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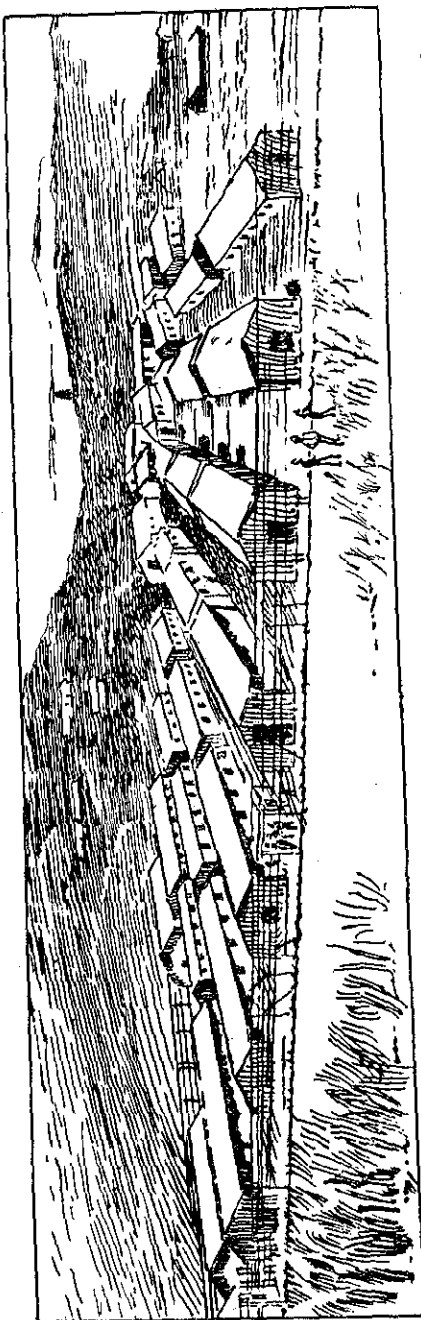
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Contributions are invited from members on subjects calculated to be of interest to the Union. MSS. must be written on one side of the paper only and must reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the date of publication of the Journal.

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THE BOER PRISONERS' CAMP AT DIYATALAWA



This sketch of the Camp was reproduced from a postcard in the Ceylon Morning Leader of the 24th April, 1901. The Illustrated Postcard was received in England and re-directed to the Editor as it conveyed the news that there was a great dearth of newspapers in the camp.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXXVI.]

JANUARY, 1947.

[No. 3.

FREE STATE SCHOOLS OF THE DUTCH*

BY E. REIMERS

History, we are told, has a trick of repeating itself; and the present trend of affairs is strongly suggestive of a recurrence. Government by semi-independent local bodies and our educational policy may be regarded as cases in point.

Two and a half centuries ago, or a little more to be exact, when it may be supposed that local conditions had been reduced to a state of quiet and orderliness, free and compulsory education was introduced into the villages in Dutch territory, and the schoolmasters, who, it may be presumed were men of light and leading in their various communities, were entrusted with the dual responsibility of education and social welfare.

They had previously gone through a course of training in the Seminary at Colombo, which had been instituted at the beginning of Dutch rule in Ceylon, with the professed object of training "good and virtuous members of the Malabar (Tamil) and Sinhalese communities to convert the native to Christianity through his own language, and by one of his own race as schoolmasters or native Catechists and preachers, and, as their records would show, had attained a degree of proficiency both in their own languages and Portuguese and Dutch which fully qualified them for their duties.

The primary objects of the authorities in introducing free and compulsory education in the villages was the spread of the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church, which they considered to be the leavening influence for all good government, and as a means for opposing the Roman Catholics on the sea-coast, whom, they often discovered to their dismay, neither corruption nor coercion could force to abjure the faith of their fathers.

In course of time, however, a more liberal spirit prevailed, and the balance was almost equally held between religious and secular instruction, although Dutch Presbyterianism still continued to be the fashion, and diligent church and school attendance were found useful, if not absolutely necessary, for securing office,

* With acknowledgments to the Ceylon Observer

All village schools and schoolmasters were placed under the exclusive control of the so-called Scholarchal Assemblies which functioned at the central seat of government, Colombo, and the provincial centres of Jaffna and Galle.

They usually consisted of a President, the second most important officer at the provincial centres, and eight other members including the Predicant, or Dominie, of the district.

The Provincial Assemblies met once a quarter, conducted their enquiries and made their recommendations to the chief officers of their respective stations who noted their "marginal dispositions" on the minutes of proceedings. The Predicant of the station together with a lay member of the Assembly also visited the schools and churches in the villages and submitted their report in writing to the chief officer.

The Assembly at Colombo, which exercised a superior jurisdiction over the provincial Assemblies, consisted of the Disawa of the Colombo Disawany, a high European official, as President, a Predicant, two or three members of the Political Council of Ceylon, and other important officials. It held its sittings on the first Monday of every month, besides extraordinary occasions, and deliberated on matters concerning the churches and schools in the villages. The President and a Scholarch from the Political Council conducted a yearly visitation of all the schools and churches in their district and reported in writing to the Governor, to whom the minutes of the monthly meetings were also submitted for orders.

The schoolmasters, in addition to their religious and scholastic duties, were the registrars of births, marriages and deaths in the villages which were grouped together for the purpose under a central school by which the group took its name. The register, which was known as the School Thombo, or Parish Register, was maintained at the central school and was regularly revised from time to time and kept up to date. The entries were all made in Dutch in parallel columns, under the headings, names of parents, names of children, ages at date of baptism, dates of baptism, dates of entering school, dates of leaving school, and dates of death or departure from the village, references being also given to the registers in which the names of those who left the village would subsequently appear. All the entries were arranged more or less in order of social precedence in the village. In fact, the register was the village Debrett, the centre round which village society revolved, and, together with the Hoofd Thombo, a companion register of the Land Thombo, in which were found entered the names of the tenants of village holdings and their families, was the only authoritative source for establishing the status, according to local convention, of the village families and the degree of literacy of their members.

The Hoofd Thombo, too, was revised once every three years, and together with the Parish Register, provided the necessary particulars for a progressive census of the village populations.

In the words of a Dutch Governor, who wrote about the year 1762, "a fully completed Thombo is important not only in respect of the least detail which concerns the country but also of the good inhabitants thereof; and in all civilised countries nothing is more proper and natural than that the particulars regarding one's own territory and subjects should be noted down in writing in such a manner that it would not be possible for a child to be born, or a greybeard, however old he may be, to die without some mention being made thereof."

The schools were usually staffed by three schoolmasters who were known as the First, Second and Third Schoolmaster, to each of whom regular duties were assigned. The preliminary registration of marriages, for instance, was made by the First Schoolmaster in the presence of the Second, and the banns of marriage were published by him on the three Sundays following the date of registration, the marriage being solemnised at the nearest church or in the school itself by a Predicant, if one was available, or by a Proponent or Catechist. The Proponent ranked next to the Predicant, and the Catechist was usually graded with the Dutch Krankbezoeker or Ziekentrouster (Visitor or Comforter of the Sick) who were all aspirants to the Ministry.

In addition to his duties as instructor of the youth, religious instruction was also given by the schoolmaster to the village seniors. It was customary before baptising children to examine their parents in religious knowledge, and if they were found deficient in that respect the baptism was postponed till the next visit of the Predicant, the schoolmaster being charged with their further instruction in the meantime.

Contact by parents and children with the schoolmaster both in his civil and religious capacity, and their dependence on him in matters so closely connected with their welfare, necessarily made him a person of the first importance in the village, in fact the local authority, and the schoolmaster connection, or even tradition, was jealously preserved in the families as evidenced by the honour given to names of their members.

As may easily be surmised, there were a number of recusants in some of the villages, either Buddhists or Roman Catholics, who did not readily conform to the "New Order", and converts who were sometimes referred to by Dutch writers as "nominal Christians", "Government Christians", "Christiani sine Christo", or "Baptised Pagans", but an attitude of easy tolerance was generally adopted towards them so long as the children went to school and they themselves attended to the repairs of school buildings, etc. Incidents also arose at times when the Roman Catholics attempted to resist in a body, but these outbreaks were generally smoothed over by the Government, whose policy it was to avoid any source of major friction in the villages.

Although nearly every villager was a professing Christian, the term being used in its more restrictive sense, the oath in "Sinhalese fashion" was accepted as more binding than the form of declaration prescribed by the courts of justice, and the measures of relief recommended by the

Scholarchal Assemblies, on the advice presumably of the schoolmasters, were those suggested by ancient custom and village convention.

The Colombo Disawany, which roughly extended from Chilaw to the Bentota River, and corresponded very nearly to the Western Province of today, included eleven chief school centres under which were grouped 515 villages, and the Galle Commandement and Matara Disawany, which extended from the Bentot to the Walawe River and corresponded to our Southern Province, as many as 42 chief schools under which were grouped 564 villages. Every village was registered separately, and, where the population was "mixed", was classed according to the ancient communities and the various trades and crafts of the Island. The following classes are taken from a register, viz., Bellales (Goigama caste), Timmerlieden (carpenters), Orovies (Goldsmiths), Zilvermits, Iyzersmits (Blacksmiths), Chiandos (Durawa caste), Carreas (Karawa caste), Wassers (Washermen), Olias (Dancers), Jagereros (Jaggery caste), Berewais (Drummer caste), Parauassen (Parawas), Ohialiassen (Salagama caste), Kalkbranders (Chunam-burners), Hinnawas, and Pottebakkers (Potters).

Service ranks are shown such as Mudaliyar, etc. and personal ranks such as Nanayakaraya, Saparamadu, Nambukaraya, Pattabenda, Nambi, etc. Some of the larger and more important villages, which presumably were towns in Sinhalese times, had their suburbs or "mullas", some of them the residential quarters of a particular class or community, such as Bandaramulla, Pattabendimulla, Tantrimulla, Kuruppumulla, Nambimulla, etc. Matara, a far more important place than Colombo or Galle in Sinhalese times, was distinguished by a Nanayakaraya School or School for the Sinhalese nobility or "official" class, from whose ranks appointments were usually made to the highest offices.

The orthography and penmanship of the schoolmasters, as evidenced by the registers which are all carefully preserved in far-away Nuwara Eliya, is beyond all praise. The proceedings of the Scholarchal Assemblies, too, display a degree of tact and understanding of local conditions which square admirably with the Dutch character of the period and their colonial administration, which at one time was held up as a model to be followed by the British East-India Company in India. They also throw much light on social conditions in the villages, which could now be reconstructed only after much patient and diligent research.

On a day in October 1789, the Scholarchal Assembly of the Commandement of Galle met for its quarterly session. After prayer, a report was read from the Predicant of the district recommending the request of the schoolmasters of Matara that they be placed on an equal footing with their brethren of Galle.

The reasons adduced by him were the importance of the work, their qualifications, one being that they could repeat by heart the Helvetic Confession of Faith, and the difficulty of holding strictly to their duties, unpaid or inadequately paid officers who were thereby forced to seek their livelihood by means out of keeping with their duties and their dignity.

The Assembly, having anxiously considered the points raised by the Predicant, thought it necessary both for the encouragement of the instruction of the youth of Matara and the adjacent villages, as well as for the propagation of the True Reformed Faith, to recommend to the Commandeur (the chief officer of Galle) that he should intercede with the Government on behalf of the schoolmasters for an increased rate of salary sufficient for their needs. They also desired that the Predicant should examine both the Galle and Matara schoolmasters and inquire into their zeal, fitness and good behaviour in order to deal with them strictly according to their merits.

The next item on the agenda was a report by the lay member who was associated with the Predicant for the school visitation. He placed before the Assembly a petition from a lady of Mipe making complaint against the Korale Arachchy for breach of promise of marriage, and the Arachchy's reply. He pointed out that, in pursuance of a commission issued to him by the Assembly, he had summoned the schoolmasters, Vidanas and other headmen of the villages of Mipe, Koggala, Akmimana, Unawatte and Kaleha where the respondent resided, and had discovered that the schoolmaster of Akmimana had registered a marriage between the Arachchy and a lady of the village Kiambiya in the School Thombo of Akmimana, also that the banns had been published in the same school on the ground that the baptisms of both parties had been entered in that village, and that it was not therefore necessary to publish the banns in the villages where they resided.

Although agreeing that this was in order, he drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the schoolmaster, who was an uncle of the Arachchy, had registered the marriage in the presence of the Third and not the Second Schoolmaster as duly required, and reported further that there was evidence to show that the Arachchy was the father of at least one of the complainant's two children, also that there was a strong presumption that he was the author of both.

He recommended that as the respondent's marriage could not now be annulled, seeing that the banns had been duly published and the ceremony performed, the Arachchy should resign half his accommodesan (badawedila or maintenance lands for the office held by him) to the complainant during the lifetime of both or either of the children, and that the schoolmaster should be fined 12 rixdollars, firstly, because he had permitted the registration to take place in the absence of the Second Schoolmaster, and, secondly, because he had failed to report the Arachchy's moral lapse before he made the entries in his register.

The Arachchy, on the other hand, had produced statements made before the Sworn Clerk of Policy and Justice by four "respectable" residents of Mipe, showing that the complainant and her aunt and four cousins were all women of questionable character. He stated further that all that he was prepared to admit was a collective responsibility for the younger child. The Assembly thereupon decided that the fine of 12 rixdollars should be paid to the Poor Fund of Galle, and, as the Accommodessan would be held by the Arachchy only during his tenure of office, that he should make suitable provision for the children from his paraveni or ancestral holdings. The marriage was to stand in the circumstances. The recommendations of the Assembly, as appeared by the "marginal dispositions" made by the Commandeur a few days later, were approved in toto.

THE BOER PRISONER-OF-WAR IN CEYLON (1900—1902).

BY R. L. BROHIER, F.R.G.S.

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(Continued from our last issue).

IV (Contd.)

Boer Personalities—Great and Little.

A half-hearted attempt seems to have been made to popularise Ceylon tea among the Boer prisoners-of-war. "Of course" remarked Bain, harping on the topic of Ceylon's lackadaisical commercial policy, "we Burghers drink a lot of tea already. As a general rule, the Boer drinks coffee in the early morning, tea at breakfast, coffee about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and tea at his last meal about 7 o'clock in the evening". The variety of tea generally used in South Africa was, he declared "a blend of Indian and Ceylon, with a little China, marketed under a trade name Mazawattee Tea". This proved, he said, that a market for "the beautiful tea one should be able to get in Ceylon, was available in South Africa for the asking". He went on, however, to declare, on a wide travel experience, that "the tea he had drunk in the Island was the rottenest he ever drank".

Four medical men named Drs. Coster, Pino, Rykens and Van Houten formed another very interesting group. They belonged to a non-combatant corps, the Netherlands Ambulance, and were made prisoners-of-war on a charge of carrying war letters to General Botha from Pretoria after that city had been occupied by Lord Roberts. All four were qualified in sanitary and medical matters. Soon after they arrived, they offered their services to the Ceylon Government during an epidemic of cholera which broke out near Kandy, and subsequently volunteered their services during the bad epidemic of enteric at Diyatalawa. Apparently it was not considered good policy to employ them on either occasion, but when they were permitted to live out of camp on parole, they were afforded wide facilities for studying local conditions and for research.

Dr. Van Houten, mentioned as having been an assistant to Professor Spronck of Utrecht University, whose work on the culture of the lepra bacillus and its sero-diagnostic behaviour had gained international reputation, was anxious to work at leprosy. He co-ordinated his research with the clinical observations of Dr. Meier, who had 25 years experience of this malady as Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Hendela. Dr. Perry, who was at that time Principal Civil Medical Officer, commenting on the report submitted by Dr. Van Houten and his investigations, observed that they were most interesting and instructive, although competent

critics said he had not made out the case he set out to prove. He also remarked on the excellent way Dr. Van Houten had expressed himself in a (to him) foreign language.

Many a Boer prisoner-of-war in Ceylon bulked rather large in his home papers, and one of the most striking extracts to indicate how the Boers themselves viewed their treatment was told by the *Natal Mercury* in a reference to Ted Slater, a well-known journalist of the Rand and a humorous writer. "It is pleasant", said this paper, "to hear that he was enjoying life as a prisoner-of-war in the lonely isle, and that he had joined the ranks of the irreconcilables in order to delay his departure from fair Ceylon".

A more entrancing story concerns a prisoner-of-war named VanderSluis. In the last desperate bayonet charge made by the Dublin Hunt Company of the Yeomanry, at Lindley, the son of a Lord Justice was shot through the leg and lay for hours on the battlefield. He was discovered and tended by the Boer, Vandersluis, who, when night fell, walked for miles in search of a waggon, and brought the young wounded British officer to a station behind the Boer lines. On the following day the British forces captured the town. British doctors and nurses took over the care of the wounded. While the British officer lay for many weeks in hospital with his leg amputated, VanderSluis continued his commando with the Boer General Prinsloo, surrendered with him, and was deported to Ceylon.

Not knowing that the officer he had succoured was still in South Africa, VanderSluis addressed a letter to his home in Dublin. The letter fell into the hands of the Lord Justice and was forwarded by him to Lord Roberts. In appreciation of this Boer's kindness to a fallen foe, immediate directions were given that VanderSluis should be brought back from Ceylon to South Africa and reinstated on his farm.

"Souvenirs de Captivite", in serial form, by a French mercenary, M. Montazel, who was sent after capture to Ceylon, provides many interesting glimpses of Boer personalities—great and little. The author was an eye-witness of a visit which the Governor of Ceylon paid to a son of Mr. Kruger in the prisoners' enclosure at Diyatalawa. "His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway", he says, "galloped round, shook hands with Generals Roux and Olivier, and then, dismounting, approached President Kruger's son. The latter went on smoking his pipe without replying to His Excellency's observations. As the Governor persisted in speaking, Kruger junior turned to a fellow Boer and said in Dutch with much feeling: "Tell him that since his country is at war with mine I speak no English". How truly was the sincerity of a life's purpose of the father reflected in the son. Veldt-Cornet Peit Kruger was the fourth son of "Oom Paul".

Apparently the most amusing personality in the camp was an Irish soldier of fortune, a Captain O'Reilly, who had fought all over the world wherever there was fighting to be got, and was Captain

of a gun which from the summit of Umbulwana fired something like 3000 rounds of shell into Ladysmith when the British lay besieged. He is said to have had an inexhaustible fund of stories, and of cheroots with which he often stuffed the pockets of friends whenever they called on him. O'Reilly, with a Major Menton who once was chief detective in Johannesburg, had founded a band of mercenaries which later came to be called the Irish-American Brigade. Their advertisements for recruits are said to have provided most entertaining reading in the *Standard and Diggers News* of those days, and one of the later claims made by this band of adventurers who threw in their lot with the Boers, was that they had saved the Rand mines from destruction! Whatever might have been their records, they were acclaimed a cheery lot. Instead of, as might have been expected, being most difficult prisoners to control, they proved to be the most amenable.

Revd. and Mrs. Potsma, Dr. Rykens, J. Gillingham, Keuneman, Baron Michael, de Lot and A. P. Roos, besides Commandant Krantz, resided in Kandy after they had been granted parole. Joe Gillingham was the son of the "Boer millionaire" who has been already mentioned. Keuneman was stated to have been one of Commandant Krantz's scouts in South Africa. He left on his release *en route* to Germany. Baron Michael and de Lot appear to have been French nationalised Boers. Roos, who was joined later by his wife and family, found a home in Kandy for more than one year, and counted a host of friends in the hill capital of Ceylon.

The Revd. Mr. Potsma was one of the predicants who attended to the spiritual wants of the prisoners-of-war. The Revd. Mr. Minnar and Rev. Thom, were two of the others. They took a considerable interest in the Dutch Reformed Church at Wolvendaal, so redolent of by-gone times with tombstones and coats-of-arms of the Dutch Governors and Statesmen which cover its floors.

There were a few other Boer officers mentioned in the news who have not been referred to in these jottings. They are Commandants J. Boshoff, Du Plessis and Wilcock, Adjutants Boshoff and J. Botha. Commandant Boshoff took great pride in claiming that he was in the field with six of his sons, four of whom were captured while the other two remained to the end. Two of his daughters were in the Ambulance Service, and practically the entire family had participated in the war with the exception of Mrs. Boshoff and a little infant. The Commandant was taken prisoner at Paardeberg with Cronje. Du Plessis was a member of the Volksraad.

The homely and domestic characteristics of the Boer contributed in no small measure to make the prisoner-of-war on parole a welcome guest in many a private home. Apparently too, the more the people in Colombo and outstation towns got to know them, the more they liked them. This intimacy very naturally led to engagements of marriage with the ladies of locally established families.

The earliest rumour of the Boer prisoners-of-war being matrimonially inclined came from far away Jaffna. There were nine of them billeted in a house which the Government had rented near the Main Street, Pettah. The story current was that two of them had attempted to escape from the Island of Delft to India. Arrangements were made to bring them back to Colombo. This order raised a storm of protest, including a petition to His Excellency the Governor. The Boers urged the unfairness of moving all of them for the mischief of two of their fellow-men, more so as they had made many friends in Jaffna, and on the score that a change was unwelcome, particularly to two who had arranged marriage with some ladies in the station! While the public was stirred by the sentimental side of this news, six infuriated Boers who had been taken on board the B. I. S.S. "Aska" at Kankasanturai were on their way to Colombo. Three of the band were permitted to remain at Jaffna until their case was reconsidered by Government. It is known for certain that one at least of the Boers, Lieutenant de Rooy, who had good cause to want to remain, was not included among the three.

The first Boer marriage which took place was that of Lieut (and Adjutant) Andries Johannes Belardies Van Rooyen, to Miss Adeline Van Rooyen of Colombo. The bride was the daughter of Mr. Charles Van Rooyen, a well known surveyor in his day, whose sons made names for themselves as doctors and lawyers. Permission for the registration of the marriage had to be obtained from the War Office. It was solemnised at the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, on the 12th of May, 1902.

The second Boer marriage was solemnised in Jaffna, on the 27th of August, 1902, the contracting parties being Lieut. Hendrikus George de Rooy and Miss Ella Strantenberg, daughter of Mr. C. Strantenberg, Proctor and Notary.

Two other Boer prisoners-of-war married ladies they met in Ceylon. One of these was Sauer, who married Miss Felsing, a sister of the late Mr. E. O. Felsing, at Colombo. The other was Solomon Gillingham, "the South African millionaire", and the friend of General Olivier. He married Miss Olive N. Stainton of Kandy, at Cape Town, by special licence, on the 16th of March, 1904.

Van Rooyen, de Rooy and Sauer remained in Ceylon when the Boers were eventually repatriated. The first named took to planting in Ratnapura and was a popular personality in the District. De Rooy, who took out papers under the Naturalization Ordinance, secured employment with the Ceylon Government and retired after many years of service in the Ceylon Government Railways. Sauer, after a period of residence in the Island, left for his homeland. His wife and young family remained in Ceylon. The story, however, does not end here, but goes on to prove how fact can be as strange as fiction. Several years later, one of his sons on a visit to South

Africa had the good fortune to contact the father, who was little more than a shadowy, youthful memory to him. He brought the news to Ceylon, and the final result was a happy family re-union in South Africa. It is interesting to recall yet another link which was forged when another son of the Sauer family married the younger daughter of the Boer, Van Rooyen.

(V)

Other Prisoners-of-war Camps

(a) RAGAMA

A section of the captives at Diyatalawa, known as the foreign mercenaries, proved the most disquieting element in the camp. The frequent attempts they made to escape, and their persistent insubordinate squabbings, were a fruitful set-back to discipline. No kindness seemed to modify the bitterness of their feelings, and their leaders made it their business to see that the tension they promoted did not flag.

This large band of adventurers ranged over the whole social gamut, from counts to convicts. They represented 24 different nationalities, and were dubbed "the incorrigibles". Unlike the dogged Boer who stoutly justified his fighting and was reconciled to his lot, these foreign mercenaries sought to shelter behind the weak excuse that they had "no wish to fight, and were forced into the war"! Their one whine was that they were really not combatants at all.

Mutual recriminations between them and the Burghers from the Transvaal and Free States very naturally led to friction and frays. These were sometimes of the fiercest description, when blows were exchanged, and bottles, stones and other missiles were freely used. Invariably the British Regiment on guard had to be called out to quell these disturbances.

There was obviously one remedy—to separate the foreign element from the Boer captive proper. The authorities accordingly transferred these "incorrigibles" from the cool camp in the highlands to a subsidiary camp in the low-country where, they were caged more effectively and quartered much less comfortably.

In this new camp at Ragama, there was a wire-netting barrier besides the tanglement of barbed wire, and, as an additional protection, an electric alarm in case of an attempted escape. The conditions under which this troublesome band of captives found themselves, therefore, rather emphasised the fact that if they continued to wrangle they would be merely emulating the historical fight of the Kilkenny cats!

The site selected for the camp and staff quarters at Ragama was that commonly referred to at that time as the Plague camps Nos. 2, 3 and 4; and is identically that on which the Ragama Chest

Hospital has been subsequently established. The original Plague Camp was intended for the segregation, sanitary regulation, and medical supervision of the Indian labour which filtered through Colombo for employment on tea and rubber plantations. It was a little distance away from the main Immigration Camp located on the rising ground behind the Ragama railway station. Apparently very few alterations were needed to adapt the buildings to the purpose required. On the 8th of January, 1901, within a month of the date when it was decided to establish this subsidiary camp, 262 men and officers were moved into it from Diyatalawa. Subsequently, on the 10th of January 25, more were received from the *S.S. Catalonia*. The number gradually increased until at one time there were 333 captives. The water to this camp was pumped from two wells close to the railway line into seven reservoirs, and distributed by stand-pipe. Two of the old reservoirs in the Plague Camp were converted into swimming baths for the use of the prisoners-of-war. These, with a few horizontal and parallel bars, provided means for recreation. Oil lamps were used for the lighting in the camp, and a ring of these lamps was also set up on posts at intervals of 20 yards round the outer limits of the wired barricade to illuminate the beats of the pickets on guard.

One building, which happened to stand apart divided from the others by a road, was wired off independently. It was used exclusively for the 'Irish-American Brigade', while the rest of the camp housed "all the nations".

It was the popular opinion at the time, that the visitor to the Ragama Camp who had not seen the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa was apt to form wrong conclusions of the atmosphere of a prisoner-of-war camp. If perchance one did secure a permit and ventured to visit Ragama Camp in the evening hours, the first impressions formed would be that of sullen groups of captives pacing up and down the enclosure, smoking evil looking pipes of all shapes and sizes; while a few others on the mellow side would be watering or tending beds of growing vegetables or flowering plants laid out by the side of the huts they occupied.

The larger number of the captives are indoors and are lolling or reclining on their beds reading well-thumbed books or old and crumpled newspapers. A few sit round the tables placed down the central corridor of these living huts and are occupied in sundry ways. Some are writing, others are drawing; some are interestedly poring over albums of postage stamps, photographs or scraps, others keep looking on, occasionally engaging a neighbour in conversation.

Wandering around one comes to the mess rooms, for unlike the arrangement at Diyatalawa, dining halls have been provided where the captives have their meals served to them and sit to eat in relays. One building in a cool and shady corner of the camp is the hospital. It was able to accommodate 20 patients. The Medical

Officer in charge was Capt. W. P. Gwynne R.A.M.C. Maybe one saw here a Corsican, a Greek, a Dutchman, a German and a Jew lying on beds set side by side.

What a headache inward and outward mail days must have given the Censor! There are in this concentration of many nations several British subjects too, including a London medical student and other Englishmen. Some of them had no doubt fought, or pretended to fight, against their own countrymen under extenuating circumstances. These were the men who with their wives and families had settled in the Transvaal, and when the field cornet gave them the alternative between joining a commando and the forfeiture of all their property, went over to the Boer side with loyalty to their country at heart.

Others perhaps did so bearing in mind how the British Government of old had let down the Transvaal Loyalists. But there were no doubt a few British subjects who were treated as prisoners-of-war, in whose favour not a shadow of an excuse for having fought on the Boer side could have been put forward. At Ragama, in the hands of their British captors, they were privileged to enjoy what was described as "the sentimental tolerance of treason".

Apparently even Ragama failed to quell the turbulent spirits of the foreign element, and within the year some of them had to be moved to the Welikada Jail. To give effect to this, the Gazette duly announced that "Martial Law shall prevail and be administered to all persons within a part of the said Jail", the limits whereof were declared to be: The Wards known as 'A', 'B' and 'C', with the adjacent to them known as Dhoby Yard, and the six cells at the west end of the ward in the same known as 'S' ward.

One night, as a protest against being refused tobacco, the 30 prisoners-of-war incarcerated at Welikada staged a riot. They hammered the floor with their cots making as much noise as they could, and when these were removed they used their boots and finally shouted until they were hoarse. They did not get their way however, and apparently did not go to all that trouble again.

(b) Mount Lavinia.

The sea-blown headland which in peaceful times provides fresh air and recreation for the residents of Mount Lavinia, and in times of war is put to use as camping ground or battery, lays bare the story of another subsidiary camp which was established for the Boer prisoner-of-war. It was originally opened on the 17th of December, 1900, as a Sanatorium to accommodate 25 convalescents at a time, who were encouraged to regain their health and strength by bathing in the inviting warm, clear sea and by picnicing on the broad sandy beach. A mile of the sea-shore was at their disposal, and within their bounds they were permitted to roam about at will between 6 and 9 in the morning, and 4 and 6-30 in the evening.

It was not long, however, before the value of the station as a rest and holiday camp pressed for notice, and led to additional buildings being erected to hold about 150 inmates. The Mount Lavinia Camp thus came to be gradually filled by a very quiet and harmless set of Boers, including, besides the convalescents, the old, the feeble and debilitated. The average length of stay of a prisoner-of-war in this camp was four months.

A small hospital of four beds was located in the permanent military barracks by the side of the railway line nearer the sea. Dr. V. VanLangenberg officiated as Medical Officer in charge. Cases which needed prolonged hospital treatment were sent to the General Hospital, Colombo.

(c) Hambantota.

A camp in distant Hambantota, one of the driest parts of Ceylon, was opened on the 19th of September, 1901, and a batch of prisoners-of-war numbering 57, of whom 32 were officers, moved down from Diyatalawa to live in the unoccupied jail which had been converted for the purpose. They were all on parole. Subject to a few restrictions, these Boers were permitted to move about freely. They contributed largely during their sojourn to the social amenities of Hambantota, and made many friends at Tangalle. There are references to cricket matches against teams arranged by the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. Horsburgh, and concerts to the success of which one Boer in particular, a capital violinist, largely contributed.

One of these "prisoners", by name D. Frost, eventually secured an appointment as an Assistant Engineer in the Irrigation Department, and on release when peace was declared proceeded to Anuradhapura.

Out-of-the-way happenings are recalled in the incidental misfortune which befell one of these prisoners-of-war, a Greek, who was bitten by a rabid dog. He was forthwith dispatched under escort, for treatment at the Kasauli Pasteur Institute in India.

(d) Urugas.

One other spot prominently associated with the story of the Boers in Ceylon was 'Urugas'. For a decade and two years these grass-covered downs, four miles from the Kosgoda Railway Station on the road to Elpitiya, had served as the venue of the annual camp of instruction of the Ceylon Volunteer Corps. This explains how Urugasmanhandiya figures so largely in the old soldiers' tales of hard work and merriment, and how 'Urugas'—to use the abbreviation which nobody will blame the Boers for introducing—suggested itself when circumstances warranted the establishment of yet another subsidiary prisoner-of-war camp, to accommodate a section of the captives who had incurred unpopularity at Diyatalawa by having offered to take the oath of allegiance.

This camp, which was pitched on high ground well above the paddy fields hampered in the declivities, was opened on the 11th of September, 1901. The first contingent to move in numbered about 200, but it

was not long before this number was doubled. They were guarded by no sentries, subject to no restraints, free to go where they liked, bound by nothing but their word of honour.

The building in which the Volunteer Officers assembled for messing and instructions was used as the Commandant's Office and Orderly Room. Two Boers named Stow and Preller, who were well versed in English, officiated as clerks. The living quarters were huts built of mud and wattle, each 150 feet long, with thatched roofs and floors of rammed earth. The side walls were three feet high, the upper portions consisting of cadjan tats which were raised or lowered as required. They were in addition lofty, and consequently well ventilated. The "succulent pumpkin" which was not inconspicuously referred to in the opening chapter of these jottings, was very soon growing against the walls of these huts, and the farming proclivities of the Boers were to be seen in a number of vegetable gardens scattered about. There were two workshops in the camp, and separate mess rooms with canteens attached. The sale of liquor within certain hours was a special privilege accorded to these loyal Boers, and 16 Boer policemen, who were paid "fifty cents a day", made it their chief business to see that no illicit sale was carried on within the camp limits which extended three miles in each direction.

There were four Boer officers who assisted the Commandant and directed activities in the camp. They were Lieut. Cairn Cross who belonged to the State Artillery in Transvaal, Adjutant Grobler, and Field-Cornets Smith and Van Wyk.

In anticipation of events and post-war conditions in South Africa, the senior officer, Lieut. Cairn Cross, had opened an English school which was supported by a Government grant. The roll showed 170 students, and its object, according to Cairn Cross, was to teach the Boers to read, write and translate from Dutch into English and *vice versa*, so that they would be at an advantage in re-establishing themselves on their return, although the Taal would be still in vogue and would no doubt be used in the Law Courts. A great many of the Boers in Urugas were said to have held posts as clerks, and billets in the Police and elsewhere, while the larger number of both Free Staters and Transvaalers had farms and families in South Africa.

The authorities were faced with some trouble a few months after this camp was opened, in providing for the spiritual wants of these prisoners-of-war on parole. Most of them belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church. Although they had their own predicants sent out from South Africa and the services of Revd. Mr. Boshoff, they made a demand for the services of a local chaplain. The services of the Rev. David Tweed having been secured for the purpose, bickerings on this subject ceased, but it did not take long for the artfulness which prompted them to be revealed.

In conformity with the rules of this denomination of the Church of South Africa, every candidate for confirmation had to undergo a course of preparation and catechising for six months by a clergyman, and not infrequently had to stay for that period with him paying him

boarding fees all the time. There were 39 Boers in Urugas who were unconfirmed and sought to join the Church. They appreciated the possibility of doing so here under less rigorous conditions. Revd. Boshoff confirmed them, but refused to give them certificates.

The minutes of a meeting of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church of Ceylon held on the 3rd of July reveal that "on the 20th of June, 1902, the Rev. David Tweed and Brothers Leembruggen and Speldewinde proceeded to the camp at Urugasmanhandiya, and having satisfied themselves that 39 prisoners-of-war, who expressed a wish to join our church, were fit to be admitted as Church members, they were duly confirmed and formally admitted". Each of these new members was given a certificate.

Forty-four years have gone by since this camp filled by men from afar was abandoned, and "..... the place that once knew them, knows them no more". Scrub and lantana have long blotted out the croquet lawns near the Volunteer Officers' mess where many votaries of this game used to assemble; the stretch of green south of the road from Kosgoda, which once saw exciting cricket and football matches played against local teams, and was also the venue of many Boer Athletic Sports Meets, is in the occupation of local colonists, who strive with much less energy and raise a meagre crop of vegetables from a soil which was once shown to respond freely. White ants, and the fret of time and weather, have removed all traces of the buildings.

Not long ago there were still some aged and venerable villagers left in the locality who could point out the site where once upon a time there stood a hospital of two wards to accommodate 10 Boer patients, and of a Bungalow near the Rifle Corps lines where the medical officer in charge, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, used to live. They could tell from cross-questioning, which of the mounds was called the Ceylon Mounted Infantry Hill, where buildings were set apart as segregation camp should any infectious disease break out among the Boers. With their aid it was possible to trace the 36 acres, two hundred yards off the site of the old Volunteer Camp, where work on yet another emergency camp had been started by the P. W. D. and abandoned, immediately peace was declared, with the barbed wire fence round it half done and the buildings partly erected. And they would also tell how the advent of the Boer prisoner-of-war had brought them the facilities of a post office, prosperity with trade and barter, and good times. The only building which stood then, and passing years have not entirely destroyed, is the resthouse at Urugas, where many a Boer doubtless sat to a tasty and liberal 'spread' of curry and rice, which until recently, with the serenity of its country setting, was its chief attraction.

(To be continued)

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF LUDEKENS OF CEYLON.

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

I

Balthazar Jan Ludekens of Brunswick married Maria Coerea, and he had by her:—

- 1 Balthazar Joachim, born 13th September 1739.
- 2 Jeronimus Balthazar, who follows under II.

II

Jeronimus Balthazar Ludekens married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th November 1772, Anna Isabella Loth, baptised 4th April 1756, daughter of Christoffel Loth and Susanna Brouwer. He had by her:—

- 1 Maria Isabella, baptised 25th October 1772, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—
 - (a) 25th October 1787 Johan Godlob Reuker of Lobsteed.
 - (b) 2nd November 1809, Jacob Burnand of Moudan in Switzerland, born circa 1758, arrived in Ceylon in 1778, died 3rd March 1816, widower of Sophia Dorothea Schokman (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 108).
- 2 Jan Balthazar, who follows under III.
- 3 Christiaan Constantine, baptised 27th October 1776.
- 4 Jacobus Philip, baptised 25th July 1779.
- 5 Carolus Ferdinandus, who follows under IV.
- 6 Johan Christoffel, who follows under V.
- 7 Abraham Leonard, baptised 19th August 1787.

III

Jan Balthazar Ludekens, baptised 15th September 1774, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th February 1798, Magdalena Florentina Leydner, daughter of Harmanus Leydner, Surgeon. He had by her:—

- 1 Clara Anetta, baptised 16th December 1798, died 19th January 1869, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th September 1818, Gerard Joan Ide, born 1797, died 28th June 1867, son of Cornelis Johannes Ide and Carolina Henrietta Van Velp.
- 2 Johannes Arnoldus, baptised 19th April 1801.
- 3 Jacobus Marinus, who follows under VI.
- 4 Jeronimus Balthazar, who follows under VII.

IV

Carolus Ferdinandus Ludekens, baptised 8th July 1781, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st October 1812, Carolina

Wilhelmina Heupner, baptised 13th March 1785, died 27th May 1824, daughter of Ferdinand Casper Heupner, Major and Commandant of the Dutch Artillery, and Wilhelmina Elisabeth Franke. He had by her:—

- 1 Johan Philip Jacob, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Diederick Marinus Wilhelmus, born 10th March 1815.
- 3 Charles Louis, born 2nd December 1816.
- 4 Johanna Henrietta Elisabeth, born 26th January 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th October 1842, John Gray Batta, son of Jean Henri Batta of Deone and Maria Francina Hasselmeyer (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 91).
- 5 Johannes Robertus, who follows under IX.
- 6 Helena Robertina, born 22nd August 1822.
- 7 Martinus Wybrandus, born 31st October 1823.

V

Johan Christoffel Ludekens, baptised 7th November 1784, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st February 1811, Dorothea Catharina Martin, born 5th May 1789, died 12th December 1874, daughter of Solomon Cornelis Martin of Malacca and Francina Perera. He had by her:—

- 1 Maria Susanna Jacoba, born 28th December 1811, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th July 1834, Charles Spencer Keith, son of David Keith, Sergeant Major in the 51st Regiment, and Anna Elisabeth Oppenheimer (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 71, and Vol. XXXV, page 57).
- 2 Jeronimus Balthazar, born 28th June 1813.
- 3 Maria Anthonetta, born 4th January 1815, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd December 1833, Johannes Henricus Constz, son of Johannes Henricus Constz and Efemina Frederica Zybrandsz.
- 4 Francina Louisa, born 6th May 1816.
- 5 Wilhelmina Clara Anetta, born 4th September 1820, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—
 - (a) 6th February 1862, Wilhelmus Jacobus Felsing, born circa 1802, died 9th February 1863, widower of Susanna Ernestina Lobendahn, and son of Gabriel Nicolaas Felsing and Anna Catharina Voogd (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 122 and 123).
 - (b) 24th December 1865, Charles Spencer Keith, widower of Maria Susanna Jacoba Ludekens (vide 1 supra).
- 6 Johanna Efemina Frederica, born 3rd December 1822.

VI

Jacobus Marinus Ludekens, born 24th September 1803, died 30th March 1865, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th

June 1827, Amelia Hermina de Boer, born 19th May 1809, daughter of Lourens de Boer of Amsterdam and Clara Gertruyda Schoorman (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 78). He had by her :—

- 1 Hubert Egbert, who follows under X.
- 2 Carel Edouard, born 4th May 1830.
- 3 Eliza Gerardina, born 25th March 1833, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th February 1851, Francois James Templer Foenander, born 29th January 1830, died 20th March 1910, son of Samuel Pieter Foenander and Maria Elisabeth Vander Straaten (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, pages 28 and 29, and Vol. XXIII, page 159).
- 4 Charles Arnold, born 5th April 1834.
- 5 Leonora Henrietta, born 23rd December 1837, died 7th January 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th May, 1857, John Armour Foenander, born 27th June 1833, son of Samuel Pieter Foenander and Maria Elisabeth Vander Straaten (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, pages 28 and 29, and Vol. XXIII, page 159).
- 6 Rebecca Jemima, born 2nd April 1844, died 20th October 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd December 1869, Henry Adolphus Collette, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 26th January 1844, died 26th June 1931, son of Gerardus Wilhelmus Collette, Proctor, and Henrietta Grenier nee de Rooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 63, and Vol. XXX, pages 62 and 63).
- 7 Samuel Ebenezer, who follows under XI.

VII

Jeronimus Balthazar Ludekens, baptised 4th May 1808, married :—

- (a) Clara Wilhelmina Donwe.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th July 1844 Arnoldina Wilhelmina Herleg.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Clara Gerardina, born 23rd October 1833.
Of the second marriage, he had :—
- 2 Gerard Abraham, born 13th February 1848.

VIII

Johan Philip Jacob Ludekens, Deputy Fiscal, Matara, born 4th November 1813, died 15th May 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th May 1834, Wilhelmina Henrietta (Henrica) Pendegras, daughter of Hendrik Pendegras of Cochin and Wilhelmina Anthonetta Dolphina Martin. He had by her :—

- 1 Maria Elizabeth, born 28th January 1836, died 1876, married Jurgen David Bartholomeus Keuneman, Crown Proctor, Matara, died 1877, widower of Gerardina Carolina Vollenhoven (D.B.U.

Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 93) and Jurgen Bartholomeus Keuneman and Petronella Cornelia Singanitti. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 201).

- 2 William Louis Wallet, who follows under XII.
- 3 Charlotte Henrietta Victoria, born 14th June 1839, died 1st July 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 28th January 1861, Charles Henry Bartholomew Altendorff, Justice of the Peace for the Island, Crown Proctor, Matara, born 18th December 1836, died 27th December 1913, son of Gerard Johan Altendorff and Jacoba Margarita Keuneman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 201 and Vol. XXXIII, page 101).
- 4 Georgiana Letitia Matilda, born 28th January 1842, died 9th September 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th October 1867, John Bonifacio Constz, son of Johannes Heuricus Constz and Maria Anthonetta Ludekens (vide V, 3, supra).
- 5 Reginald Robert, who follows under XIII.
- 6 Carolina Lucretia, born 2nd January 1846, married Charles Pereira.
- 7 Eliza Priscilla, born 20th June 1847.
- 8 Edward Martin, born 15th September 1849.
- 9 Felicia Magdalena, born 17th August 1852.
- 10 Erenia Stella, born 8th October 1853, died 16th December 1908.
- 11 David Matthew Reuben, who follows under XIV.

IX

Johannes Robertus Ludekens, born 14th May 1821, married :—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th October 1846, Harriet Reckerman, born 1827, died 13th March 1863, daughter of Willem Godfried Reckerman Elisabeth Jane Brown.
- (b) Harriet Elisabeth Toussaint, born 18th April 1841, daughter of Peter Frederick Toussaint and Anne Elisabeth Gratiaen (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 38, and Vol. VI, page 18).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Frederick William, born 11th May 1849.
- 2 Jane Caroline, born 31st August 1850.
- 3 Julia Harriet, born 3rd October 1853, died 17th July 1928, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 11th May 1881, Charles Frederick Arndt, born 27th September 1853, died 10th October 1916, son of George Francis Arndt and Eliza Merciana Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 43, and Vol. VI, page 101).

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 4 Florence Maud Gibson, born 11th August 1866.
- 5 Richard Henry Toussaint, born 14th August 1868.
- 6 Edwin Ernest, who follows under XV.
- 7 James Cyril, who follows under XVI.
- 8 Henry Dick Garvin, born 10th May 1876, died 20th March 1934.

X

Hubert Egbert Ludekens, born 4th April 1828, died 16th November 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th May 1856, Charlotte Frederick Gratiaen, born 3rd April 1829, died 3rd March 1885, daughter of Pieter Liebert Gratiaen, Assistant Accountant-General, and Johanna Henrietta Reckerman (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, pages 19 and 20). He had by her :—

- 1 Charlotte Augusta, born 30th July 1857, died young.
- 2 Egbert Gratiaen, born 5th November, 1862, died in infancy.
- 3 Frances Abigail, born 28th November 1865.
- 4 Agnes Milicia, born 11th November 1867, died 2nd April 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1889, Thomas Forrest Foenander, born 29th May 1867, died 2nd April 1923, son of Joseph Sansoni Foenander and Jane Priscilla Mack.

XI

Samuel Ebenezer Ludekens, born 7th May 1846, died 24th June 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th September 1870, Jane Frederica Leembruggen, born 8th May 1853, daughter of Henricus Alexander Leembruggen and Gerardina Theodora Kriekenbeek (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, pages 24 and 25, and Vol. V, page 71). He had by her :—

- 1 Florence Rosamund, born 8th February 1872.
- 2 Lillian Frederica, born 4th March 1873, died 31st October 1910.
- 3 Samuel Ernest, who follows under XVII.
- 4 Emily Beatrice, born 11th January 1876, died 1893.
- 5 Victor Ebenezer, born 17th December 1877.
- 6 Ethel Mildred, born 28th May 1880, died 4th March 1936, married Alexander Koch.
- 7 Claude, born 29th October 1882.
- 8 Eric Clifford, born 27th September 1884, died 1906.
- 9 Alice Maud, born 1st November 1885, died 14th December 1923, married at the Kacheberi, Colombo, 21st February 1905, Humphrey Warburton Gray.
- 10 Henry Alexander, born 16th October 1888.

XII

William Louis Wallet Ludekens, Registrar of Lands, Kalutara, born 11th March 1837, died 14th November 1892, married in the Dutch

Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd December 1863, Clara Lucretia Mottau, born 15th July 1846, died 14th November 1892, daughter of Carl Frederick Mottau and Anetta Wilhelmina Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 55 and 56, and Vol. XXIII, page 159). He had by her :—

- 1 Walter John Wallet, who follows under XVIII.
- 2 William Cyril Wallet, who follows under XIX.
- 3 Ethel Eleanor born 7th October 1867, died 20th September 1907, married in the Methodist Church, Matara, 5th May 1887, Charles Frederick Mottau, Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway, born 15th June 1864, died 25th July 1925, son of James Walter Mottau and Emelia Arabella van Langenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 56).
- 4 Blanche Madeline, born 21st February 1870 married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th February 1896, James Martin Foenander, born 2nd August 1866, died 29th September 1928, son of John Armour Foenander, and Leonora Henrietta Ludekens (vide VI, 5, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 29).
- 5 Harriet Emaline Florence, born 13th March 1872.
- 6 Mabel Lavinia, born 13th March 1874.
- 7 Avice Lydia, born 29th August 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1896, Charles Justin Foenander, born 9th January 1870, died 28th October 1922, son of Samuel Peter Foenander and Eliza Anne Garvin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 110).
- 8 Eila Georgiana, born 23rd September 1877.
- 9 Alton Wallet, who follows under XX.

XIII

Reginald Robert Ludekens, born 6th February 1844, married :—

- (a) Polly Alexander.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 22nd April 1878, Maria Margritta Mackenan, born 26th October 1856 (adopted by Fretz Arnold Altendorff and Petronella Philipina Altendorff).

Of the first marriage, there was no issue.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 1 Reginald Henry Livett, born 3rd March 1880.
- 2 Reginald Howe, who follows under XXI.
- 3 John Patrick, born 14th April, 1884, died 15th March 1937.
- 5 Reginald Ridley, born 4th November 1887, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 23rd November 1911, May Catherine Ernst born 21st May 1889, daughter of George Edward (Charles) Ernst and Eliza Catherina Sela. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 92, and Vol. XXXV, page 22).

XIV.

David Matthew Reuben Ludekens, born 24th August 1855, married Maria Matilda Coster, and he had by her:—

- 1 Erin married.....Fredericks.
- 2 Lucretia Helena, born 27th March 1884, married.....Solomonsz.
- 3 Nora Marcelena, born 15th November 1885, married Victor Archibald D'Orta Ekenaike.
- 4 Rudolph.
- 5 Mabel Ruth, born 14th September 1889, married.....Souza.
- 6 Adina Grace, born 22nd April 1891.
- 7 Coleta Eliza, born 1st July 1892, married.....Souza.
- 8 Eunice Clementina, born 27th November 1893, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 16th March 1920, Louis Francis Anderson, born 11th August 1886, died 20th December 1932, son of Alfred Edwin Anderson, L.M.S. (Ceylon). Assistant Port Surgeon, Colombo, and Sarah Harriet Kriekenbeek (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, pages 126 and 129).
- 9 Lillian Maud, born 23rd March 1897, married.....Van Sanden.
- 10 Eugenie.

XV.

Edwin Ernest Ludekens, born 3rd June 1871, married Mabel Florence Brodie, and he had by her:—

- 1 Muriel Riestra, born 26th December 1895.

XVI.

James Cyril Ludekens, born 22nd August 1872, married Maria Von Hagt, and he had by her:—

- 1 Pearlyn Henrietta, born 11th October 1903, died 24th March 1938, married Carl Frederick Mottau, born 14th October 1890, son of Charles Frederick Mottau and Ethel Eleanor Ludekens. (Vide XII, 3 supra, and D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 56 and 87).

XVII.

Samuel Ernest Ludekens, born 5th November 1874, died 24th July 1933, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th December 1899, Uranie Rosalind Koch, born 27th June 1879, daughter of Ebenezer Theodore Koch and Georgiana Elizabeth Schokman nee Schubert. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 133, and Vol. XXV, page 112). He had by her:—

- 1 Joyce married.....Morgan.
- 2 Irene Augusta, born 8th May 1908.
- 3 Ernest Lawson Koch, born 27th September 1910, died 21st May 1940.

XVIII.

Walter John Wallet Ludekens, born 18th September 1864, died 17th February 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th December 1894, Ella Maud Claessen, born 10th October 1867, died 9th February 1941, daughter of John Pieter Alexander Claessen and Amelia Wilhelmina Schokman. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 106, and Vol. XXXV, page 116). He had by her:—

- 1 Arthur Orville Wallet, born 30th September 1895, married 22nd September 1923, Hilda Mabel Thomasz (widow).
- 2 Iris Aileen, born 24th July 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th September 1933, Percival Shirley de Kretser, Proctor and Notary Public, born 29th September 1908, son of Percy Hugh de Kretser, Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, and Rosalie Minnie de Kretser. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 22).
- 3 Gwendoline May, born 29th April 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st April 1919, Arthur Hilary Victor Metzeling, born 5th July 1887, son of Arthur William Metzeling, C.C.S., and Agnes Jane Martenstyn.
- 4 Estelle Grace Ruth, born 15th April 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th September 1930, John William Alberga Van Cuylenburg, born 14th April 1902, son of Archibald Clement Van Cuylenburg and Evelyn Sophia Gertrude Nicholas.
- 5 Royden Noel Wallet, who follows under XXII.

XIX.

William Cyril Wallet Ludekens, born 21st April 1866, died 9th September 1928, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 25th April 1894, Mary Scharenguivel, born 15th March 1868. He had by her:—

- 1 William Gerard Oswald, who follows under XXIII.
- 2 Noble Iris, born 28th August 1899.
- 3 William Louis Wallet, who follows under XXIV.
- 4 Bertram Wallet, who follows under XXV.

XX.

Alton Wallet Ludekens, Secretary of the District Court, Kalutara, born 5th July 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1915, Myra Rosalie Toussaint, born 18th May 1890, daughter of Francis Garret Toussaint and Rosaline Eugenie Schokman. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 43, and Vol. XXV, page 108). He had by her:—

- 1 Marlene Rosalie Myra, born 27th July 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 22nd December 1937, Charles Henry Mottau, born 23rd April 1912, son of Charles Frederick Mottau and Henrietta Mary de Jong. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 56 and 87).

- 2 Phyllis Marjorie, born 9th May 1919, died 12th August 1933.
- 3 Marguerite Neliya, born 11th May 1922.
- 4 Alton Frederick Wallet, born 1st October 1923.
- 5 Kathleen Louise, born 28th March 1926.
- 6 Dorothy Sheila, born 15th September 1927.
- 7 Francis Ralph Garret, born 14th March 1930.
- 8 Leonard Clive, born 11th July 1933.

XXI.

Reginald Howe Ludekens, born 12th April 1882, died 17th January 1945, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 16th December 1908, Cora Enid Foenander, born 23rd May 1885, died 10th February 1939, daughter of John Armour Foenander and Alice Sophia Foenander. He had by her:—

- 1 Rachel Marguerita, born 17th October 1909, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 14th December 1935, Lawford Clifton Bulner, born 29th June 1905, son of Newton Bulner and Dorothea Andriansz.
- 2 Cora Maria, born 22nd October 1911.
- 3 Reginald Vernon Foenander, born 9th March 1913.
- 4 Reginald Douglas, born 15th January 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 8th May 1943, Joyce Celia Driberg, born 9th February 1919, daughter of Allan Richard Driberg and Marjorie Adelaide Carron. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 136, and Vol. XXXIV, page 17).

XXII.

Royden Noel Wallet Ludekens, born 28th October 1908, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 26th December 1932, Vivienne Myrtle Catherine Achilles, born 7th June 1907, daughter of Henry Ephraim Achilles and Henrietta Catherine Muller. He had by her:—

- 1 Patricia Crystal, born 25th May 1934.
- 2 Christopher Wallet, born 17th January 1938.

XXIII.

William Gerard Oswald Ludekens, Postmaster and Signaller, born 8th July 1891, married in St. Mark's Church, Badulla, 27th December 1923, Rita Sybil Alice Kate de Bruin, born 16th October 1902, daughter of Edward Walvin de Bruin and Jane Catherine Vanden Driesen (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 58). He had by her:—

- 1 Caryll, born 22nd September 1924.
- 2 Eileen Lucille, born 17th March 1927.
- 3 Glenville Maurice, born 22nd February 1930.
- 4 June Lucille, born 16th June 1931.
- 5 Shirley Rita, born 1st October 1936.

XXIV.

William Louis Wallet Ludekens, Government Apothecary, born 30th April 1901, died 14th October 1945, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 27th August 1924, Dorothy Gladys de Vos, born 21st October 1901, daughter of Robert Vincent de Vos and Mary Elizabeth Beling. He had by her:—

- 1 William Louis Wallet, born 24th July 1925.

XXV.

Bertram Wallet Ludekens, born 15th July 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 28th February 1935, Belle Rose Schokman, born 3rd July 1919, daughter of Francis Ernest Schokman and Esther Rose Jansz. He had by her:—

- 1 Mervyn Derrick, born 22nd January 1936.
- 2 Hilton Trevor, born 8th August 1937.

Notes:—(1) To be substituted for the Ludekens genealogy appearing in the D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 168—173.

(2) Jacob Burnand, referred to under II, 1, (b), arrived in Ceylon in 1778 as Junior Merchant, and was later appointed as Chief of the Batticaloa District, and then on account of his superior local knowledge to the office of Dissawe of Jaffna—when the Governor and Council of Ceylon requested Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice, to go to England officially in 1809 for the purpose of explaining to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Londonderry, the real state of Ceylon and the nature of the different alterations and improvements which were deemed necessary, Sir Alexander requested the Dutch and other inhabitants of the Island candidly to give him their detailed opinions upon those subjects with which they were respectively the most conversant. In consequence of the request, Monsieur Burnand, a Swiss by birth but one of the most distinguished of the Dutch Civil Servants who had been constantly employed in the most confidential situations by the Dutch Governor Willem Jacob van de Graaff gave a memoir to Sir Alexander in which he took a general view of the different systems of Government introduced to Ceylon by the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English, and entered very minutely into detail. The memoir was translated into English and Sir Alexander Johnston considered it one of the most useful documents Lord Londonderry could read upon the subject of Ceylon (Lewis on "Tombstones and monuments in Ceylon", pages 390 and 391).

(3) In memory of Gerard Joan Ide and of his wife, Clara Anetta Ludekens, referred to under III, 1, there is in the Wolvendaal Church a mural tablet in marble in the shape of a cross with the following inscription:

To the memory of

Gerard Joan Ide

and of his wife,

Clara Anetta,

both of whom died in the

70 year of their age,

the former on the 28th of June 1867,

and the latter on the 19th of January 1869.

Also of their youngest daughter,

Caroline Henrietta,

who met with a melancholy death from having been accidentally drowned in the Kelani River on the 28th April 1863 in the 30th year of her age.

They lived beloved and died lamented

Thy will be done

This Tablet is erected by their

Relations and Friends as a token

of their love and esteem.

(4) Major Ferdinand Casper Heupner, referred to under IV, was a son of Jan Casper Heupner, ensign of Mannar who died in 1799, by his wife Maria Christina Cornelia Van Carmaryk. He was born at Colombo in November 1743, and married:

(a) At Trincomalee in 1770, Maria Christina Steenkelder.

(b) Wilhelmina Elizabeth Franke.

(c) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th May 1803, Clara Johanna Overbeek, widow of Heer Johannes Reintous of Amsterdam who was Dissawe of Colombo.

By the second marriage, he had two daughters, Carolina Wilhelmina, baptised at Colombo in 1785, and Johanna Adolphina, baptised at Colombo, on 5th August 1787. The latter married on 27th January 1805 Assistant Surgeon Philip Barlow who was posted in 1803 to the Military Detachment at Negombo and in 1804 to the "Caffre Corps"—She died at Northampton on 7th March 1820. (Lewis on "Tombstones and monuments in Ceylon", pages 393 and 450).

(5) The Governor General of the Netherlands possession in the East Indies remitted in 1846 to the Government of Ceylon a donation for the relief of widows and orphans of servants of the late Dutch Government. A Government notification dated 17th July 1847 gives a list of persons whose claims were considered and showing the proportion allotted to each. Among the recipients were the following persons mentioned in the above genealogy:

(a) Carolina Henrietta Van Velp, who married Cornelis Johannes Ide in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, on 4th December 1796 (vide III, 1).

(b) Dorothea Catherina Martin, widow of Johan Christoffel Ludekens (vide V).

(c) Wilhelmina Anthonetta Dolphina Martin, who married Hendrik Pendegras of Cochin in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, on 15th February 1812 (vide VIII).

CEYLON IN THE SIXTIES.

It is an interesting task to compare conditions of the present day with those that existed three-quarters of a century ago, and this is rendered easy by a perusal of the information contained in a useful publication which appeared in 1869 under the title "Peterson's Ceylon Almanac", the enterprising compiler being a gentleman of the name of E. H. Peterson. He was the proprietor of an establishment known as the "Phoenix Printing Works" situated in Chatham Street, and was thus in a particularly advantageous position for bringing out such a publication. Judging from the preface to the book, he does not appear to have been a deeply learned man, but his work more than makes up for this deficiency by fulness of detail, clear printing, and freedom from typographical errors. It is not too much to say that the work is not inferior to anything produced at the present day. It runs into 512 pages of print, and is interesting from cover to cover.

The book opens with a list of the Government holidays, and one is at once struck with their fewness as compared with the number at the present day. They totalled only thirteen, as many as eight being on account of Christian festivals. The remaining five were on account of New Year's Day, the Queen's Birthday, the Queen's Coronation, the Prince Consort's Birthday, and the Prince of Wales' Birthday. Bank strikes were not thought of in those days, and Bank Clerks were quite content with three holidays—New Year's Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

The legal profession was not so lucrative a field as it is now, the fees to Advocates being fixed by law. The consultation fee ranged from £1.1.0 to £3.3.0; the brief fee in an ordinary case from £1.1.0 to £5.5.0; and in an important or difficult case from £5.5.0 to £10.10.0. The law did not lay down any rules for deciding what was an important case, and the probability is that all cases were treated as falling under this category. In spite of the limitation on the fees chargeable, leading lawyers of the day, both Advocates and Proctors, left fairly large estates behind.

The Railway was in its infancy, and ran from Colombo to Kandy only. There were two trains each way on week days, leaving Colombo and Kandy respectively at 7 in the morning and 5 in the evening. Only one train ran on Sundays. The journey took 4½ hours to accomplish, the number of stations being eleven. Smoking and kindred vices were not looked upon with favour, it being an offence to smoke or chew betel, bhang or tobacco, either in the railway premises or in any railway carriage, except in places specially provided for the purpose. As such conveniences were non-existent, the rule must have been a dead-letter. Incivility was as rife then as now, and passengers were requested to report such cases to the Traffic Manager. Gratuities to railway employees were forbidden—a rule more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

In view of the present day tendency to drop the anglicised spelling and pronunciation of Ceylon place names, it is interesting to note that a Government minute was issued in 1866 embodying a scheme based

on the system recommended by Sir William Jones for India. Under this scheme, "Bantotte" was abandoned in favour of "Bentota", "Dambool" became "Dambulla", "Kurunegalle" took the form of "Kurunegala", "Pantura" was altered to "Panadura", and "Caltura" to "Kalutara". That it has become necessary once again to revert to the system of 1866 shews what a strong hold the old pronunciation has on the affections of the people.

The clergy of the day being state paid, the fees for the performance of marriages and burials were fixed by law and were not appropriated by those conducting the services. They were paid to the Trustees or Church wardens for the maintenance of the fabric or the services of the Church or of the Burial Ground connected with it. The fee for solemnizing a marriage by Licence was 10 shillings and by Banns 5 shillings. For burying an adult 6 shillings had to be paid, a reduced fee being charged for children and infants.

The year 1869 saw a large number of Ceylonese holding high appointments in the Civil Service. James Swan was Principal assistant Colonial Secretary, with John Frederick (afterwards Sir John) Dickson as his Assistant. The De Sarams were well represented. David de Saram and Christoffel de Saram were District Judges of Kurunegala and Kalutara respectively. J. H. de Saram was Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, John Abraham Henry de Saram filled the office of District Judge, Kegalle, and Frederick Jayatilke held a similar appointment in Chilaw. The post of Assistant Auditor General was filled by Cornelius Dickman. F. J. de Livera (who afterwards rose to be District Judge of Galle) was a Cadet, and A. H. Roosmalecocq, who also filled many judicial appointments, was on leave. Strangely enough, the Tamils were not represented in the Civil Service at this time, an omission which they have more than made up for now. In the retired list we find the names of the Rev. J. D. Palm, Mrs. Louisa Palm, and E. L. Mitford, all three of whom were destined to hold the record as Ceylon's oldest pensioners, the last named living to complete his hundredth year.

Most of the principal posts in the Clerical Service were filled by Burghers. A. H. Lourensz was Chief Clerk of the Colonial Secretary's Office, and other familiar names among the staff include R. A. Brohier, who rose to be Assistant Auditor General, Francis Ohlmus, J. P. de Vos, W. S. Christoffelsz, and W. VanCuylenburg, all of whom had creditable careers. George Wendt was Head Clerk of the Treasury and had as Assistants John Beven, E. J. Doebratsz and S. W. Idé, the two last named families being now extinct. In the Audit Office A. R. Ginger held the Office of Head Clerk, and the remaining staff of 21 clerks was composed exclusively of Burghers bearing the familiar names of Meier, Siebel, Aldons, Loos, Woutersz, VanCuylenburg and etc.

The Colombo Municipality had only recently been established. The Burghers filled four out of the nine elected seats, these being held by C. L. Ferdinands, F. C. Loos, C. A. Lorenz, and Dr. J. W. Van Geyzel. Samuel Grenier, who had just begun practising as an Advocate, became the first Secretary. The entire staff consisted of a Superintendent of Works, 10 clerks, 4 Inspectors, and a Superintendent of Scavenging. Offences against the Municipal By-laws were tried by a

Bench of Magistrates sitting once a week on Thursdays at 1 p. m. Only five taxes were levied—a rate of 5 per cent on landed property and taxes on animals and vehicles.

There were only 40 Advocates of the Supreme Court, the most senior of them, G. W. Edema, holding the Office of Registrar of Lands, Kandy. Abraham Dias, though an Advocate, was in Holy Orders, and was employed as an S. P. G. Missionary in Matara. Christopher Brito preferred the schoolmaster's rod to the Advocate's gown and was an acting master in the Colombo Academy. Several Advocates held judicial appointments, and the number in actual practice at the Bar was not more than sixteen. Colombo had only six Advocates, viz., H. F. Matukrishna, C. A. Lorenz, M. Coomaraswamy, C. L. Ferdinands, James Alwis and R. H. Morgan. The number of Proctors in Colombo was 62, of whom 7 held judicial appointments. One, H. J. Kriekenbeek, was Clerk to the Deputy Queen's Advocate at Jaffna.

The head of the Education Department was J. S. Laurie, who is supposed to have given his name to Laurie's Road in Bambalapitiya. There was only one Inspector of Schools, Mr. W. J. Sendall, who was promoted Governor of one of the Colonies. Dr. Barcroft Boake ruled the destinies of the Colombo Academy, where John Thiedeman was fourth master, Frederick Dornhorst coming next to him. Others, like Egbert Ludekens, James Jansz and H. R. Fretz, were designated teachers. The schools for girls in Colombo were also staffed for the most part by Burgher ladies, the families represented being Lourensz, Thomasz, Poulier, de Kretser, Jansz and Koelmeyer.

It seems almost impossible to believe that the General Post Office, whose employees now number hundreds, could have managed with only 12 clerks besides the Post Master General and his Assistant. H. A. de Boer was the Principal Clerk, and among others were R. M. de Vos and C. A. VanderStraaten.

The Customs Department was equally small with 9 clerks, H. A. Kriekenbeek being at the head, 10 landing waiters, and an equal number of minor posts. The Pearl Fishery had an official designated "Naturalist" and another with the designation of "Adikarim".

A large array of Burghers filled the ranks of the Medical Service, with Dr. W. P. Charsley at the head. The three Colonial Surgeons were Dr. P. D. Anthonisz, Dr. H. Dickman and Dr. James Loos, the second named adding the letters L.M.S.B.C. after his name, the others M. D. Smallpox was largely prevalent in Ceylon at that time, and this necessitated the employment of a European Superintendent of Vaccination (Dr. F. W. Willisford), with two Inspectors. The Medical Office had only six clerks, the Head Clerk being Henry VanDort, while Alfred Grenier, who afterwards became Assistant Colonial Storekeeper, was Statistical Clerk. After three-quarters of a century, it is now proposed to appoint a fully qualified statistician to this department.

The Railway Department also was very small, there being only 11 stations between Colombo and Kandy. Marcus VanderStraaten was Station Master of Colombo and Edgar Vanderstraaten was Chief Clerk

of the Traffic Office. These two gentlemen afterwards rose to staff rank. Henry Adolphus Collette was an Assistant Clerk, but forsaking the Railway for the Police, he ended his career as an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Most of the Guards were European, with a sprinkling of Burghers. The Engine Drivers and Firemen, on the other hand, were exclusively European, as were also the platelayers.

The Registrar General's Department was on a small scale, there being only 11 clerks in the Land Registration Branch in Colombo and 5 in the Marriages, Births and Deaths Branch. Gerard Francis Grenier, who rose to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, was a junior clerk in the Registry of Notarial Deeds.

The Oriental Bank Corporation was the principal Bank in Colombo, and all the clerks, to the number of 22, were Burghers. The cashier was John Robert Ludekens, and he had as assistant a Tamil, Sinnemby Catheravaloe. The other Banks were the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and the Bank of Madras. Here, too, the clerks were Burghers. The Ceylon Savings Bank, established in 1838, was able to conduct its entire business with only two clerks. The Secretary of the Bank was Dr. F. W. Willisford, already referred to as Superintendent of Vaccination. In later years Colonel W. J. Gorman, who in 1869 was one of the Trustees of the Bank, became its Secretary.

J. R. T.

(To be continued)

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Historical Manuscripts and Monuments Standing Committee.

This Committee met on the 23rd October 1946, the business in hand being an informal discussion with Dr. Paranavitana, the Archaeological Commissioner, with a view to adopting a plan of action which would promote the co-ordination of the aims and objects of this Standing Committee and the functions of Governmental schemes for the conservation of monuments of the Dutch period. The President (Dr. V. R. Schokman) was in the Chair, and the following were present: The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Dr. A. Nell, Mr. W. W. Beling and Mr. R. L. Brohier.

Dr. Paranavitana outlined for the information of the members what Government had already done. He explained that the Jaffna, Pooneryn, Hammenheil and Mannar Forts in the north of the Island had been protected; the Kalpitiya Church which was crumbling to ruin had been conserved and protected, and the Kalpitiya Fort was to be taken up shortly for conservation. He referred to a landmark at Nallur, near Jaffna, viz: the Gateway and the Old Palace, which he was considering bringing under the Antiquities Ordinance. He added he would be glad if some information regarding this could be supplied by the Committee as the details at his disposal were insufficient to assess its historical value. The Dutch Cemetery at Jaffna had been vested, he

said, in the Archaeological Department, while similar action was pending regarding the Negombo Cemetery. The wall of the cemetery at Negombo which had fallen down had been re-built and both these old institutions conserved.

Describing what had been done at Galle, he dwelt on the great necessity for protecting the historical atmosphere of the Fort and environs. The ramparts being Crown property had not been proclaimed, although steps had already been taken to protect and conserve them. He suggested, in the first instance, a survey to define special areas which should be set apart as archaeological reserves. The Dutch Church and Cemetery under the private control of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church were in good condition, and he did not consider it necessary to proclaim them as protected monuments at present. He invited the views of the Committee on the advisability of protecting any special buildings in private possession which were of historical or cultural value, and of bringing any streets in the Fort within the scope of the Ordinance.

In connection with the memorials at Matara, he made special mention of the Star Fort and the Ramparts. He had taken steps to have the former declared a protected monument, and would be shortly looking into the needs of the latter. The Katuwana Fort on the old frontier off Tangalle had, he said, been inspected. The recent erection of a cottage hospital on the Crown land set apart for this monument had spoilt its setting. He was calling for a survey with a view to declaring the site an archaeological reserve.

A general discussion followed after which, *inter alia*, the following plan of action was defined:—

- (a) **Jaffna:** (i) The Committee undertook to search for any information available regarding the memorials at Nallur.
(ii) That early steps be taken to compile a historical map of the Jaffna Fort on the lines of the Historical Map of Galle Fort published by the Survey Department.
(iii) That steps be taken to publish a guide book to the Dutch Memorials in North Ceylon. The Archaeological Commissioner undertook to have this done. Mr. R. L. Brohier undertook to place the notes he had compiled on these memorials at his disposal.
- (b) **Matara:** (i) The Committee hoped that the Archaeological Commissioner would press for the Star Fort being given over by the P. W. D. to be a protected monument. The Archaeological Commissioner promised to explore possibilities in consultation with the Director, Museums, for setting up this building as an educational and cultural centre.
(ii) The Commissioner also undertook to consider the desirability of protecting the Gateway into the Matara Fort, and conserving the ramparts.
- (c) **Galle:** The Committee undertook, on the invitation of Dr. Paranavitana, to be represented on his next inspection of Galle, and to co-operate to the utmost in the survey which he contemplates of the Ramparts and other memorials.

(d) **Colombo:** On the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Keuneman, the Archaeological Commissioner promised to look into the possibilities of protecting the building erected in 1780, presently used as a Post Office in Prince Street, Pettah, which is so characteristic of the Dutch period.

It was agreed that the question of establishing an educational and cultural institution to serve as a permanent memorial of Dutch domestic architecture and life, which has been considered and reported on by a Special Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union and the Royal Asiatic Society (C. B.), and held over owing to the War, should be followed up. The Secretary undertook to review the subject and submit a report.

Conclusion. The Chairman in thanking Dr. Paranavitana for his presence and the opportunities it afforded for material co-operation, expressed a wish that he would arrange to attend future meetings of the Standing Committee, the aims and objects of which so largely dovetailed with a part of his activities. Dr. Paranavitana replied that he welcomed the opportunity for obtaining the help of this Committee and would gladly attend its meetings when invited to do so.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee—17th September, 1946: (1) Mr. W. L. W. Ludekens was admitted a member of the Union. (2) It was reported that the amount to the credit of the St. Nicolaas' Home Fund on 31st August was Rs. 20,420, and that the land donated by Dr. Spittel for the Home had been valued for purposes of stamp duty at Rs. 10,000. Mrs. Lucien Jansz was co-opted to this Committee. (3) It was reported that a sum of Rs. 504 had been received from the Public Assistance Committee as grant for 1944-45. (4) The resignation of membership of Miss Y. Mack and Mr. D. Van Cuylenburg was accepted.

15th October, 1946: (The resignation of Mr. J. A. Leembruggen from the Editorship of the Bulletin was accepted with regret. (2) The following were admitted as new members:—Mr. B. L. Potger and Mr. P. C. Raffel. (3) The following Sub-Committee was appointed to revise and bring up to date the incomplete application forms in the files:—Messrs D. V. Altendorff, E. A. VanderStraaten, R. L. Brohier, and G. H. Gratiaen. (4) It was decided to have "The Young Folks at Home" on Tuesday, 24th December, from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m., tickets being at Rs. 2 per head, and guests to be allowed. (5) It was decided to have a Dance on New Year's Eve, from 9-30 p. m. to 2 a. m. Admission at Rs. 6 per head and guests to be allowed. (6) It was decided to increase the War Allowances of the staff by 10 per cent. (7) Miss Joan Ernst was re-admitted as a member, and the resignation of Mr. I. C. Meier was accepted.

Founder's Day. This annual event was celebrated on Saturday, 26th October, in a manner befitting the occasion. His Excellency the Acting Governor, Sir John Howard, and Lady Howard, the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Sir John Parsons, and Dr. and Mrs. G. Wignaraja were

the chief guests. A large number of members of the Union and their families were present. Tea tables were arranged in the Hall, at which those present sat, and partook of the good things provided, while a Band stationed in the verandah provided an excellent programme of music, interspersed by vocal and instrumental items contributed by the members.

During a lull in the proceedings, the President, Dr. V. R. Schokman, in an eloquent speech, speaking from the stage, addressed the gathering as follows:—

Your Excellency, Lady Howard, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is Founder's day! It has been inaugurated and is celebrated annually by this institution in order to perpetuate the memory of that "grand old man"—whose life was characterised by a singleness of purpose, which succeeded in stimulating sufficient enthusiasm among his contemporaries to found an institute, the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, thirty-eight years ago.

Your Excellency was pleased to describe it as the most exclusive Club in this Island. Perhaps it is so, Sir, from the point of view of admission to membership, which requires applicants for election to substantiate their claims by proving unbroken legitimate descent from our ancestors in the male line from 1796, or similar descent in the female line by marriage with a European.

Our founder, Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, was actuated by no other motive than preservation of identity. He was possessed of the sagacity and foresight which enabled him to envisage that at some time there would arise a heterogeneous set of people, who would desire to pay us the compliment of linking themselves with us under a general appellation, without being able to appreciate the value of our enthusiasm for perpetuating ancestral tradition, maintaining ancestral culture, and observing ancestral customs, because they do not share our heritage.

It is a goodly heritage, and we are justly proud of it! We are just as proud of the man to whose initiative and energy we owe the establishment of this community centre with the avowed objective of preventing that heritage from being bartered away for a "mess of pottage".

I wish to thank His Excellency, Lady Howard, and all the distinguished visitors who have done us the honour of responding to our invitation by gracing this occasion with their presence, and to assure them that we can—and do—appreciate and respect the ancestral tradition, the ancestral culture, and the ancestral customs which they hold dear just as much as we strive to safeguard our own.—(Applause).

At the conclusion of the musical programme His Excellency and Lady Howard took their departure. The Hall was then cleared and a very enjoyable dance followed.

St. Nicolaas' Fete: Colourful scenes and new and interesting features marked the celebration of this festival. The weather was unkind and full use could not therefore be made of the lawns, but this did not detract from the enjoyment of the little folks or even those of a larger growth. The hall was tastefully decorated with coloured balloons, and on the stage were miniature representations of a dyke, a windmill, a well-sweep, a bed of tulips, and other characteristic

features of a Dutch landscape. The toys were displayed, not on tables in the corners of the hall as in previous years, but in a well near the stage. Nor did the good Bishop, accompanied by his black servant, arrive on horseback or on foot but in a motor-car of the latest design.

He was met on arrival by the President and the Secretary and conducted to a seat near the well, from which the toys for the children, who had previously been given tickets and balloons and treated to refreshments, were drawn out one by one and handed as each child came up in answer to his or her number. The premises were illuminated with vari-coloured electric jets and presented quite a gay appearance, while the music supplied by the Police Band contributed not a little to the evening's enjoyment.

At 8 o'clock the children took their departure after having spent a delectable time. The turn of the older folks now came, and while some danced to the music of the Millionaires' Band, others spent the time in pleasant chit-chat or in the billiard room upstairs. The general arrangements were very satisfactory and credit is due to the members of the Committee—both ladies and gentlemen—who helped to make the Fete a success.

A Golden Wedding. It is our pleasing duty to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Edgar VanderStraaten on attaining the 50th anniversary of their marriage on the 16th December, 1946. Mr. and Mrs. VanderStraaten hold an honoured place in the Community, while as members of the Union they have been amongst the most loyal. Until a few years ago, Mrs. VanderStraaten was an unceasing worker in the fields of Social Service and Entertainment, while Mr. VanderStraaten's interest in every activity of the Union has never slackened since the day he became, like his father, an original member.

Mr. VanderStraaten's whole career serves as an object-lesson to the younger members of the Community. Entering the Customs Department as a junior clerk, he shewed such a remarkable aptitude for work, and gained the approbation of his superiors to such a high degree, that his rise was almost unprecedented. As Chief Clerk he enjoyed the confidence and respect of successive Heads of the Department to an extent that has never been surpassed, and his promotion to higher rank was a foregone conclusion. As a Landing Surveyor he continued to display the same qualities he had shewn in his earlier appointments, and he soon came to be regarded as a handy man whose services were indispensable. While still in the zenith of his powers he was compelled to retire on reaching the age limit, but an indefatigable worker such as he required a fresh field for his activities, and the Union has reaped the benefit of his restless energy. At a critical time in the history of the Union he undertook the duties of Treasurer rather than allow the interests of the Community to suffer, and the manner in which he discharged these duties added to his already high reputation for efficiency.

A member of the Committee since the inception of the Union, Mr. VanderStraaten has always striven to uphold its highest ideals, and any attempted departure from the strict path of correctitude has always met with his sternest disapproval. It is difficult to point to any single

activity of the Union in which Edgar VanderStraaten has not taken his full share. As a member and Secretary of the old Club, he kept the flag flying during the dark days of the first World War when others felt that the Club should close down. Educational and Social Service activities have received his warmest support, and the proposed Home for the Aged which is about to become an accomplished fact, owes not a little to the initiative and enthusiasm of Mr. VanderStraaten.

The highest honour that the Community can bestow on its members could have been Mr. VanderStraaten's at any time, but he preferred to occupy a less exalted position which would afford an outlet for his superabundant energy. It is a matter for gratification that his services to Government were recognized by his being made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, of which he is now the oldest surviving holder in Ceylon. We feel sure that every member of the Union will join with us in wishing Mr. and Mrs. VanderStraaten many more years of wedded bliss.

Obituary. We deeply regret to record the death, which occurred on the 9th December, 1946, of Mr. Percy Keuneman of Matara. The elder son of the late Mr. Gerald Edward Keuneman, Crown Proctor of Matara, the deceased was educated at Kingswood College, Kandy, and at the Royal College, Colombo, where he distinguished himself in study and sport alike. Inspired by the example set by his father and his grandfather, both of whom had made great names for themselves as lawyers, Percy Keuneman took to the study of law, and passing out in due course as a Proctor, he joined his father in practice, the firm being known as G. E. & G. P. Keuneman. Here he helped his father to enhance the already high reputation of the family for strict integrity and businesslike methods. He was held in high esteem by all communities and took his full share in civic activities, serving as a member of the Local Board for many years. He also took a great deal of interest in sport, excelling in cricket, football and tennis. He held office in the Dutch Presbyterian Church, of which he was a loyal member.

Mr. Keuneman was an original member of the Union and did much to further its interests in the town in which he lived. He was a liberal contributor to the Social Service and Education Funds and was a warm supporter of the *Journal*. His benefactions did not end here, for when the Reference Library was in process of formation, he assisted greatly by donating several valuable books to it.

Mr. Keuneman was married to Esther Constance Campbell Schrader, who predeceased him. He leaves behind a daughter, besides his brother, Mr. Justice A. E. Keuneman, and a sister, Mrs. L. M. Maartensz, who is at present out of the island. We tender to them our deep sympathy.

Three Well-Deserved Honours. Just as we are about to go to press, we have received the news of the honours conferred on Mr. Justice Soertsz, K.C., (Knighthood), Mr. A. S. V. Poulier, (C.B.E.) and Major V. O. Kelaart, (O.B.E.) we heartily congratulate these gentlemen on this well-deserved recognition of their eminent services.

BOOK REVIEW.

"A History of the Diocese of Colombo". Edited by F. Lorenz Beven, Archdeacon Emeritus.

This book is of special interest to us in view of the references in it to the methods alleged to have been employed by the Dutch in Ceylon for propagating their creed. The writer of the Chapter on this subject reviews the policies adopted by the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English, and in regard to the Dutch he states, on the authority of Cordiner, that "they practically held out to the heathen inhabitants of Ceylon certain privileges as a reward for their adoption of the Christian religion, or, to put it more bluntly, they were invited to abandon their own religion in return for their being given posts or advantages in the service of the Government."

Nearly every writer on Ceylon since Cordiner has adopted this point of view, in some cases going even further than Cordiner. For a long time Cordiner's statement remained unchallenged, but in recent years there has been a tendency to question its accuracy. One writer has advanced the view that high places under the Dutch Government were given to Christians, not because of the religion they professed, but because Christians were the most trustworthy to be placed in high office. Another writer takes even higher ground, and states that careful investigation has shewn that no proclamation to the effect alleged was ever issued by the Dutch.

The editor of the work we are reviewing, with strict impartiality, presents both sides of the question, and as if to be scrupulously fair to the Dutch, quotes an extract from Bishop Heber's Journal in which the religious zeal of the Dutch is contrasted with the more easy-going methods of the British.

A good deal of space is devoted to the Wolvendaal Church Controversy, in which certain members of the Sinhalese Episcopal congregation claimed the free and undisturbed use of the Wolvendaal Church. This claim was stoutly resisted by the Wolvendaal Church Consistory, and the Secretary of State, to whom the matter was duly referred, did not see his way to uphold the claim.

Apart from matters relating to the Dutch, the work contains much that is of general interest, and Archdeacon Beven and his collaborators are to be congratulated on producing a book of such lasting value.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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