

general meeting should not be summoned as the memorandum had already been forwarded to the Commission. It was further decided that Mr. G. A. Wille should lead the deputation, the other members to consist of Mr. H. K. de Kretser, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. J. A. Martensz (Mr. J. R. Toussaint, if Mr. Martensz declines), Mr. G. H. Gratiaen and Mr. Douglas Toussaint. (4) It was reported that a grant of Rs. 600 had been received from the Public Assistance Committee. (5) The following were elected as members:—Mr. H. W. Hatch, Mr. S. W. Felsing (both re-admitted), Mrs. C. M. Anthonisz, and Mr. K. S. vanRooyen.

20th February 1945:—(1) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mrs. G. P. Keuneman and Mr. E. J. Buultjens. (2) Votes of congratulation were passed on the honours conferred on Lt. Col. V. H. L. Anthonisz and Mr. O. B. Joseph. (3) The President congratulated Mr. & Mrs. A. L. B. Ferdinand on their attaining the 25th anniversary of their marriage. (4) The following were admitted as members:—Mrs. A. J. Moreno and Mr. F. W. T. Morgan.

28th February, 1945:—The draft Annual Report and Accounts were adopted.

20th March, 1945:—(1) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mr. H. E. L. vanLangenberg and Mr. P. C. W. Leembruggen. (2) Resolved to transfer a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Reserve Account. (3) Mr. C. C. A. Jansz was elected a member.

17th April, 1945:—(1) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of President Roosevelt. (2) Mr. B. R. Blaze was elected a member of the Committee in place of Mr. V. C. Modder who was unable to serve. (3) Appointments were made to the various Standing Committees, it being decided that no member should be eligible to serve on more than two such Committees.

15th May, 1945:—(1) The Secretary reported the presentation of a selection of Dutch books by Mr. F. W. T. Morgan. (2) Mr. Fred Loos was elected Secretary and Convener of the Genealogical Committee. (3) Approved recommendation that a sum of Rs. 1,500 standing to the credit of the Education Endowment Fund be invested in the 3½% National Loan. (4) The following were elected members of a Buildings sub-Committee to consider what extensions and improvements were desirable and to make their recommendations to the General Committee:—Mr. H. K. de Kretser (President), Mr. E. A. van der Straaten, Dr. R. L. Spittel, and Dr. Sam de Vos. (5) The following new members were elected:—Mrs. A. L. B. Ferdinand, Messrs. E. R. Anthonisz, J. A. Anthonisz, F. C. Anthonisz, V. R. Anthonisz, G. G. vanden Driesen, C. P. C. Foenander, L. H. Ferdinands, E. S. E. O. Joseph and L. A. G. Keuneman.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

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

*Copies may be had at the D. B. U. Hall
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Journal of the
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXXV.]

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[No. 2.

MR. JUSTICE MORGAN ON CIRCUIT.

In Volume XXXVI, Part II, of the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1945, Mr. R. L. Brohier has reproduced Sir Alexander Johnston's Diary of a journey made by him in 1806 from Trincomalee to Hambantota, presumably for the purpose of holding a Session of the Supreme Court at Batticaloa. The Diary gives one a good idea of the difficulties and dangers of travel experienced in the days gone by, when roads were unknown, and long journeys had to be made along jungle paths in palanquins, whose rate of progress compares unfavourably with modern means of communication. The slow and tedious journey of about three miles an hour afforded every opportunity to the traveller to observe the scenes through which he passed and to make a written record of his impressions. To this circumstance we are indebted for much useful information regarding the island and its inhabitants during the early years of British Rule. Cordiner's invaluable "Description of Ceylon", for instance, is to a large extent based on such Diaries.

Besides Sir Alexander Johnston, there was another Supreme Court Judge who kept a Diary of his travels, and that was Sir Richard Morgan. In the year 1858, before he was raised to the Knighthood, he was appointed to act on the Supreme Court Bench and took the Northern Circuit, which included Chilaw and Jaffna. This involved travelling all the way by road, which meant ploughing through sandy tracks, fording unbridged rivers, and spending tedious hours in getting across lagoons. In reading Mr. Morgan's Diary, one is surprised at the scant consideration shewn to Judges of the Supreme Court in his day as compared with the treatment they now receive. It is difficult to repress a smile of pity when we hear him complain of the indifferent accommodation provided for him at Chilaw, of the discourtesy of the officer superintending the roads at Puttalam, of the neglect on the part of the Government Agent to notify the people of the coming of the Supreme Court, and of the generally unsatisfactory condition of the Rest Houses.

If there was at times difficulty in procuring fresh provisions on the journey, there was certainly no shortage of liquid refreshment, and as for medicines, Mr. Morgan carried with him a miniature dispensary.

time to read the petitions that are presented. Put off till the day you leave giving to any, for the more you give the more they'll flock to you.

Medicine box. It is desirable to carry one with you. I had a nice little one containing calomel, quinine, sal-volatile, James' powders, gentian, epicac, cholera mixture, turpentine, laudanum, Tr. ginger, Epsom salts, sedlitz, purgative pills, dysenteric pills, plaster, lint. Luckily not a drop was used. The box is at your service if you want one.

Care must be taken always to start your baggage four hours before you leave. We planned the journey so as to reach the resthouses early in the morning. Breakfast and dine there, and leave in the evening.

This ends Mr. Morgan's memorandum to Sir Edward Creasy and his Diary now commences.

25th February.—Left Colombo about quarter to 11 a. m. in a palanquin carriage and with three horses. Got to Negombo, 23 miles from Colombo at half-past one, stayed there till four, when we got into the palanquin and reached the Toppoo⁴ river (five miles off Negombo); after 5, ferried over and went on, reaching Natande⁵ (11 miles from Toppoo) at 9. Fine rest-house, and attendance good. Slept there till 2 a.m., when we got coolies up and pushed on and reached Chilaw at half-past seven in the morning (12 miles off and 53 miles from Colombo). Road fair, but full of ruts and holes, and calculated to try rather severely the wheels of a carriage.

There is a house here prepared for the judge, and furnished with a bed, a couch, table, chairs and wash-hand stand. Linen clean. Mr. Pieris,⁶ the deputy fiscal, a particularly civil and obliging man (Mr. Temple, I believe, calls him the Lord Chesterfield of Ceylon, and he was a favourite even of Sir William Carr) furnishes the place for some £2 per month which the Government allows him. But the house is in a tumble-down condition, and standing as it does in the midst of the island, exposed to the 'hard blowing', one feels rather nervous in staying there a night. And as to the out-houses, &c., they are in a wretched condition; no accommodation for a bath. As I was only staying there a day, Mr. Casie Chetty⁷ asked me to stay at his place which he had kindly prepared, and I did so. (The tappal leaves for Colombo at 8 a.m., and that from Colombo arrives about 3 p.m.)

There was but one case at Chilaw, and the court closed after hearing it. Next morning I visited the goal which is on the town side of the river. I observed several young women and children imprisoned for offences under the salt acts. These acts operate very cruelly in their results. Stores where salt may lawfully be purchased are at a very

4. The Maha Oya.

5. Nathandiya.

6. Mr. N J Pieres.

7. Mr. Simon Casie Chitty, District Judge.

great distance from each other, and the people (all wretchedly poor and leading a hand-to-mouth existence,) instead of walking these distances, scrape a little salt from the gatherings along the coast, or prepare it by boiling the sea water; they are brought up and punished by imprisonment, fines they are utterly unable to pay.

There is nothing worth seeing at Chilaw excepting the tobacco plantations, which in cleanliness and beauty of appearance vie with a coffee estate. An immense large Roman Catholic Church, opposite the judge's house, not quite completed, and an establishment near the Pettak, where a class of weavers (who were brought over from the Coromandel coast in the time of the Dutch Governor Vandergraff in 1792) manufacture coarse cloth, napkins, and towels, very largely used in the country.

At Chilaw we had to engage fresh coolies in place of those who failed as agreed upon to join in Colombo or fell off since we left Colombo. I found the night before we left Colombo that we had great bother in getting the coolies together. They insisted upon getting advances, and some run away after receiving their shares, others get drunk and lie in the taverns. With the aid of the police, and after several hours' delay, we succeeded in getting the men to leave, excepting four who could not be found.

We took our things in boat to Negombo, and as we could get no fresh men at Negombo brought them on in a cart to Chilaw. At Chilaw it was only after great difficulty, and by the interposition of the district judge and constable, that we got four men to join us, and that for £1, whereas men from Colombo got only fifteen shillings each. I brought my pony with me, but found that both the horse-keeper and grass-cutter had got drunk on the road and neglected the animal. This, added to what I heard at Chilaw, that it would be difficult to procure water and grass further on, led me to send the animal back to Colombo.

We left Chilaw at 5 p.m. (the coolies left at 2 p.m. on the 17th February), and, after crossing the Dedderoo Oya⁸ (a river which crosses through the Seven Korles and discharges into the sea two miles north of Chilaw,) we went along a very sandy and broken road and reached Baltootoo Oya⁹ at quarter to 9 p.m. There is here one of the best rest-houses on the road to Jaffna situated on the bank of the Oya, very clean and cool. The rest-house keeper is a Malay man, speaks English well and has lots of poultry, eggs, milk, etc., ready for travellers.

The river swarms with alligators,¹⁰ and it is well worth staying an hour or two after daybreak to see the numbers basking on the shore. We saw five, and ten had been killed the day before in revenge for one of them running away with the rest-house keeper's cow. A small one (about four or five feet long) was shot and brought to us at the rest-house. People nevertheless freely bathe in the river, and, in answer to my enquiries, told me they were not afraid, as no one had ever been

8. Deduru Oya.

9. Battulu Oya.

10. Crocodiles.

killed there. There are some kinds of alligators which are said to be harmless, but these can hardly be of the kind. A peon of Mr. Caulfield's¹¹ was destroyed one day, only 10 miles off, though the place where he went in was only knee deep, and he wished to get a little water to wash his mouth with. I suspect the security of the place consisted in their bathing in numbers, and making a great noise during the time. (The tappal leaves this place for Colombo late at night and arrives from Colombo about 8 p.m.)

We left Baltootoo Oya at 2 p.m. on the 28th February. Two or three miles away from it we came in sight of the Calpentyn lake. The road from this place is on the sand and, with hardly a tree or vegetation of any kind, the glare is most painful, and if ever I come this road again, I'll try to leave Baltootoo Oya at night, so as to reach the next stage at dawn.

Some four miles from Baltootoo Oya we came to Moondel,¹² a fishing village, where the coolies rest awhile and help themselves to a drink of water or cocoanuts. We then pushed on and reached Madamcooly¹³ about 7 p.m.

There is a nice rest-house here and in good order situated to the left of a canal called the Limparawa canal. The tappal from Colombo reaches this at about 2 a.m. and that for Colombo leaves at 10 p.m.) The water at Madamcooly and from Pomparipoo again is bad. It is dirty and of a saltish taste. I think it also affects the bowels and brings on slight diarrhoea. I found it a good thing to carry soda water and lemonade with me.

We dined and slept here till 2 a.m., when we pushed on to Puttalam, which we reached at five (March 1st). The rest-house is a fine spacious building, but the better part of it is used as the private quarters of the officer superintending the roads, who has fenced in the ground, on which the bath &c., stands. It sometimes happens that a rest-house to which travellers very seldom resort is allowed to be used by any person residing in the place, but this is always with the understanding that he should vacate it for travellers when required. This was not done on the occasion of my stay, and considering that the assistant agent and fiscal, (who has official charge of the rest-house) was living next door, that he knew the supreme court officers were coming to Puttalam (he having attended the court at Chilaw as justice of the peace), I could not but look upon the act as wilful on the part of that officer. As it was myself, the registrar, and secretary, had to put up and remain the whole day in one end of the building, had to wait awhile and remonstrate before we could get the road officer's servants to allow us the use of the kitchen, and had to put up with other inconveniences.

11. Mr. J. Caulfield, Government Agent, North-Western Province.

12. Mundal.

13. Madurankuli.

I cannot understand why it is that the supreme court sessions are not held at Puttalam instead of Chilaw, as used to be the case formerly. As being the seat of an agency it is a more important place than Chilaw, there is a building here expressly erected for the holding of the sessions; there is a company of the military stationed here; and altogether the place presents greater convenience than Chilaw does. I had but one case to try at Chilaw, and that was brought from Tiltepalle, a place some fifteen miles beyond Puttalam, the parties and number of witnesses had all to come to Chilaw, the justice had to leave his station (he being agent as well), to cover all the expenses occasioned by which and the great inconvenience would have been saved, had the assizes been held at Puttalam. The only expense that it would entail is a few pounds as travelling allowances to the deputy Queen's advocate. As for the judge and his staff it can cost nothing, but will rather be a convenience, for there will be a day or two's rest given to the poor coolies. Altogether there was more consideration shewn to the suitors and witnesses formerly than is shewn now. In Sir Charles Marshall's time the court was held at Chilaw, Puttalam, Aripoo, Mannar and Jaffna. Puttalam, Aripoo and Mannar are quite omitted now, and the poor native is made to leave his house and his field for days and weeks together; if he be interested in a criminal case either as suitor or witness, and if he has a case in a middle station, say Aripoo, he will have to go 77 miles to Jaffna or 88 to Chilaw! I had a case to try at Jaffna of aggravated assault from a coast village, in which the parties had to come more than 50 miles! There is ample accommodation at Puttalam, at Aripoo, and at Mannar, (I mean in buildings for the court, judge, and officers) and I cannot understand therefore why such want of consideration should be shown to the poor suitors, independent of the good to the district which the periodical holding of the assizes in it cannot fail to produce. (The tappal arrives here from Colombo at 5 a.m., and leaves for Colombo at 2 p.m.)

We left Puttalam at four, but as the next rest-house station was 22 miles away, we stayed for some three or four hours at Waunatavilla,¹⁴ about half-way, where we arrived at eight. We had to encamp in an open place in the midst of a thick jungle, said by the natives to be the favourite resort of elephants, as being the only place within many miles round where there is a little pool of fresh water. By kindling fires all round, however, and allowing the coolies to make the noise which they are sure to make when congregated in numbers, we made ourselves quite safe. After dinner (we brought a cold fowl with us from Pomparipoo), which we had to take standing with the top of the palanquin as our table, we got into the palanquin for a nap until the coolies were able to move on, which they did about 12 p.m.

From Puttalam we lost all traces of a road, and to get to Pomparipoo we have to pass through dense jungles, the palanquin being literally forced along.

14. Wannattivillu.

About six in the morning (2nd March) we had to pass Pomparipoo river. This river rises in the mountains of Matale, runs north of Dambool, through the province of Nuwerakalawe,¹⁵ and passing Pomparipoo, falls into the gulf of Calpentyn. It abounds with alligators: In ordinary times it is easily fordable, but when the river rises, one is detained for days together at the bank. This happened once, I am told, to Sir W. Carr. Four miles beyond the river is the rest-house, the best on the coast road in a fine situation. This is the last station in the north-western province; it is a fine country, and its name (Pomparipoo) signifies 'the golden plains', given, it is said, on account of its fine soil. The population is scanty, and very little cultivation is now carried on. This used to be a favourite resort for shooting. We were not long before we had some fine wild pork (killed the night before) brought for sale for a mere trifle, and we were told that there were lots of peacocks, deer, &c., to be had. (The tappal from Colombo leaves this at 6 a.m., and that from Colombo reaches it at 2 p.m.)

I may remark here, that if you give notice of your coming—(the judge's secretary should post letters from Chilaw to the different rest-house keepers, informing them when the judge will be at each place)—you will always get rice, paddy, poultry, eggs, milk, and if you wish it, sheep, at very cheap rates. But this notice must be given, or one stands a chance of coming to a place where there is not a grain of rice to be had. This happened to us at Illipepecadde.¹⁶ The coolies, servants, &c., were positively getting mutinous, and I had to threaten to lay violent hands on some sheep (which the coolies thought were, of course, not equal to rice, but would do fairly enough in its absence) when the villagers got together and produced some new paddy which had to be ground into rice.

Time was when the government agent gave notice in the villages of the coming of the supreme court. The headmen were in readiness to receive the judge at the rest-house, and to supply him with rice, chools,¹⁷ &c., (all, of course, for payment), but this good old custom no longer exists. It might have been necessary to abolish the other useless forms, tom-toms, body-guard, &c., which attended a judge, but it is a pity that with them these useful, and, as it appears to me, indispensable attentions were put an end to. It costs the agent nothing to give these notices, it costs the headmen nothing to pay these attentions, for whatever they supply they get liberally paid for—but it saves the judge and his party much inconvenience and annoyance to see their servants and coolies having to go about asking for one thing or another. Irrespective of all this, an entire withdrawal of all these attentions cannot fail to exercise a pernicious influence on the native mind; an agent, aye, the assistant agent, goes on his tour, and his visit is announced days before, and the headman and principal inhabitants flock to receive him. It is only by the barest accident that any one knows of the approach of a

15. The former name of the Anuradhapura District.
16. Iluppaikadavai.
17. Torches.

judge. A native positively told me at Vangalle¹⁸ that the advent of..... (a native justice of the peace) was a much more important event in his district now-a-days than that of a judge of the supreme court, and he had seen the days when Sir Alexander Johnstone or even Sir Charles Marshall used to travel with torch-bearers all the way provided for them, tom-tom beaters preceding them, and fresh relays of coolies at each station to help them on. It is a mistake to disregard appearances too much with an eastern population, particularly in the case of those who hold offices in which their usefulness depends much on the moral influence they exercise over others.

We left Pomparipoo, 2nd March, 4 p.m., and having passed the Modriegam¹⁹ river which separates the north-western from the northern province, reached Marchakilly²⁰ at about 8 miles from Pomparipoo 123 miles from Colombo. 95 miles from Jaffna. seven in the morning, (March 3.) The rest-house is in a tumble-down condition, and you find a notice put up signed by Mr. Byrne, in charge of the roads department, that it is unsafe to remain within it. The outhouses are all very bad. There are, however, some tamarind trees round the bungalow, under which you may take shelter, and the outer verandah does not look so bad as the inner premises. We left Marchakilly about 3 p.m., and reached Kulaar²¹ (rock river) seven miles off about 5 p.m. The river was all but dry. On its bank stands an old Hindu temple now in ruins. Those who go to the pearl fishery stay here to make their offerings, and at one time a share of the pearls fished on the banks off Condatchy belonged to the priests of right.

The great part of the road from this to Condatchy, five miles off, is along the sea shore (sometimes in the sea up to knee deep) and over rocks, some so precipitous as to make us within the palanquin rather nervous. Care should always be taken to pass this place before night-fall. We reached Condatchy at 8 p.m. The gathering for the fishery had commenced, and the appearance of the place with its thousands of traders bustling about was not a little exciting. Either the Doric (fine large building erected by Frederick North, Lord Guildford, the first English Governor in Ceylon) or the military buildings, fine tiled houses, are generally fitted up for the judge, but at this season they were both occupied, the former by the superintendent of the fishery and the latter by the troops, and a temporary rest-house was erected to which we repaired. The tappal uncertain. In fact, however excellent may be Mr. Dyke's arrangements in other respects, the tappal when once you enter the northern province, becomes uncertain, whereas until then the hour it comes and goes is pretty certain. This arises, I am told, from the tappal in the north being carried by contract. The contractors do not pay the men, and they work or not as they please.

18. Vankalai.

19. Moderagam-aar.

20. Marichchukkaddi.

21. Kallaru.

Next day (4th March) we left Aripoo at 3 p.m., and reached Vau-galle eight miles further) about 8 p.m. There is a Catholic Chapel here with a French priest (Rev. Father Floraa) who kindly allowed us to stay in his bungalow for dinner. We sent the baggage on at three and left the place about 4 a.m., and reached the village Mantotta at seven in the morning. The province is called Mantotta (Ma-tottam) great garden, from its extensive cultivation, and it is within it that the Giant's tank was constructed by the native rulers for purposes of irrigation. The tank is now out of repair and cultivation, and but very slightly attended to. There is an old Portuguese church built of stone in 1706. The walls of the main building are alone standing, and quite roofless. The two side verandahs, however, are covered in with cadjans and used as a rest-house, here too is a notice apprising passengers that it is not safe to enter into or use the place. After waiting a bit to get some coffee, we pushed on to Verteltivo,²³ which we reached about ten. There is a Roman Catholic chapel (St. Santiago) here, in which the people kindly allowed us to stay. The village is in the district of the Wanny, but subject to the agent at Mannar. I understand it is the only place in the road where gang robberies (which used to be very common formerly on this side) are still heard of, and the only case I heard of gang robbery, in which some five men entered a house in the day time, burnt a man and brutally tortured a woman by placing two sticks across her breast, and pressing them together at either end, was from this district.

16 miles from Mar-chakilly. 141 miles from Colombo. 74 miles from Jaffna.

12 miles from Aripoo. 162 miles from Colombo. 85 miles from Jaffna.

6 miles from Mantotte. 162 miles from Colombo. 56 miles from Jaffna.

We left the place about three and reached Illepekaddoo at six. Here the tobacco plantations commence, and palmirah trees begin to be seen. I have already recorded the bother we had here to obtain rice. We had the same difficulty as respects school bearers, without whom and a supply of schools the coolies will not leave the place, for the road is covered with thick jungles and very much infested with elephants. We left Illepekadde at 9 p.m.; the coolies all kept close together and made a terrible noise. We saw no elephants, but the school bearers said they saw a herd of five, which was not unlikely, for in one place we observed that they increased the noise and suddenly stopped their journey. No fear is entertained, as the elephants are very timid and excepting there should happen to be a rogue elephant they never attack parties going as we did.

About 12 we reached Pallaar (six miles from Illepekadde), and the coolies lay down to rest awhile. An old salt store (now used

14 miles from Illepekadde. 183 miles from Colombo. 35 miles from Jaffna.

as a tappal station) stands on a plain here. We pushed on afterwards and reached Polweroyankaddoo on the morning of the 6th. There is a fair rest-house here, and we did not leave the place till 7 p.m.

It was after leaving Polweroyankaddoo²³ we came across two streams where the coolies had to lift the palanquins on their shoulders. One feels rather nervous to be inside a palanquin so carried, but the coolies are quite firm, and laugh at your fears.

We reached Poonernyn at five on the morning of the 9th. The rest-house is situated in a small fort built by the Dutch, and is in a very bad condition. Here too is one of Mr. Bryne's notices. We were obliged to stay here till 10 a.m., when the wind was expected to change and enable the boats to start for Jaffna. This is a very interesting place, paddy cultivation very extensively carried on, and the people seeming very happy and contented. Palmyrah topes with neat cottages in the midst of them meet our view on all sides. These Palmyrahs look pretty from a distance, but very ugly as you approach near to them. Sir William Carr described them as bottle brushes, Mrs. Edgar Layard as turned-up-mops, and others again apply the poetic figure of an 'arrow shot from the sky,' which was, however, first said, and with greater truth, of the arecanut tree.

We left the place about ten, and after being carried for about a mile had to enter the boats and set sail for Jaffna. The wind was not unfavourable, so after five hours' tedious sailing we reached Colombo-torre at four, whence we were carried again three miles further to the town of Jaffna.

At Jaffna there were nine cases in the calendar. In two, the prisoners pleaded guilty, the other seven took a day each, so the court which was opened on the 9th, did not close till the 16th. The best and most intelligent jury in Jaffna are on the Tamil list. The English jury, as it is so called, is composed of the young Malabar men educated at Batticotta seminary; they are men of no property, and have therefore little or no stake in the country, they derive their subsistence chiefly by drawing pleadings and petitions, which bring them in contact with the litigants, often the prisoners, with whom they not unfrequently make common cause. The Burgher young men, whose names also appear in the English jury, are, many of them, but sorry specimens of their class. I had the English jury called but once, and though the evidence was clear to demonstration, and the proctor for prisoners did not address the court on behalf of his client, he was, to the surprise of all, acquitted.

I ought to add that in Jaffna the judge must act as counsel for the prisoners. Mr.²⁴ who generally appears for them, is a very good-natured man in his way, but quite innocent of the

23. Pallawarayankadu.

24. Mr. Cyrus Koch.

rules of law or evidence. He has a stereotyped form of questioning the witnesses and addressing the jury which every judge, since the days of Sir Charles Marshall, must have seen him make deliverance of. He is most useful, however, in getting out all the quarrels and law suits which the prosecutor and witnesses have had against the prisoner, in respect of which the depositions give the judge no information.

Mr. A. Murray²⁵ is a most careful and painstaking crown law officer. His anxiety to draw out all information and call every witness, instead of previously separating the wheat from the chaff and presenting the former only, makes the proceedings very tedious and precludes the possibility of your getting over more than one case a day. He is rather fond also of putting and pressing improper questions, as to heresay, &c., which obliges the judge to be always on the watch (for the proctor for prisoners never objects to them) lest improper evidence got the jury and an impression be unfairly raised against the prisoner.

One part of the work which I found difficult to perform satisfactorily is the examination of record books. By the rules and orders for Police Courts and Courts of Requests (Sec. 1 of Rules of 17th June, 1844, page 136, and Sec. 1 of Rules of 21st October, 1844, page 144) the record books of the Police Courts and Courts of Requests are to be produced and submitted to the judge of the Supreme Court on the first day of each sessions. The object of this rule was to enable the judge to examine the books and see that everything was in order, and, if need be, to report to the executive any serious instance of violation of the rules or law which the books may disclose, and this was carefully done at the commencement of the working of the system. But their proper examination takes up much time. At Chilaw, for instance, you have books from two districts (Calpentyne and Chilaw) to examine. At Jaffna, books (two from each place) from Jaffna, Manaar, Chavagacherry, Point Pedro, Kaits and you ought to have—but these were not sent owing, I suppose to the distance—some from Mulletivee, Trincomalie, Anuradhapura, and Batticaloa.

Each of these books embraces the proceedings for a term of six months (since the last judge was on circuit) and it is impossible during the sessions to examine them with anything like proper care. I had to return several without any examination at all.

It appears to me that these rules should be abrogated and a full appeal from law and fact given from decisions of police courts as is now possessed in respect of the courts of requests. Any examination of the books merely, however searching, must fail in its object of fully discovering the mistakes and abuses that prevail in the lower courts. Rather than that the judges should attempt what they cannot properly perform, or what must prove ineffectual, however carefully performed, it were better to leave the suitors, to whom

25. Mr. A. Murray was Deputy Queen's Advocate.

the work legitimately belongs, the work of exposing evils, care only being taken that no technical difficulty arising from a limitation of the right of appeal, as is now the case in respect of police courts.

The places in Jaffna worth visiting are the boarding school for females at Uduvilli under the American missionaries, and the Batticotta and Manipay establishments, also under them. The schools under Mr. Walton in the town, and the two heathen temples Candasamy and Chavagacherry, are well worth visiting.

Gave a dinner on Friday, March 13. Company, Mr. Prime, Captain Rutherford, Messrs. Murray, Morphew, Birch, Purcell, Wodehouse, Morris Gillman, Mutukistna, Gordon, Rev. Mr. Walton, Dr. Sortain, and myself.

Visited Manipay and Batticotta mission stations. I examined boys' schools, 120 fine fellows.

Went to Pedro, March 17th, breakfasted with Mr. Kilner and his wife; went round to Oodamuly and the mission establishment of Mr. Lord. Returned at 4 p.m.

AN ACCOUNT OF CEYLON

BY THOMAS PENNANT.

(Continued from Page II7 of the issue for April 1945.)

Bombax. Pentandrum, Rumph. i. tab. 80. Pania Paniala, Rheede, iii. tab. 49, 50, 51, pod of the wool-bearing tree, Gerard, 1552, a tree that grows to the size of our walnut; bears long pods filled with seeds, wrapped in a fine short down, too short for spinning; but after being dressed is of great use in stuffing beds and the like. The wood is excellent for making palings, and other fences.

B. Ceiba, Jacq. Am. p. 192, tab. 176, bears a long pod, with a prickly coat; common to both worlds.

*Hibiscus. Populneus Rumph. ii. tab. 74. H. Rosa Sinensis, iv. tab. 8. This Flos Festalis, as it is called, is the ornament of every feast, and instead of the *invisa Cupressus*, follows every unmarried youth to his grave, be they Christians be they Gentiles.*

Herbaceum, iv. tab. 12 and G. Arboreum, iv. tab. 13, the last having a more shrubby stalk than the other, the first is sown annually, but thrives better on the dry Coromandel coast than any other. This produces the great manufactures of the Indies, calicoes, and every other species so well adapted to the climate. These plants are natives also of the hotter parts of America, and of Africa; and even cultivated with most profitable success in Valencia in Spain; page 421. Vol. vi. of the M.S. part of this work, gives some account of the produce.

Ferrea, vii. tab. II. is a low tree, remarkable for giving a pleasant shade, and the rich mace-like scent of its flowers. *Ferrea*, *Syst. Pl.* iii. 259, *Baiulla Tsiampacum*, *Rheede*, iii. tab. 53, *Rau Hist.* 1680.

The superb flower, *Barringtonia speciosa*, *Lin. Suppl. Pl.* 312; Cook's second voyage, i. p. 157. *Butonica*, *Rumph.* iii. 170. tab. 114, is found in this island, and in all tropical countries: Is a lofty tree, and of considerable thickness, but is seldom erect, bending so that the branches hang into the water, for it is universally an inhabitant of watery places. The fruit is large, and quadrangular, as represented in *Clusius's Exotic*, lib. ii. c. 5. It is used, in *Amboina*, as a remedy in the colic. In *Ternate* and *Java*, it is made into a paste, mixed with other drugs, and used to intoxicate fish, as is done by the *Cocculus Indicus*.

Draco, ii. tab. 70, is a tree that grows to a vast height, much esteemed for the sweetness of its flowers, and the beautiful redness of the wood, uniform or varied, so as to resemble flames of fire bursting out of the smoke.

It is therefore in great repute for the making of chests, and furniture: when used as fuel it yields a scent, grateful as that of the sandal or citron. It is also called the *Dragon-tree*, as it exudes a thick juice of a blood-red, resembling that which falls from that tree, which has been long famed for that quality.

Erythrina Corallodendron, ii. tab. 76, a tree quite brilliant with its scarlet flowers. It grows usually near the shores. It is pretended, that such is the splendour of the long spikes, that during the flowering season they actually terrify the fish from the coasts on which they grow.

Phaseolus Vulgaris. Ceylon and India in General, produce numbers of species of kidney-beans. The species just mentioned is the scarlet. The *Ph. radiatus* and *max.* are engraven in *Rumph.* V. tab. 139, and 140.

Dolichos. *Pruriens*, *Nai Corann*, *Fl. Zeyl.* No. 539, is remarkable for its effects. The downy pile on the pods occasions the most intolerable itching, far beyond that of the nettle. It is called at *Surat*, *Cohuge*, from which it was corrupted to the English name of *Cow-itch*; *Ray*, vol. i. p. 887, names it *Phaseolus Furratensis*, and *Cowhege*; and says it has been proved a most efficacious remedy in the dropsy. *Rumphius* figures it in vol. V. tab. 142, under the title of *Cacara Pruritus*. It has been sometimes applied for wanton purposes, to set people an itching. The author of *Hudibras* makes it one of the drugs used in his days to counterfeit the feats of witches. I shall give the whole list, since I may have occasion to refer back to it:—

With drugs, convey'd in drink or meat,
All feats of witches counterfeit;
Kill pigs and geese with powder'd glass,
And make it for enchantment pass;

With *Cow-itch* mule like a leper,
And choak with fumes of *Guiney-pepper*;
Make lechers; and their punks with *Dewlry*,
Commit fantastical advowtry,
Bewitch hermetic-men to run
Stark staring mad with *Manicon*.

Ceylon and India have great varieties of *Hedysarum*. The *H. Pulchellum*, *Burm. Zeyl*, tab. 52, is very remarkable for its long spikes of circular pods.

Indigofera. Tinctoria, *Rumph. Amboin.* V. tab. 80, is common in all parts of India in a cultivated state; but its native country is Guzerat where it grows wild; but its name is derived from *Indicus*, a Patronymic taken from the country it was originally brought from. It is also found wild in Madagascar.

The rich blue dye is procured from it in all parts of Hindoostan, and used in the various manufactures.

Dioscorides, lib. v. c. 68, speaks of two kinds, one extracted from what he calls certain Indian reeds. *Pliny* errs when he says it is from the slime which adheres to those plants. *Dioscorides* mentions it medicinally: *Pliny* as a point.

The species *Citrus* are two, *C. Aurantium Sinense*, or *China orange*, probably originally imported from that country, and the *C. Decumanus*, *Rumph. Amboin.* ii. tab. 64, the *Shaddock*, or *Purple-mose* of the West Indies, which is only cultivated in Ceylon, not aboriginal. *Wolf* mentions the lemon, and *Burman*, in his *Thesaurus*, gives a little lemon, the *Limon Nipis*, *Rumph.* ii. tab. 29, perhaps the common lime.

Nepenthes.—I now proceed to the wonder of the vegetable kingdom, the famous *Bandura*, *Burm. Zeyl.* tab. 17, *Cantharifera*, or *Dawn Gundi*, *Rumph. Amboin.* V. tab. 59, the *Nepenthes Destillatoria* of *Linnaeus*. This is an herbaceous plant, with narrow leaves. From their ends issues a very long tendril, which finishes with a long cylindrical tube, sometimes six inches in length, and furnished at the extremity with a circular valve, completely at times closing the orifice. This is filled with a pure limpid water, which continues during the time that the valve is shut; when it is open the liquid is dried up, but the stock is renewed at night, when the valve is again closed. *Rumphius* has seen a pint of water in those of *Amboina*. They seem a variety of the Ceylonese, being thickest in the middle. Those of Ceylon being truly cylindrical.

The Dutch call this plant *Kannekens Kruid*, or the *Can Fruit*, from its singular form. *Linnaeus*, if I may collect from the name, imagines it to have been the *Nepenthes* of *Homer's Odyssey*, Book IV. which we are told was presented to *Helen*, by the wife of *Thone*, King of *Egypt*, together with the receipt for preparing

The mirth-inspiring bowl,

Temper'd with drugs of sov'reign use t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage;
To clear the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dry the tearful sluices of despair,
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, the exalted mind
All sense of woe delivers to the wind.

Pliny, lib. xxi. C. 21, gives an account of its effects. That wicked wag, Martin Folkes, in his witty description of the *Arbor Vitae*, will have it to have been the all-conciliating fruit of this tree, the *Panacea* which Helen always kept by her, and used on all occasions.

The Cingalese style this plant *Bandusa*, i.e. *Priapus Vegetabilis*; had Mr. Folkes known this, it would have furnished him with new arguments. That singular character drew up the humorous paper with wit, which all its obscurity cannot destroy. It was intended as an imposition on the good Sir Hans Sloane, and the reading was actually begun before a meeting of the Royal Society, when a member, more sagacious than the rest, discovered the joke, and put a stop to the Secretary's proceeding. Martin Folkes himself succeeded in the President's chair.

Breadfruit. In Ceylon are found two species of the bread-fruit, the *Artocarpus* of botanists. One, the *Integrifolia* Lin. Suppl. 412; the other, the *Incisus*, 411. It is singular, that this blessing to the island should pass so long unnoticed: yet Knox, page 14, informed us of (perhaps) both kinds, certainly of the first, and that above a century ago. The *Integrifolia* he calls by the Ceylonese name, *War-ragah*, which is the species filled with great kernels: see the fruit expressed in different plates, entire and dissected, by M. Sonnerat, in his voyage to New Guinea, at page 99. These kernels are taken out and boiled by the natives, and often prove preservatives against famine in scarcity of rice. Exteriorly the rind appears prickly, but the spines are soft and give way to the touch. After the interval of a century, from the time of Knox, Doctor Thunberg* gives an account of both species. This he says is the *Maldivian sour sack* of the Dutch, that it contains two or three hundred great kernels, each four times the size of an almond; and that the fruit grows to the weight of thirty or forty pounds; that the taste is unpleasant, and cadaverous, yet that not fewer than fifteen dishes are prepared from it. He adds, that the trees of both kind are replete with a milky juice, as tenacious as bird-lime itself and Knox adds, that the boys apply it to that purpose. Rumphius, i. p. 104, calls the larger variety of this species *Saccus Arboreus major*, *Nanha*, and gives the figure in tab. xxx. The other he names *Saccus Arboreus minor* *Isjampedaka*, see p. 107, tab. xxxi; both these are oblong, the last sack-shaped. The leaves are entire and ovated. The fruit grow in a most singular manner, hanging by the stalk from the body of the tree; *ex arbore trunco prodemata*, says Bauhin, in his Pinax, 9. 511. See also the figure in Rumphius, also in Lirisctrotten, tab. 76, 77.

This species grows in most of the same places with the following. It is also frequent in the Maldive isles, from whence, in about the year 1727, or 1728, some roots were brought, and planted in this island. From this circumstance the species is called *Maldivische Syr Sack*.

Doctor Thunberg, in our Phil. Trans. Vol. lxxix. has published a long account of these fruits, under the name of *Tsitodium*, and particularly distinguished the second kind by the name of *Macrocarpon*, or *long fruit*. Both kinds have various names: The Portuguese call it the *Jacca*, of which notice will be taken in another place.

The second kind is only mentioned by Knox under the name of *Vellas*, who says it is as soft as pap. This is the same with the *Seedless*, or *Apyrene* of George Forster, *Pl. Aescul. Inf. Oceani Austr.* P. 25 which is of a globular form, and is universally cultivated in Otaheite, and possibly others of the South Sea islands. It is also described by Doctor Thunberg, and said to grow as large as a child's head. This is filled with a substance like the crumb of new-baked bread; and is universally used in the islands of the South Sea, but less so in Ceylon. It is the *Bread Fruit* of Lord Anson, P. 310; Ed. 1st of Captain Cook's first Voyage, i. P. 80 tab. ii.; and of Mr. Ellis, in his Monograph, P. 11; and the *Artocarpus incisus* of Lin. suppl. 411.

The varieties of the incisus, which have kernels, are those engraven by Rumphius, i. P. 110. tab. xxxii. under the name of *Soccus lanosus*. The *Granosus*,—P. 112, tab. xxxiii. and the *Sylvestris*,—P. 114, tab. xxxiv. but these are all neglected in Otaheite,* in preference of the *Apyrene*. The leaves of every one of these are like that of an oak, and deeply lacerated, and of the length of two feet, and the fruit pendent from the boughs.

This, says Doctor Thunberg, is common in Ceylon, and from Coromandel to Cape Comorin. It is found near Columbo, Gale, and several other places, both wild and cultivated.

It seems amazing that Mr. Bligh should betwixt sent to the islands of the Southern Ocean for these valuable plants, when it appears that they may be had with so little difficulty from Ceylon. Dr. Thunberg brought several hundred shrubs of both species, and quantities of seeds, all of which were destroyed by a violent storm he met with, no farther off his port than the coast of Flanders.†

Coix. *Lacryma*, *Rumpt. Amboin.* v. tab. 75, resembles very much a sugar cane. The Dutch have found out its excellency in chicken broth: So it is introduced to all the good tables of Amboina.

Hernandia. *Sonnerat.* ii. tab. 85. The Indians call it *Arbor Regia*, as always certain plants are found under its shade or protection: it is also full of ants, which bite with great sharpness: it bears a small clustered berry. This tree is useful in medicine, yet is said to contain a fatal poison. It has its bane and antidote, and is reported to be peculiarly efficacious against the poison of the Macassar arrows. I am

* Travels iv. p. 255.

*G. Forster's Pl. Aesc. P. 26. Thunberg's Travels, iv. P. 255
†Thunberg's, Travels, iv. P. 282

reminded of this double quality (often incident in Indian plants) of the good Friar's speech in *Romeo and Juliet*:—

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power;
For this being smelt with that part, cheers each part;
Being tasted, slays all senses with the heart.

Phylanthus, Niruri, vi. tab. 17, is a small plant, called both *Herba Macroris*, and *Amoris*. When the Indians send a branch of it to any friend it signifies they are oppressed, with grief; when it bears the other name, it is for its being used as a philtre by the fair, to conciliate the affections of their lovers.

Morus, Indica, vii. tab. 5 is a species of Mulberrytree, with black fruit, as large as a walnut. The Chinese, who visit Amboina, say it is the tree which nourishes the silk-worms.

Balanghas, Syst. P. iv. 195, *Cavalam Rheede*, i. tab. ? 49. *Raii Hist.* ii. 1754? *Clompanus minor*, Rumph iii. 169, tab. 107.

Foetida, Syst. Pl. iv. 198, *Karil, Rheede*, iv. tab. 36, *Raii Hist.* ii. 1564, *Omparums major, Rumph.* iii. 168, tab. 107, ad lit. A. This is one of the vast trees of India. Sonnerat, ii. 284, tab. 182 gives a good figure of it and its flowers. This and the above are remarkable for the excessive foetid smell of both the wood and flowers, which resemble the scent of human ordure. Linnaeus therefore gives the genus the name of *Sterculia*, and the trivial of *foetida*, and the tree itself, *Stinkbaum*; and Sonnerat, the plainer title of *Bois de Merde*.

The *Croton Lacciferum* grows in abundance in the sand-pits near Columbo and other places on which the *Gum Lac* is found in great plenty. It is sometimes used for lacquering, after being dissolved in spirits of wine.*

(To be Continued.)

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF EATON OF CEYLON

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

I

Ebenezer Eaton, Quarter-master of the 19th Foot before he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Ceylon Regiment, of which he became Adjutant. He died on 19th May 1811, and his estate was being administered in 1813. He married Petronella Gertruida Ferdinand, baptised 30th August 1778, daughter of Johannes Ferdinand and Aletta Bolthonder. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 75. He had by her:—

- 1 John Ebenezer, who follows under II.
- 2 William Edward, who follows under III.

*Thunberg's Travels, iv. 250

II.

John Ebenezer Eaton, Medical Practitioner, married:—

- (a) In the Rest House at Belligama, 11th May 1825, Wilhelmina Margarita Hicken *nee* Nieuwenhoven.
- (b) In All Saints' Church, Galle, 3rd October 1839, Josephina Angenita Bogaars.
- (c) In All Saints' Church, Galle, 21st April 1858, Johanna Carolina Kellar, born 16th July 1825, daughter of Daniel Christiaan Kellar and Johanna Sibilla Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 80 & 81, and Vol. XXIV, page 105).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 John Henry, who follows under IV.
- 2 William Archibald, who follows under V.
- 3 Gerald Lionel, born 9th February 1832.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 4 George Griffith, born 18th December 1840.
- 5 Amelia Catherina, born 23rd July 1846, died 4th May 1923, married in the Baptist Church, Kandy, 15th August 1874, Arthur Melchers Vander Straaten, born 27th March 1850, died 24th August 1931, son of John Engelbert Vander Straaten and Sophia Eliza Melchior. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 160).
- 6 Edward.
- 7 Arthur Josiah.
- 8 Frances Emona, born 11th February 1852, died 20th June 1932, married 20th January 1872, John Horatio Stainton born 18th June 1843, died 28th April 1882, son of John Stainton of Boston, England, and Matilda Louisa Duckett

Of the third marriage, he had:—

- 9 Edith Marior, born 1860.
- 10 Evelyn Maud, born 9th July 1862, married Edward Lawson Koch, born 28th May 1859, son of Charles Henry Theodore Koch and Ellen Macready. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 131 and 134).

III.

William Edward Eaton, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 4th January 1841, Anne Dorothy Henrietta Bogaars, and he had by her:—

- 1 Maria Elisabeth, born 12th June 1842, died 25th August 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 20th December 1862, William Archibald Eaton, who follows under V.
- 2 William.
- 3 Jemima, born 12th December 1848, died 1st May 1935, married in the Baptist Church, Kandy, 20th January 1870, Daniel Henry Pereira, Minister of the Methodist Church, died 22nd November 1886.
- 4 Charles Nathaniel, who follows under VI.

- 5 Caroline.
- 6 James Ebenezer, who follows under VII.
- 7 Amelia May, born 11th March 1858, died 9th January 1933
- 8 Benjamin Alfred, who follows under VIII.
- 9 Charlotte.
- 10 Agnes Floreana Margaret, born 6th January 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 6th July 1882, Edward Layard George Payne.

IV.

John Henry Eaton, Advocate, Police Magistrate, Matale, born 18th September 1829, died 26th April 1906, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th July 1859, Annie Charlotte Vander Straaten, born 11th September 1842, died 2nd December 1918, daughter of John Engelbert Vander Straaten and Sophia Eliza Melchior. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 160).

He had by her:—

- 1 John Ebenezer Gerald.
- 2 Evangeline Marion, born 20th January 1862, died 19th August 1932.
- 3 Lizzie.

V.

William Archibald Eaton, born 8th August 1837, died 1st December 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 20th December 1862, Maria Elizabeth Eaton. (Vide III, 1 supra.) He had by her:—

- 1 Archibald Gerald, who follows under IX.
- 2 Emily Grace, born 7th December 1865, died 18th April 1896.
- 3 Adelaide Jane, born 5th March 1867, married in the Methodist Church, Richmond Hill, Galle, 17th December 1890, Theodore Edward Elias, born 3rd August 1865, son of Zacharias Edward Elias and Margaret Philomena Canno.
- 4 May Louise, born 24th May 1871, died 25th August 1901.
- 5 Maria Elizabeth born 30th September 1878, died 29th December 1930, married in St. Mark's Church, Badulla, 19th December 1895, Adolphus Lionel Elias, born 1st July 1867, died 3rd December 1943, son of Zacharias Edward Elias and Margaret Philomena Canno.

VI.

Charles Nathaniel Eaton, died 24th April 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 28th June 1869, Eliza Maria Jansz, born 25th June 1851, died 7th July 1924, daughter of Edwardus Wilhelmus Jansz and Clara Hendrietta Rudolphina Sela. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 22). He had by her:—

- 1 Ernest Nathaniel Charles, born 3rd November 1872, died 17th February 1917.

VII.

James Ebenezer Eaton, born 9th February 1851, died 26th February 1914, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 5th May 1881,

Sophia Amelia Maria de Zilwa, born 30th January 1862, died 12th January 1925, daughter of John Henry de Zilwa and Sophia Matilda Balkhuysen. He had by her:—

- 1 Esther, born 28th March 1882, died 17th November 1911.
- 2 Amelia Florence, born 26th June 1884.
- 3 James Clement, born 8th February 1886.
- 4 Evelyn Lindsay, born 30th April 1888, died 17th March 1891.
- 5 Henry Lindsay, who follows under X.
- 6 Ivy Myra, born 2nd September 1893.
- 7 Dulcie Maud, born 11th November 1895, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 10th September 1924, George Almyer Bartholomeusz, born 14th July 1896, son of Arthur Benison Melchisedec Bartholomeusz and Caroline Frances Wootler.

VIII.

Benjamin Alfred Eaton, born 11th August 1859, died 29th November 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 10th May 1882, Alice Maud Sela, born 10th January 1865, daughter of Andrew Henry Sela and Julia Maria Susanna Deutrom. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 64, and Vol. XXXV, pages 22 and 23). He had by her:—

- 1 Beatrice Viva, born 23rd May 1888, married in All Saint's Church, Borella, 15th May 1904, Percival Herbert Misso, born 16th November 1878, died 31st December 1921, son of Paul Valentine Misso and Rosaline Eleanor Van Sanden. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 64 and 71).
- 2 Alfred Claude, who follows under XI.
- 3 Stanley Vernon.

IX.

Archibald Gerald Eaton, born 1st October 1864, died 5th December 1928, married in the Roman Catholic Church at Dehigahapitiya near Avisawella, 9th November 1912, Norah Mabel Mellonius, born 10th September 1883, daughter of Frank Mellonius and Norah Mabel Van Rooyen. He had by her:—

- 1 Maurice Strandway Gerald, born 24th November 1913.
- 2 Eva Mabel, born 1st September 1917.
- 3 St. George Archibald, born 29th January 1919.
- 4 Ethel Merle, born 31st January 1921.
- 5 Cyril Osborne, born 25th November 1923.

X.

Henry Lindsay Eaton, born 10th November 1891, married in Christ Church Cathedral Colombo, 6th April 1931, Ethel Winifred Jansz, born 19th June 1891, daughter of Benjamin Denis Jansz, Chief Clerk, Customs Department, and Margaret Charlotte Bogaars. He had by her:—

- 1 Henry Lorenz, born 10th February 1932.

XI.

Alfred Claude Eaton, born 6th June 1892, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 10th September 1931, Florence Clarida Hutchinson, and he had by her:—

- 1 Florence Matilda Irene, born 20th June 1932.
- 2 Claude Vernon, born 7th September 1934.
- 3 Cynthia Yvonne, born 17th July 1937.
- 4 Hermon Alfred, born 31st March 1940.

CELEBRATION OF QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BIRTHDAY.

This event was celebrated in the Union Hall on Saturday the 1st September by a Dutch Tea, a Variety Entertainment, and the unveiling of a Coat of Arms of the Netherlands Kingdom, presented to the Union by the Royal Netherlands Forces in Ceylon. The guests, who included several members of the Services, were on arrival conducted to tables prettily arranged in the Hall, the verandahs, and the garden, and were served with tea and Dutch cakes, a Committee of ladies seeing to this important part of the proceedings. After everyone had been attended to, a move was made to the top of the Hall where the Coat of Arms, as yet unveiled, hung, and the President addressed the gathering as follows:—

"Captain Willinge, acting Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Forces, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have gathered here to-day to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina—a good and great Queen. She is held in great esteem throughout the world and is beloved by her own Dutch people. Our hearts went out to her early in the War when she was driven from her home and had to take refuge in England. Although saddened and disheartened, she never lost courage and confidence, and all through these long years we heard her voice over the Radio rallying her countrymen in particular, and the Allies in general, to fight on till justice and right prevailed. We therefore rejoice that to-day she is back in her own home, and is able to spend her 65th birthday with her loved ones in the usual Dutch way.

"Holland was one of the first countries to experience the devastating effect of a real blitz, for you will remember that Rotterdam was one of the first towns to be wiped out. By a strange irony of fate, Holland was also one of the last countries to be liberated, and that not without a tremendous toll of life, and the ruination of vast areas of fertile country by the wanton destruction of the mighty sea walls and dykes which were the pride of the Dutch nation.

"When Victory at last crowned the efforts of the Allies, and Europe was freed, we, in the Dutch Burgher Union, with the rest of the world, celebrated a Victory Day, but to us, and to you, Victory without the defeat of Japan was only a partial victory; so we waited anxiously for

the final Victory, and it came sooner than expected. So to-day we not only celebrate your Queen's Birthday, but also the final liberation of Holland and the Netherlands East Indies. We know that most of you present here to-day have your homes in the Netherlands East Indies, and with what joy and eagerness you await your return. We are also not unmindful that your joy is tinged with a certain amount of anxiety and foreboding, for you have not heard from your families for four years, and you are naturally anxious to know if all is well. We hope and pray that any anxiety you may have will prove to be unfounded, and that your re-union will be complete in the fullest sense.

"In conclusion, as this may probably be the last "official" occasion when you will be with us, I wish to say that the members of the Dutch Burgher Union have, from the time you set foot on our shores, extended to you a hearty welcome to our Club and our homes, and in our own little way we have done our best to entertain you and make you feel at home. We appreciate the fact that, although further removed, we belong to the same family stock as you, and after a lapse of 150 years we were happy once again to meet the Dutch people. We endeavour, as you may know, to maintain our identity, and are proud of the traditions and culture of the Dutch race which is our heritage.

"We shall always remember your stay with us, and I hope the friendships we have formed will always continue. We are particularly sorry that Admiral Helfrich is not with us to-day, for he took a deal of interest in us and came here many times. I shall thank you to convey to him our best greetings and extend to him our sincere congratulations on his promotion as a full Admiral.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing our particular thanks once again to the following:—

- (a) The officers and men of the S.S. "Zuider Kruis" for the Radiogram presented to us.
- (b) The officers and Other Ranks of the Netherlands Forces for the beautiful painting of the landing of Admiral Spilbergen in Ceylon.
- (c) Lieut-Commanders S. Dobbinga and J. Nieuwenhuizen for the Dutch concerts arranged and generally acting as Liaison Officers between us.
- (d) Lieut. Max Krause and Corporal Bakker for starting a Dutch class, particularly Cpl. Bakker who continued the classes to the very end.

"Since 1942 a large number of our older friends have left Ceylon and the few remaining will do so soon. When you are settled in your homes, I hope you will think of us as we will think of you.

"Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will ask you to give three hearty cheers to Queen Wilhelmina, whose birthday we celebrate to-day". (Cheers).

Captain Willinge, in reply, stated that the Netherlands Forces would never forget the kindness and hospitality extended to them by the Dutch Burgher Union for nearly four years. They arrived here as

strangers driven from their homes, but as soon as they became acquainted with the members of the Union they felt that they were among their own people. It was a happy circumstance, though brought about by tragic events, that after 150 years the Dutch should once again be in Ceylon. He hoped that the friendships formed would continue, whether they were in Holland or in the Netherlands East Indies. He said that they were naturally anxious to go back to their homes as they had not heard from their families for nearly four years.

He related an incident to show how bravely the Royal Family had borne itself under the stress of War. Princess Juliana, when in Canada, was asked by Press Correspondents how the Queen had gone through these very difficult times, and she replied that "she fought like a lion". (Laughter).

He was sorry Admiral Helfrich was not able to be present as he was greatly interested in the Dutch Burgher Union and its objects. It was a great privilege to him to formally present to the Dutch Burgher Union a painting of the Dutch Coat-of-Arms offered to the Union by Lieut-Commander S. Dobbinga on behalf of the Netherlands Forces, as a token of the many kindnesses shewn to them by the Union.

Captain Willings then unveiled, amidst applause, the Coat-of-Arms, which bore the following inscription: "Presented to the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon by the Royal Netherlands Forces in Ceylon on the occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the Birthday of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. 31st August, 1945".

A Variety Entertainment followed, which was much enjoyed by all those present.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF KEITH OF CEYLON.

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

I.

David Keith, Sergeant Major of the 51st Regiment, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th June 1798, Anna Elisabeth Oppenheimer, baptised 28th January 1778, daughter of Johannes Casparus Oppenheimer of Groswinterheim and Francina Perera. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I. page 158, and Vol. IX, page 71). He had by her:—

- 1 Gene Francina, born 1799, died 27th July 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th January 1817, Diederich Arnoldus Estrop, son of David Hendrick Estrop of Osnaburg (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 39) and Agnita de Kroeze.
- 2 John Neill, who follows under II.
- 3 Charles Spencer, who follows under III.

II.

John Neill Keith, born 4th August 1806, died 13th December 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 25th October 1830, Margaritta Wilhelmina Vander Straaten, born 21st July 1811, died 19th June 1848, daughter of Pieter Engelbert Vander Straaten and Maria Elizabeth Kriekenbeek (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 69, and Vol. XXIII page 158). He had by her:—

- 1 Jane Harriet, born 5th September 1838, died 4th October 1872, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th April 1859, Frederick Charles Loos, C.M.G., Proctor and Notary Public, Member of the Legislative Council, 1900—1911, President of the Dutch Burgher Union, 1908—1911, baptised 3rd January 1836, died 21st August 1911, son of Christian Albertus Loos and Cornelia Rudolphina Cramer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol IV, page 59, and Vol. IX, page 99).
- 2 John Neill, who follows under IV.
- 3 William Gregory, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, married a Scotch lady, and had issue.

III.

Charles Spencer Keith married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 28th July 1834, Maria Susanna Jacoba Ludekens, born 28th December 1811, daughter of Johan Christoffelz Ludekens and Dorothea Catharina Martin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 169).
- (b) 24th December 1865, Wilhelmina Clara Annetta Ludekens, born 4th September 1820, widow of Wilhelmus Jacobus Felsing, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 123) and sister of (a) supra.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Richard Morgan, who follows under V.
- 2 Emelia Ursula, born 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th January 1876, William Orestes Brown, Head Guard in the Ceylon Government Railway.

IV.

John Neill Keith, Proctor and Notary Public, born 4th November 1840, died 10th December 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th June 1864, Caroline Rosalind Pompeus, born 26th April 1843, died 24th January 1932, daughter of Henricus Jacobus Pompeus and Henrietta Arnoldina Fermer. He had by her:—

- 1 Margaret Rosalind, born 26th April 1865, died 29th January 1940, married Henry Justin Charles Pereira, K.C., born 3rd September 1858, died 3rd September 1924, widower of Jessie Branard of East Molesey, Surrey, England.

- 2 John Neill, born 6th February 1867.
- 3 Gertrude Rosalind, born 18th April 1868, died 11th September 1919.
- 4 Arthur William Hugh, born 5th December 1869.
- 5 Herbert Neill, born 22nd March 1871, died 25th August 1906.
- 6 Kenneth Neill, born 21st March 1873.
- 7 Lawrence Neill, born 25th June, 1874, died 12th April 1875.
- 8 Clarence Neill, born 14th November 1875, died 15th August 1878.
- 9 Mabel Rosalind, born 8th May 1877.
- 10 Vivienne Rosalind (Queenie), born 8th September 1878, died 2nd March 1893.
- 11 Henrietta Rosalind (Etta), born 12th April 1880, died 8th May 1923.
- 12 Douglas Neill, born 19th June 1882.

V.

Richard Morgan Keith married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th October 1873, Eveline Maria Kathleen Francke, born 1855, died 1884, daughter of Edward William Francke, Surveyor, and Maria Elizabeth Constz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 9). He had by her:—

- 1 Rosalind Millicent married Hector Edward William Francke, born 13th May 1873, son of Edward William Francke and Laura Sophia Fretz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 73, and Vol. VIII, page 9).

BY THE WAY.

NOTES BY NIEMAND.

Heartiest congratulations to Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, K.C.B., R.N.N., on his new appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the entire Netherlands Navy with the Rank of Full Admiral, in addition to his present post of Commander-in-Chief of Netherlands Forces in the East. We remember his visits to the Dutch Burgher Union, and his sympathetic and weighty words to us on more than one occasion. Now that the return to Java and the Netherlands Indies is being accomplished, his task will be one of special difficulty and we wish him every success.

We would also record our grateful appreciation of the Dutch troops whose association with us in the Union was so pleasant and helpful. It is not only their generous gifts to the Union that will remind us of them when they leave us, it will be rather the memory of a companionship that will be valued and missed.

We have at last reached the end of the War, the end that was long desired by those who were most directly concerned. Those few or many who found it a source of unexpected personal profit may

not be so happy about it; but to most of us, the removal of necessary restrictions promises a return to something like normal pre-war conditions.

It must be long, however, before anything like a settled, orderly state of affairs can be established. We must expect many "hours of change, alarm, surprise". Every region which the War has touched is alive with new ideas and ambitions. The spirit of unrest which is active everywhere needs to be met with the utmost tact, firmness, and sympathy.

We all hope that the efforts made to prevent future wars will be successful, but only force, or in other words, the threat of War, can prevent vaulting ambition from disturbing the peace of nations. Treaties are necessary, but we have seen that treaties are not always observed. They are usually binding when they can be enforced, and enforcement implies war.

The history of the German people does not encourage us to believe that they will acquiesce in subjection to the rule of any but themselves. We have heard of "underground" movements that were prepared even before the Germans found that their defeat was a certainty. The fanatical "suicide" tendencies and the "ways that are dark" of the Japanese compel their neighbours to be cautious in dealing with them.

The future relations of the Great Powers among themselves must cause them some anxiety. We may assume that the alliances made during the War have brought about a better and more friendly understanding between nations that have generally distrusted one another. We may assume that there is a genuine desire among them to live in peace and to avoid the horrors of another war. But the old Adam survives in nations as in individuals, and all we can do is to hope for the best.

One lesson that the War has deeply impressed on thinking men is that there can be no isolation. We may regard that—ism as practically dead in America, where it was all along a fixed principle, especially in the U.S.A. Just as the narrow seas of the English Channel were supposed to keep England safe from invasion, so the United States thought itself safe from interference from other countries. It would therefore take no part in foreign quarrels, though it would give free expression to its opinions on those quarrels.

In the first Great War this position became extremely difficult, and the U.S.A. was forced to enter into it, in spite of Isolationist opposition. The opposition was renewed in the Second War now happily brought to a close. The part taken by the U.S.A. in this War has been so prominent that a casual reader of a newspapers

might almost conclude that it was an American War. General Eisenhower received the surrender of Germany, and General MacArthur the surrender of Japan. American troops will remain in both countries for a long time yet.

The War has proved that no country, however strong and self-sufficient can live to itself. All countries must, in matters regarding public security, concern itself with the affairs of their neighbours and the world generally.

Another lesson is the futility of what is commonly called imperialism. "The lesser creeds without the law" are no longer to be "exploited" or denied the recognition of their natural rights. This does not mean that colonies and dependencies are at once to be given independence and sovereign rights; but that is to be the goal in due time and in the right circumstances.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(Continued from July Issue).

The amount to the credit of the Education Endowment Fund which was launched in November, 1943, is now Rs. 1,555.60 and is made up as follows:—

Value of 25 shares in D.B.U. Buildings Co., Ltd., at Rs. 50/- per share to be redeemed within 5 years	...	Rs. 1,250-00
Value of one share redeemed in 1944	...	50-00
Proceeds from Dance on 20.5.44	...	216-60
Dividends on shares	...	39-00
		<hr/> Rs. 1,555-60

This Committee wish to record their thanks to all members who donated their shares in the Buildings Co., to the Union on condition that their value at par be credited to this Endowment Fund from the funds of the Union within a period of five years. A special appeal is made to members to help to build up this fund as early as possible so that the educational work of the Union will be put on a secure footing.

The Dutch Classes were not well attended during the year. The class for Juniors had to be abandoned but a few enthusiastic Seniors continued to carry on during the year. The Committee desire to record their thanks to Cpl. J. Bakker of the Royal Netherlands Navy for taking these classes. A special sub-committee had been appointed to formulate a scheme for the further encouragement of the study of the language by members of the Union.

The scope of the Sinhalese Prize Examination was enlarged during the year. It was held in two grades—Upper and Lower. There were ten candidates in the Upper and twenty-seven in the Lower. The

Examiner, Mr. H. R. H. de Silva whom we sincerely thank for his valuable help, has reported a considerable improvement in the standard reached in the lower grade.

Two Schneider Scholarships open to children of members of the Union were awarded during the year. It is expected that a fairly large number of these scholarships will be available towards the end of 1945.

During the course of the year the General Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare an educational census of the children of members. Such a census will be of great help to this Committee and it is hoped that it will be ready as early as possible.

Sub-Committee for Building Shares.—During the year under review 20 shares were transferred making the total owned by the Union to 181. This Committee wishes to record their thanks to the members who sold or donated their shares to the Union. The amount to the credit of the fund to purchase shares at the end of 1944 was Rs. 981.62.

St. Nicholaas' Fete.—This Annual Function was celebrated in the usual manner and attracted a large number of members, their wives and children. Arrangements were in the hands of a sub-committee of Ladies and Gentlemen to whose efforts the success of the function was due. Notwithstanding the high cost of toys, the ladies in charge of the various sections made use of the money allotted to them to the best advantage. Subscriptions collected to meet the expenses amounted to Rs. 1,149.95 but the expenditure this year amounted to Rs. 1,563.36 which leaves a deficit of Rs. 413.41. This amount was met from the Reserve which was the accumulation of small sums left over from previous years. This Reserve has now been reduced to Rs. 20.03.

SPECIAL FUNDS:

1. Loos Legacy.—In Bank on 31.12.44 Rs. 6,145-57
2. Arndt Trust Fund.—In Bank on 31.12.44 2,137-70
3. Beling Memorial Fund.—In Bank on 11.12.44 566-92

Dr. de Hoedt Medical Scholarship Fund.—Your Committee has pleasure in publishing for general information the following report received from the Trustees of the Fund.

Three students were assisted by this Fund; one passed the Final Examination in Class II obtaining distinctions in Medicine and Surgery. Fees paid during the year amounted to Rs. 678-50. Cash in the Bank on December 31st, 1944 was Rs. 2,914-19. A sum of Rs. 14,000/- was invested in 3% War Loans.

Vocation Fund.—The position of this Fund is as follows:—

In Bank on 1.1.44	...	4,346-97
Interest for 1944	...	86-08
		<hr/> Rs. 4,433-00
Less amount paid on account Medical College Fees	...	800-00
		<hr/> Rs. 4,133-00

Affiliation.—Owing to paper control Annual Reports and Statements of affiliated bodies are not printed in this Report. Copies are tabled at the Office for information of members.

Finance.—11 Meetings of this Committee were held during the year with an average attendance of 9. The monthly statements of accounts were submitted and passed at these meetings. The accounts at the end of December show an excess of Income over Expenditure of Rs. 2,637-42.

It may be mentioned that during this year a sum of Rs. 4,443-75 was put into Reserve A/c and a new A/c called "Depreciation Reserve" was opened with Rs. 1,000/- (Rs. 869.10 from General Balance and Rs. 130-90 from Radiogram Reserve and Billiard Cloth Renewal Fund). There is now a total of Rs. 6,081-65 under the General Reserve A/c. an increase this year of Rs. 4,525-40 with interest. Therefore a sum of Rs. 5,394-50 has been put aside into reserve in the two Funds during the year. There has been a marked improvement in the financial position of the Union, and the Treasurer desires once again to express his personal thanks to all members for their very ready help and co-operation.

February 28, 1945.

F. R. LOOS,
Hony. Seceretary.

Notes of Events.

Summary of Proccedings of the General Committee.—19th June 1945:—(1) A vote of Condolence was passed on the death of Mr. C. E. Bogaars. (2) A vote of Congratulation was passed on the award of the I.S.O. to Mr. C. E. Stork. (3) The following were admitted as members:—Messrs W. J. G. Beling, C. M. Mack, J. F. R. Prins. Re-admitted Mr. Fred van Houten.

17th July 1945:—(1) The Treasurer outlined the Poor Relief proposals of the Commissioner of Labour and said he was investigating the possibility of securing relief for all those on the Union list. (2) It was reported that Mr. C. L. H. Paulusz was preparing a list of all Dutch Books, separating what he thought should go into the Reference and Lending sections respectively. This Classification would be subject to approval when ready.

21st August 1945:—(1) Mr. Speldewinde reported that it had been decided to hold an informal conference on the 24th of August to consider the Government's Proposals for Education reform and their effect on the Community, and he invited all members to attend. (2) Arrangements had been made to celebrate Queen Wilhelmina's birthday on the 1st September, by a Dutch tea, a concert, and the unveiling of the Coat of Arms of the Netherlands Kingdom which had been presented to the Union by the R. N. Forces in Ceylon. (3) The receipt of a sum of Rs. 300/- towards the Beling Memorial Fund from the Administrator of the will of the late Mr. H. P. Beling was reported. The Committee resolved to place on record its appreciation of the bequest. (3) Dr. E. W. Arndt had given instructions for the

transfer to the Union of two of his shares in the Building Co. (5) Mr. J. M. H. Toussaint was admitted as a member. Mr. K. G. Joachim was re-enrolled as a member.

18th September 1945:—(1) A vote of Condolence was passed on the deaths of Mr. J. B. Wille and the son of Dr. W. M. Muller. (2) It was resolved that all members of the Union overseas whose addresses are notified should receive copies of the Bulletin. (3) *Help Holland Fund*—A Committee consisting of the President, Messrs. C. L. Beling, C. A. Speldewinde, W. E. V. de Rooy, F. W. de Vos, and J. A. Leembruggen (Hony. Secretary) was appointed, with power to add to their number, to act in the matter. (4) A letter from Messrs. L. E. Blaze and J. R. Toussaint forwarding cheque for Rs. 302/73, being balance of proceeds on sale of "The Dutch in Ceylon" by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, and suggesting that the money be used for the Reference Library, was read. The proposal was approved. (5) The following were admitted as members:—Messrs. B. L. Brohier (Jr.) H. E. McHeyzer, M. V. McHeyzer, and F. L. C. vander Straaten.

OBITUARY

Dr. Samuel Lindsay Brohier.

There are few, perhaps, of his generation who remember Samuel Lindsay Brohier. The news we have recently had of his death, which took place in Durban, South Africa, on the 10th of August last, consequently calls to mind merely one other member of our Community who found his life's work in countries abroad. There are several, however, who still remember his father, the late Mr. R. A. Brohier. Sr. He retired from the office of Assistant Auditor-General half a century ago, having shewn by example what sterling merit and innate abilities can achieve. Samuel Lindsay was the youngest son of the family. He was educated at the Royal College, the *alma mater* which is fragrant to older generations with associations that banish the odours of St. Sebastian, the reek of Lake flies, and the hot-weather smells of the Beira.

On leaving school, Sam Brohier, as he was called by his friends, entered the Medical College. Among others his fellow-students included Frank Bartholomeusz and the late Terence de Kretser. Having taken his degree in Ceylon, he proceeded to the United Kingdom about 35 years ago, to obtain British qualifications. In addition to the degrees of the College of Surgeons, England, and the College of Physicians, London, he secured the D. P. H., London.

Although it seemingly was his original intention to return to Ceylon, in the anticipation of finding wider scope and better remuneration in the practice of his profession, he accepted an appointment in the Medical Department of the Gold Coast Colony, after securing his British degrees. The country in which he had elected to serve was ninety-thousand square miles in extent. To put this on a comparative basis, it is nearly four times as large as Ceylon.

Until the year 1872, the Gold Coast had been nominally a Dutch possession. In reality, it included territory inhabited by a large number of native tribes who were constantly engaged in tribal warfare, and in peaceful intervals came to trade in the fortified settlements strung out along the coast. All this goes to show that the education and civilization which has assisted in promoting the general welfare of the Colony, and raising it from a state of savagery, has been achieved only within recent times after a convention by which it was handed over to the British.

Consequently, it may be assumed that three decades ago, much of the work of the Government administrative official, and equally so that of the doctor, was centred on efforts to outwit the traditional cunning and superstitious beliefs of wild tribesmen, and to beat them on their own ground. In letters written to his aged father, there were incidental references to his experiences in stations on the fringe of civilization. Later on, there were refreshing glimpses of life as it then was, in the larger towns of the Colony. There were indications, too, of much more interesting material for narrative which he had the opportunity to gather in clashes between western science and sanitation as opposed to age-old systems steeped in witch-craft, medicine, and magic, which had endured.

However, to such elements of romance and adventure which run through the history of development of new countries, the pioneer has always to pay toll. Although the Gold Coast is described today as not being in itself unhealthy, the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases gave it in the past decades a reputation which was considered sufficient to justify short tours and more liberal leave to the recruited officers on its establishment. Reckoned as an old entrant, Dr. Brohier was accorded this special leave privilege for the entire period of his service. Despite these comparatively frequent spells of leave, he contracted illnesses brought on by exacting climatic conditions, which impaired his general health. He retired in his 55th year, and leaving England in 1938 settled in Durban.

During the war years which followed, he officiated as head of a Government emergency department set up at Durban, in connection with the payment of pensioners. In a letter written to a relative in Ceylon which arrived a week after the cabled announcement of his death, he described his work as exacting but nevertheless interesting, mentioning also that in view of the special difficulties as a result of mass demobilization, he was working in consultation with the central authorities at Pretoria in re-organizing the emergency department under his charge. Strangely, this letter makes no mention of any illness, thus indicating that his end was possibly very sudden.

On the 22nd of June, 1915, he married Miss Ruby Ethel Fradd. There are two daughters of the marriage, who, with his widow, survive him.

R. L. B.

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