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# MILLERS

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXXIV.]

JULY, 1944.

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### BOOKS ON CEYLON.

Nobody who has not made a hobby of collecting books on Ceylon knows what a wide field they cover. First there are the books which deal almost exclusively with the history of the island like the Mahawansa, Knox's Historical Relation, Baldaeus, Percival, Cordiner and others. Then there are the books which deal with a specific subject like archaeology, numismatics, religion, sport, and natural history. A third class of books is wholly biographical or autobiographical. Next comes that class of book which contain casual references to Ceylon. Lastly there is the novel with a Ceylon background.

The Mahawansa is, next to the Dipawansa, on which it is based, the oldest historical book on Ceylon. It deals with the period 543 B.C. to 304 A.D. and was compiled at Anuradhapura by a priest named Mahanama between 459 and 477 A.D. The history of the period from the point at which Mahanama stopped to 1758 A. D. is called the Suluwansa. Part of it was written by a priest named Dharmakirti and part by a priest named Tibotuwewe. Being written in Pali, the Mahawansa and the Suluwansa were closed books to the majority of people until the year 1837 when George Turnour of the Ceylon Civil Service translated the first 38 chapters, while in 1889 Mudaliyar L. C. Wijesinha translated the remaining 62 chapters and revised Turnour's translation. It is from the Mahawansa that most of our information regarding the early history of Ceylon is derived. According to a well-known authority, it is somewhat defective as a history in that it says very little about the social condition of the Sinhalese, while it gives too much attention to the superstitions of the Buddhist Kings and to the successes and misfortunes of the priests.

Knox's Historical Relation deals with his captivity in Ceylon for a period of 21 years. It is valuable for the full and trustworthy account it gives of the habits and customs of the Kandians and their rulers. One cannot help admiring the author's careful observation, his remarkable powers of memory, his shrewd humour, and his uncommon good sense. His book was very widely read at the time it was published. King Charles II himself, who read the book, talked for an hour with Knox regarding its contents.

The next book of any importance on Ceylon appeared in 1672 when Philippus Baldaeus, Minister of the Word of God in Ceylon, as he styled himself, published "A True and Exact Description of the Most Celebrated East Indies Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel as also of the Isle of Ceylon". Baldaeus was of Dutch birth, and was sent as Chaplain to the Dutch forces operating in Ceylon. After the conquest of the maritime districts, he worked in Jaffna, preaching the Gospel and converting the people to Christianity. Baldaeus returned to Holland in 1666 and was engaged for five years before his death in writing his book, which is not often quoted as an authority, as the English translation of it, which is the one usually accessible to the general reader, is not very accurate.

After Baldaeus, nothing of much importance was written about Ceylon until the early years of the nineteenth century, when there appeared a succession of writers, nearly all of whom, curiously enough, were military men, or men connected in some way or other with the Army. The first of these was Captain Robert Percival, of the 19th Regiment of Foot. He appears to have been a man of some education, but he wrote his book with a strong bias against the Dutch.

Of quite a different type was the Rev. James Cordiner, who came to Ceylon as Chaplain to the British forces. He travelled a great deal and wrote a much fairer account on information obtained first-hand. His book is therefore justly regarded as a faithful authority on the events which ushered in the British occupation, and is largely drawn upon by those desiring to have a true account of this period.

Anthony Bertolacci broke new ground when in 1817 he published his book entitled "A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon". This book has been described by a competent authority as the only work ever written on the economics or the economic history of Ceylon. Bertolacci was a Corsican by birth, and having come under the notice of Governor North when the latter was in Corsica, he accompanied him to Ceylon and was appointed to the Civil Service.

Up to this time, the writers on Ceylon had dealt with their subject in the conventional manner. There now appeared a writer who adopted a different technique, but whose work lost nothing in the attempt to describe in verse what his predecessors had described in prose. Captain Thomas Ajax Anderson belonged to the same Regiment as Captain Robert Percival, and came to Ceylon in 1801. In the preface to his work he explains that during his eighteen years of residence in Ceylon, numerous objects of beauty had presented themselves to his view, and these he had attempted to delineate in verse instead of in prose—a habit first acquired in the long intervals of leisure inseparable from his profession. He adopted what is known as the octo-syllabic verse, a metre that was used by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lady of the Lake". The following quotation is a good specimen of his style:—

Here, from this elevated ground  
I view the Pettah, stretching round!  
With every narrow lane, and street,  
Where men of many nations meet,  
Moormen, Gentoos, and Cingalese,  
Mix'd with those mongrel Portuguese,  
Who boast indeed the Lusian name,  
But recreant to their father's fame;  
Their torpid breasts no virtue fires,  
Degenerate sons of valiant sires!  
Unlike the ancient Lusian race,  
Who won the soil their sons disgrace!  
Unlike the race, who at this day,  
Keep Gallia's plund'ring bands at bay.  
Those houses closely wedged in rows,  
Where faint and weak the sea-breeze blows,  
And heat reflected doubly glows,  
While clouds of smoke from every room,  
The stifling atmosphere perfume,  
The Hollander's abodes declare,  
Those sons of patience, thrift, and care!  
In triumph once their navy bore  
Their flag to many an eastern shore;  
Once bold and independent; they  
Have seen their glory pass away,  
And now their free-born spirit broke,  
They groan beneath a foreign yoke;  
Methinks I view some patriot stand  
Where the firm mole protects the land,  
Survey the scene with sullen pride,  
And as he views the restless tide,  
In fixt despair I hear him say—  
"These waves once owned my country's sway;  
Tho' Britons now exulting reign  
Unquestion'd monarchs of the main!  
And by a ruthless despot's hand,  
Submissive falls my native land;  
Oh! galling thought to earthly pride,  
Fall'n to the power she once defied!"

Fifty years after Captain Thomas Ajax Anderson wrote these lines, another Ceylon writer very successfully followed in the same style. This was William Skeen, the Government Printer of the day, a man of high literary attainments, and the author of one of the most fascinating and at the same time trustworthy books on Adam's Peak. The book of poems I refer to bears the title "The Knuckles", this being the name given to a group of hills in the Matale District which, viewed from a distance, resemble the knuckles of the hand. Some of the poems describe the scenic beauties of the district, while others bring under review some of the principal events of the period. The following lines will give a good idea of Skeen's style:—

Five years from that eventful day,  
Came, Ceylon's destinies to sway,  
Sir Edward Barnes—a ruler born,  
Whose high achievements well adorn  
His Country's annals, and who here  
Design'd, consummate engineer,  
That master stroke, the work well known,  
That penetrates the Mountain Zone,

The KANDY ROAD, that clombe and clove  
 The passes steep, and passage drove  
 Through solid rock, and realized  
 Old prophecies long years despised,  
 That till through mountain man should ride  
 No ill could Native rule betide.  
 Unerring in his tact and skill,  
 And master of potential will  
 And tireless energy, he made,  
 Well seconded by able aid,  
 That work magnificent which wrought  
 A revolution,—Ceylon brought  
 Beneath the civilizing yoke,  
 Of Commerce, and for ever broke  
 The barriers barbarism fain  
 'Twixt different races would maintain.  
 For enterprize it paved the way,  
 Was as it were the dawn to-day;  
 But for it, save as point to hold,  
 For Ind, against assailants bold,  
 Small were of worth to Britain's Crown  
 Ceylon; but now her bright renown  
 All recognize,—the pearl, the gem  
 Of Britain's Orient diadem.

Some years later, in 1866, C. A. Lorenz himself adopted the same poetical medium for his humorous sketches of the meetings of the Ceylon Legislative Council during the years 1860 to 1865. In his Christmas Debates he gives in prose the report of an imaginary meeting held on Christmas Eve of each of the years in question, and he puts into the mouth of each of the members one or more songs in which the events of the time are described with a humour which has not since been equalled. The following verses attributed to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Muttucoomaraswamy, who created a flutter in society circles while on a holiday in England, are worth reproducing:—

I'll hang myself on the Mango Tree,  
 Which grows near Darley's store;  
 My Eastern home has no charm for me,  
 Since Cardwell loves me no more;  
 The man whom I walked with, side by side,  
 As we sauntered down Pall Mall,  
 Has ceased to flatter my youthful pride,  
 And has turned out a bloated old swell.

Other military officers who helped to carry on the literary tradition were Captain L. de Bussche with his "Letters on Ceylon" in 1817; Dr. John Davy, a brother of Sir Humphrey Davy, who was on the medical staff of the Army and produced a book on Ceylon in 1821; Major James Forbes of the 78th Highlanders, who brought out his book "Eleven Years in Ceylon" in 1840; Lieutenant de Butts of the 61st Gloucestershire Regiment of Foot, who published in 1841 his "Rambles in Ceylon"; Lieutenant-Colonel James Campbell of the 48 and 50th Regiments, whose "Excursions, Adventures, and Field Sports in Ceylon" partakes more of autobiography than of history; Lieutenant John Deschamps of the Royal Artillery, whose "Scenery and Reminiscences", published in 1845, is the largest book on Ceylon in point of

size, whilst that of Lieutenant J. W. Grylls entitled "The Outstation, or Jaunts in the Jungle" is the smallest; and Dr. Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals in Ceylon, who published a useful book on Ceylon in 1846.

In 1876 a book on Ceylon in two volumes was published under the pseudonym of "An Officer, late of the Ceylon Rifles". For a long time speculation was rife as to the identity of the author, but it was not until 1892 that Mr. Donald Ferguson was able to connect the book with Captain Horatio Suckling, a relative of Lord Nelson. Suckling was stationed in Ceylon between 1844 and 1858.

The contribution of the Civil Service to the history of Ceylon, although not so copious as that of the military, is none the less important. Until recent times, no member of the Civil Service had attempted to deal comprehensively with the early history of the island, probably because it was thought that this had already been adequately done by military writers with the material then available to them. They confined themselves to specific periods or specific subjects. Hugh Cleghorn, for instance, whose Diary under the name of the Cleghorn Papers was made available to the public only in 1927, deals with the events leading up to the capitulation of Colombo to the British in 1796. Joseph Joinville, one of the first batch of Civil Servants, who came out with Governor North as Clerk for Natural History and Agriculture, wrote in 1801 an essay on "The Religion and Manners of the People of Ceylon." Reference has already been made to Bartolacci's work. Samuel and William Tolfrey did much to enhance the reputation of the Civil Service for research and scholarship. They not only mastered the spoken and written languages of Ceylon, but they also did important translation work, notably the translation of the Scriptures into Sinhalese. William Tolfrey's "Narrative of Events which have recently occurred in the island of Ceylon", published in 1814, threw a flood of light on the Kandyan Campaign, which ended with the dethronement of the King of Kandy and the establishment of British Rule in the Kandyan Provinces.

Equally distinguished was Sir John D'Oyly, the writer of the Diary bearing his name and the author of "A Sketch of the Constitution of the Kandyan Kingdom". D'Oyly had a distinguished school career, being as much an athlete as he was a scholar, but on coming to Ceylon he found so much to interest him in its ancient history that he devoted all his spare time to this subject and neglected his health. One of his College friends, who visited Ceylon some years later, described the change in him thus:—"D'Oyly, you recollect, was one of the party who rowed us in 1799 from Cambridge to Ely. He is the only Cingalese scholar in the Ceylon Civil Service, and like many Orientalists has almost become a native in his habits of life. He lives on a plantain, invites nobody to his house, does not dine abroad, and seems an amiable though uncouth recluse. When I saw him come in to dinner at Mr. Wood's, I was struck with the change of a Cambridge boy into a Cingalese hermit, looking as old as I do".

One of the most interesting but not very widely known books in Ceylon is that written by John Whitchurch Bennett, entitled "Ceylon and its Capabilities". It is a large quarto volume of 427 pages replete with interesting information. It has the merit of being perfectly frank and contains a good deal of original views. In one place the author says:—"We readily accuse the Dutch of monopolizing the principal staples of colonial commerce, and we call that policy illiberal which restricted the culture of cinnamon to Ceylon, of the clove to the Moluccas, and of the nutmeg to the Banda islands; but what *did not* the British Government monopolize, over which it had power?" and he goes on to point out that it was not until 1833 that the British Government abolished the monopoly in cinnamon. It must be explained that Bennett's book was written under a strong sense of grievance, for according to him, his services in Ceylon had been unjustifiably terminated.

Edward Ledwick Mitford was one of those Civil Servants of an older generation who shewed that length of years is not incompatible with a prolonged residence in the tropics. Born in 1811, he travelled nearly all the way to Ceylon by land. He was inclined to be eccentric and was a thorn in the side of the Government. He lived to celebrate his hundredth birthday drawing in all a sum of £22,000 by way of pension. In 1884 he published his book "A Land March from England to Ceylon Forty Years Ago".

Sir Emerson Tennent was in Ceylon for only five years, but with an industry that has not been equalled, he gathered together during this period enough material to write four books on Ceylon. The book by which he is generally known is the one dealing with the history of the island, which he brought out in 1859. Mr. L. E. Blaze, himself the writer of several books on Ceylon, in a paper on the life of this distinguished author which he read before the Ceylon Historical Association in 1926, pays him the following tributes:—"No edition since published approaches it in fulness of information combined with attraction of style. It forbids rivalry... You can write another book on Ceylon, but you cannot re-write Tennent's Ceylon. In your new book you will correct all Tennent's errors, you will add information that he does not give, and could not give, and your book will be in every business man's library, and be honoured as a text-book in the University of Ceylon. But it will lack the old scholarship and the charm which invests every page of Tennent's volumes". In addition to his main book on Ceylon, Tennent wrote three others—"Christianity in Ceylon", "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon", and "The Wild Elephant", all of which bear the impress of careful research and scholarship.

Space will not permit of more than a passing reference to some of the older Civil Servants, not now living, who have contributed to the history of Ceylon. Of these, Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, H. C. P. Bell, and J. P. Lewis stand in the first rank. The last named especially did much to quicken an interest in Ceylon history, particularly that relating to the Dutch and early British periods, and several younger men have followed in his footsteps. Hidden away under the unattractive title

of "Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments In Ceylon" is a storehouse of information on every aspect of life in early times. It must, however, be added, in justice to Leopold Ludovici, that it was his book "Lapidarium Zeylanicum", published in 1877, which first gave Lewis the idea of producing a similar work but on a more extended scale.

The Fergusons and the Cappers may be aptly termed the Capulets and the Montagues of Ceylon Journalism. There was a perpetual feud between them. In 1869 A. M. Ferguson brought out his "Souvenirs of Ceylon", which derived its chief interest from the caricatures of various classes of Ceylon people, in different walks of life, by J. L. K. Van Dort. John Ferguson was more of a statistician and published several books shewing the progress made by Ceylon during British Rule. John Capper's relations with the people of the country display an intimacy which is sadly lacking in the present day. His sketches of Burgher and Sinhalese life in his book "Old Ceylon" shew what a high admiration he entertained for these Communities.

Curiously enough, there is a dearth of Ceylon biography and autobiography. One of the earliest of these that can be traced is the autobiography of James D'Alwis, who beginning life with only a smattering of English, acquired by his own efforts such a mastery of the language that at the time of his death he enjoyed a European reputation. In his book "Memoirs and Desultory Writings", published posthumously, he gives the story of his life, and speaks in the highest terms of his friends among the Burghers.

The autobiography of Major Thomas Skinner, also published after his death, is the record of the life of one who shewed a single-minded devotion to duty that has seldom, if ever, been equalled in Ceylon. To read it is an education in itself, and so is Frederick Lewis' "Sixty-four Years in Ceylon". Like Skinner, Lewis rose from small beginnings and spent years of privation in the jungle. Joseph Grenier's "Leaves from my Life" is the story of one who rose from a very humble appointment to be the Judge of the very same Court in which he commenced his career. "Remembered Yesterdays" by Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, carries us to a Society in which we rub shoulders with Governors and members of Royal families. A work of a more modest but none the less interesting character is "Looking Back" by Mr. Christie Driberg. The only biographies of any note regarding Ceylon personages are Digby's Life of Sir Richard Morgan, and Mr. O. E. Martinus' Life of Col. T. G. Jayawardene.

The pioneer in Jungle Sport was Sir Samuel Baker, who wrote his "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon" in 1855, followed by "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon". As is well known, this great sportman's name is still perpetuated by Baker's Farm, about three miles from Nuwara Eliya, where he established himself in 1848, and tried, with indifferent success, to run a farm on English lines. Alfred Clark, of the Forest Department, followed in 1901 with his "Sport in the Low-Country of Ceylon". He also dabbled in light literature, one of his books with



a Ceylon background being "A Dark Place of the Earth". Other writers on jungle sport are Harry Storey, M. W. Millett and K. W. S. Mitchell, while Dr. R. L. Spittel has dealt with the subject from the point of view of an admirer rather than a slayer of wild animals. Mr. R. L. Brohier is another writer who presents to us the picturesque side of jungle life.

Ancient Ceylon has been dealt with in a masterly manner by Mr. Henry Parker in his monumental work bearing that name, while as a proof of his versatility he also produced three volumes on the subject of village folk tales of Ceylon. Anuradhapura has furnished a rich field for the antiquarian, and among those who have described the ruins of that city is Mr. S. M. Burrows of the Ceylon Civil Service. Buddhism forms the subject of a learned work by that ripe scholar and ecclesiastic, Dr. R. S. Copleston, while the ancient coins and currency have been described for us by Mr. Rhys Davids and Mr. H. W. Codrington.

With an intimate knowledge that is possessed by very few people, Leonard S. Woolf tells us of the life of the jungle villager, with its long tale of grinding poverty and ceaseless struggle to obtain food, while John Still describes for us, in language that cannot be surpassed, the grandeur of the primeval forest.

Strangely enough, women have contributed comparatively little to the literature of Ceylon. Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming published in 1892 a fascinating book entitled "Two Happy Years in Ceylon", and no one has since produced anything to equal it in fulness of information or in facility of expression. In 1908 a book with the attractive title "Ceylon: the Paradise of Adam" by Caroline Corner made its appearance. Her style is pleasing, but Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, who reviewed the book for the D.B.U. Journal, had serious doubts as to the truth of some of the incidents narrated. "A peep into its pages" he said, has been sufficient to fill us with wonder and amusement at the uncommon and improbable nature of some of her experiences, and to make us hesitate to accept the stories she relates as narratives of actual occurrences". When we have mentioned Lady Southorn's books on Ceylon, we have practically come to the end of the list of ladies who wrote books of any size or importance on this subject.

It is impossible to overlook the books written by Missionaries on Ceylon, though the treatment is mainly from the religious point of view; but the list is long enough to deserve separate treatment. The histories of Missions, schools, missionary journeys, etc., afford much interesting information on all matters relating to the Island. There is even a History of Ceylon, printed in India, and issued by Roman Catholic publishers. Harvard's Narrative of the Wesleyan Mission and Hardy's Jubilee Memorials are frequently quoted, as are Ribeyro and de Queros for the Portuguese Conquest of Ceylon. In this article we have been able to give no more than a general survey, but a full list of books on Ceylon, with brief notes on each, would require a substantial volume.

J. R. T.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DRIEBERG OF CEYLON.

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

### I

Johannes Gerardus Driberg, Handlanger by de Artillerie (Cadet Bombardier) married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st September 1783, Johanna Catharina Horn of Tuticorin, and he had by her:—

- 1 Gerard Johan Willem, who follows under II.
- 2 Pieter Johan Ernst, who follows under III.
- 3 Susanna (Justina) Cornelia, baptised 8th December 1793, married circa 1812, Daniel Anthonisz.

### II

Gerard Johan Willem Driberg, baptised 24th April 1785, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 4th September 1803, Henrica Johanna Vander Heuvel.
- (b) 14th August 1808, Amelia Frederika de Wolff, born 31st May 1790, daughter of Jan de Wolff of Amsterdam and Susanna Gertruyda Meloth.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Adriana Wilhelmina, born 11th May 1805.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Johan, who follows under IV.
- 3 Johannes Wilhelmus, who follows under V.
- 4 Lambertus Wilhelmus, who follows under VI.
- 5 Willem Hendrik, born 11th October 1814, died 13th April 1847.
- 6 Clara Wilhelmina, born 31st October 1816.

### III

Pieter Johan Ernst (Edward) Driberg, baptised 27th July 1788, married:—

- (a) Anna Margarita Flok
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th October 1846, Dorothea Maria Ebert, baptised 28th October 1804, daughter of Roeloff Hendrik Ebert and Johanna Susanna de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 78).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Arnoldina Gertruida, born 11th December 1822.
- 2 Johan Conrad, born 2nd April 1825.

### IV

Johan (John) Driberg, Proctor and Notary Public, born 17th May 1809, died 14th April 1864, married in the District Court, Matara, by the District Judge, Mr. Frederick de Livera, 18th July

1841, Harriet Agnes Lorenz, born 12th December 1820, died 15th March 1878, daughter of Johann Friederich Wilhelm Lorenz and Anna Petronella Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, pages 47 and 49). He had by her:—

- 1 Alfred Lorenz, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, born 22nd April 1842, died 21st October 1864.
- 2 Agnes Harriet born 24th October 1843, died 8th November 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th July 1862, Frederick Giffening Morgan, born 16th July 1834, died 17th June 1892, son of Cecil Arnold Morgan and Charlotte Prins. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 63.)
- 3 Frances Victoria, born 8th January 1845, died 14th August 1872, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 12th July 1860, John William Vander Straaten, Proctor and Notary Public, born 18th May 1841, died 19th August 1918, son of Pieter Engelbert Vander Straaten and Agida Van Dort (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 162 and 163, and Vol. XXVIII, page 20).
- 4 James Stewart, who follows under VII.
- 5 John Frederick, who follows under VIII.
- 6 David Allan, born 19th August 1849.
- 7 Emily (Emma), born 8th June 1851, died 26th November 1908, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 18th June 1868, John Charles Samuel Grenier, Knight, Attorney General of Ceylon, born 10th June 1840, died 31st October 1892, son of Frederick Charles Grenier and Matilda Maria Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 64 and 65, Vol. XXIX, page 80, and Vol. XXXII, page 117).
- 8 Julia, born 17th June 1853, died 17th January 1935, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 12th December 1870, John Francis Beven, Advocate, Journalist, Planter, acted as Burgher Member in the Legislative Council of Ceylon, born 11th February 1847, died at sea 6th June 1921, son of John Beven, Chief Clerk, General Treasury, and Sophia Maria Koertz.
- 9 Lydia, born 5th July 1857, died 28th June 1933, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 28th December 1874, Joseph Richard Grenier, K.C., Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, born 18th July 1852, died 26th May 1926, son of Frederick Charles Grenier and Maria Matilda Aldons (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XVI, page 11, Vol. XXIV, pages 65 and 67, and Vol. XXXII, page 117).
- 10 John Benjamin, who follows under IX.
- 11 Christopher, who follows under X.

## V

Johannes Wilhelmus (John William) Driberg, born 12th July 1810, married Anna Maria Bronnett, and he had by her:—

- 1 Andreas Henry, born 8th March 1836.
- 2 Arnoldina Amelia, born 2nd September 1838, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 7th June 1852, John Gerald Schumacher.
- 3 Ursula Delia, born 22nd December 1841.

## VI

Lambertus Wilhelmus Driberg, Proctor, born 22nd November 1812, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th January 1843, Lamberta Henrietta de Neys, and he had by her:—

- 1 John, born 8th June 1845.
- 2 Walter Dionysius, who follows under XI.
- 3 Alice Zifella, born 21st August 1847, married Arthur Philip Hoffman.
- 4 Rothwell, who follows under XII.
- 5 Wilfred Algernon, born 1851, died 24th August 1934.
- 6 Agnes Eleanor, married 24th January 1875, Daniel Augustus Wendt, born 16th December 1848, died 24th May 1887, son of Daniel Henry Wendt and Cornelia Arnoldina Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 65 and 66, and Vol. VI, page 19).

## VII

James Stewart Driberg, C.C.S., born 4th August 1846, died 4th September 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd May 1867, Arnoldina Henrietta Kriekenbeek, born 19th May 1846, died 8th November 1932, daughter of Frederick Kriekenbeek and Jane Elisabeth Reid. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 72). He had by her:—

- 1 Harriet Reid Lorenz, born 9th February 1868, died 1st April 1933, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 14th April 1890, Charles Ambrose Theodore LaBrooy, J.P., Crown Advocate, Kandy, born 21st August 1861, died 14th April 1936, son of Francis Frederick Theodore LaBrooy and Amelia Sophia Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 71, and Vol. XXVII, page 158).
- 2 Frances Agnes, born 7th April 1869, died 17th May 1869.
- 3 Agnes, born 12th June 1870, died 23rd December 1910.
- 4 James Alfred Grenier, who follows under XIII.
- 5 Allan, who follows under XIV.

## VIII

John Frederick Driberg, born 18th March 1848, died 15th August 1908, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 17th December 1868, Julia Celia Seraphina Beven, born 15th October 1848, died 18th April 1933, daughter of John Beven, Chief Clerk, General Treasury, and Sophia Maria Koertz. He had by her:—

- 1 John Frederick Lorenz, who follows under XV.

- 2 Alfred Duncan Bevan, Planter, born 13th November 1871, died 12th November 1941, married in St. Mary's Church, Tudella, near Jaala, 25th August 1906, Edith Cecilia Ravenshaw-Ricketts, born 21st December 1881.
- 3 Juliet Mabel, born 16th May 1873, died 28th July 1911.
- 4 Clarence Basil Hermann, who follows under XVI.
- 5 Harriet Agnes Celia, born 2nd December 1882, died 24th August 1920, married in St. Mark's Church, Dandugama, 7th January 1905, Algernon Clarence Byrde Jonklaas, V. D. Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Colonel Commanding the Ceylon Light Infantry 1923—1927, born 28th October 1876, son of Frederick Algernon Jonklaas and Alice Maud Mary van Dort. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. XXIII, pages 206 and 208, and Vol. XXVIII, page 24).
- 6 Hester Aline Sophia, born 8th January 1887, married George Augustus Platt, M.I.R.S.E., Engineer in the Ceylon Telegraph Department, born 6th January 1891.
- 7 Helen Bright born 27th March 1890, married in Christ Church, Galie Face, Colombo, 20th December 1919, Alexander John Paul.

## IX.

John Benjamin Driberg, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Medical Officer of Health, Colombo Municipality, born 14th June 1861, died 9th June 1920, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo 23rd May 1894, Gertruida Amelia Schrader, born 12th April 1862, daughter of Frederick Justin Schrader and Harriet Andree (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 73). He had by her:—

- 1 John Frederick Lorenz, who follows under XVII.

## X.

Christopher Driberg, B.A. (Calcutta), F.H.A.S., Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, born 17th December 1862, died 25th December 1935, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 7th April 1890. Florence Barber, born 20th September 1871, daughter of James Henry Barber, and Anna Toussaint. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. IV, page 37). He had by her:—

- 1 James Christopher, who follows under XVIII.
- 2 Florence Eleanor, born 26th July 1892.
- 3 Elsie, born 6th November 1893, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 24th July 1915, Guy Oliphant Grenier, J.P. Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 2nd October 1882, son of Joseph Richard Grenier and Lydia Driberg (vide IV, 9, supra).
- 4 Agnes Lydia, born 19th July 1895, married H. C. Hitchings.
- 5 Francis Richard born 19th November 1898, died 1st August 1916.
- 6 John Frederick Harold, who follows under XIX.
- 7 Edith Catherine, born 18th January 1905, married in the Scots Kirk, Kollupitiya, 23rd March 1928, Carl Wilhelm Tewes.
- 8 Fritz Lorenz, who follows under XX.

## XI.

Walter Dionysius Driberg, Crown Counsel, Captain in the Ceylon Volunteers, born 21st August 1847, died 22nd July 1934, married in Christ Church, Jaffna, 13th July 1870, Louisa Susan Theile, born 18th June 1851, died 20th May 1944, daughter of John Edward Theile and Ernestine Van Zyl. He had by her:—

- 1 Bertrand Lambert, who follows under XXI.
- 2 Cyril Ernest, born 1875.
- 3 Hester Emma married.....Visser.
- 4 Marie Clare married Patrick Visser.
- 5 Paul Frederick Wilfred, born 4th November 1880.
- 6 Dorothy Therese, born 25th March 1885, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 30th September 1909, John Samuel Leopold Darius, Postmaster, born 17th December 1882, died 14th May 1937, son of.....Darius, Salt Department, Puttalam, and.....Bartholomeusz.
- 7 Adeline, born 11th April 1886, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 23rd December 1907, William Herbert Stork, Journalist, born 24th February 1882, son of William John Stork, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Sophia Eleanor Gratiaen. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. VI, page 20, and Vol. VII, page 25).
- 8 Reuben Walter, born 23rd April 1888.
- 9 Basil John, who follows under XXII.
- 10 Hannah, born 13th October 1896, died 20th June 1926, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 8th February 1921, Cecil Anthony Maartensz, born 30th September 1890, son of Alexander Godlieb Maartensz, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Emmeline Agnes Buttery (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 41 and 42).
- 11 Louise, born 8th March 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th September 1928, Cecil Anthony Maartensz, widower of Hannah Driberg referred to under 10 supra.

## XII.

Rothwell Driberg, Proctor, born 9th September 1849, died 8th July 1923, married in the Scots Kirk, Kandy, Jessie Stewart Mac Gregor, born 1859, died 6th October 1888. He had by her:—

- 1 Livia Muriel, born 31st August 1885, married in the Scots Kirk, Kandy, 10th September 1904, Reginald Lionel Charles Dirckze born 26th April 1879, died 25th October 1926, son of Louis Mathias Dirckze and Clotilda Merciana van Twest.

Alan Richard, who follows under XXIII.

## XIII.

James Alfred Grenier Driberg, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 8th June 1871, died 10th March 1920, married in



Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, Eleanor Grenier, born 4th October 1870, daughter of John Charles Samuel Grenier, and Emily (Emma) Driberg (vide IV, 7, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Nita, died in 1948 in Chicago, U. S. A., married Robert Bittner.

## XIV.

Allan Driberg, K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, born 5th September 1873, died at King's College Hospital, London, 2nd October, 1938, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 12th June 1912, Dora Jane Campbell Schrader, born 5th June 1882, daughter of Frederick Justus Schrader, and Elizabeth Harriet Campbell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 73, and Vol. XXVIII, page 188). He had by her:—

- 1 Dora Elizabeth Campbell, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 10th October 1934, Tristram Clementi-Smith, son of Arthur Clementi-Smith, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Lucilla Gertrude Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 27).
- 2 Margot, born 10th January 1919, died 7th January 1927.

## XV.

John Frederick Lorenz Driberg, born 14th January 1870, died 20th December 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Hambalapitiya, 12th September 1906, Edith Agnes Huybertsz, born 28th November 1866, died 18th April 1924, daughter of John Edwin Huybertsz and Catherine Eliza Harriet Meier. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 142). He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick Vernon Lorenz, born 11th June 1908.

## XVI.

Clarence Basil Hermann Driberg, born 22nd March 1877, died 27th September 1943, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 20th April 1904, Maria Clementina Ebert, born 2nd January 1882, daughter of John Clement Ebert and Maria Bates. He had by her:—

- 1 Clement Basil Frederick, who follows under XXIV.
- 2 Wilhelm Alfred Ivor, born 1st March 1906, died 25th December 1911.
- 3 Dorothy Maria Mabel, born 15th July 1907, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 10th April 1939, Douglas St. Clive Budd Jansze, Crown Counsel, born 16th February 1909, son of Nevill Budd Jansze, Proctor and Notary Public, and Hilda May Deane Jonklaas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 207).
- 4 Archibald John Albert, Proctor and Notary Public, born 16th January 1909.
- 5 Clementine Phyllis Cynthia, born 14th May 1910, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 5th October 1935, James George Mowat Ross.

- 6 Gladys Eileen Julia, born 7th August 1913, married in St. Mark's Church, Dandagamuwa, 28th May 1937, Rudolph Archibald de Saram Jayetilleke.
- 7 Leila Helen Cecilia, born 15th March 1917, married 30th October 1938, Joseph Vyrarnuttu Jeevanesan.
- 8 Samuel Percival Ebert, born 6th March 1920.

## XVII.

John Frederick Lorenz Driberg, born 20th April 1895, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 24th September 1919, Eileen Doris Schrader, born 4th September 1898, daughter of George Archibald Schrader and Thomasine Lily Martin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 72). He had by her:—

- 1 John Lorenz, born 7th November 1920.
- 2 Eileen Lorenz, born 13th May 1923.
- 3 George Lorenz, born 1st October 1930.

## XVIII.

James Christopher Driberg, born 20th May 1891, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 31st December 1917, Nobel Tressie La Brooy, born 14th September 1891, daughter of Victor Theodore La Brooy, L.M.S., (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department and Maria Victoria Georgiana Hepponstall. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 73, and Vol. XXVII, page 76) He had by her:—

- 1 Trevor Christopher Frank, Inspector in the Colombo Municipality, born 24th December 1918.
- 2 Florence Minette, born 24th October 1920, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 25th September 1941, Annesley Hector D'Silva, son of Hector Cyril D'Silva and Florence Mildred Von Hagt.
- 3 Christine, born 6th December 1922.
- 4 Maureen, born 31st May 1926, married 28th February 1944, Arden Eustace La Brooy, born 30th April 1923, son of Claude Eustace Jumeaux La Brooy and Violet Gladys de Jong. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 80.)
- 5 Charmaine Alix, born 20th February 1933.

## XIX.

John Frederick Harold Driberg, Manager, Wekande Mills, Colombo, born 7th December 1900, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 1922, Ione Esmeralda Buultjens, born 23rd July 1904, 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). He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick Richard Ernst, born 15th October 1922.
- 2 Christopher Lionel Harold, born 9th February 1924.
- 3 Joyce Marie, born 16th November 1925.
- 4 Florence Sylvia Aileen, born 19th March 1928.

- 5 Fitzroy Matthew Lorenz, born 16th September 1929.
- 6 Primrose Evelyn, born 14th February 1932.
- 7 Ramona Joan, born 31st December 1933.

## XX.

Fritz Lorenz Driberg, born 19th November 1907, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 25th April 1929, Louisa Inyce de Livera, daughter of Albert Dunstan Egbert de Livera, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Louisa Alexandra Henrietta Seneviratne.
- (b) In the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 1st June 1934, Dalcie Merle Lena Jansz nee Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 135), born 27th January 1905, daughter of Evan Lawrence Ohlmus, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Beatrice Olive Lena La Brooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 73, and Vol. XXVIII, page 177).

Of the second marriage he had:—

- 1 Josephine, born 24th May 1939.

## XXI.

Bertrand Lambert Driberg, O.B.E., (Military Division), J.P., U.M., Crown Proctor, Avissawella, Lieutenant Colonel (Retired), Ceylon Engineers, O.D.E., born 17th July 1873, died 18th May 1943, married in Christ Church, Cathedral, Colombo, 28th October 1896, Alice Helena Hoffman, born 20th May 1873, daughter of Arthur Philip Hoffman and Alice Zitella Driberg. (vide VI, 3, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Denzil Clifford, who follows under XXV.
- 2 Lambert Dewelle, who follows under XXVI.
- 3 Walter William, who follows under XXVII.
- 4 Alice Zitella, born 13th September 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 29th June 1933, Alfred West Winfield Toussaint, born 12th September 1901, son of Alfred Ernest Toussaint, Engine Driver, Ceylon Government Railway, and Alice Evelyn da Silva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39).
- 5 Beryl, born 30th December 1908.
- 6 Esmie, born 23rd June 1910.
- 7 Gwendolene, died young.
- 8 Reginald Stephen, who follows under XXVIII.

## XXII.

Basil John Driberg, Planter, born 4th October 1889, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 18th December 1918, Dorothy Mary Hardy, born 12th August 1893, daughter of Fredrick Richard Hardy of Dorsetshire, England, and Minna Beatrice Ada Garnier. He had by her:—

- 1 Ena Louise Joyce, born 12th August 1919.
- 2 Dorrit, born 20th March 1921.
- 3 Frederick Walter Arthur, born 14th December 1924.
- 4 Beatrice Jean, born 12th April 1927.
- 5 Basil John, born 30th April 1929.
- 6 Constance Isabel, born 18th September 1931.

## XXIII

Alan Richard Driberg, born 23rd January 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 9th May 1918, Marjorie Adelaide Carron, born 26th March 1895, daughter of Albert Bernard Carron and Maud Eleanor Trace nee Ferdinand. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 78, and Vol. XXVIII, page 136). He had by her:—

- 1 Joyce Celia, born 9th February 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 8th May 1943, Reginald Douglas Ludekens, born 15th January 1917, son of Reginald Howe Ludekens and Cora Enid Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 173).
- 2 Irving Alan, born 23rd May 1920.
- 3 Christobel Marjorie, born 26th June 1921, died 29th December 1922.
- 4 Ivy Beryl, born 18th July 1923.
- 5 St. Clive Marjorie, born 15th March 1926.
- 6 Lambert William Rothwell, born 25th April 1928.
- 7 Mary Iris Livia, born 19th July 1929.
- 8 Arthur Bryan Ernest, born 16th August 1931.
- 9 Melroy Denzil, born 5th November 1933.
- 10 Dorita Irina, born 2nd July 1935, died 5th September 1935.
- 11 Shirley Virginia, born 13th January 1939, died 22nd June 1939.
- 12 Winston Joseph Franklin, born 10th October 1943.

## XXIV.

Clement Basil Frederick Driberg, born 9th February 1905 married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 28th July 1926, Brenda Merle de Vos, born 13th December 1904, daughter of Charles Frederick Allan de Vos and Hilda Morris Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 16, and Vol. XXVII, page 149). He had by her:—

- 1 Allan Basil Frederick, born 20th March 1927.
- 2 Brenda Clementine Sheila, born 13th January 1929.
- 3 Ivor Wilhelm, born 17th August 1932.
- 4 Pamela Merle, born 15th December 1935.

## XXV.

Denzil Clifford Driberg, born 8th April 1899, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 30th March 1921, Ada Phoebe Estelle Schokman, born 14th December 1898, daughter of Andrew Justin Van Gyzel Schokman and Adeline Janet Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 118). He had by her:—

- 1 Linda Emmeline Estelle, born and died 1st May 1922.
- 2 Andrew Bertrand Clifford, born 25th January 1924.
- 3 Justin Frederiek Schokman, born 23rd December 1925.
- 4 Denzil Carol, born 20th December 1930.
- 5 Heather Dawn, born 15th November 1939, died 2nd October 1940.

## XXVI.

Lambert Dewelle Driberg, born 4th July 1901, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 9th August 1924, Marion Brereton, and he had by her :—

- 1 Marion Helena.
- 2 Lambert William.
- 3 Sybil Kathleen.
- 4 Rosemary Yvonne.

## XXVII.

Walter William Driberg, born 28th January 1904, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 27th December 1933, Queenie Prudence Werkmeister, born 8th August 1910, daughter of Prins Albert Edward Werkmeister and Florence Ann Vanden Driessen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 60). He had by her :—

- 1 Myrna Lorraine Elizabeth, born 18th April 1937.
- 2 Wilhelm Dion, born 14th May 1941.

## XXVIII.

Reginald Stephen Driberg, born 26th December 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 26th December 1938, Phyllis Evadne Schokman, born 22nd April 1916, daughter of James Arthur Schokman and Gracie Eva Vanden Driessen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 60 and 120). He had by her :—

- 1 Lenore Correne Phyllis, born 21st October 1939.

Notes :—(1) This family is in no way connected with the family of "Von Driberg" who lived here over a century ago, and some of whom dropped the prefix "Von" (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon," page 40, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 22).

- (2) Johanna Catharina Horn, as widow of Johannes Gerardus Driberg, referred to under I, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th March 1802, Adrianus Jacobus Woutersz, born 28th May, 1780, died 9th June 1818, son of Jan Andries Woutersz of Jaffna and Dorothea Willemsz. Adrianus Jacobus Woutersz, as widower, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1810, Anna Maria Engelina Wolfsdaal, baptised 5th June 1791, daughter of Johan Hendrik Wolfsdaal and Sara Susanna Lourensz.

- (3) Susanna Cornelia Driberg, widow of Daniel Anthonisz, referred to under I, 3, received assistance from a remittance sent in 1847 by the Government of the Netherlands possession in the East Indies for the relief of widows and orphans of the servants of the late Dutch Government, who were not already in the receipt of any pension from Government. (Government notification dated 17th July 1847).
- (4) Francis Richard Driberg, referred to under X, 5, went to England in 1915 on War Service with the Trinity College Contingent, and joined the Public Schools Battalion there. He served in the Royal Fusiliers, and was killed in action in the Battle of the Somme in France on 1st August 1916. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 3).
- (5) John Frederick Harold Driberg, referred to under XIX, joined the Ceylon Sanitary Corps in 1917, and went on War Service to Mesopotamia. He was transferred to the Royal Engineers (Irrigation Branch) and served as a Sectional Officer, Irrigation Directorate, Baghdad. He returned to Ceylon after the armistice. In 1925, he was given a Commission in the Indian Army Reserve, and was attached to the 8th King George's Own Light Cavalry and attended Training Classes in India for one month each time in 1928 and 1929. He resigned owing to the difficulty in attending the classes each year. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 3).
- (6) Frederick Richard Ernest Driberg, referred to under XIX, 1, joined the Army in 1940, and is serving with the Ceylon Army Signals.

## AN ACCOUNT OF CEYLON.

BY THOMAS PENNANT

(Continued from page 98 of the issue for April 1944).

These may parallel the enormous Polypus, or Sepia, described by Pliny, lib. ix. c. 30, which made its nightly invasions on the magazines of salt-fish at Carteia, and long put both men and dogs at defiance.

Ceylon is peculiarly happy in its *Flora*; the trees and vegetables of India seem crowded within its limits. There may be local vegetables in this island, and others again on the continent; but I fear my deficiency in botanical knowledge will deprive me of the power of pointing them out. Ceylon has been likewise peculiarly happy in its florists, who have enumerated and described its vegetable treasures. From their labors I shall mention those of most striking use, beauty, or singularity, with references to the authorities and figures. My chief guide will be the *Flora Zeylanica*, compiled by Linnaeus from the manuscripts of Paul Herman, who from the year 1670 to 1677 had made

several botanizing journeys through the island, with great hazard to himself, and at vast expense to the States of Holland. These had been lost about fifty years, and then discovered and communicated, in 1745, by Augustus Gunther, apothecary at Copenhagen, to Linnaeus, who reduced the plants into system, and published the *Flora* at Stockholm, in 1747. Burman favoured us with his *Thesaurus Zeylanicus* in 1737, a quarto, enriched with 110 plates. The *Hortus Malabaricus* was published at the expense of the munificent Governor of the coasts of Malabar, Rheede von Draakenstein, in twelve volumes folio, between the years 1678 and 1693: And the *Herbarium Amboinense*, in six volumes folio, composed by the Pliny of India, George Everhard Rumphius, was published between the year 1741 and 1750, under the care of the able Burman. These are works to which I shall frequently refer: the word *Rheede* will denote the species to be a native of Malabar; *Rumph* that it is a native also of Amboina. But to proceed to the enumeration:

*Indica*, Syst. Pl. i. p. 2. *Rumph. Amboin.* V tab. lxxi. *Katu Bala*, *Rheed. Mal.* ii. 85, tab. 43, the only use is in the seeds, which the Arabs use in their rosaries.

The different species of *Amormum*, and the *Costus Arabicus*, Jacq. *Am.* i. Tab. 1, have from the earliest of times been imports of this and other parts of India.

*Rotunda*, *Rumph.* 1, tab. lxvi, is a plant with a tuberous root, equally in use as a medicine, and as a food.

*Galanga*, *Burm. Zeyl.* 33, tab. 13, has been a celebrated medicine under the name of *Galangae majoris et minoris radix*.

*Rotunda*, *Reed.* xi, tab. 9, is the Zedoary, which retains its place in our dispensary.

*Arbor Tristis*, *Gerard*, 1527; *Manjapumeram*, *Rheede*, 1. 35, *Raii Hist.* Pl. 1698. It has the appearance of an olive. It drops its boughs at the rising of the sun, and is only cheerful in the night. The Indian poets make it to have been the *Daphne* of India, once beloved by the sun, whose embraces she rejected like the *Ovidian Daphne*.

*Grandiflorum*, *Merian*, tab. xvi, inhabits Malabar; this island and Sumatra are famed for the rich odor of their flowers. The *J. Azoricum*, *Burm. Zeyls* tab. lviii, found its way from hence to the Azores.

*Ebolium*, *Burm. Zeyl.* 6 tab. iv, is the Adhatoda of the Cingalese, who attribute to it the imaginary power of attracting the foetus.

Of the *Piper* genus, Ceylon possesses, besides the species before mentioned, *P. Malamyris*, *Rumph.* *Amb.* v. tab. 116, and *P. Sereboa*, tab. 117.

*Indica*, *Rumph. Amboin.* ii. tab. xxiii, *Balampulli*, *Rheede*, i. tabs. 33, *Raii Hist.* 1748. That noble tree grows to a vast size here. The Dutch clergy often pitch their pulpits beneath the shade, and deliver their discourses to their great congregations secure from the sun. Providence seems to have given this salutary and cooling fruit to the torrid zone, as the most refreshing at all times, and most efficacious in

fevers, dysenteries, and *Cholera morbus*, diseases so frequent in India. *Zeylanica*, *Burm. Zey.* 26, and *Ind.* 15, an acorn-bearing tree, smelling like ordure, yet is used by the Cingalese as a sallad.

*Arborescens*, *Hort. Cliff.* 27, deserves to be pointed out as a grass that rivals in height the tallest trees; yet the stalk does not exceed in thickness a goose's quill.

*Arbor*, or *Bambo*, has been sufficiently treated of at page 142, of this volume.

*Cocceinea* is a beautiful shrub with scarlet flowers, engraven at page 169, of the Botanical Magazine, and in *Burm. Zeyl.* tab. 57. The flowers grow in rich rounded clusters, and bright as a red-hot coal. It is therefore called by Rumphius, *Flamma sylvarum*. It is frequent in Ceylon, where it inhabits watery places. Peacocks are particularly fond of the berries.

*Indica*, *Rumph. Amboin.* iv. tab. 47, is another specious plant, called, from its brilliant flowers, by the same name, *Flamma sylvarum*.

*Tomentosa*, *Burm. Zeyl.* 26, yields a bark, a substitute to the Indians for the betel leaf.

*Laeta*, *Burm. Zeyl.* 76, tab. 30, yields flowers, used instead of saffron in dying (sic).

(To be Continued)

## PUNKUDUTIVU (or Middleburg).

BY T. K. TOUSSAINT.

From the Dutch Fort at Jaffna it is possible, with the wind favouring, to reach the palmyra fringed island of Punkudutivu by canoe within two hours—or within an hour from the village of \*Yanepudichan on the east coast of Mandaitivu.

Punkudutivu is a place of distances and open plains. From the landing place a three mile walk on a cross-country road leads to almost the centre of the island and the principal village Manalkadu, in which are Churches and Schools, the Village Tribunal Court and the Post Office. The Government Hospital is

\* "Yane-pudichan in the Tamil tongue means: "caught the Elephant", and local tradition has it that an Elephant captured in the Vanni by the Dutch and taken to Kayts for transport to Calcutta, broke away from captivity and made a mad dash to get back to the Vanni. It first came to Velanai and then to Allaippiddi, where it crossed the shallows and got on to the West Coast of Mandaitivu and finally to the East Coast opposite the Vanni across a four mile stretch of water.

It was re-captured by a crowd of men who were in hot pursuit. A glance at the map will show that this story can be possibly true. I do not vouch for its veracity although I cannot otherwise explain how this village came by its name—or how an Elephant could ever have been caught on the little island of Mandaitivu.

on the South coast in a locality most salubrious. The island plains are not only dry but intensely hot in the rainless months, with every possible cool breeze being cut off from the sea by the thick growth of palmyras along the coast. In the time of the Dutch in Ceylon this palmyra growth may not have existed, and the climate would then have been more equable. The island is under scattered cultivation, the chief crop being grain, and the method of cultivation followed is the same as in other parts of north Ceylon. Close to the Post Office and Roman Catholic Church is a vernacular school, while hard by is the foundation for a bi-lingual school. A little church of the American Mission adorns a crowded part of the village, and its medium-sized bell dated 1892 (seemingly out of order) rests on the verandah of the dilapidated mission house.

During the North-East Monsoon the back waters and less frequented plains are visited by Teal and the Eastern Golden Plover, the latter being a sub-division of the European species. It is excellent eating.

The inevitable toddy is firmly established on the island. This refreshing liquid has been described by Dr. A. W. R. Joachim as "an excellent source of Vitamin B", and the late Dr. S. C. Paul prescribed it as an anti-malaria specific. The writer can vouch for its sustaining qualities.

The ruins of the Seventeenth Century Dutch Church have all but disappeared. In the village of Manalkadu and within the angle formed by two old roads are its confusing ruins. With every detail obscured, it is not possible even to say which side the church faced. Here and there only do parts of its broad foundations appear above the raised ground commanding a view of the placid lake, delightful meadows, peaceful pastures, and waving corn fields—a setting which one can only associate with a structure of noble proportions. What seems to have been the church premises have apparently been partitioned and allotments sold to private individuals; on these trade and agriculture are carried on, while in the area containing most of the church ruins stands the Village Tribunal Court. Its premises are well fenced and coconut plants have been let into holes dug among the ruins behind. It is learned from a reliable source that old "Yane maram trees (Banyan, *Ficus Benghalensis*) of gigantic girth that stood among the ruins were felled to prepare the ground for erecting the Village Tribunal Court. At present there are a few *Margosa* trees (*Azadirachta Indica*) and other trees varying in age from ten to twenty years.

An unenclosed part in the centre of the esplanade is used as a cemetery by the Roman Catholics. And it is quite possible that this served the same purpose during Dutch times.

Opposite the V. C building, across the road, stands the large and well built Roman Catholic Church of St. Xavier, where, early in the morning and at evening tide, veiled forms, clothed in white, bearing book and beads, piously enter to prostrate themselves or kneel on the bare floor in prayer before the brass crucifix vividly reflecting the glancing rays from the dimly burning oil lamp close by.

## BY THE WAY

NOTES BY NIEMAND.

One of several critical questions demanding immediate answers from us is the question of food. Starvation faces us, we are told, if we do not make every possible effort to "Grow more Food." Our energetic Minister of Agriculture foresaw the crisis years ago, and opened up large areas in the Minneriya district. But the crisis has not passed.

The owners of paddy lands have been ordered to leave no square foot of their fields uncultivated. Schools outside the towns have been urged to get on with their gardens, and they have done exceedingly well. Owners and occupants of private houses have been appealed to, to leave no plot of ground unused. Instructions, how to plant and transplant, appear with lively illustrations in the daily newspapers. Our Urban Councils are now called upon to take a practical interest in the matter.

All this advice, it will be observed, refers to vegetables, to rice, jak, pumpkins, beans, onions, chillies, &c., for they alone can be grown in fields and gardens and the open ground behind and in front of our houses. There can be no doubt that vegetables are a necessary as well as enjoyable part of our food. But can they be more than a part? Can we live on vegetables alone? Can we fight the Germans, and overcome them on a vegetarian diet? Are there warrior nations who subsist on vegetables? Of course, war is not the aim of man's existence, but wars do happen once in about twenty years, and we are continually reminded that now "there's a war on."

There are men, and societies also, who are vegetarians, and they do not hesitate to sound the praises of vegetarianism. One of the most convincing tributes to its excellence has been quite lately given us by Sir Lancelot Elphinstone, once Attorney-General of Ceylon and then Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States. At the age of forty-eight he suffered severely from lumbago, and could hardly stand erect. He heard that fruit and vegetables were a certain cure, and he tried this cure.

"Since then I have never eaten meat, fowl, or fish in any form, living for nineteen years entirely on vegetables and fruit, with a little milk, bread, and cheese, and an occasional egg. Now I am healthier, stronger, and happier than ever before. My rheumatism has gone except for an occasional bout (soon over).....My mind is clearer and I can work for longer hours, and my temper is improved. Physically I am much fitter. At sixty-one I can walk long distances without undue fatigue".



Almost are we persuaded to accept the Vegetarian faith and restrict our diet to greens with an occasional egg. There seems to be no danger in that, and there is the promise of certain advantages. A popular Physician said once that it would be no privation to him if he could get no flesh food: *dhal*, our *paripu*, contained all the elements of meat. But he stuck to meat. A popular Advocate lived on "leaves" and said he thrived on them.

It is possible that with advancing enlightenment, we may grow more humanitarian, and think it is as wrong to slaughter animals for food as to make little children work in factories. Judged by the prevailing mood, that time will be long, very long, in coming, if it comes at all. But we are slowly and resentfully learning to do without meat, at any rate, without meat except on three days in the week.

But the question of food still remains to be solved. Some of us used to supply the deficiencies in our daily diet from what the cafés and restaurants could give us. But they are now restricted to pork and vegetables. Eggs are now a luxury considering the rate at which they are sold.

Let us be thankful, however, that actual starvation is yet far from us, and that we are so much better off than many other countries. One wonders if the War, which has revolutionized so many things, will not lead us to a revolution in our eating and drinking habits.

### Notes of Events.

*Summary of proceedings of the General Committee, 18th April 1944:*—(1) The following office-bearers were elected:—Mr. J. W. Wambeek, Assistant Secretary; Mr. H. L. Austin, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. A. L. B. Ferdinand, Bar Secretary; (2) A sub-Committee consisting of Mr. A. J. Martin, Mr. C. E. Foenander, and Dr. H. A. Direkze was appointed to compile a list of members who have gone overseas. (3) The following sub-Committee was appointed to approach members with a view to their joining the Rs. 1-50 class of membership:—Mr. C. A. Soeldewinde, Mr. M. van der Straaten, Mr. L. Thomasz, Mr. A. J. Martin, Mr. J. W. Wambeek, Miss Y. Mack, and the Honorary Secretary as Convener.

*16th May 1944:*—(1) It was reported that the Education Committee intend holding a Sinhalese Examination in December; (2) The Secretary reported that 82 members had transferred to the new Rs. 1-50 class of membership. Of these, 65 were Re 1/- members, 16 fiftycents members, and one was an outstation member. (3) The following new members were elected:—Mrs. L. V. Piachaud, Mr. F. S. Bartholomeusz, Mr. J. F. H. Drieberg, Mr. E. N. Vanden Driesen, Mr.

R. Foenander, Mr. S. S. Ferdinands, Mr. M. C. Foenander, Mr. J. N. de Man, Mr. D. E. de Kretser, Mr. W. A. W. Metzeling, Mr. P. V. B. Phoebeus, Mr. R. A. Stork, Mr. A. M. F. Seebergts, Mr. D. W. L. van der Wall.

### A Golden Wedding.

The attainment of the 50th anniversary of one's marriage is a rare event. Rarer still is it for representatives of two successive generations of the same family to attain such a distinction. It is for this reason that the 50th anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. F. V. Foenander, which fell on the 10th May, 1944, was invested with more than ordinary interest, for there are many now living who took part in the 50th anniversary celebrations in 1901 of Mrs. Foenander's father, Mr. Frank Foenander, who married Miss Eliza Gerardina Ludekens.

Dr. and Mrs. Foenander are so highly esteemed in the Community that their relations and friends were anxious that the event should not be allowed to pass without all the ceremonies befitting such an unique occasion, but the prevailing conditions did not permit of this. They had therefore to content themselves with calling on the couple at their residence in Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, and offering their congratulations individually. They received a warm welcome from Dr. and Mrs. Foenander and their family. Music, refreshments, and agreeable company all contributed to a pleasant evening's entertainment. We wish Dr. and Mrs. Foenander many more years of happy wedded life.

### Obituary.

We regret to announce the death on the 26th June 1944 of Captain C. G. O. Speldewinde. The deceased was employed in the Railway Department where he was held in high esteem. He was a son of the late Mr. Charles Speldewinde, who was an original member of the Union, and a brother of Mr. Cecil Speldewinde. We tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved relatives.

### To Our Subscribers.

With this issue of the *Journal* a new volume commences (No. XXXIV.) Subscribers are kindly requested to remit their subscription of Rs. 5 to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.

# Altendorff Genealogy.

D. B. U. JOURNAL, Vol. XXXIII.  
(Correction)

1. Delete item 7 in Section XIV on page 105, and the whole of Section XXI on page 107.

2. In the epitaph on page 108, insert the line "A most pious wife" between the lines "Who was in her life" and "During twenty years marriage".

D. V. A.

## Balance Sheet as at the 31st December, 1943.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. cts.	ASSETS.		Rs. cts.
undry Creditors: Belting Memorial Fund Dutch Burgher Union Social Service Fund		1,241 97	Cash:		
		550 42	In Hand		77 96
		7,134 69	At the Chartered Bank of		
			As per last Balance Sheet		1,800 00
Add: Amount sanctioned			Less Depreciation		180 00
for Share purchases	410 00				
Amount received on account			Furniture and Fixtures:		
of Dutch Coats-of-Arms	315 00		As per last Balance Sheet		1,198 66
Value of Shares donated			Add Additions		17 50
and acquired from sub-					1,216 16
scriptions	8,050 00	8,775 00			
Excess of Income over Expen-			Deduct:		
diture			Sales	42 50	
			Depreciation	119 86	
			Value of Old Radiogram		
			written off	250 00	412 36
			One G. L. C. Radiogram:		
			As per last Balance Sheet		1,000 00
			Less Depreciation		100 00
					900 00
					Rs. 41,531 95

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.

Certified as correct:

A. L. B. FERDINAND,  
Honorary Treasurer.