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## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



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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.*

*Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 5/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 5/- to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.*

— THE —  
**DUTCH IN CEYLON**

**VOL. I.**

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

*Copies may be had at the D. B. U. Hall  
at Rs. 5 each.*

**Journal of the**  
**Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.**

VOL. XXXVIII.]

JULY, 1948

[No. 3

**CEYLON'S FIRST NEWSPAPER.**

We are so used to our morning or evening newspaper, and regard the reading of it as part of our daily routine, that it is difficult to picture to ourselves a time when the means of disseminating information by means of the newspaper did not exist, and the news of any unusual incident was passed from mouth to mouth. There were no newspapers prior to the British occupation of Ceylon in 1796. The *Ceylon Government Gazette* commenced publication in 1802, and in order to supply the need of a newspaper it issued a supplement on Wednesdays and Saturdays containing extracts from the English and Indian papers, and short articles regarding matters of local interest. A good many happenings of the kind in which we of the present day are interested must therefore have gone unrecorded.

This state of things continued until the year 1831 when Sir Robert Wilmot Horton came to Ceylon as Governor. One of his first acts was to establish the *Colombo Journal*, the publication of which commenced on the 7th January, 1832. The paper was conducted avowedly under the authority of Government, it was printed at the Government Printing Office, Government type was used, and Government compositors and printers were employed in printing it. It was edited by George Lee of the Ceylon Civil Service, who was also Superintendent of the Government Printing Office. The Governor and his brother-in-law, Mr. Tufnell, were frequent contributors to the paper, although not openly.

A few words regarding George Lee may not be out of place. He came out on the staff of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton and was a man of marked literary ability. He put these talents to good use by making a translation of Abbe le Grand's French edition of Ribeiro's History of Ceylon. He officiated as Postmaster-General for a considerable period and twice acted as Auditor-General. He delved among the old Dutch records and wrote a valuable treatise on the Ceylon Pearl Fishery. When Sir Henry Ward came to Ceylon as Governor, he paid Lee a high compliment on the excellence of some papers contributed by him on Eastern affairs which Sir Henry,

when High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, had found in the archives of Corfu. He had an equally able son in Lionel Frederick Lee, who had as distinguished a career in the Ceylon Civil Service as his father.

The *Colombo Journal* was about 18 inches by 12 inches in size and usually consisted of four pages, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Very frequently it carried a supplement consisting of foreign news. Curiously enough, the very first issue opens with a Government regulation regarding the payment of a duty on Toddy. Then follow various notifications, or "Advertisements" as they were called. Notices to correspondents—and there were usually quite a number of these—came next, followed by the Editorial, with no heading to give an indication of the subject dealt with. Letters from correspondents and items of local and foreign news filled up the rest of the paper. The printer's name was given as J. Wootler, and his place was taken after a time by P. M. Elders, who was styled Head Printer, and came in rank next to the Superintendent, George Lee.

The first editorial followed the traditional lines of a new publication. It set out the principles on which the paper would be conducted, and explained that although the words "Published by Authority" no longer appeared, it was not intended that the paper should be carried on altogether independent of Government. "The paper, in short, though no longer published by 'authority', will still be 'under authority,' and this power will be chiefly exercised in preventing the insertion of any improper or unwarranted attacks either upon the Government or individuals, which may be calculated to gratify feelings of malignity rather than to promote public interests.....Our chief object is to disseminate, as widely as possible, every species of information bearing upon the practical improvement of this Colony, in a political, agricultural and commercial point of view."

The advertisements, both official and unofficial, give us an insight into the conditions of life in those days. Tenders were called for the supply of 50,000 pounds of "Europe" salt provisions (30,000 beef and 20,000 pork) for the military, who also required "500 parrahs of gram (or *cadelle*)," evidently for the upkeep of the military horses. Chank fishing was then a major industry and the right to fish was sold by auction. Elephants were largely used for draught purposes, and tenders were invited for "12 pairs of iron chains for elephant traces." Postal communication with England was very irregular, and the public were from time to time informed by advertisement that "a packet is now open for the reception of letters" by a named vessel.

John Walbeoff, of the Civil Service, whose name was closely associated with the cinnamon industry, died about this time, and his property formed the subject of two advertisements in the *Colombo Journal*. He was a keen sportsman, and his death occurred

as the result of an accident in the hunting field, the horse which he was riding coming into violent contact with a tree. He was the owner of two houses in Kollupitiya, while his household property, as was to be expected, included a number of firearms. He was married to a daughter of Baron van Lynden and left descendants in Ceylon.

The age was one in which liquor was considered indispensable for the maintenance of health, but the supply depended on the uncertain movements of ships. The arrival of a consignment was therefore heralded by an advertisement in the *Colombo Journal*, and it is not difficult to imagine how quickly these supplies were snapped up. Whisky had not at that time attained the pre-eminence which it now enjoys, although the price was only 32 rix-dollars per dozen bottles, the rixdollar being equal to about 75 cents in present day currency. Wine was the most favoured drink, followed by Brandy and Ale, the first-named being sold in wood, in pipes, half pipes and quarter pipes. Calcutta was in advance of Colombo and manufactured Pale Ale, which was imported here and sold at 10 rixdollars per dozen bottles.

The correspondence columns give us a good idea of the intellectual level of the people. The fondness for bursting into song was as prevalent then as now, but the Editor was not prepared at that early stage in the paper's existence to encourage raw talent, and informed a budding poet that "his production shall be one of the first published as soon as we grow poetical." An article sent by another correspondent was said to be above the Editor's comprehension. A general request was made to subscribers asking to be spared "the disagreeable task of refusing to insert their effusions on the memory of departed friends or relations, except on extraordinary occasions." One correspondent stood in a class by himself, and that was Simon Casie Chitty of Ceylon Gazetteer fame, who had at that time not yet been admitted to the Civil Service. He wrote either over his own name, or the pseudonym of "Penn" and possibly of "Indiophilus," and his articles were readily accepted. One is struck by the ponderous style of writing generally adopted.

Much space was devoted to foreign news, generally more than six months old. The proceedings of Parliament were published at some length, and we find that during the discussion on the Reform Bill, the Member for Middlesex, Mr. Hume, proposed that the House do resolve itself into Committee, to consider the question of allowing members to be returned to Parliament from the Colonies. He pointed out that the colonies "had not even the advantage of a domestic legislature, but were wholly subject in taxation and legislation to the Governor, whose only guide were the orders in council issued by the government at home." Mr. Hume proposed eight members for the colonies, to be distributed as follows:—To Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, one member; to the Cape of Good Hope,

one; to Ceylon one; to Mauritius, one; to Australia, one; to Malta, one, to Gibraltar, one; and to Newfoundland, one. He made similar proposals for other countries too, but they were too much in advance of the times, and Lord Althorp, one of the Government speakers, said that "it was perfectly clear that a clause of the nature contemplated could never be introduced in the present measure," and the motion was negatived without a division.

These were the days when public servants were allowed to engage in private trade without let or hindrance. The wealthier classes took to coffee planting; those in less prosperous circumstances ran a bakery or kept a horse and carriage for hire, thus supplementing their meagre earnings. But the entry of Government servants into the commercial field resulted in diminishing the earnings of private individuals, and a person signing himself "A Baker" wrote a letter to the *Colombo Journal* mildly protesting against this unfair competition. Instead of earning the sympathy of the Editor, he was taken severely to task for being "a bad political economist and worse politician, or he would never have suggested an interference of this kind, so mischievous in its tendency, and so opposed to every principle of good government." The Editor went on to lay down principles of conduct which at that time may have been considered sound, but which at the present day we can only regard with astonishment. "If those officially employed are prevented from keeping a baker's shop, they should on the very same grounds be excluded from every other trade, nay, further, if our correspondent's reasoning is to be followed up, the numbers engaged in any trade must be regulated by authority, lest the public should find itself too well supplied; in short, the consequences which our friend's suggestion must lead to, would be so ridiculous as of themselves to show the absurdity of its being enforced." This sort of specious reasoning would have received short shrift if used in the present day.

The people were only just awakening to a sense of the need for better sanitation. Colombo was as yet unprovided with a Municipality and was therefore lacking in all the essentials that follow in the wake of such a body. The dust nuisance existed up to our own day, but by then some organised attempt had been made by the Municipality to cope with it. But not so in 1832, when a public subscription was started to raise a fund for watering the streets in the Fort. Ceylon was not singular in her dusty street problem, for the same complaint was made in Madras, and the question was asked there "why machines are not employed for watering the roads." The beggar nuisance was as acute as ever, and those who could not find shelter in the Roman Catholic Church (presumably the one in the Pettah) invaded the verandahs of private houses, while unrestricted tom-tom beating added to the nightly horrors suffered by the residents, one of whom was moved to ventilate his grievances in the Press.

The Editor was not above indulging occasionally in a little pawky humour. The slaying of an *alligator*, as he called it, made him express the hope that "the public will allow us to feel some regret at the event, as we had calculated on the animal furnishing us with many extraordinary stories before he met with so untimely an end." Again, in reply to a poetical correspondent, he says: "We never had the slightest intention of entering the poetical lists in person, but our paper may become poetical in spite of ourselves, as should the taste of the public for compositions of this description be manifested by overwhelming contributions direct from Parnassus; we shall be reduced at last to publish in our own defence."

Much is sometimes sought to be made of the fact that the Dutch Government prohibited "Moormen and Malabars" from possessing house property in the Fort and Pettah of Colombo. We know that this policy was dictated by economic considerations, which even at the present day operate in support of measures which it may not be possible to justify on other grounds. This prohibition of the Dutch Government was specifically confirmed in 1817 by Sir Robert Brownrigg, who ordered that it should be "strictly enforced." The prohibition remained in operation until 1832, when it was withdrawn. At the same time, with a view to encouraging natives of India to settle in Ceylon, Crown land not exceeding 12 acres of low and thirty acres of high land, were offered to people of this class for cultivation, on favourable terms. This may be regarded as the first colonisation scheme in Ceylon.

The advertisements of the day afford interesting reading. One Mr. Rudd specialised in carriage equipment, and informed the public that he had brought from London a considerable quantity of carriage building materials. Messrs. Austin advertise the sale by auction of household requisites, "including a small quantity of wines," which seems to have been the hall mark of any person of respectability. Mr. Hogg offers "a select assortment of millinery and haberdashery." Mr. J. C. Oorloff dealt in a wider range of goods covering almost every household requirement. Mr. P. J. Ebert of the Medical Department advertises a "Penang built Palanqueen Carriage" for 600 rixdollars and a Pegu Pony for 400 rixdollars.

Mr. A. J. Woutersz gives notice of the sale of a land situated at "Klyn Moetouvall within the Fort of Colombo," and another in "Land-street within the Pettah of Colombo." It would be interesting to know the present day names of these streets. Messrs. Groves & Co. announce the sailing of a ship, the *Africa*, "which has excellent accommodation for passengers and is well-manned and armed with six eighteen pounders"—a grim reminder of the dangers attending a sea voyage in those days.

The first mail coach in Asia made its appearance at this time, being run by a Joint-Stock Company with the help of a Committee of Management. The coach first ran only as far as a place called

Maha-Haine, 37½ miles from Colombo, probably corresponding to Ambepusse of the present day. By 1835 the run was extended to Kandy. A gentleman by the name of J. Davidson advertises the opening of a hotel called the *Royal* for the convenience of travellers. The hotel is said to be "most delightfully situated on a hill on the left side of the road going to Kandy". This description fits the present Rest-house building at Ambepusse. The coach had accommodation for only three passengers, one in front and two at the back. Strangely enough, those occupying the back, or "hind" seats as they were called, had to pay 15 shillings, as against 9 shillings for the front seat, which was much sought after in later times. The allowance of luggage was very small as compared with present day standards, the higher class being given only 10 lbs. and the lower class 3 lbs. Mr. Davidson set out to catch the sportsman in Colombo and threw out the bait that "excellent snipe shooting may be had within the distance of a short walk."

The sentences pronounced on prisoners tried before the Supreme Court were published in the *Colombo Journal* and were distinguished for their Draconian severity. One hundred lashes was not an uncommon punishment for cattle stealing, while more serious crimes had the added disgrace of "exposure on the pillory" attached to them.

About this time a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to report on the affairs of India, and Ceylon came within the scope of its survey. One of the witnesses who gave evidence before it was a Mr. John Stewart, described as "Member for Beverly," who animadverted on the policy of the Ceylon Government in regard to exports and imports, particularly stressing the fact that the Government was trading on its own account and so interfering with the profits of private trade. The *Colombo Journal* was at much pains to refute the charge, and several articles were published on the subject, written evidently by the Governor himself or at his instance. How keenly the imputation was resented may be gathered from the following words: "We have now completed our refutation of the mis-statements which stain the pages of one of the most important committees which have ever been appointed by the House of Commons. We feel little doubt that through the medium of the information brought over by the Commissioners of Enquiry, a full contradiction has been afforded at home to the charges of Mr. Stewart, but in the possible case of that omission, we have ourselves supplied the means of rescuing this colony from the unmerited obloquy which that gentleman has so gratuitously cast on it." The matter was considered of such importance that the evidence given by Mr. Stewart was reprinted in Ceylon and sold to the public.

It is surprising to find that the question of conducting official business in the vernaculars was mooted so far back as 1832. A correspondent signing himself "Timon" addressed a well thought out letter to the *Colombo Journal* advocating this step. "Substan-

tial justice", he said, "is clearly the object of government, but is it not also their duty to convince the natives that such is actually administered, and it cannot for a moment be doubted but that there would be in a reasonable time a sufficient number of candidates, amply qualified by their knowledge of the native language to discharge the functions of agents of the Government, provided the appointments were understood to be only procurable through that means". But public opinion was not ripe for such a drastic change, and we have a letter from "Vindex" inquiring whether "it would not lead to infinitely more beneficial results in our Courts of Justice and elsewhere, if government were to institute a steady and determined instruction of the natives in the English language, which it has never hitherto done." The matter was not considered of sufficient importance to merit editorial comment and no further correspondence took place.

J. R. T.

(To be continued).



## "LETTERS ON CEYLON"

BY CAPTAIN L. DE BUSSCHE

(Continued from our last Issue)

### Letter II

Colombo, Island of Ceylon,  
7th July, 1816.

In resuming the subject of my last letter, in which I communicated to you the brilliant result of our short but decisive campaign, I have sincere satisfaction in saying that the pleasing predictions which I then ventured to indulge have been more than fulfilled, by the continued good health of our troops, and the increasing attachment of the Kandians to the British Government.

The recollection of the fatal campaign of 1803, will naturally have induced considerable anxiety amongst our friends in England, for the health and safety of those who are stationed in the Kandian provinces; but all apprehensions will be at an end, when they learn that in no part of British India is the climate so wholesome as in the interior of Ceylon, and that our new subjects are too sensible of the advantages they enjoy under the mild and paternal government of Sir Robert Brownrigg, to wish to revert to that state of abject slavery and dependence, from which the wisdom of his councils, and the ability and promptitude of his military operations, have so effectually rescued them.

If you reflect in what a short period this great object was attained, without the loss of a single British soldier, that in this period, is comprised the conquest of a country nearly as large as Ireland, the overthrow of the most cruel tyrant who ever disgraced a throne, and the cheerful concurrence of the nation in the transfer of the sovereignty of an ancient and independent kingdom, to Great Britain, you will agree with me, that too much praise cannot be accorded to the distinguished officer, under whose auspices such great and signal advantages have been obtained.

The precise value of our new acquisition, in a financial point of view, is even yet but imperfectly known, and you will not expect from me any minute detail of its probable resources; but I believe, it will be found to yield, in the article of its cinnamon alone, more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the civil and military establishments: the whole of the consignment of this valuable commodity, for the last and next season, having been procured from the Kandian country—its estimated value is about £100,000.

If the importance of the new territory, however, is to be estimated by the frequency of the attempts which have been made by European powers to acquire it, it will be found to be great indeed; and it is no small part of the credit attaching to our excellent commander, and to

his gallant little army, that they have achieved a conquest, which has baffled the utmost exertions of the Portuguese and the Dutch for upwards of three centuries.

A short historical sketch of the incursions which have been made at several periods by European troops into the Kandyan country, may not be uninteresting to you.

In the year 1517, the Portuguese, under the command of Loupo Souza de Alberganias\* established themselves on the coast of the island, but their most strenuous efforts were insufficient to secure them a permanent footing in the interior. The armies they brought into the field were well disciplined, and would be considered numerous even in the present age; and, if we reflect that the Portuguese had at that period established a high character for military prowess, their repeated failure will occasion considerable surprise. Whatever might be the success, however, which attended the commencement of the various wars into which they entered, the termination of them was uniformly disastrous, and the instances are not few in which the Kandians after repelling the incursions of their European enemies, became in their turns the assailants, and carried terror to the gates of the principal fortresses on the coast. In the year 1590, a Portuguese army, under the command of Don Pedro de Souza, consisting of 3,788 men, of whom 1,474 were Europeans, an immense body of native allies, and a train of of 1,000 elephants, sustained so signal a defeat, that few if any of the troops escaped the vengeance of their enemies.

In 1612, the Portuguese were again defeated, with a loss of 623 men killed; and on the 6th August, 1614, their army, consisting of 25,000 men, was repulsed by 30,000 Kandians. In a subsequent action, towards the close of the same year, they sustained another loss of 900 men. From this period till 1630, there appears to have been a cessation of active warfare; but in that year a large army, under Constantin de Saa, was surrounded and cut to pieces in the Ouwa district: and of an army of 9,000 men which entered the Kandian country under the command of Diego de Mello, seventy only returned to Colombo; the rest having been destroyed in a pitched battle with the Kandians, who were on this occasion commanded by the Emperor Rajah Singha in person.

About 1658, the Dutch, who some years before entered into an alliance with the King of Kandy, succeeded in finally wresting from the Portuguese their maritime possessions in Ceylon; but scarcely had they obtained possession of their new conquest, than they sought to extend it by turning their arms against their native allies. They were foiled however in every attempt, and even before the total expulsion of the Portuguese, the Dutch army, under Adrian van der Stel, had been twice defeated; first in 1644, when 688 of the Dutch troops were taken prisoners, and again in 1646, when only four men were fortunate enough to escape.

\*Probably a mistake for Albuquerque.



In 1670 there appears to have been a renewal of hostilities between the Kandians and the Dutch; but this war, which lasted ten years, was still more unfortunate than those which preceded it. The Dutch military force amounted to 8,000 soldiers, the strength of the enemy was computed at 153,000 fighting men. In the year 1678 Rajah Singha besieged Colombo with an army of 30,000 men; but though the total want of science and means to effect the reduction of a regular fortified place must have been apparent to the enemy himself, yet the mere circumstance of his having been enabled to approach the walls of the garrison, is a sufficient proof of the ascendancy which the Kandians had gained, and of the dispiriting situation of the Dutch.

The campaign of 1765 was conspicuous only for the disasters which overwhelmed the European Garrison of Kandy, few of the troops surviving the siege, during which they were for many months subjected to every species of hardship.

In 1796 the Dutch possessions in Ceylon were surrendered to the British arms; and after a long digression we are arrived at a period in the history of Kandian affairs which can never be contemplated by our countrymen without the most painful emotions. I need not say that I allude to the fatal campaign of 1803.

I visited, with a feeling of horror, the building in the palace of Kandy, which the British had appropriated to the purposes of an hospital; for it was there that 149 European soldiers and a number of native troops were murdered, in cold blood, in their beds. The building has been rased to the ground, by order of our present Governor, and it is intended that a pillar shall be erected on the spot where it stood.

From the massacre in the hospital one European had the singular good fortune to escape. He was left for dead, but contrived to crawl to a neighbouring thicket, where he was found the following morning by the Kandians. The extraordinary circumstance of his having escaped the double peril of sickness and the sword impressed his superstitious enemies with a feeling of respect for his sufferings. They believed him favoured by a superior being, and from the moment of his being found, to the day of his deliverance, when our troops entered Kandy, including a period of twelve years, his existence does not appear to have been embittered by any particular hardship. This man, whose name is Thoen, is living with his wife, a Kandian Moor woman, by whom he has a child at Point de Galle, where he fills a subordinate office in the Ordnance Store Department. It would appear that his Commanding Officer, Major Davies,† died a natural death early in 1812, after a mournful captivity of nine years; his remains are deposited at a short distance from the town of Kandy, and a monument is to be erected there to his memory.

Independently of the loss sustained by the butchery of our unfortunate troops on this melancholy occasion, and that near the river Maha-ville-ganga, after a capitulation had been concluded, we had to regret the previous death of many brave men, who had fallen victims to the diseases then prevalent in the interior; and hence has arisen a very

† A misspelling for Davie.

general impression of the utter hopelessness of any attempt to retain permanent possession of a country, the climate of which is conceived to be so prejudicial to the constitution of an European.

That such a belief should have prevailed you will not be surprised at, if you refer to the accompanying return of casualties in 1803†.

But if this statement, which, as you will observe, is collected from authentic sources, is calculated to excite alarm, the return of casualties for the past eighteen months is surely sufficient to dispel it, and so striking is the disproportion of deaths, that we are actually led to inquire whether the extreme sickness with which our troops were visited in 1803, may not be attributed to causes very foreign from the mere operation of climate?

It must also be observed, that in the latter part of the year 1814 His Majesty's 73rd regiment arrived in this island, one thousand and ninety men strong, and in the beginning of 1815 about three hundred and forty recruits joined from England. These fourteen hundred men unaccustomed to the climate, augmented the number of deaths amongst the Europeans. His Majesty's 66th Regiment about the same time left this island, nearly nine hundred men strong.

The first circumstance which presents itself is the striking difference in the general comfort of the troops. Even after possession was obtained of the capital in 1803, the commissariat was so indifferently supplied, that the troops and camp followers were on reduced allowances. The troops were necessarily harassed by being employed in foraging parties; the paddy which was collected they were obliged to beat out before they could use, and so precarious was their remission from fatigue, and so repeated the demands on their exertions, that the time during which the soldiers were in garrison, was in fact the most arduous and distressing period of the campaign.

In 1815, the provident arrangements of General Brownrigg insured to the troops under his command every possible comfort; the country was no sooner conquered than barracks were ordered to be constructed, warm clothing distributed to the soldiers, and the most prompt measures taken that the garrisons should not be dependant on the new provinces for provisions, until experience should prove that the fidelity of our Kandian subjects might be fully relied on.

It is to these salutary precautions, dictated by that paternal care of the soldier which distinguishes General Brownrigg more than any other officer I am acquainted with, that we are to look for much of that delightful change of feeling with which we now contemplate the situation of our friends in the interior of this island; and next to the reward which his own feelings will afford him, he will doubtless rank the gratitude of the families whose relations have been spared to them by his unremitting exertions for their health and comfort.

I am ready to admit, however, that the season of 1803 may have been a particularly unhealthy one; and that some favourable circum-

† Not reproduced.

stances may have operated in conjunction with General Brownrigg's exertions, to promote the health of the troops in 1815. With respect to the capital, a cause has been assigned for the improved salubrity of its air, which it would be unpardonable not to mention.

In the year 1803, the town of Kandy was bounded on the South by a large swamp, the noxious exhalations from which were supposed by medical men to have occasioned much of the disease with which our troops were at this time afflicted. To embellish his capital, by converting this swamp into two extensive sheets of water, was the favourite object of the last years of the tyrant's reign; and to gratify the fancy of the monarch, his subjects were wantonly dragged from the farthest extremity of the kingdom, and compelled to devote their gratuitous labour to the accomplishment of his great undertaking.

It is in a great measure to the abuse of power which marked the King's conduct in this instance, that the general disaffection is to be traced; and it is a singular coincidence, that the execution of a work which has so much contributed to the health of the British troops, should have been one of the principal causes of the King's downfall.

After the fair trial we have now had of the Kandian climate, I trust we shall hear no more of those dismal forebodings with which we were assailed eighteen months ago, and that instead of anticipating disaster, we may be allowed to indulge more pleasing reflections on the value of our recent acquisition. If we regard the possession of the interior of Ceylon in a political point of view, its importance is incalculable. Instead of having an implacable enemy in the heart of the island, ready to seize any opportunity which might offer itself for aiding the efforts of an European power, to wrest from us our maritime possessions, we have a country to retire to, so fitted by nature for defensive warfare, that a handful of troops skilfully stationed, would easily baffle the efforts of a large army; and to this we may add the co-operation of a fine race of people, who only require the incentives of a just and mild rule to become loyal and attached subjects.

It can scarcely be supposed that the cruelties of the late King, many and atrocious as they were, have no precedents to palliate them in the conduct of his predecessors. If you refer to Knox's Account of Ceylon, you will find that regal barbarity is an evil under which the Kandians have long groaned, and this being the case, you will probably ask, why the interference of an European power has not been solicited at an earlier period of their history?

The question would not be difficult of solution. The ill directed zeal of the Portuguese, which led them to regard a conversion to the Christian faith as a necessary test from those over whom they exercised dominion, was of itself an insurmountable barrier to their success; and the bad faith and rapacities of the Dutch in Ceylon, and in other parts of India, had inspired the natives of the interior with a dread of their influence, which no consideration was sufficiently powerful to subdue.

The first years of Mr. North's mild administration must, no doubt, have produced a feeling of confidence and respect; but the chief Adikar was too intent on schemes of personal aggrandisement to foster any incipient feeling of cordiality towards the English; and, unfortunately, the massacre of Kandy had, at a late period, so exasperated the minds of our troops, that the partial incursions, undertaken during the two successive years, were of a character which must have tended to confirm the worst prejudices of the Kandians.

Under the succeeding Governor the relative situation of the British and Kandians was rather an intermission of hostilities, than a restoration of peace; while political jealousy remained in full force, and little intercourse subsisted, except through the means of a few native traders, the Kandian people were precluded from obtaining any knowledge of the just and humane principles of British rule.

But no sooner had the full efforts of Sir Robert Brownrigg's mild and equitable government been felt and acknowledged in the British provinces, than the Kandians were impatient that the blessings of his rule should be extended over their own cheerless and oppressed country. His liberality to the suffering poor in the dreadful scarcity of 1812, excited a feeling of veneration in the hearts of our natives, which it would be difficult to describe; and if there was an instance in which the influence of character operated in effecting a great political measure, it was the accession of the interior provinces of the island to the crown of Great Britain.

I shall conclude what I have said on the subject of Kandian affairs, by expressing my firm conviction that the territory we have so happily gained, will be found not inferior in point of climate and natural productions to the most favoured of our other colonies, and that our new subjects will continue faithful to the allegiance they have professed, as long as the measures of the governing power are regulated by those principles of justice, moderation and good faith, the exercise of which first attracted their respect, and conciliated their affections.

*(To be continued).*





## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF FOENANDER OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1918: revised by Mr. D. V. Attendorff in 1948).

### I

Pieter Foenander of Högbo near Gefle in Sweden, died a Köping, married 3rd June 1752, Elisabeth Marie Hammer of Strebs born 1725, died 1790. He had by her:—

- 1 Samuel Pieter who follows under II.
- 2 Johannes, born 9th October 1756.
- 3 Theodore, Merchant at Calmar, born 15th December 1758 married 1787, Anne Barbara Foenander.
- 4 Maria Elisabeth.

### II

Samuel Pieter Foenander, Captain in the Artillery, born at Calmar, 4th March 1753, arrived in Ceylon 1st April 1780 from Texel in the ship "Bovenkerker Polder," died 30th June 1800, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 39), married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1793, Johanna Dorothea Wilhelmina Schorer of Trincomalee, born 10th February 1775, died 8th November 1853, daughter of Jan Willem Schorer of Middelburg, Chief of Trincomalee, and Juliana Cornelia Liebeek. He had by her:—

- 1 Samuel Pieter, who follows under III.

### III

Samuel Pieter Foenander, baptised 24th March 1799, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th December 1820, Maria Elisabeth Vander Straaten, born 3rd October 1806, died 8th January 1857, daughter of Philippus Josephus Vander Straaten and Catharina Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 159). He had by her:—

- 1 Julia Eliza, born 3rd December 1821, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th April 1841, Petrus Francois Flanderka, son of Petrus Flanderka and Maria Elisabeth Vander Straaten (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 157).
- 2 Anetta Charlotta Angelina, born 5th August 1824, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th December 1842, John Garvin, Surgeon, born 31st March 1820, son of Thomas Garvin, Sergeant-Major in the Royal Artillery, and Maria Abigail Palm. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, pages 109 and 110).
- 3 Sophia Seraphina, born 31st December 1826, died 8th March 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal,

19th July 1849, John William Van Dort, born 28th November 1825, died 3rd December 1877, son of Justinus Arnoldus Van Dort and Johanna Elisabeth Henrietta Thuring. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 21 and 24, and Vol. XXX, page 131).

- 4 Henry Adolphus, who follows under IV.
- 5 Francis James Templer, who follows under V.
- 6 Joseph Sansoni, who follows under VI.
- 7 John Armour, who follows under VII.
- 8 Samuel Peter, who follows under VIII.

### IV

Henry Adolphus Foenander, born 16th November 1828, died 9th September 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th October 1852, Maria Elisabeth Sansoni, born 20th May 1831, died 6th October 1897, daughter of Joseph Sansoni and Maria Elisabeth Atkinson. He had by her:—

- 1 Lucily Jemima, born 9th June 1853, died 17th November 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th February 1871, Peter Francis Flanderka, Proctor, born 18th March 1844, died 30th November 1877, son of Petrus Francois Flanderka and Julia Eliza Foenander, referred to under III 1.
- 2 Harris Eugene, who follows under IX.
- 3 Alice Mary, born 17th August 1856.
- 4 Julian, who follows under X.
- 5 Wilfred Henry, born 10th August 1858, died 2nd July 1880.
- 6 Marcus Theobald, who follows under XI.
- 7 Edmund Francis, born 27th January 1861.
- 8 Clara Marion, born 19th December 1862, died 29th October 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th April 1883, Owen Algernon de Run, born 22nd August 1862, son of Henry Edmund de Run and Emelia Charlotte Templer.
- 9 Florence Emeline, born 22nd January 1864, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th April 1886, Clement Henry Kriekenbeek, Inspector of Schools, born 22nd August 1857, died 27th April 1933, son of Charles Arnold Kriekenbeek and Emelia Lucretia Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 72 and 73, and Vol. XXIII, page 166).
- 10 Allan Lawrence, who follows under XII.
- 11 Cyril, born 19th December 1866, died 30th December 1932, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 30th April 1900, Maud Mary Mack, born 15th December 1870, daughter of John William Mack, Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, and Josephine Charlotte Dornhorst. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 105).

- 12 Clarence Vandersmagt, who follows under XIII.
- 13 Hugh Flanderka, who follows under XIV.
- 14 May Sophia, born 13th May 1871.

## V

Francis James Templer Foenander, born 29th January 1830, died 20th March 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th February 1851, Eliza Gerardina Ludekens, born 25th March 1833, died 13th March 1905, daughter of Jacobus Marinus Ludekens and Amelia Hermina de Boer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 78, and Vol. XXXVI, page 80). He had by her:—

- 1 Osmund Horatio, born 23rd December 1851, died 1852.
- 2 Francis Arthur, born 25th March 1853, died in Borneo in 1893.
- 3 Harriet Evelyn, born 21st October 1855, died 7th May 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st December 1876, Cecil Theodore Koch, born 28th May 1852, died 28th September 1890, son of Charles Henry Theodore Koch and Ellen Macready. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 131 and 134).
- 4 Rosalind Edith, born 16th June 1860, died 18th July 1937.
- 5 Adeline Eliza, born 6th December 1862, died 28th July 1941.
- 6 Joseline Margaret, born 8th December 1865, died 1st November 1945, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th October 1895, James Percival de Vos, Chief Clerk, Kachcheri, Colombo, born 18th March 1850, died 22nd January 1931, widower of Agnes Leonora Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 108) and son of Henry Benedict de Vos and Anna Elizabeth Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 135 and 139, and Vol. XXXI, page 196).
- 7 Frances Evangeline, born 16th January 1878, died 20th May 1948, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th May 1894, Frederick Vandersmagt Foenander, who follows under XXI.

## VI

Joseph Sansoni Foenander, died 8th November 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 30th October 1854, Ellen Julia Sansoni, born 16th August 1835, daughter of Joseph Sansoni and Sarah Henrietta Staats.
- (b) 17th September 1863, Jane Priscilla Mack, born 23rd July 1845, daughter of Cornelius Arnoldus Mack and Anne Elizabeth Keyt.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Alice Sophia, born 13th June 1855, died 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th May 1878, John Armour Foenander, who follows under XVI.

- 2 Marie Rosaline, married 12th December 1878, Francis Samuel Arndt, born 28th January 1856, died 17th June 1902, son of George Francis Arndt and Eliza Merciana Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 43, and Vol. VI, pages 101 and 102).
- 3 Laura Emelia, born 22nd December 1858, died 23rd February 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1886, Clement Eugene Foenander, who follows under XVII.
- 4 Ellen Julia, born 7th February 1862, died 11th April 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1882, Arthur Lloyd Mack, Chief Clerk, Police Department, born 26th March 1859, died 2nd August 1920, son of John William Mack and Jane Henrietta de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20).

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 5 Edmund Owen, born 20th July 1864, died 1868.
- 6 Sarah Henrietta Maud, born 15th April 1865.
- 7 Thomas Forrest, who follows under XV.

## VII

John Armour Foenander, born 27th June 1833, died 26th June 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th May 1857, Leonora Henrietta Ludekens, born 23rd December 1837, died 7th January 1906, daughter of Jacobus Marinus Ludekens and Amelia Hermina de Boer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 78, and Vol. XXXVI, page 79). He had by her:—

- 1 John Armour, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Clement Eugene, who follows under XVII.
- 3 Edward Victor, born 5th December 1862, died young.
- 4 James Martin, who follows under XVIII.
- 5 Henrietta Leonora, born 22nd December 1868, died 26th January 1892.

## VIII

Samuel Peter Foenander, born 23rd August 1834, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th July 1858, Eliza Anne Garvin, born 30th March, 1840, daughter of George Garvin and Anna Margaretta Gerlach. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 110). He had by her:—

- 1 Rowland Garvin, who follows under XIX.
- 2 Samuel Peter, born 1st November 1861, died 7th November 1861.
- 3 Lancelot Terence, who follows under XX.
- 4 Angelina Marion, born 19th January 1866, died 11th March 1933, married:—

- (a) 6th September 1883, Richard de Zilva.
- (b) In the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 28th July 1896, Arthur John Misso, Government Surveyor, born 31st July 1857, died 18th June 1926, widower of Eugenie Lucretia Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 169) and son of Michael Bartholomew Misso, Surgeon, and Josephina Wilhelmina LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70, and Vol. XXIX, pages 57 and 62).

- 5 Frederick VanderSmagt, who follows under XXI.
- 6 Rosaline Isabella, born 8th August 1869, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th May 1895, Charles Richard Newman Ferdinands, Government Surveyor, born 16th November 1866, son of George Cornelis Ferdinands and Louisa Sarah Newman. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXV, pages 79 and 80).
- 7 Charles Justin, who follows under XXII.
- 8 Edward Jerome, born 22nd May 1872, died 9th January 1885.

## IX

Harris Eugene Foenander, born 20th August 1854, died 26th July 1903, married 24th May 1888, Hannah Edith Aldons, born 10th May 1862, died 1894, daughter of Jacobus Carolus (Alexander Charles) Aldons and Elizabeth Henrietta de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, pages 117 and 118). He had by her:—

- 1 Hope Sybil, born 3rd April 1889, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 23rd June 1920, Frederick Justin Schrader, Planter, born 26th June 1892, son of George Archibald Schrader and Thomasine Lilian Martin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 72, and Vol. XXXVII, page 66).
- 2 Harris Meredith, born 19th March 1890.
- 3 Joseph Sansoni, who follows under XXIII.
- 4 Edgar Forrest, born 1894, died 1901.

## X

Julian Foenander, born 6th August 1857, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th September 1879, Laura Griselda Claessen, born 21st November 1856, daughter of Johan 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 Wilfred Henry, born 2nd April 1881, died 9th May 1881.
- 2 Mabel May, born 20th May 1882.
- 3 Nellie, born 13th April 1884, died 20th May 1885.
- 4 Ruth Layard, born 31st December 1885.
- 5 Marian, born 16th August 1887.
- 6 Florence, born 14th March 1889.

## XI

Marcus Theobald Foenander, born 9th October 1859, died 13th May 1909, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 4th July 1889, Maud Eunice Cooke, born 4th June 1865, daughter of John George Cooke and Amelia Dorothea Van Sanden. He had by her:—

- 1 Mark Henry Cooke, born 11th July 1890, married Anne Mac Dougall.
- 2 Maud Christobel, born 21st November 1891, married Mark Bertram de Run, son of Owen Algernon de Run and Clara Marion Foenander, referred to under IV, 8.
- 3 Gerald Hubert, born 27th August 1896, died in 1944 in Internment Camp at Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, married Theodora Evelyn Koelmeyer, daughter of Henry Koelmeyer and Evelyn Jumeaux.
- 4 Elsa Mary, born 2nd March 1898, married 26th December 1919, Eric William Cooke, son of John Carl Cooke, Surgeon, and Maud Johnson.
- 5 Freda Muriel, born 25th October 1899, married 30th April 1927, Cyril Claude O'Kette.
- 6 Eric Carl, who follows under XXIV.
- 7 Austin Lyle, who follows under XXV.

## XII

Allan Lawrence Foenander, born 17th May 1865, died 17th November 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th May 1890, Alice Georgiana Schokman, born 5th November 1867, died 26th January 1939, daughter of Charles Everhardus (Edward) Schokman and Joseline Petronella Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 73, and Vol. XXV, page 109). He had by her:—

- 1 Azora Elaine, born 12th February 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd December 1908, Edward Wise Foenander, who follows under XLII.
- 2 Charles Allan, who follows under XXVI.

## XIII

Clarence Vander Smagt Foenander, Chief Clerk, Survey Department, born 1st March 1868, died 14th September 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd April 1893, Lena Mabel Elders, born 9th May 1871, daughter of Peter Eugene Elders and Julia Frances Hughes. He had by her:—

- 1 Clarence Eugene, who follows under XXVII.
- 2 Henry Christopher, who follows under XXVIII.
- 3 Irene Geralda, born 1st March 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd April 1918, Francois Eric Foenander, who follows under XXXVII.

- 4 Myra Amybel, born 5th November 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th December 1924, Samuel Herbert Oorloff, born 5th September 1897, son of George Louis Alexander Oorloff and Eliza Harriet Vanderwert.
- 5 Thelma Phyllis, born 12th July 1904, died 9th January 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th June 1926, Samuel Andrew William Mottau, Assistant Government Archivist, born 4th August 1902, son of William Flanderka Mottau and Jane Catherine Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 56 and Vol. XXXI, page 202).
- 6 Leslie, who follows under XXIX.

## XIV

Hugh Flanderka Foenander, born 13th January 1870, died 15th October 1938, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Maligakande, Colombo, 16th May 1904, Adeline Florence Mellonius, born 20th May 1881, daughter of Frank Charles Mellonius and Mary Caroline Van Arkadie. He had by her:—

- 1 William Henry, who follows under XXX.
- 2 Shelton Frank, who follows under XXXI.
- 3 Marcus Theobald, who follows under XXXII.
- 4 Catherine Marion, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 7th June 1930, Robert Leslie Nelson.
- 5 Herbert Bertram, born 2nd June 1912.
- 6 Frederick Dunstan, born 13th March 1914.
- 7 Eunice Myrtle.

## XV

Thomas Forrest Foenander, born 29th May 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1889, Agnes Milicia Ludekens, born 11th November 1867, died 2nd April 1923, daughter of Hubert Egbert Ludekens and Charlotta Frederica Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 20, and Vol. XXXVI, page 82). He had by her:—

- 1 Hubert Forrest Van Dort, who follows under XXXIII.
- 2 Beatrice Milicia, born 5th August 1892, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th July 1913, Ernest Arthur Daniel, son of Arthur Ernest Daniel and Anastasia Serphina VanderStraaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 165).
- 3 Thomas Percival, who follows under XXXIV.
- 4 Henrietta Isabel, born 27th August 1896, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 13th August 1914, Maurice Stephen Henry George LaBrooy, born 14th August 1891, son of Charles William LaBrooy and Lena Amelia Thomasz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 78 and 80).
- 5 Joseph Eric, born 29th April, 1898, died 15th February 1901.

## XVI

John Armour Foenander, born 18th May 1858, died 5th January 1913, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th May 1878, Alice Sophia Foenander, referred to in VI, 1.
- (b) In 1891, Ada Caroline Ball, born 21st April 1859, died 30th June 1916, daughter of Henry Ball, Proctor, and Matilda Wilhelmina LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70).

Of the first marriage he had:—

- 1 Marie Annabel, born 23rd August 1879, died young.
- 2 Samuel Peter, who follows under XXXV.
- 3 Cora Epid, born 23rd May 1885, died 10th February 1939, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 16th December 1908, Reginald Howe Ludekens, born 12th April 1882, died 17th January 1945, son of Reginald Robert Ludekens and Maria Margritta Mackenan. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, pages 83 and 86).
- 4 Alice Sophia, born 23rd April 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 18th December 1911, Lionel Gordon Vollenhoven, born 3rd November 1877, son of James Edward Vollenhoven and Emeline Louisa Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 16, and Vol. XXIII, pages 93 and 94).

## XVII

Clement Eugene Foenander, born 8th December 1859, died 25th November 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1886, Laura Emelia Foenander referred to in VI, 3. He had by her:—

- 1 Lawrence Eugene, born 4th June 1887, died 27th April 1910.
- 2 Cecil Percival Clement, who follows under XXXVI.
- 3 Francis Eric, who follows under XXXVII.

## XVIII

James Martin Foenander, born 2nd August 1866, died 29th September 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th February 1896, Blanche Madaline Ludekens, born 21st February 1870, daughter of William Louis Wallet Ludekens, Registrar of Lands, Kalutara and Clara Lueretia Mottau. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 56 and Vol. XXXVI, pages 82 and 83). He had by her:—

- 1 Madelene Blanche Henrietta, born 10th December 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 6th December 1916, Clarence Eugene Foenander, who follows under XXVII.
- 2 Edward Victor, born 14th May 1898, died 9th October 1899.

- 3 Martin Carlyle, who follows under XXXVIII.
- 4 Bertil Frederick, who follows under XXXIX.
- 5 Irma Maureen, born 27th December 1911, married in St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Kollupitiya, 2nd April 1945, Shelton Everstergh Julian Fryer, born 28th November 1893, son of Julian Andrew Fryer and Florence Stork. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 23 and 27).

## XIX

Rowland Garvin Foenander, born 16th February 1860, died in Sydney in Australia, 5th August 1889, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 28th June 1882, Jane Ella de Zilva, born 20th November 1863, died 19th April 1923, daughter of John Edgar de Zilva and Jane Mary Pereira. He had by her:—

- 1 Samuel Peter, who follows under XL.
- 2 Harry Clifford Sydney, who follows under XLI.
- 3 Edward Wise, who follows under XLII.

## XX

Lancelot Terence Foenander, born 7th July 1863, died 1922, married at Brisbane in Australia, Mary Wood, and he had by her:—

- 1 Vivienne Boyd, born 8th December 1889, married Dudley Otton.
- 2 Orwell de Ruyter, born 5th January 1891.
- 3 William Ewart, born 3rd February 1895.
- 4 Keith Schorer, born 18th April 1896.

## XXI

Frederick Vander Smagt Foenander, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 26th January 1867, died 31st August 1944, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th May 1894, Frances Evangeline Foenander referred to in V, 7. He had by her:—

- 1 Gwendolyn Esme, born 13th January 1896, married in Christ Church, Jaffna, 8th April 1920, Peter Claude Wilmot Leembruggen, born 12th May 1886, died 28th February 1945, son of Peter Charles Leembruggen and Ellen Meyer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, pages 24 and 25.)
- 2 Frederick James Theodore, who follows under XLIII.
- 3 Paulina Alexandra, born 9th March 1902.
- 4 Adele Evangeline, born 5th June 1904, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 5th September 1931, Christopher Ernest Edmund Stork, I.S.O., Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 3rd June 1884, widower of Irene Beryl Hunter, and son of William John Stork, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Sophia Eleanor Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 20, and Vol. VII, page 25).
- 5 Aileen Patricia born 23rd October 1907.

## XXII

Charles Justin Foenander, born 7th January 1871, died 28th October 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1896, Avice Lydia Ludekens, born 29th August 1875, daughter of William Louis Wallet Ludekens, Registrar of Lands, Kalutara, and Clara Lucretia Mottau. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 56 and Vol. XXXVI, pages 82 and 83). He had by her:—

- 1 Avice Enid, born 7th July 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1919, Evan Lawrence Raffel, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. P. & S. (Glas.), son of Oliver Christopher Raffel and Agnes Mary Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 763.)
- 2 Charles Lancelot, who follows under XLIV.
- 3 Frederick Winston, who follows under XLV.
- 4 Constance Eileen, born 18th August 1908, married:—
  - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th February 1930, Vernon Maartensz Joseph, son of Ernest Henley Joseph, V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Ceylon Garrison Artillery, Secretary of the Municipal Council, Colombo, and Isabella Louisa Maartensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 27, and Vol. XXXIII, page 41).
  - (b) In the Registrar-General's Office, Colombo, 4th June 1937, Frederick Douglas Weerappah.
  - (c) In the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 5th January 1948, Lloyd George Maartensz, born 30th December 1921, son of John George Maartensz and Gladys Lillian Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 43).

- 5 Orwell Schorer, who follows under XLVI.

## XXIII

Joseph Sansoni Foenander, born 10th February 1892, married in St. Mary's Church, Chilaw, 3rd February 1917, Hazel Rosaline Anderson, born 10th April 1899, daughter of James Thomas Richard Holloway Anderson and Agnes Mary Lena Crispeyn. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, pages 126 and 127). He had by her:—

- 1 Julian Anthony Richard, born 11th December 1917, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th December 1941, Helen Mona Gladys Herft, born 19th September 1918, daughter of Felix Herft and Anne Catherine Abraham.

## XXIV

Eric Carl Foenander, born 18th March 1902, married at Kuala Lumpur in Selangor, 8th August 1928, Mai Thaut, and he had by her:—

- 1 Maud Charlotte.
- 2 Henry Van Sanden.

- 3 Dorothy Celia.
- 4 Trevor.
- 5 Brian.
- 6 John Schoeder.
- 7 Edgar Wallace.
- 8 Errol.
- 9 Winston.
- 10 Eunice.
- 11 Pieter.

## XXV

Austin Lyle Foenander, born 10th January 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th September 1939, Enid Kathleen Foenander referred to in XLII, 4. He had by her:—

- 1 Michael Edward, born 16th April 1942.
- 2 Gerald Allan David, born 5th April 1944.
- 3 Sheila Jeanne, born 29th May 1947.

## XXVI

Charles Allan Foenander, born 10th February 1903, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 4th July 1931, Ruth Endora Martinez and he had by her:—

- 1 Frederick Allan Harris, born 4th January 1933.
- 2 Ronald Charles, born 29th March 1934.
- 3 Claudette Ruth, born 16th November 1936.
- 4 Charles Arthur, born 25th June 1939.
- 5 Joen Kathleen Alice, born 21st September 1942.
- 6 Johan Michael Richard, born 24th August 1947.

## XXVII

Clarence Eugene Foenander, Salt Commissioner, born 10th October 1893, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 6th December 1916, Madaline Blanche Henrietta Foenander, referred to in XVIII, 1. He had by her:—

- 1 Cynthia Alison, born 27th June 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 25th February 1939, Ralph Douglas Claessen, born 4th June 1915, son of Granville Hillebrand Freywer Claessen and Ethel Blanche McCarthy Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 28 and Vol. XXXV, pages 120 and 123).
- 2 Ronald Clement, who follows under XLVII.
- 3 Clarence Oscar, born 27th November 1924.

## XXVIII

Henry Christopher Foenander, born 9th February 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 9th April 1917, Elsie Victoria de Run, born 12th August 1897, daughter of George William de Run and Margaret Lucy Silva. He had by her:—

- 1 Christopher Clarence de Run, born 8th November 1918, died 6th September 1947.
- 2 Sheila Margaret Elsie, born 10th May 1921, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th June 1943, Charles Annesley Koch, born 12th November 1910, son of Edwin Godfried Koch and Ida Marguerite Garvin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 133, and Vol. XXXIV, page 112).
- 3 Orance Victoria, born 3rd June 1927.
- 4 George Henry, born 27th May 1931.

## XXIX

Leslie Foenander, born 23rd January 1909, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 17th November 1934, Eileen Merlyn Kellar, born 30th March 1913, daughter of Arthur Samuel Kellar and Ina Emerald Ferdinands. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 80). He had by her:—

- 1 Lorraine Heather, born 7th July 1935.
- 2 Charmaine Loy, born 29th June 1937.
- 3 Franklyn Reginald, born 15th October 1938.
- 4 Errol Carlyle, born 20th November 1940.
- 5 Desmond Leslie, born 19th November 1945.
- 6 Cedric Rogers, born 5th February 1948.

## XXX

William Henry Foenander, born 5th April 1906, married in the Registrar's Office, Dehiwala, 11th January 1929, Florence Eileen May de Zilwa, born 23rd July 1910, daughter of Victor Jurin de Zilwa and Hazel Florence Thomasz. He had by her:—

- 1 Cuthbert Beville, born 31st July 1929.
- 2 Royden Kenneth, born 8th May 1931.
- 3 Clifford Maxwell, born 10th December 1934.
- 4 Errington Rodney, born 26th March 1942.
- 5 Antoinette Kathleen, born 12th October 1944.

## XXXI

Shelton Frank Foenander, born 11th August 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 13th April 1936, Elaine Clare Alvis, born 25th June 1914, daughter of Ainsley Thomas Alvis and Mary Lydia Van Dort. He had by her:—

- 1 Hugh Annesley, born 30th December 1936.
- 2 Yvonne Mirian, born 5th May 1945.
- 3 Eardley Randolph, born 12th September 1947.

## XXXII

Marcus Theobold Foenander, born 20th September 1909, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1931, Iris Marguerite Ambrose, born 22nd June 1907, daughter of Theodore Ambrose and Clara Florence Taylor nee Rozairo. He had by her:—



- 1 Marcus Bryan, born 26th October 1932.
- 2 Anthony Bertram, born 22nd September 1935.
- 3 Joseph Conrad born 19th November 1938.
- 4 Berenice Monica born 21st November 1942.

## XXXIII

Hubert Forrest Van Dort Foenander, born 25th October 1890, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 9th February 1914, Lusy Anabelle D'Abrera and Dorothea Felicitas Fernando. He had by her:—

- 1 Dorothea Milicia Carmel, born 12th July 1915, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd May 1940, Francis Bertram Joseph Ohlmus, born 24th November 1914, son of Edmund Haddon Ohlmus, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.) and Ethel Winifred Rodrigue. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 175).
- 2 Hilton Forrest St. Clair, who follows under XLVIII.
- 3 Merril Henry Thomas, born 8th July 1918.
- 4 Leon Percival Aubrey, born 1st April 1920.
- 5 Ralston Patrick Slade, born 24th July 1923.
- 6 Hubert Warner Leo, born 3rd July 1931.

## XXXIV

Thomas Percival Foenander, born 16th January 1895, died 25th May, 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 5th July 1917, Eileen Esme de Hoedt, born 18th April 1901, daughter of Edward Boyle de Hoedt and Ethel Carey Demmer. He had by her:—

- 1 Esme Milicia Ethel, born 10th February 1918, died 2nd December 1946.
- 2 Leonard Percival, born 25th July 1919.
- 3 Dudley Vere, born 14th November 1920.
- 4 Neville Milton, who follows under XLIX.
- 5 Bertha Velia, born 9th March 1924, died 8th November 1932.
- 6 Thomas Percival Eric, born 3rd October 1928.
- 7 Noel Edward, born 20th December 1929.
- 8 Mavis Eileen Sheila, born 11th May 1931, died 1st July 1932.

## XXXV

Samuel Peter Foenander, born 23rd October 1880, died 5th April 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th March 1911, Stella Edith de Silva, born 25th July 1882, daughter of Charles Philip de Silva and Georgiana Mortier. He had by her:—

- 1 Marjorie Edith, born 30th May 1911, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 17th June 1933, Bertram Clifford Jansz, born 8th May 1905, son of Arthur Wilfred Jansz and Charlotte Elizabeth de Zilwa. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 138).
- 2 Alton Gordon Walter, born 22nd September 1912.

## XXXVI

Cecil Percival Clement Foenander, born 11th June 1889, married:

(a) In St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 26th December 1911, Catherine Maria Loos born 4th August 1888, died 5th May 1932, daughter of Arthur Duncan Grant Loos and Catherine Maria Blackett (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 99).

(b) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 2nd March 1935, Gwendoline Laura Willenberg, daughter of Eustace Augustus (Hugh) Willenberg and Harriet Emerta de Neys. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 31).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Lawrence Percival Francis, born 3rd December 1912.
- 2 Cecil Forrest Duncan, born 21st March 1914.
- 3 Truda Joyce, born 16th June 1915.
- 4 Dennis Clement Mervyn, born 14th February 1919.
- 5 Onida Aimee, born 22nd December 1920.
- 6 Brenda Inez, born 23rd March 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 15th January 1944, Arthur Emanuel Vanderwert, born 28th September 1919, son of Arthur Edward Vanderwert and Hilda Maisie Vanderwert.

## XXXVII

Francis Eric Foenander, born 1st October 1890, died 29th August 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd April 1918, Irene Geraldine Foenander, referred to in XIII, 3. He had by her:—

- 1 Francis Eric Theodore, who follows under L.
- 2 Irene Francis Bertha, born 10th September 1921, married in the Registrar-General's Office, Colombo, 8th May 1942, Benjamin Frederick Grigson.
- 3 Frederick Herbert Clarence, born 28th May 1925.
- 4 Gerald Malcolm, born 15th July 1929.
- 5 Norman Carlyle, born 8th October 1930.
- 6 Isabel Thelma, born 13th December 1936, died 26th April 1941.

## XXXVIII

Martin Carlyle Foenander, born 22nd November 1899, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 21st April 1924, Beryl Gwendoline Hepponstall, born 20th October 1899, daughter of Theodore Augustus

Hepponstall and Mabel Millicent VanderStraat. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 78 and 120). He had by her:—

- 1 Aileen Sheila Joyce, born 25th February 1925.

## XXXIX

Bertil Frederick Schorer Foenander, born 10th April 1903, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 29th December 1927, Priscilla D'Rozairo, daughter of Joseph D'Rozairo and Muriel Gertrude D'Costa. He had by her:—

- 1 Dudley Ian Joseph, born 23rd September 1928.
- 2 Audrey Estelle Maisie, born 9th November 1929.
- 3 Ivor Antony Frederick born 10th March 1931.
- 4 Joan Celine, born 15th June 1932.

## XL

Samuel Peter Foenander, born 11th April 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th February 1906, Edith Adeline Jansz, born 10th March 1880, daughter of Walter Allan Jansz and Edith Adeline Theile. He had by her:—

- 1 Carmen Dacia Edith, born 27th June 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 2nd September 1933, Swinburne Annesley Meynert Herft, born 8th April 1910, son of Cecil Richard Lorenz Herft, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Lilian Caroline Victoria Meyrert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 159).
- 2 Ruth Ellaline Edelweiss, born 9th June 1908.
- 3 Samuel Peter Warren, born 23rd October 1909, died 14th October 1910.

## XLI

Harry Clifford Sydney Foenander, born 13th October 1884, died 9th June 1948, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th April 1912, Louisa Margaret LaBrooy born 14th March 1890, died 13th October 1934, daughter of Evan George LaBrooy and Julia Rosamond Mack, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 75 and 76). He had by her:—

- 1 Inez Christobel Juliette, born 27th August 1914, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 9th May 1942, Jurgen Anthony Gerald Keuneman, born 14th April 1918, son of Monsford Gerard Gilbert Keuneman and Marian Daisy Belle Anderson. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXIII, page 202, and Vol. XXXI, page 127).
- 2 Ernest Clifford Schorer, born 9th January 1916.
- 3 Morris Oswell, born 8th April 1918.
- 4 Reginald Christopher Noel, born 25th December 1924.

## XLII

Edward Wise Foenander, born 13th December 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd December 1908, Azora Elaine Foenander referred to in XII, 1. He had by her:—

- 1 Azora Nella, born 6th August 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1933, Allanson Mervyn Henry Kalaart, born 7th May 1908, son of Harris Colvin Kelaart and Ada Joseph.
- 2 Elaine Beryl, born 29th December 1915, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th December 1937, Richard Sperry Ohlmus Stork, born 16th December 1908, son of Leopold Percival Stork, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Florence Clara Joseph, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 25 and Vol. XII, page 26).
- 3 Sheila Zoe, born 22nd February 1921, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th November 1945, Reginald Henry Aldons, M.B., B.S. (Ceylon), born 3rd September 1920, son of Percival Ernest Aldons and Hilda Mildred Paulusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 121).
- 4 Enid Kathleen, born 15th August 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th September 1939, Austin Lyle Foenander, referred to under XXV.
- 5 Allanson Edward, born 17th July 1929.

## XLIII

Frederick James Theodore Foenander, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.) born 22nd September 1898, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 21st December 1931, Dorothy May Spriggs, born 26th September 1897, daughter of Bryan Edward Spriggs and Emily May Basford of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, England. He had by her:—

- 1 Margaret Eileen, born 14th April 1934.

## XLIV

Charles Lancelot Foenander, born 23rd February 1900, died 28th April 1925, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 23rd June 1923, Sylvia Beryl Buultjens, born 31st January 1902, daughter of James Alfred Ernst Buultjens, B.A. (Cantab), Advocate and Sylvia Blanche Andree, widow of Percy Kellar. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 16, Vol. XXX, page 28, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 58). He had by her:—

- 1 Charles Alfred Lancelot, born 20th November 1923.
- 2 Avice Beryl, born 2nd July 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th July 1947, Donald Brian de Silva.

## XLV

Frederick Winston Foenander, born 28th August 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd June 1935, Florence Iris Eleanor Stork, born 24th May 1913, daughter of Percival

Leopold Stork, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Florence Clara Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 25 and Vol. XII, page 26. He had by her:—

- 1 David Rodney, born 29th August 1941.

#### XLVI

Orwell Schorer Foenander, born 29th September 1910, married:—

(a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 2nd February 1935, Arlene Louise Kriekenbeek, born 24th July 1914, died 5th January 1936, daughter of Welton Aelian Terence Kriekenbeek and Ottelia Louise Claessen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 119).

(b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th December 1940, Wilna Maureen Kriekenbeek, sister of (a) supra.

Of the 2nd marriage, he had:—

- 1 Orwell Spencer, born 12th March 1943.
- 2 Michael, born and died 6th July 1944.

#### XLVII

Ronald Clementie Foenander, born 9th January 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th November 1946, Eileen Lucille Ludekens, born 17th March 1927, daughter of William Gerald Ludekens and Rita Sybil Alice Kate de Bruin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 86.) He had by her:—

- 1 Michael Ronald, born 15th September 1947.

#### XLVIII

Hilton Forrest St. Clair Foenander, born 5th February 1917, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th October, 1940, Celia Noble Lily Thiedeman, born 23rd October 1920, daughter of Shelton Harwood Ernest Thiedeman, Proctor, and Lilian Rosalind Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 67). He had by her:—

- 1 Winston Clair Shelton, born 20th December 1941.
- 2 Marguerite Arlena Celia, born 18th June 1943.
- 3 David Forrest, born 19th September 1945.

#### XLIX

Neville Milton Foenander, born 28th August 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th November 1942, Annie Blanche Cecilie Thuring, and he had by her:—

- 1 Esme Eileen Blanche, born 11th March 1943.
- 2 Shirley Milton, born 21st November 1944.

#### L

Francis Eric Theodore Foenander, born 4th June 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 22nd August 1942, Maureen Florence Vanderwert, born 10th September 1921, daughter of Arthur Edward Vanderwert and Hilda Maisie Vanderwert. He had by her:—

- 1 Frances Maureen, born 16th September 1944.

Notes. (1) Johanna Dorteia Wilhelmina Schorer, as widow of Samuel Pieter Foenander, referred to under II, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th July 1800, Joseph Sansoni, who was assistant to the Garrison Surgeon at Colombo, and in 1804 in medical charge of the Garrison at Matara. He died in 3rd November 1807. (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments on Ceylon," page 183).

(2) Maria Elisabeth Vander Straaten, widow of Samuel Pieter Foenander referred to under III, received assistance from a donation sent to the Government of Ceylon in 1846 by the Governor-General of the Netherlands possession in the East Indies for the relief of widows and orphans of servants of the late Dutch Government. (Government notification dated 17th July 1847).

(3) Captain Petrus Flanderka referred to under III, 1, was in the Dutch East India Company's service for a long period. He was born at Lankow, and arrived in Ceylon circa 1793. He married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th July 1798, Maria Elizabeth Vander Straaten, daughter of Pieter Ludowyk Vander Straaten and Anna Catherina Kuyter. By her he had two sons, Pieter Francois and John Louis. The former practised as a Proctor, and the latter was appointed on 1st January 1846 a Writer in the Civil Service. He was Police Magistrate and Assistant Government Agent at Mullaitivu in 1847—1852, and afterwards District Judge and Assistant Government Agent of Anuradhapura, retiring in 1867. (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon, page 451).

(4) Alice Georgiana Schokman, as widow of Allan Lawrance Foenander referred to under XI, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th June 1920, Claude Harris Deutrom. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 66).

### MISSO GENEALOGY

#### D.B.U. JOURNAL, VOL. XXIX

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(Corrections)

1. In section XXXIV, page 70, delete item 2, and alter item 3 to item 2.
2. In section XXXIX, page 72, insert in item 5 the following: "married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 12th April 1947, Anton Hillebrand Van Reyk, born 25th February 1924, son of Aloysius Patrick Van Reyk and Beda Maud Caspersz".
3. In section XL, page 72, as item 1 "Joseph Stanly, born 9th May 1919", and alter items 1 and 2 to 2 and 3 respectively.

D. V. A.

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
KELLAR GENEALOGY

D.B.U. JOURNAL, XXXVIII

Pages 50—56

*Corrections*

1. On page 54, Section XII, item 10, in the date of birth of Denis Albendorff Kellar, delete "August" and substitute "October".

2. On page 56, Section XVIII, in the date of birth of Marjorie Ernestine Ada Kellar nee Kelaart, delete "1911" and substitute "1918"

D. V. A.



NEWS AND NOTES.

We have received the following Note from Dr. Paul E. Pieris:—"I find, to my consternation, that the belief in which I have been brought up regarding the Dutch origin of the Church at Kalpitiya, is erroneous. The Company's Church was a clay structure, with an ola roof, of which it was said on 1st December, 1832: 'At present the two sides are falling out and the whole building is tottering to its very foundation.' The existing Church was erected after the date mentioned, though the three walls of the Churchyard were built earlier by Simon Casie Chetty Maniagar, and the fourth added by the Collector, Templer. Further information will be welcome".

The facts stated by Dr. Pieris were embodied in a Note sent by the late Mr. J. P. Lewis to the Editor of this *Journal* and published in Vol. XVIII, No. 1, July 1928. After stating the facts mentioned by Dr. Pieris, the Note goes on to say: "It was not until 1840 that a new church was built, and what little architecture there was about it was of the pseudo-classical style of that period, shown by a semi-circular porch with a flat roof supported by columns of brick and plaster with Corinthian columns, and a gable which was a debased copy of the Dutch gables found in Ceylon, consisting of a flat wall with a triangular head, surmounted by three spikes."

Further information regarding this Church will be found in J. P. Lewis' "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon," published in 1913.

*Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee*:—28th April, 1948:—(1) Votes of congratulation were passed on the appointment of Mr. Rosslyn Koch to the House of Representatives, on the appointment of Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen, K.C. as a judge of the Supreme Court, and on the appointment of Mr. C. A. Speldewinde as Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax. (2) An earlier resolution of the General Committee precluding a member from serving on more than two Committees was rescinded. (3) Mr. C. A. Ferdinands was appointed Bar Secretary.

18th May 1948:—(1) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. E. L. Ephraums. (2) Votes of congratulation were passed on the appointment of Mr. N. E. Ernst and Mr. L. L. Hunter as Government Agent, Central Province, and Government Agent, Western Province, respectively. (3) Messrs. J. A. Lourensz, C. A. A. Thiedeman, C. B. D. Thiedeman, and A. H. Thiedeman were elected members of the Union.

15th June, 1948:—(1) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mrs. James van Langenberg, Mrs. F. V. Foenander, Mrs. J. Fryer, and Mr. Fred van Houten. (2) Votes of congratulation were passed on the appointment of Mr. A. E. Keuneman, K.C., as

Chairman of the Bribery Commission, and on the honours conferred on Dr. J. R. Blaze, O.B.E., and Mr. A. L. B. Ferdinand, I.S.O. (3) In consequence of vacancies in the office staff, the following appointments were made:—Mr. C. A. Ferdinands, Office Assistant, Mr. V. C. Spencer, Chief Clerk, and Mr. L. R. de Kretser, Second Clerk. (4) It was decided to call a Special General Meeting for 31st July to consider and adopt the Annual Report and audited accounts for 1947. (5) It was decided that Rs. 5/- be charged from members and non-members either for a copy of the *Journal* or for a genealogical extract, the recoveries to be credited in full to Social Service Funds. (6) The time for holding Committee Meetings was advanced from 6-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.



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