It was in such a type of warfare that Calladine was now called upon to take part. The Batticaloa District borders on

the Badulla District where the rising took place, and the detachment in which Calladine was serving was sent from Batticaloa to take part in these operations. Calladine himself did not do any actual fighting as at this time he was attached as orderly to the Doctor. His observations therefore deal more with the medical aspect of the campaign than the military side of it. Most of the men suffered from leech bites which developed into ulcers, and one of them had his leg so badly affected that it had to be amputated at the thigh. Calladine also assisted at operations involving the extraction of arrows shot at the men by the enemy, on one occasion having to hold a wounded man's head between his knees, while the doctor pulled out an arrow which had buried itself three or four inches in his head.

It was not long before Calladine fell a victim to the treacherous climate. He was attacked by what he calls a bad yellow fever, his body being nearly the colour of saffron. He was therefore sent down to Batticaloa where he found a large number of men suffering from the same disorder. As shewing the extent of mortality at the time, he mentions that during his stay in hospital the cots on either side of him were cleared three times by men dying. The whole garrison had become a hospital, and the burial ground, where hitherto a grave had been seldom opened, had now become like a ploughed field. At one time the death rate was five a day. It is estimated that the deaths from disease alone during this campaign amounted to nearly one-fifth of the whole force employed.

Calladine made a very slow recovery, which is not surprising considering the depressing sights he had to witness daily. Hardly had he left hospital when he was attacked by a new complaint which caused a swelling of his limbs and stomach, and it was with difficulty that he was able to get about. Nothing daunted, he organised his toddy-drinking parties once again, and this brought on a return of the fever. This time he was luckier as the attack was not a severe one, but many of his comrades succumbed to the dire disease. Calladine discovered what he thought was a good remedy for swelling of the limbs, otherwise known as beri-beri, though it is doubtful whether present-day medical opinion will endorse the efficacy of the treatment. He found that drinking arrack afforded him considerable relief, and as he had saved some money, he was

able to give full scope to the treatment. The wonder to us of the present day, who know the effects of arrack, is that he recovered at all.

A welcome change of climate was offered to Calladine in November, 1818, and he gladly availed himself of it. He was asked to proceed to Galle with a small detachment to join his regiment there. The voyage was made in a light native craft, utterly unsuited to sail the high seas, and what was only to be expected actually happened. After they had passed Hambantota, a squall arose which tossed about the frail craft like a cockleshell. Calladine and his companions expected the barque to capsize any moment, and although, as he remarks, "there were several careless young men on board", the sense of their impending death impelled them to pray to God for their protection, the crew on their part, who were Mohammedans, loudly calling on their prophet Mahomet for help. After a very anxious time the squall abated, and they were able to reach Galle, where they had been given up for dead.

At Galle, Calladine found a number of his old comrades who were very glad to see him. Here he abandoned himself to enjoyment, for Galle was a lively place in those days. Being the chief port of the island, it formed the meeting place of persons arriving and departing, and a great deal of money was spent there. Calladine had still great faith in the efficacy of his treatment for beri-beri, for he says the more he drank the better he became. His matrimonial disappointment at Batticaloa had not weakened his partiality for the fair sex, and he took unto himself a damsel of the country. He had a gay time during Christmas week in 1818, and found himself getting better every day, though he plaintively adds that he could not still button his jacket over his belly owing to the beri-beri.

It was now the year 1819 and Calladine's thoughts were turning homewards. He had attained the rank of Lance-Corporal, and his prolonged stay in the island gave him a position of influence among the later arrivals, whom he instructed in the manner of conducting themselves in the country—not exactly as he had done for the last few months, he slyly adds. He counselled them to take everything in moderation, particularly arrack. But it was not until early in 1820 that Calladine was able to bid goodbye to the island in which he had spent five years of

an adventurous life. After a voyage of four months he reached England and spent the rest of his military career in the British Isles. In 1821 he met and married, not the love of his youth but the lady who was to be his companion for 25 years after. They had a family of 13 children, eleven of whom died in infancy. In spite of the strenuous life he led, Calladine lived to a ripe old age, his death occurring on the 31st October, 1876, at the age of 83½ years.

Although of humble birth, his father being a gardener, Calladine seems to have possessed mental gifts above the average, as is evidenced by the diary he kept, which runs into 210 pages of print. He had a good command of the language, and although he was not exempt from the failings of a man who has not had a sound education, his diary gives us a clear picture of the life of the day. It would be too much to expect him to have been free from the moral failings which characterised men of the army in those days. He very freely admits his misdemeanours, not as if they were anything to be ashamed of, but as if they were the normal course of things. Altogether, he gives us the impression of a simple honest man who tried to do his duty according to his lights.

J. R. T.

GENEALOGY OF THE VAN HOUTEN FAMILY OF CEYLON.

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

I.

Cornelis Van Houten married:—

(a) Maria Muyselaar.

(b) Francina de Neeff.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

1 Maria, baptised 10th February 1721.

2 Jan Johannes, who follows under II.

3 Philippus Jacobus, who follows under III.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

4 Francina, baptised 29th November 1733.

5 Johanna, baptised 30th January 1735, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 21st November 1751, Jan Hendrik van Esse of Amsterdam, Scheepstimmerman.

6 Anthony, who follows under IV.

7 Cornelis, who follows under V.

II.

Jan Johannes Van Houten, married:—

(a) Petronella Stevensz.

(b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 21st June 1764, Helena de Silva.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

1 Johanna, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 5th June 1768, Jan Claas Plomp of Woerden.

2 Elizabeth Maria, baptised 16th April 1752, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle.

(a) 23rd January 1774, Augustinus Ferdinandus Weeresinghe of Negombo, Modliaar en Secretary van Politie en Justitie, widower of Anna de Peris.

(b) 13th July 1791, Hendrik Arendsz of Marslag.

3 Assentia Petronella, baptised 25th January 1756, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 18th June 1775, Lodewyk Dutwaart van Piets,

Of the second marriage, he had:—

4 Johannes Bartholomeus, baptised 27th July 1766.

5 Catharina Isabella, baptised 7th August 1768, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 26th June 1785, Jurgèn Draagheim of Dautzig.

6 Hendrik Theódore, baptised 18th November 1770.

7 Sara Susanna, baptised 31st January 1773.

8 Josua Johannes, baptised 13th March 1775.

9 Cornelis, who follows under VI.

10 Lodewyk, baptised 13th February 1780.

11 Petrus Henricus, baptised 16th March 1783, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 19th October 1808, Engeltina Hopman.

III.

Philippus Jacobus Van Houten, Lieutenant of Cavalry, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

(a) 29th September 1754, Regina Tenke.

(b) 13th December 1761, Anna Isabella Cuyk Van Mierop of Jaffnapatnam, widow of Gabriel Krop.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

1 Pieter Ferdinandus, baptised 25th June 1758.

IV.

Anthony Van Houten married Elisabeth Soedrik, and he had by her:—

1 Pieter Anthony, baptised 25th November 1765.

2 Anna Christiana, baptised 25th November 1765.

3 Maria Gertruyda, baptised 27th August 1769.

V.

Cornelis Van Houten married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th November 1776, Bresida Van Dam, widow of the Trumpeter, Pieter Siebertsz, and he had by her:—

1 Pieter Philip, who follows under VII.

VI.

Cornelis Van Houten married Wilhelmina Cornelia Auwardt baptised 28th February 1782, daughter of Wilhelmus Auwardt and Helena Cornelia Sohlinger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 72). He had by her:—

1 Johan Jacob, born 14th October 1816.

2 Cornelia Petronella, born 12th October 1819.

VII.

Pieter Philip Van Houten married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd November 1811, Anna Catharina Helena Eberhardi, baptised 24th July 1789, daughter of Daniel Herman Eberhardi and Elizabeth Du Port. He had by her :—

- 1 Anna Adeleyda, born 6th June 1812, died 12th November 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th March 1838, Johannes Adrian Poulier, Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, born 13th April 1801, died 2nd June 1880, widower of Louisa Catharina de Hoedt, and son of Gerrit Joan Poulier and Anna Catharina de Vos. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 22, and Vol. XXVII, page 131).
- 2 George Wilhelm Frederick, born 30th January 1814.
- 3 Arnoldina Antonetta, born 1st May 1815, died 20th December 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th February 1840, Johan Diederich Edward de Vos, died 9th September 1845, son of Benedictus Adrianus de Vos and Johanna Louisa Berenger.
- 4 Cornelis Philip Frederick, who follows under VIII.
- 5 Margarita Elizabeth, born 20th March 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1839, Edward Lawson Hughes, born 14th September 1816, son of James Henry Hughes of Staffordshire and Julia Van Ebbenhorst, nee Brohier. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 195).

VIII.

Cornelis Philip Frederick Van Houten, born 31st January 1817, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :—

- (a) 13th May 1844, Gertruida Helena Ebert, born 24th December 1821, daughter of Gerardus Adrianus Ebert and Cornelia Philipina Ursula Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80).
- (b) 5th September 1849, Johanna Elisabeth Woutersz, born 3rd March 1821, daughter of Adrianus Jacobus Woutersz and Anna Maria Engelina Wolfdaal.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Gerard Philip Frederick, born 23rd March 1845.

- 2 James George William, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th May 1873, Elizabeth Barbara Raux.

Of the second marriage he had :—

- 3 Gerard Adrian, who follows under IX.

IX.

Gerard Adrian Van Houten, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 21st September 1850, died 16th May 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th August 1876, Rosamond Bridget de Kretser, born 29th September 1857, died 9th November 1935, daughter of Pieter Cornelia de Kretser and Wilhelmina Arnoldina Van Geyzel. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 20 and 75). He had by her :—

- 1 Vivien May, born 17th February 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st February 1906, Cecil Herbert de Kretser, born 7th November 1875, died 21st April 1942, son of John Mitchell de Kretser and Amelia Henrietta Raffel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20).
- 2 Frederick Philip William, who follows under X.
- 3 Eleanor Mildred, born 3rd September 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th June 1906, Eric Verne Joseph, born 6th April 1883, died 1st March 1940, son of Abraham Orlando Joseph, Proctor, and Louisa Elisabeth Wilhelmina Van Langenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 27).
- 4 Rosalie Hilda Uranje, born 3rd February 1886, died 9th December 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th July 1909, Duncan Terence de Kretser, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 8th June 1882, died 31st March 1941, son of Edward Hippolyte de Kretser, I.S.O., Assistant Auditor General, and Alice Grace Anjou. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 22).
- 5 Edith Constance, born 21st February 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th July 1929, Clarence Herbert de Zilwa, Secretary of the Dis-

trict Court, Ratnapura, born 4th February 1882, son of James Henry de Zilwa and Catherine Leonora Daviot.

X.

Frederick Philip William Van Houten, born 31st July 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th April 1902, Ethel Cora de Kretser, born 12th March 1883, daughter of Lloyd Loftus de Kretser and Adeline Augusta Claessen. He had by her :—

- 1 Dagmar Maisie, born 23rd March 1903, died 23rd June 1931, married in the Registrar-General's Office, Colombo, 16th April 1927, Arthur Conrad Heyzer, born 7th October 1896, son of Frederick Huxham Cramer Heyzer, Inspector of Police, and Ann Caroline Barber. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, pages 29 and 31).
- 2 Frederick Gerald Douglas, who follows under XI.
- 3 Lorna Beryl, born 15th April 1905, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 5th February 1931, Calixtus Gregory Walwin Forbes, born 14th October 1907, son of Henry Justin Forbes and Lucretia Maria Pompeus.
- 4 Ronald Lloyd George de Kretser, who follows under XII.
- 5 Redvers Halbert Neil, born 23rd May 1908.
- 6 Fitzroy St. Valentine, who follows under XIII.
- 7 Gilian Denise, born 27th July 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th September 1936, Lawrence Gordon Crutchley, born 23rd October 1912, son of Bertie Crutchley and Violet de Vos.
- 8 Irma Maureen, born 28th January 1914, died 17th September 1914.
- 9 Ashley Marchmont, born 4th March 1919.
- 10 Moritz Errol, born 28th June 1922.

XI.

Frederick Gerald Douglas Van Houten, born 28th February 1904, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 1st June 1931, Choice Yvonne D'Silva, born 2nd December 1910, daughter of Hector Cyril D'Silva and Florence Mildred Von Hagt. He had by her :—

- 1 Carmen Rhona, born 20th February 1932.
- 2 Frederick Desmond Bryan, born 22nd August 1933.
- 3 Edward Douglas Clynton, born 22nd June 1936.

XII.

Ronald Lloyd George de Kretser Van Houten, born 8th February 1907, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 2nd June 1934, Iris Myrna Rode, born 31st March 1909, daughter of William Leopold Rodé and Elaine Maud Wittensleger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 113). He had by her :—

- 1 Heather Dawn, born 26th October 1935.

XIII.

Fitzroy St. Valentine van Houten, born 14th February 1910, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 14th February 1930, Doreen Pereira, born 10th June 1913, died 11th February 1933, daughter of George Eustace Pereira and Muriel Hardy-Harris. He had by her :—

- 1 Charmaine Doreen, born 24th June 1931.

Notes : (1) Jan Hendrik van Esse, referred to under I, as widower, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 4th May 1760, Elisabeth Vink.

(2) Lodewyk Dutwaart van Piets, referred to under II, as widower, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 4th August 1782, Johanna de Kemmer.

(3) Elisabeth Du Port, referred to under VII, was baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th August 1756, and her parents were Johannes Du Port and Margrita Cramer.

(4) Louisa Catharina de Hoedt, referred to under VII, was a daughter of Fredrik, Wilhelm de Hoedt Surgeon, and Hendrina Vander Wall.

AN ACCOUNT OF CEYLON.

BY THOMAS PENNANT.

(Continued from page 12 of the issue for July 1942).

There is in this island a race of wild men, called *Wedas* or *Bedas*; they speak the Cingalese language, but inhabit the depth of woods, and the fastnesses of the mountains, and are, in all respects, as savage as the domesticated animals are in the state of nature. I suspect them to be what Solinus¹ calls *Barbari*: to distinguish them from other Indians in a state of civilization; for I think I have met with elsewhere, the distinction between a wild people, and others in a polished state of manners.

These *Wedas* wear their hair long, collect it together, and tie it on the crown of the head in a bunch. Their complexions are, comparative to the other Cingalese, light: they inhabit the depth of woods, and their skins, that way, escape the effect of the burning sun. They live entirely on flesh, or on roots; the first they either eat raw, or dried, or preserved in honey. They live either in caves, or under a tree, with the boughs cut and laid round about them to give notice when any wild beasts come near, which they may hear by their rustling and trampling upon them.² They are like them, without law, and, as Wolf, page 259, says, without religion. Knox, p. 61, 62, asserts the contrary. The wilder sort never shew themselves; the tamer will enter into some kind of commerce with their civilized countrymen. Their dress is only a cloth wrapped round their waists, and brought between their legs. A small ax is usually stuck in the wrapper. They are skilful archers, and very nice in their arrows. The heads are of iron, made by the smiths of the civilized people. They have no other means of bespeaking them, than leaving near the shop a pattern, cut out of a leaf, with a piece of flesh by way of reward. If he does the work, they bring him more meat, otherwise they shoot him in the night.

After this account of the lowest of the human race, I fear I shall injure the half reasoning elephant, on putting him on a level

1. Polyhistor, c. 65. These may be the same with the *Wedas*, which Solinus says, made a trade of selling parrots to the Romans.

2. Knox, p. 62.

with such of our own species as have scarcely any of the reasoning particles left. This island was celebrated by Pliny, lib. viii. c. 9, for its race of elephants, which were larger, and more adapted for war, than those of India. He also gives the methods of capture.³ They are, at present, taken in different manners, and after being tamed, are sent to the great annual fair at Jaffanapatam. The merchants of Malabar and Bengal, have notice of the numbers and qualities of the elephants to be set up to sale; sometimes a hundred are sold at one fair. A full grown beast, twelve or fourteen feet high, will be sold at the rate of two thousand dollars.

The manner of taking these huge animals is thus described by Doctor Thunberg, iv, p. 240, who undertook a journey up the country to see what the Dutch call an *Elephant-toil*, or *snare*, "which served for capturing and inclosing a great number of elephants. The toil was constructed of stout cocoa trees, almost in the form of a triangle, the side nearest to the wood being very broad, and augmented with slighter trees and bushes, which gradually extended themselves into two long and imperceptible wings. The narrower end was strongly fortified with stakes, planted close to each other, and held firmly together by ropes, and became at length so narrow, that only one single elephant could squeeze itself into the opening. When the governor gives orders for an elephant chase on the company's account, which happens at the expiration of a certain number of years, it is performed in the following manner: A great multitude of men, as well Europeans as Cingalese, are sent out into the woods, in the same manner in which people go out on a general hunt for wolves and bears in the north of Europe. These diffuse themselves, and encompass a certain extent of land which has been discovered to be frequented by elephants. After this they gradually draw nearer, and with great noise, vociferation, and beat of drums, contract the area of the circle; in the mean time the elephants approach nearer and nearer to the side on which the toil is placed. Finally, torches are lighted up, in order to terrify still more these huge animals, and force them to enter into the toil prepared for them. As soon as they all have entered, the toil is closed up behind them. The last time that elephants were caught in this manner, their numbers amounted to upwards of a hundred, and on former occasions has sometimes amounted to one hundred and thirty."

3. Lib. viii, c. 8.

"The first care of the captors, is to bring them out of the toil, and to tame them. For this purpose one or two tame elephants are placed at the side where the opening is, through which each elephant is let out singly, when he is immediately bound fast, with strong ropes, to the tame ones, who discipline him with their proboscis, till he likewise becomes tame, and suffers himself to be handled and managed at pleasure. This disciplinary correction frequently proceeds very briskly, and is sometimes accomplished in a few days, especially as the wild elephant is at the same time brought under control by hunger."

The horses of the island are descended from the Arabian breed. These are kept in a wild state, in certain islands called *Ilhas de Cavallos*. They are at certain times forced into the ponds and rivers, and caught by people, who, in the most dexterous manner, fling over any part they please a noose. These are sent to a fair, immediately following the elephant fair, and sold for large prices. The peasants make no sort of use of horses; but in their place employ the buffalo, which they catch and tame for the cart, and all their rural work.⁴

The species of deer are very elegant; here are found the spotted Axis, Hist. Quad. No. 56, the middle sized, No. 571, and the great, No. 58, called by the Dutch, Elk, as tall as a horse; and the rib-faced, No. 60, with a tusk from each upper jaw, pointing downwards.

The little Indian musk, called *Maminna*, not larger than a hare, is a native of this isle. This has, like the last, its tusks.

Buffaloes are very common here, wild and tamed; and are the only animals used here for rural economy.

Wild-boars are very numerous, and very fierce. "To fight an enemy, to hunt the elephant, and catch the wild-hog, are the three points of valour among the Cingalese."

Monkeys swarm here; the *Wanderow* is a species mentioned by Knox, with a great white beard from ear to ear, a black face, and dark grey body. There is a variety of the above quite white.

The purple-face, No. 107, has a triangular white beard, purple face, and black body.

4. Wolf, p. 170.

The *Rillo* or *Relleway*, No. 122, is distinguished by the long hair on its head, lying flat and parted. They are as large as a blood-hound, and are able to catch hold of a child, and run up with it to the top of the loftiest trees; and after admiring it for some time, they will lay it gently down on the place they took it from. These are very numerous, and very audacious, and will rob the corn fields and gardens in the very face of the owners, and as soon as they are driven out of one end of the field, will come skipping into the other, and fill both their bellies and hands. Of late years it has been discerned, by a Russian tanner, that their skins might be dressed, and made into shoes.

The tail-less *Macauco*, No. 146, and *Loris*, No. 148, are found here.

The jackal, No. 172, is numerous here, as it is all over India.

The tiger, No. 180, is too frequent in Ceylon. These animals are shot with cross-bows, placed in their haunts. Pliny says, that tigers and elephants were made by the people the executors of their kings whenever they had offended them. They appointed a solemn hunting match, and exposed their monarch to the fury of those beasts.

Bears, No. 208, are very common, even in this neighbourhood of the Line. Wolf says, they are large and black, and feed on honey, as they do in Europe.

The *Civet*, 274, is frequent in Ceylon.

The *Mungo*, or Indian *Ichneumon*, No. 255, is found here. This weasel is famous for its antipathy to the *Naja*, or *Cobra de Capello*, and for its instant recourse to the antidote to the fatal bite, on its receiving a wound from that dreadful serpent. The plants it seeks relief from, are the *Ophiorrhiza Mungos*, *Strychnos Colubrina*, and *Ophiowylon Serpentinum*. The last is figured in *Burman-Zeylan*. 141. tab. 64, and in *Rumph. Amboin*. vi. 25, tab. xvi.

The *Naja* is found all over the hotter parts of India, and is distinguished by a mark on the back of the head, of the form of a pair of spectacles, also by the power of dilating the skin of the head into the form of a hood, from which it has gotten the name of *Cobra de Capello*, or hooded snake. They grow from four to eight or nine feet in length, and are justly dreaded by the Indians. Their

bite is generally mortal, yet there is a remedy (if timely applied) that has its efficacy. The mortal effect sometimes takes place in a quarter of an hour, sometimes in two or three hours. In its fatal *sacculus* it seems to contain the poisons of the *Seps*, one of Lucan's deadly list.⁵ An universal gangrene takes place, and the flesh falls from the bones; convulsions sometimes bring on death according to the degree of virus, on which the symptoms depend.

This species never distends its hood but when it is agitated by some passion, such as fear or rage, it then quits its creeping attitude, raises the fore part of the body a third of its whole length, spreads its hood, and moves its head around darting a fiery glance to every part, often remaining in all other respects immovable; or its motion becomes slow, steady, and cautious, so that in India it is held to be the emblem of Prudence; it is also held in veneration equal to a deity. The legends of the country are full of strange tales relating to its actions; they call it Nella Pambou, or the good serpent; it is often represented twisted round the deities, under the name of Calengam, in memory of the victory of one of their gods, over an enormous Naja.

This certainly is not the Deaf Adder. The Indian jugglers, especially those of Malabar, have a power of taming these dreadful animals, and instructing them to dance, after the inharmonious and slow air of their flagelets. The serpent first seems astonished, then begins to rear himself, and sometimes by a gentle motion of the head, and with distended hood, seems to listen with pleasure to the notes. This is said not to be peculiar to those which are accustomed to the exercise, but even the snakes newly taken, will show the same disposition, and fling themselves into the same attitudes.

Nieuhoff gives a plate of these jugglers, and their snakes, and Kaempfer a much better.

I shall mention here two or three Indian serpents, described by M. d'Obsonville, notwithstanding I am uncertain of their native place; one is called, in French, *le javelot*, a species of *jaculus*, of a green colour, five or six feet long, and most fatal in its bite. It

5. Manat Lumeri fortesque lacerti: Colla caputque fluunt: calido non ocius anstro. Nix resoluta cadet, nec folem cera sequetur. Lib. ix. Lin. 780.

6. See voyages aux Indes Orient—par M. Sonnerat. Tom. i. p. p. 198, 169, tab. 45, 46, 47.

generally lurks, extended or suspended, among the branches of trees. So situated, that they can either dart on their prey, such as little birds or insects, or remove themselves with a spring from bough to bough. It does not appear that they attack mankind, but rather glide from his approach: but the Indians have the same notion as the Arabs have, of its being a flying serpent.

The Poison-snake is only two feet long, and very slender, and freckled with pale brown or red. Its bite brings death as rapidly as *Lucan's Vultur Serpens*. Our author saw a Gentoo bit by one. The sufferer could only give a shriek, and advance a few steps, when he fell down dead.

The Burning-Serpent seems to possess the dreadful poison of three species: it gives by its bite the symptoms of raging fire, like the *Torrída dipsas*. It causes, at other times, the blood to flow through every pore, like the *Haemorrhoids*: at other times, to cause swelling like the Prester, and to incite racking pains; at length, by a happy numbness, death brings kindly relief to the miserable sufferer. The Reverend Edward Terry⁷ saw a criminal put to death at Amedavay, with all the effects of the bite of the *Dipsas* and of the Prester. This species much resembles the last in form; both inhabit dry, hot, and rocky places; and live on insects full of saline and acrimonious particles, which cannot fail of exalting the virus of the serpents that make them their food.

Our great Ray, Syn. Quadr 331, enumerates several of the Ceylonese serpents: one is the *Oehaetulla*, i.e., *oculis infestus*, the very same described above under the name of *Javelot*.

The Ninypolonga is the same with the Asp, which kills the person it bites, by flinging him into an endless sleep.

The vast Boa, the Anacandaia of the Ceylonese, is common here, and is compared for size to the mast of a ship.⁸ Quintus Curtius mentions it among the monstrous serpents which astonished the army of Alexander in his march into India. This is common to Africa, and the greater islands of India. It is the serpent which Livy, Dec. ii. c. 16. feigns to have given Regulus so much employ on the banks of the Bagrada.

To what I have said of the Cobra Manilla, at page 82. I may here add an instance of the rapid fatality of its bite. A gentleman resident in India, sent his servant on an errand into a closet; the man cried out that something had pricked his finger; before his master could reach him, he fell down dead on the floor! Perhaps the same with the poison snake?

(To be continued).

7. Voyage, in 1615, p. 381.

8. See Doctor Shaw's most elegant work, the Naturalist's Miscellany Vol. i. tab. 8.

GENEALOGY OF THE ALDONS FAMILY OF CEYLON.

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

I.

Philip Aldons married Catharina Kelderman, and he had by her:—

- 1 Elisabeth, baptised 4th December 1695.
- 2 Jacobus, who follows under II.

II.

Jacobus Aldons married Susanna de Silva, and he had by her:—

- 1 Moses, who follows under III.
- 2 Willem, baptised 20th August 1741, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 27th May 1792, Anna Elisabeth Wikpair (widow),
- 3 Philip, baptised 14th June, 1744.
- 4 Jacobus, baptised 13th May 1746.
- 5 Catharina, baptised 7th June 1750, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 17th July 1768, Jurgen Sybrands of Mariaken, widower of Anna Vander Hoeven.
- 6 Hendrik, who follows under IV.
- 7 Robert, who follows under V.

III.

Moses Aldons, Meesterknegt, baptised 29th June 1739, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 29th March 1771, Johanna Maria Elisabeth Lugt, and he had by her:—

- 1 Johan Jacob Daniel, who follows under VI.

IV.

Hendrik Aldons, Bombadier in the Artillery, baptised 22nd July 1753, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 25th August 1776, Anna Tauben of Batavia, and he had by her:—

- 1 Balthazar Hendrik, baptised 15th June 1777.
- 2 Diederich Maurits, baptised 2nd August 1778.
- 3 Catharina Dorothea, baptised 15th February 1781.
- 4 Johan Andreas, baptised 27th April 1783.
- 5 Robertina Wilhelmina, baptised 15th January 1785.

V.

Robert Aldons, Boekhouder, baptised 3rd October 1756, died 29th July 1805, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 15th July 1781, Maria Cornelia Lourentsz.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th October 1789, Anna Catharina Lindeman.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Henricus Johannes, baptised 23rd November 1782.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Jacobus Robertus, who follows under VII.
- 3 Willem Hendrik, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Bernardina Dorothea, baptised 2nd June 1793, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th November 1814, Hendrik Diederich Trek, baptised 27th June 1784, son of Wouter Gillis Trek and Carolina Margaretta Erhard.
5. Johannes Philippus, baptised 28th December 1794.
- 6 Robertina Catharina, baptised 27th April 1796, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th September 1822, Wybrand Ernst Muller.
- 7 Maria Gertruyda, baptised 8th October 1797, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th November 1824, Johannes Reynier Fryer, baptised 1st May 1791, widower of (1) Anna Maria Poppenbeek, and (2) Johanna Elizabeth Wolfdaal, and son of Coenraad August Hendrik Fryer and Johanna Maria Henrietta Luchveld. (D.B. U. Journal, Vol VII, page 26).
- 8 Petrus Adolphus, baptised 18th August 1799.
- 9 Johanna Elizabeth, baptised 21st March 1802.
- 10 Maria Elizabeth, baptised 4th August 1805.

VI.

Johan Jacob Daniel Aldons, baptised 29th June 1781, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st April 1805, Johanna Dorothea Rudolph, and he had by her:—

- 1 Johanna Maria Elizabeth, baptised 7th January 1807.
- 2 George, baptised 22nd October 1813, died 24th October 1815.

VII.

Jacobus Robertus Aldons, born 16th August 1790, died 29th May 1854, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th September 1820, Johanna Dorothea Woutersz, baptised 14th March 1802, died 5th January 1857, daughter of Adrianus Jacobus Woutersz and Johanna Cornelia Horn of Tuticorin, widow of Johannes Gerardus Driberg. He had by her:—

- 1 Jacobus Carolus (Alexander Charles) who follows under IX.
- 2 Engelina Gertruida (Gerardina), born 20th September 1823, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th July 1844, Henricus Albertus Fermer, born 22nd September 1820, son of Pieter Johan Fermer and Christina Gertruida Catharina Heer.
- 3 Robert Daniel, who follows under X.
- 4 Gilles (George) Alexander, who follows under XI.
- 5 Wilhelmina Carolina, born 25th October 1830, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th September 1856, John George Martenstyn.
- 6 Petronella Charlotta, born 4th December 1834, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th October 1851, Emanuel Lambertus Wydeman, born 20th March 1826, son of Stephanus Wydeman and Maria Barbara Pieres.
- 7 Robert Simon Diederich, who follows under XII.
- 8 William George Alexander, born 10th March 1840, died 18th April 1843.

VIII

Willem Hendrik Aldons, born 1st January 1792, died 8th February 1822, married 5th September 1813, Justina Susanna Ludovici, born 25th February 1793, daughter of Jan Hendrik Ludovic and Gertruida Rudolphina Hoffman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III page 61). He had by her:—

- 1 Catharina Robertina Dorothea Petronella, born 25th July 1814, died 11th May 1869, married Charles Perkins, Chief Clerk, Kacheheri, Hambantota, born 1816, died 1848, son of George Henry Perkins, Warrant Officer in the British Army, and Brooker. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 134).

- 2 Angenita Dorothea, married 1836, Johann Godfried Koch, born 2nd November 1811, died 1890, son of Johann Godfried Koch and Susanna Isabella Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 130, and Vol. XXXI, page 195).
- 3 Josephina, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th November 1837, Petrus Albert Gerlach.
- 4 Matilda Maria, born 14th June 1822, died 2nd August 1894, married August 1838, Frederic Charles Grenier, born 6th August 1809, died 18th October 1861, son of Johan Francois Grenier and Charlotte Pietersz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 64).

IX.

Jacobus Carolus (Alexander Charles) Aldons, born 5th June 1821, died 30th July 1878, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th November, 1844, Elizabeth Henrietta de Kretser, born 3rd November 1825, died 31st December 1874, daughter of Adrianus Henricus (Hermanis) de Kretser and Johanna Matthysz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 19). He had by her:—

- 1 Randolph Harris, born 2nd December 1845, died 4th August 1867.
- 2 Michael Oliver, born 17th May 1847, died 1861.
- 3 Rowland Cuthbert, who follows under XIII.
- 4 Andrew Francis, born 26th August 1850, died 10th August 1851.
- 5 Rosamond Lydia, born 8th July 1852, died 29th January 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th June 1871, William Michael Sansoni, Proctor, born 11th December 1845, son of Joseph Sansoni and Sarah Henrietta Staats.
- 6 Edgar Theobald, born 25th May 1854, died 21st September 1872.
- 7 Alice Rosalind, born 3rd April 1856, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st December 1873, Miliani Henri Sansoni, Proctor, born 13th August 1849, died 22nd October 1907, son of Joseph Sansoni and Sarah Henrietta Staats.
- 8 Georgiana Frances, born 3rd March 1859, died 26th October 1873.
- 9 Matilda Joseline, born 10th May 1862, died 5th March 1878.

- 10 Hannah Edith, born 10th May 1862, married Harris Eugene Foenander, born 20th August 1854, son of Henry Adolphus Foenander and Maria Elizabeth Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 29).
- 11 Cicely Maud, born 16th April 1864, died 7th July 1906.
- 12 Constance Ida, born 9th February 1867, died 7th September 1878.

X.

Robert Daniel Aldons, born 31st January 1825, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th July 1849, Frederica Charlotte de Haan, baptised 30th August 1829, daughter of Elias Wilhelmus de Haan and Frederica Carolina Idé. He had by her:—

- 1 Emanuel Jonathan, who follows under XIV.
- 2 Ursula Grace, born 28th January 1852.
- 3 Edmund Vincent, born 28th February 1854.
- 4 Lauretta Frances, born 16th December 1855.
- 5 George Wilfred, who follows under XV.
- 6 Grace Constance, born 10th November 1858.

XI.

Gilles (George) Alexander Aldons, born 10th December 1827, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th May 1861, Julia Charlotta de Jong, born 3rd April 1837, daughter of Casparus Adrianus de Jong and Johanna Catharina Goldstein. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 125). He had by her:—

- 1 Josephine Caroline, born 19th March 1862, died 22nd April 1936, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th January 1882, Richard Arthur Fernando.
- 2 James Clement, born 4th July 1866.
- 3 Gertrude Adeline, born 27th August 1868.
- 4 Grace Helen, born 26th July 1870, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th January 1902, Theodore Hedgeworth de Jong, son of Theodore Christopher de Jong and Matilda Antoinette Alvis. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 126).
- 5 George Arthur, born 29th January 1872.
- 6 George Carl, born 20th March 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th September 1902, Hannah Laura Walbeoff, born 8th April 1880, daughter of Frederick Benjamin Walbeoff and Harriet Grace Martensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 23).

- 7 Frederick Lawrence, born 8th June 1878.
- 8 Florence Maud, born 18th March 1880.
- 9 Florence Mabel, born 21st July 1883.

XII.

Robert Simon Diederich Aldons, born 25th January 1837, died 31st July 1876, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th February 1864, Frederica Eliza Pereira, and he had by her:—

- 1 Adeline Constance, born 22nd December 1864, died 22nd September 1934.
- 2 Lloyd Theodore, who follows under XVI.
- 3 Eden Hugh, born 16th October 1868, died 14th June 1910.
- 4 Owen Walwin, born 4th September 1870, died 22nd July 1894.
- 5 Frederick Albert, who follows under XVII.
- 6 Gertrude Beatrice, born 22nd July 1874, died 29th February, 1940.
- 7 Letitia Maud, born 8th May 1876, married in St. Mary's Church, Penang, 26th December 1908, Alfred Gerlach Perkins, born 28th May 1877, son of George Henry Perkins and Francina Eugenia Braantina Gerlach. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 135).

XIII.

Rowland Cuthbert Aldons, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, born 28th November 1848, died 17th August 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th August 1876, Winifred Amelia de Kretser, born 8th March 1856, died 10th December 1932, daughter of Pieter Cornelis de Kretser and Wilhelmina Arnoldina Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 20 and 75). He had by her:—

- 1 Rowland Clarence, who follows under XVIII.
- 2 Ida Zoe, born 8th September 1878, died 26th May 1879.
- 3 Alaric Christopher, born 11th November 1879, died 9th December 1906.
- 4 Victor Stanley, born 30th January 1881.
- 5 Werner Ashley, born 16th June 1882, died 30th October 1882.
- 6 Donald Theobald, born 30th July 1883.
- 7 Percival Ernest, who follows under XIX.

- 8 Jubila Sybil, born 7th February 1887.
- 9 Evelyn Claude, born 28th November 1888, died 14th June 1897.
- 10 Angel Muriel, born 16th May 1890, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 5th April 1915, Alexander Ivan Carl Daviot, born 4th July 1883, son of Oliver Michael Daviot and Ellis Constance de Kretser.
- 11 Bertram Alwin, born 29th May 1892.
- 12 Gerard Winifred Rienzi, born 20th August 1897.

XIV.

Emanuel Jonathan Aldons, born 24th June 1850, died 7th September 1907, married Priscilla Alice Rose, and he had by her :—

- 1 Leonie Ophelia Frances Daisy, born 3rd October 1879.

XV.

George Wilfred Aldons, born 6th September 1857, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th December 1894, Elizabeth Clotilda . . . , and he had by her :—

- 1 Zenita Queenie, born 1st October 1895.
- 2 Ivony Muriel, born 22nd July 1897.

XVI.

Lloyd Theodore Aldons, born 30th November 1866, died 10th October 1912, married in Christ Church, Matale, 9th November 1891, Florence Emily Greve, born 9th September 1873, daughter of John Ryland Greve, J.P., Station Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway, and Emily Anne Wilcox. He had by her :—

- 1 Charlobelle Emily, born 1st June 1893.
- 2 Ernest Edward, who follows under XX.
- 3 Vincent Clarence, born 5th September 1895.
- 4 Edwin Austin, who follows under XXI.
- 5 Richard Eric, who follows under XXII.
- 6 John Christopher, born 19th March 1904, married in the Church of the Ascension, Matara, 3rd September 1938, Vera Zaidee Buultjens, born 22nd June 1907, daughter of James Alfred Ernst Buultjens, B.A., (Cantab). Advocate, and Sylvia Blanche Kellar nee Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 16, and Vol. XXX, page 28).

XVIII.

Frederick Albert Aldons, Medical Practitioner, born 21st September 1872, married in the Methodist Church, Hatton, 26th January 1902, Charlotte Wilhelmina Jane Keegel, born 7th May 1879, died 20th August 1926, daughter of Henry Arnold Keegel, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Charlotte Matilda Ball. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 117). He had by her :—

- 1 Frederick Clinton Keegel, who follows under XXIII.

XVIII.

Rowland Clarence Aldons, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, born 12th August 1877, died 17th August 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th December 1908, Sylvia Ethel Ebert, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), Civil Medical Department, born 28th March 1882, died 9th March 1930, daughter of Charles Alexander Carnie Ebert and Alice Grace Van Dort. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 79; and Vol. XXVIII, page 22). He had by her :—

- 1 Rowland Cuthbert, born 17th September 1909, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 1st December 1934, Florence Anne Marguerite Schokman, born 2nd April 1912, daughter of Edgar Harris Schokman and Florence Adeline Siebel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 110).

XIX.

Percival Ernest Aldons, Chief Clerk, Attorney General's Department, born 26th July 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd March 1916, Hilda Mildred Paulusz, born 4th September 1884, daughter of John Gerard Paulusz and Anne Catherine Thomas. He had by her :—

- 1 Percival Richard, born 11th December 1916, died 16th January 1922.
- 2 Thomas Edward, born 31st July 1918.
- 3 Reginald Henry, born 3rd September 1920.
- 4 Eric Mervyn, born 31st July 1923.
- 5 Hugh Cecil, born 6th April 1925.
- 6 Frederick, born 4th November 1926.

XX.

Ernest Edward Aldons, Surveyor and Leveller, Way and Works Department, Ceylon Government Railway, born 9th August 1894, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 5th April 1919, Grace Darling Ephraims, born 9th December 1899, daughter of Lancelot Henry Ephraims and Louisa Isabel Warkus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 109). He had by her:—

- 1 Ernest Edward, born 15th August 1920.
- 2 Audley Beryl, born 6th August 1922.
- 3 Brenda Vyvette, born 12th July 1926.
- 4 Grace Kathleen, born 8th September 1930.

XXI.

Edwin Austin Aldons, born 30th October 1896, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 2nd January 1928, Phyllis Violet Wayvenne Gray, born 28th October 1898, daughter of William Gray and Sarah Joseline Rodé. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 106). He had by her:—

- 1 Carl Gerald, born 16th June 1929.
- 2 Robert Francis Anthony, born 13th July 1931.

XXII.

Richard Eric Aldons, born 22nd December 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 21st June 1924, Ina Olive Rodé, born 11th January 1899, daughter of James Peter Rodé and Adeline Lucretia Koelmeyer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 106 and 107). He had by her:—

- 1 Desree Barbara, born 11th February 1926.
- 2 Verna Marjorie, born 20th December 1927.
- 3 Rex Eric, born 26th April 1930.
- 4 Malcolm Eric, born 8th September 1934.

XXIII.

Frederick Clinton Keegel Aldons, born 7th February 1914, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 29th July 1939, Doreen Clare de Bruin, born 15th June 1918, daughter of Justin Stanley de Bruin and Irene Valerie Potger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 111). He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick Carlyle, born 30th April 1940.

Notes: (1) To be substituted for the Aldons genealogy appearing in the D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, pages 73-79, and Vol. XXIX, page 140).

(2) Anna Elisabeth Wikpair, referred to under II first married the Military Sergeant Johan August Swynebrader of Hesse-Cassel in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, on 18th December 1785. As widow of Willem Aldons, she married Peter Christiansz, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, on 4th April 1805.

(3) Anna Catharina Lindeman, widow of Robert Aldons, referred to under V, received a pension from a sum of £488 0.0. sent from Batavia to the local Government for the relief of widows and orphans of officers employed under the Dutch Government, who were not already in receipt of pensions. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXI, page 153).

(4) The parents of Adrianus Jacobus Woutersz, referred to under VII, were Jan Andries Woutersz of Jaffna and Dorothea Willemsz. He was born on 28th May 1780, and married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, (a) 14th March 1802, Johanna Cornelia Horn of Tuticorin, widow of Johannes Gerardus Drieberg, Cadet Bombadier, and (b) 28th January 1810, Anna Maria Engelina Wolfdaal, baptised 5th June 1791, daughter of Johan Hendrik Wolfdaal and Sara Susanna Lourensz.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee 15th September 1942:—(1) Mr. O. L. de Kretser, (Jr.) was appointed Secretary of the Entertainment Committee. (2) It was decided (a) to rescind the rule requiring that functions held on Saturdays should cease at 12 midnight; (b) that all functions, including dances, should finish not later than 2 a.m., except with the special permission, previously obtained, of the President; (c) that on these occasions the Bar should close at 2 a.m. or at such time specially fixed by the President; (d) that no late chits should be charged on such occasions. (3) It was decided to transfer a sum of Rs. 250 to the General Reserve Account. (4) The following Sub-Committee was appointed to consider internal arrangements when functions, to which admission is by ticket, are held:—the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Messrs. O. L. de Kretser, Jr., R. L. Brohier, A. L. B. Ferdinand, and C. L. Beling. (5) The following new members were elected:—Messrs. H. A. C. Kapiteyn, J. Rooseboom, G. de Kruijf, J. F. Baas, R. F. O. Bloem, P. Steinfort, W. C. Sleebos, F. de Severt, and W. E. Leembruggen. (6) The President reported that the officers of a Dutch Naval Unit had presented a Radiogram to the Union.

20th October, 1942:—(1) The Secretary of the Entertainment Committee reported that arrangements were being made to entertain the Honorary Members to a Dutch Tea in November. (2) The Secretary, reported that a joint meeting of the Education and Social Service Committees was being held on 28th October to discuss the scope of the activities of each Committee and to consider the question of funds. (3) As regards St. Nicholaas Fete, it was decided that children of members and children who are living with members and who will be eligible for membership in the Union are eligible for gifts; in case of any difference of opinion the decision of the Executive Officers of the Union to be final. (4) The following new members were elected:—Mrs. E. L. vanDort, Messrs. L. C. Brohier, J. F. vanTwest, T. E. Daniels, B. de La Harpe, A. Mallee, and T. J. Mulder.

16th November, 1942:—(1) Resolved that a sum of Rs. 150 be transferred to the General Reserve Fund. (2) The Secretary reported that it had been decided to use a sum of Rs. 150, repre-

senting one year's interest from the Loos Legacy Fund, to meet the cost of Christmas hampers for the poor. (3) The Secretary reported that at the joint Conference between the members of the Education and Social Service Committees it was decided to have a separate fund for the Education Committee and to appeal for funds. (4) The following motion proposed by Mr. C. L. Beling was carried:—"That in view of the greatly increased number of activities of the Union, the duties of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Recreation, Entertainment and Sport, as at present constituted, under Bye-law 10, do form the subject of review in all its aspects by the General Committee." The following Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and report:—Messrs. J. R. Tous-saint, R. L. Brohier, L. E. Blaze, W. J. A. vanLangenberg, O. L. de Kretser, Jr., the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, with Mr. C. L. Beling as Convener. (5) The following new members were admitted:—Miss M. P. Paulusz, Messrs. F. Errol Loos, F. E. Kellar, E. F. N. Bartholomeusz, W. W. Drieberg, and A. G. van Dam.