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SOLE AGENTS FOR CEYLON

VOL. XXXVIII.]

OCTOBER, 1948

## 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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— 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.]      OCTOBER, 1948**

**[No. 4**

**THE DR. DE HOEDT MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.**

Although it is now thirty years since this Scholarship was first founded, it is believed that very few members are aware of its existence, or the objects it was intended to serve. The late Dr. James William de Hoedt, of the Ceylon Medical Department, who was a member of the Union, by his last Will dated 24th December, 1918, devised a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the endowment of a Medical Scholarship open exclusively to the children of members of the Dutch Burgher Union. He appointed three members of the Union to carry out the Trust, vacancies to be filled by the President of the Union. Dr. de Hoedt died shortly after, and when the liabilities of the estate had been met, it was found that a sum of only Rs. 7,636.70 was available for giving effect to his wishes regarding the Medical Scholarship. As this sum was insufficient for the purpose indicated, the money was put out at interest on the security of landed property; and by 1924 the amount to the credit of the Trust stood at Rs. 10,000.

The time was now considered opportune for taking some definite step to grant scholarships and render other assistance as contemplated in the Will, and Rules and Regulations were accordingly drawn up and published in the D. B. U. Journals of October 1925 and January 1926. From this time onwards, there has been a steady flow of assistance from the Fund, and many a young man and woman has been able to complete a medical education as the result of the generosity of one who, perhaps, in founding the Scholarship, was moved thereto by the difficulties he himself had undergone as a young medical student. Dr. de Hoedt did not make provision for the repayment of the sums spent on scholarship holders and others, but the Trustees are not prohibited from accepting contributions from grateful persons who have benefited from the Fund and are in a position to make some return.

Such contributions will be welcome in view of the present position of the Fund. When it was first inaugurated, the prevailing rate of interest on house property was 9 per cent. This favourable

return enabled the original sum of Rs. 7,000 odd to be almost doubled; but loans on house property are now no longer an attractive form of investment, and the money to the credit of the Fund has therefore had to be invested on Government Securities, yielding an interest of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 per cent. It is fortunate that, for the most part now, medical education is free, as otherwise the Fund would have been able to afford very little assistance from the small sum accruing as interest on Government Securities.

It might be interesting to know the extent of the assistance rendered by the Fund since its inception. No fewer than thirteen candidates, comprising both sexes, were helped, the largest amount paid on behalf of a single candidate being Rs. 3,390. One candidate accounted for Rs. 2,940, while three candidates received assistance to the extent of more than Rs. 1,000 each. The total payments on account of the thirteen candidates amount to Rs. 12,337, met exclusively from the interest earned. This is no mean achievement when it is remembered that the original capital of the Fund was only a little more than Rs. 7,500.



## EARLY CHRISTIANITY IN CEYLON IN PRE-PORTUGUESE TIMES\*

The earliest forms of religion in Ceylon, as in every other land, appear to have consisted of animistic beliefs and the worship of local gods and demons. Doubtless, as time went on, the peoples of this Island were also influenced by the Hinduistic beliefs of the neighbouring continent. During the reign of Devanampiya Tissa (B.C. 247-207) at Anuradhapura, however, there came to Ceylon a band of missionaries led by Mahinda proclaiming the religion of the Buddha. Buddhism spread in various parts of the Island and in about two centuries influenced many aspects of life, for it was a religion loftier than any the inhabitants had known before. It was about eight centuries after Mahinda's visit that Christianity appears to have been introduced to Ceylon. And Christianity, like Buddhism, came from a foreign land.

The earliest record<sup>1</sup> of Christianity in Ceylon appears in *The Christian Topography* of Cosmas Indicopleustes (The Indian Navigator). Cosmas was most probably a native of Alexandria of Greek parentage. He was educated to be a merchant and his mercantile activities took him to the East. After his travels, on his return to Alexandria, he took to the cloister and the composition of his book of travels. The *Topography* appears to have been published about A.D. 547 although the different books may have been compiled at varying dates. This work which is partly a defence of ancient Cosmography gives detailed descriptions of the countries which he visited.

The earliest relevant record in the third book of *The Christian Topography* reads: "In Taprobane, an island in further India where the Indian sea is, there is a Church of Christians with clergy and the faithful, but I know not whether there are any Christians in the parts beyond it."<sup>2</sup> In the next record in the eleventh book of the same work Cosmas elaborates on the above and says: "The

\* Reproduced by kind courtesy of the Editors, *University of Ceylon Review*.

1. The statements of certain early writers that Christianity was prevalent in Ceylon much earlier than the sixth century are not reliable. It has been said that Christianity was preached in Ceylon by S. Thomas the Apostle and even by the Eunuch of Candace, the Queen of the Ethiopians, Acts VIII (27-39), but there are no reasonable grounds for believing in these statements except as popular legend. For an examination of these legends, see J. Hough: *A History of Christianity in India* (Lond. 1839-45) Bk. 1. Ch. 11, pp. 30-42; also Fr. S. G. Perera: *Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register* Jan. 1923 pp. 184-190, and Fr. S. Gnanaprakasara: *A History of the Catholic Church in Ceylon I*, Colombo, 1924, pp. 1-12.

2. The Greek text of Cosmas is found in Migne, Jacques Paul: *Patrologia Graeca*, Tom. 88, p. 170 (Ed. 1860). The English translation is found in "*The Christian Topography of Cosmas Indicopleustes*" (Ed. McCrindle) Bk. III pp. 118-119. See also K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: *Foreign Notices of South India*: University of Madras 1939, p. 88 and Raymond Beazley: *Dawn of Modern Geography*, London, 1897, p. 193.

Island has also a church of Persian Christians who have settled there and a presbyter appointed from Persia and a deacon and a complete ecclesiastical ritual. The inhabitants and their kings are of a different religion."<sup>3</sup>

It is well-known that the Persians had commercial intercourse with Ceylon during this period. These Persians would have formed the Christian community to which Cosmas referred.<sup>4</sup> Cosmas however does not tell us where the Christians lived. But it is probable from other evidence that they were in Anuradhapura. As Fr. S. G. Perera points out in his paper on "Early Christianity in Ceylon": "a priest with a deacon implies a number of worshippers; and Persian traders resident in Ceylon would in all probability live together in a centre of trade; and such Anuradhapura was at the time. It would therefore be most natural to find a foreign quarter in the town."<sup>5</sup>

Indeed the *Mahavamsa* records that even before this period there was such a quarter in Anuradhapura laid out by Pandukabhaya near the west gate of the city.<sup>6</sup> The discovery of a Persian Cross in Anuradhapura during recent excavations also lends support to this conclusion that the Persian Christians might have been in this city. E. R. Ayrton commenting on the discovery believes that the Cross is probably from a Church. H. W. Codrington agreeing with this view has drawn attention to the fact that this is a Persian Christian Cross and that it is almost identical with another Persian Christian cross found in Madras Presidency. No date seems to have been assigned to the Cross so far, but it does seem most probable that it is a relic of those ancient times when the Persian Christians had their church in Ceylon.<sup>7</sup>

This seems to be the only data on which we can go for this early period. We do not know when these Christians first came into the Island. The travels of Cosmas seem to have taken place in the early part of the sixth century so that the Christians would have been in Ceylon at that time. Towards the fifth century the Christian Church in Persia became Nestorian<sup>8</sup> through the influx

3. Cosmas. Bk. XI. p. 446, (Migne op. cit.); p. 365 (McCrinkle op. cit.).

4. J. E. Tennent: *Ceylon Vol. 1*. p. 584; H. W. Codrington: *A Short History of Ceylon*: p. 32. Nilakanta Sastri, pp. 88 ff. op. cit.

5. C. A. and L. R. Jan. 1923. p. 191.

6. Ch. x. v. 74. Eng. Trans. p. 74.

7. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey ed. A. M. Hocart. Vol. 1, 1924, pp. 51, 52. See Editor's Note p. 52 and plate 76 at back of Volume. Codrington op. cit. p. 27, 32, 35.

8. The Nestorians were adherents of the doctrine of Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who denied the unity of the Divine and Human in Christ and said that it was not right to speak of things true of him in his human character as true of God. In 431 the Council of Ephesus affirmed that Nestorius' view was wrong and that the union of the Divine and Human in Jesus was of so close a character as to justify such phraseology. The career of Nestorianism in the East was remarkable. By the sixth century they established a strong church in South India and its adherents are still found in Travancore and Cochin among "the Syrian Christians."

of Nestorian leaders.<sup>8a</sup> If the Persian Christians came to Ceylon after this it is probable that they too were Nestorian. We do not know what became of the Church after the time of Cosmas and how long the Christian Community existed in the Island. The Persian trade with Ceylon appears to have ceased in the seventh century when Persia was captured by the Muslims. The Christian Community probably disappeared sometime about this period.

Between the sixth century A.D. and the arrival of the Portuguese in the early part of the sixteenth century no mention is made in our annals of a Christian Community in Ceylon. Nor can any evidence on the subject be gathered from foreign sources. The two Muslim Travellers, Ibn Wahab and Abou Zeyd, who went through India and China and describe Ceylon in the ninth century, do not mention anything about the presence of Christians in the island although one of them states that "there is a very great multitude of Jews as well as many other sects even Tanwis and Manichees, the king permitting the free exercise of every religion."<sup>9</sup> Four centuries afterwards, when Marco Polo visited Ceylon in the course of his Eastern travels, he wrote at length on the wealth of the island and the quality of its peoples but pointed out that the inhabitants "worship idols."<sup>10</sup> Marco Polo has taken care to mention in his *Travels* several places where the Nestorian Missionaries had penetrated. His silence in this connexion is therefore significant.<sup>11</sup> Then again Friar Oderic<sup>12</sup> and John de Marignolli<sup>13</sup> who visited Ceylon in the fourteenth century, are also silent on this point. And finally Muhammad Ibn Abu Allah, commonly known as Ibn Batuta, who visited Ceylon in the same century, also makes no mention about the presence of any Christians in the island, although he speaks of Buddhistic and Brahminical practices and describes the country at length. He says that neither the ruler of the country

8a. L. E. Browne: *The Eclipse of Christianity in Asia*, p. 5.

9. Eusebius Renaudot: "*Ancient Accounts of India and China by two Mohammedan Travellers*", pp. 2-3 and 83-4, refer to Ceylon. Renaudot's translation with slight alterations—is used in J. Pinkerton's "*General Collection of Voyages and Travels*", (London Longman & Co. 1811) Vol. 7 Asia, p. 179, ff.

10. W. Marsden (Ed.): "*Travels of Marco Polo, A Venetian in the 13th Century*", Bk. III. Ch. XIX. p. 621; "*The Book of Marco Polo*" by Sir Henry Yule: revised by Henry Cordier: also "*The Travels of Marco Polo*" translated by John Frampton Ed. N. M. Penzer (London, Black 1937) p. 106.

11. A. Mingana: "*The Early Spread of Christianity in Central Asia and the Far East*." (Manchester, 1925) p. 20-1; Here Mingana gives a list of the places in which Marco Polo had found Nestorians and their Churches.

12. Odericus (B) de Porto Naono. . . Peregrinatio, Ant. 1643 Folio. Vol. 1 p. 989; see also C. A. and L. R.; Fr. S. G. Perera: July 1918 pp. 1-4.

13. John de Marignolli: "*Recollections of Eastern Travels*" Vol. II. (pp. 308-394) in Henry Yule's "*Cathay and the Way Thither*." The Narrative concerning the mountain Seyllan, &c., p. 354 ff.

nor the people were believers.<sup>14</sup> If there had been any Christian Community in these times it is very unlikely that these men would not have mentioned the fact in their writings.

Alphonse Mingana commenting on Cosmas' well-known passage on the Church in Ceylon says: "Ceylon had no native Christian Church in the beginning of the sixth century, and it is a century after this date that the Nestorian Missionaries succeeded in establishing an indigenous Christian Community in the island."<sup>15</sup> James Cordiner in his *Description of Ceylon* says: "The Christian Religion was first planted in Ceylon by the Nestorian Missionaries from Persia. But of the Churches established by them scarcely any vestiges remain, or if they do, they make a part of those buildings afterwards erected by the Portuguese."<sup>16</sup> James Hough in his *History of Christianity in India* thinks that the Persian Churches survived till the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505 and "no doubt the Nestorian Churches shared the fate of the temples of Buddhoo, which they (the Portuguese) pulled down and, with the materials, erected Churches for their own religion in all parts of the coasts."<sup>17</sup> None of these statements about the existence of an indigenous Christian Community and the survival of the Persian Church till Portuguese times appears to be based on sufficient evidence.

It is true that the Nestorian Church in the East was intensely missionary and it may be this general characteristic of the Nestorian Church that made Cordiner, Hough and Mingana to come to the conclusions they did.<sup>18</sup> But though the contact of the Nestorian Missionaries with the Early Christians of Malabar in South India had given that Church too a great impetus, the Nestorians in Ceylon do not seem to have been very evangelistic. It is most likely that the Church was confined to the Trading Community of Persians in the island. Even if they did convert some of the inhabitants, their religion could not have been firmly rooted. These reasons account for the early disappearance of Ceylon's first known Christian Community. When Lorenzo de Almeida landed in Ceylon in 1505 there were no Christians found in the island. Then a variety of animistic, Buddhistic and Hinduistic beliefs prevailed. And the presence of the early Christian Church in Ceylon had by this time long been forgotten.

C. N. V. FERNANDO.

14. S. Lee: "Travels of Ibn Batuta" Ch. XX pp. 183-191. "The Emperor is an Infidel" (p. 186); H. A. R. Gibb: *Ibn Batuta: Selections*, p. 96: "I visited this island of Ceylon. Its people still live in idolatry, yet they respect (for) Muslim dervishes, lodge them in their houses, and give them to eat, and they live in their houses amidst their wives and children. This is contrary to the usages of the other Indian idolators who never make friends with Muslims."

15. A. Mingana: "The Early Spread of Christianity in India," pp. 29-30.

16. J. Cordiner: *A Description of Ceylon*, London, Longmans' Vol. I; p. 154. (1807).

17. J. Hough: Vol. III. Bk. 7. p. 74. Vols. I-V. (1839-1845).

18. J. N. Farquhar: *The Apostle Thomas in South India* (Manchester, 1926), pp. 32-33.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF WILLIAMS OF CEYLON.

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

### I

Theodore Williams, Surgeon, married Mary Helen Foulstone, daughter of John Foulstone and Helena Herft. He had by her:—

- 1 John Bernard, who follows under II.

### II

John Bernard Williams married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th June 1858, Harriet Cornelia Metzeling, born 1842, died 14th April 1862, daughter of Fredrik Bartholomeusz Metzeling and Cornelia Wilhelmina Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 105). He had by her:—

- 1 Samuel John, who follows under III.

### III

Samuel John Williams, born 7th April 1862, died 10th December 1916, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 24th August 1884, Ellen Adelaide Buultjens, born 2nd May 1861, died 21st September 1905, daughter of John Buultjens, Proctor, and Emelia Felicia Ernst. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXIII, page 90, and Vol. XXX, page 25). He had by her:—

- 1 Ruby Constance, born 1st August 1886, died 24th May 1939, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 23rd April 1905, Samuel Ernest Duncan Muller, C.C.S., born 13th October 1876, son of John Garret Muller and Maria Nicholas.
- 2 Erin Beatrice, born 17th September 1887, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 12th September 1910, William Edwin La'Brooy, born 14th November 1888, son of Charles William La'Brooy and Lena Amelia Thomasz. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXIV, pages 78 and 80).
- 3 Daisy Ernestine, born 23rd January 1889, married in the Registrar-General's Office, Colombo, 11th May 1938, George Philip Arthur Deutrom, born 14th February 1895, died 29th July 1947, widower of Muriel Van Cuylenburg, and son of Arthur Edwin Deutrom and Ada Minnie Emily Gabriel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, pages 66 and 69).
- 4 Thekla Ivy, born 12th January 1890.
- 5 Samuel Foulstone, who follows under IV.
- 6 Eric Ernst, died 23rd January 1940.



- 7 Grace Norma, born 24th August 1899, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 11th August 1923, James Andrey Daryl Frugtniet, born 10th May 1896, son of James Hercules Frugtniet and Hester Florence Cockburn.
- 8 Herbert Ellis, who follows under V.

## IV

Samuel Foulstone Williams, born 23rd April 1892, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 2nd September 1919, Zita Enid Kreltzshheim, born 27th May 1900, daughter of Desiderius Godfrey Kreltzshheim and Annestasia Winifred Koelmeyer. He had by her:—

- 1 Malwina Esme, born 5th November 1923, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 28th December 1946, George Kingsley Anthonisz, born 12th August 1921, son of Peter Daniel Anthonisz and Isabel Beatrice Winn.
- 2 Trevor Hardley Clement, born 21st November 1926.
- 3 Dennis Irwin, born 21st February 1931.

## V

Herbert Ellis Williams, Locomotive Driver, Ceylon Government Railway, born 14th November 1897, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 23rd May 1922, Mary Angela Barsenbach, born 22nd April 1898, daughter of William Angelbert Barsenbach and Frances Adolphina Thomas. He had by her:—

- 1 Clair Antoinette, born 12th August 1924, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th December 1941, Alcon Lidford Powell.
- 2 Fabian Angelbert, born 28th January 1926.
- 3 Elmo Ainsley, born 12th January 1931.
- 4 Audrey Frances, born 4th May 1932.
- 5 Joseph Ellis, born 20th January 1934.

*Note:* Mary Helen Foulstone, as widow of Theodore Williams referred to under I, married Johannes Cornelius Ebert, born 27th August 1814, died 1889, son of Gerardus Adrianus Ebert, Proctor, and Philippina Ursula Mack. Her father, John Foulstone, was ensign in the Caffre Corps in 1805, Lieutenant in the 2nd Ceylon Regiment appointed on 16th January 1805, Commandant at Hambantota appointed on 23rd December 1805, and was afterwards in the 1st Ceylon Regiment and in the Ceylon Rifles. He was gazetted from the half-pay of the Ceylon Rifles to the 63rd Regiment, and left Ceylon to join that Regiment in Bengal in 1832. In 1846, he "had not been heard of for ten years". He married at Colombo on 1st September 1814, Helena Herft, daughter of Jacob Frederick Herft of Hungary, and had a son at Madawalattenna on 4th May 1816. (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon", page 446).

## "LETTERS ON CEYLON".

BY CAPTAIN L. DE BUSSCHE.

(Continued from our last issue.)

## Letter III.

Columbo, 24th July 1816.

Dear Sir,

My letter of the 7th instant could scarcely have left our shores, when I received yours. I shall lose no time in answering the several questions put to me respecting this island; although I fear that my information, on many of the topics they embrace, must necessarily be imperfect from the little connection they have with my professional pursuits.

My former letters will have given you every information respecting our military operations in Kandy, and their happy results. The garrisons, in the interior, continue to enjoy perfect health. One of the last hospital returns, which I have now before me, gives only seventy-eight men sick, out of nearly seventeen hundred; there have been fewer, but seldom more on the sick list. Of this number twenty-seven men have sore legs, arising from the numerous leeches that attack the legs of our troops, particularly our bare-footed native soldiers employed in road making; nineteen cases of rheumatism, five of fever, three of berryberry (a species of dropsy), two of consumption, seven of bowel complaints; and the remainder suffer from diseases which a large body of troops is more or less subject to. This proportion of sick is infinitely less than at Columbo, which is considered the most salubrious garrison in all India.

The different posts in the interior are now well provided with comfortable barracks, and most of the officers and soldiers prefer to be stationed in the Kandian territory to their quarters in our old garrisons. These stations offer many and great advantages. The climate is delightful, and is often cold enough of an evening to make a fire desirable. Fire places are beginning to be built in every room. All European vegetables thrive in the highest perfection, and in such abundance throughout the whole year, that green peas, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, &c., &c. are sent daily to Columbo, where such vegetables have seldom been before, and never in the market. The country is beautiful beyond description—lofty mountains, covered with the finest timber, or the lesser trees and shrubs, which produce cinnamon, coffee, pepper &c., &c. with a variety of other plants, the use and names of many of which are not even known to the botanist, are now and then separated by immense and bold masses of rock, or fine streams, on whose banks you are certain to find rich rice fields, or you see the sides of the hills cleared of woods, and brought into cultivation. These acclivities

are divided into terraces, for rice fields, which assist the irrigation of the soil, so necessary for that useful grain. Some of the lesser hills and large plains are covered with the finest verdure I recollect ever having seen; this is particularly the case in the Dumbura Province. A fine short grass covers the ground, and gives nourishment to numerous herds of horned cattle, the only domestic quadruped (dogs excepted) which I have met with in the interior. Sheep or goats will not thrive there; at least the few trials we have made with Jaffna sheep (the only goat in the Island) have not succeeded. I imagine that the climate is too cold, and at times too wet for them, and possibly the pastures too rich. It would be worth while to send some small Down sheep from England; if they lived they would turn to great advantage, as the meat of the Ceylon sheep is very bad.

Numerous villages are dispersed over the country, and wherever at a distance the lofty heads of cocoa or areka trees are dispersed you may rest assured that some dwellings are under them. The following provinces are the best inhabited, and the most fertile in rice fields:—The Seven Corles, the Dumbura Corle,\* the three and four Corles, the Saffragam Corle, and the three districts near Kandy, called Yattynowera, Oudanowera, and Arispattoo.

The houses of the Kandians are far from being commodious; a very low and narrow door leads to their small rooms, and is generally the only aperture in them, except in some a small hole in the wall in lieu of a window, not large enough to admit a human head. The houses, in general, are covered with thatch; those of the headmen with tiles; the walls are of sticks and mud; stone buildings are seldom seen, and belong only to the great, but they are in the interior equally uncomfortable and dirty with those of the lowest order.

The town of Kandy is delightfully situated, and, since the draining of the swamps, has become a healthy place. The streets are broad, in straight lines, and crossing each other at right angles. The houses are low, but some of them are very extensive and built close to each other. The streets are not paved, which renders them, for a few hours after every shower, very dirty.

The King's palace is an immense pile of stone buildings, with numerous larger courts. The grand temple called Maha Vihara, and a lesser one belong to it. The rooms are small, but very numerous, and amount to more than two hundred. The audience hall is a large building. The portico and inside are decorated with very fine pillars of curiously carved wood. Part of this place is now used as a barrack; it serves also for the residence of the chief civil and military officers; and for their several offices. When we took possession of the palace all the treasures we found in it were a great number of empty boxes, some hundred earthen pots which had been in use, half a dozen broken down couches, with some paddy stampers and whips: every valuable was removed, and little has

\* Corle signifies province, country, district.

been discovered since, at least by the army. Our prize money, of which you say so much, will turn out to be a mere trifle compared to what every person expected, from the great riches the Kings of Kandy had amassed by oppression, during several preceding centuries.

The lakes (for there are two, only divided by a strong and broad embankment built of stone,) are large sheets of water. The upper lake, on which the palace for the Queen is built, contains from twenty to twenty-five acres of surface. Three sides are enclosed by stone walls, the fourth side is formed by the mountain called Kotagadolle, on which flag staff fort is erected; it commands Kandy, and from it you enjoy a magnificent view. The lower lake, which is several feet below the surface of the other, covers about six or eight acres. Here the body of Ehelepoola's wife was thrown, by order of the last King, after she had been forced to destroy her four children; besides her, many other victims of the tyrant's cruelty here found a watery grave, and a deliverance from their miseries.

It is on the south side of the upper lake, in an isolated valley, where the remains of Major Davies\* were deposited. He died in the beginning of the year 1812, and from the description the natives give, it is imagined that a dropsy ended his days. He certainly died a natural death, in a house in the town of Kandy, which has been shewn to me, in the street called Koomaroupa, where all the King's relations resided, and where the best houses are. The last three or four years of his life he enjoyed more freedom than during the first part of his captivity. He was well supplied with such necessities of life as Kandy afforded, and I should almost think that he had become reconciled to his fate, as, after the most minute enquiry, I cannot find that he ever made any serious attempt to gain his liberty, the effecting of which, difficult as it might be, was certainly not impracticable.

I now send you a sketch of the country surrounding Kandy; I have noticed such spots as are remarkable; I wish for humanity's sake, they were less numerous; most of them are so many mementos of the cruel character of the last King.

Our newly acquired territories have hitherto been nearly unproductive of any direct revenue, although the possession of them has been the means of considerably increasing the general revenues of the island. The Customs House receipts, alone, have exceeded, by about 200,000 rix-dollars, those of any former period of the same duration, and this is an augmentation of our resources, which may occasionally be calculated upon as progressive. The Kandians are as yet little acquainted with the good things of this world, which their intercourse with us will gradually give them a taste for. These among them who have visited Colombo seem to relish our luxuries and admire our comforts, and some of the richer visitants have carried back with them such as they could afford to purchase.

\* A misspelling for Davie.

Ehelepoola made his appearance at Kandy in a single horse-chaise, which he drives about the town, to the great astonishment of the natives. His example is likely to find many imitators, though his immense riches will place him beyond the reach of competition in expenditure. I have seen this chief arrive at Columbo with nine hundred servants in his train; a retinue he may well afford, if the report of his being in possession of the King's treasure is well founded.

It will require some time and experience before we shall be able to appreciate the resources of our new territories, so as to derive any considerable revenue from them, or even to ascertain how far they can be brought to contribute towards the exigencies of Government without discouragement to cultivation and industry. We have no data to go by; no established system to guide us; for caprice and rapacity were the sole springs which actuated the measures of our predecessor, under whose misrule personal safety and property were alike insecure.

Should new wants excite the industry of the Kandians to supply them, the many valuable natural productions of the country will amply furnish the means.

The interior, it is well known, abounds with precious stones, and rich veins of metal may be concealed within its bosom; but till Government send mineralogists and chemists, to explore and analyze its hidden treasures, your inquiry on this point must remain unanswered. There probably never was a country so long, in part, occupied by Europeans as this has been, whose various productions were so imperfectly known, and so slightly investigated, for want of scientific men. Our neighbours the French have adopted a different plan in this respect, which we ought to follow.

It cannot escape the most careless observer, that the Kandian provinces offer many sources for commerce. Coffee and pepper grow wild: the former collected in the province of Ouwah is equal if not superior to mocha coffee. I should think that this plant (from the luxuriance with which it grows) is indigenous to the island. The Portuguese or Dutch cannot be supposed to have carried these plants or seeds with them in their incursions upon the Kandian territories, much less that they should have conveyed them into the Ouwah province, which was more distant than any other from former European settlements, and less obnoxious to invasion. Nor is it probable that the Kandians should have collected the plant or berry when their armies approached the sea coast. Ribiera, Baldeus, or Valentyn, who are so minute in their description of Ceylon, would have noticed the introduction of the coffee tree, had it been, as at Java, imported. It is very certain that, at present, the shrub grows wild, and is loaded with berries. Should it be brought into regular cultivation, it would not require twenty years to draw the greater part of the Java coffee trade to Ceylon. Cotton and indigo plantations might also be established to any extent, as both plants grow extremely well, particularly the former, and the cultivation of rice

in the interior already exceeds the consumption of its inhabitants, and might be rendered considerably more productive by transplantation, a mode of cultivation which prevails in every part of India, except Ceylon. I have no doubt that, in two or three years, the newly conquered provinces will supply us with the greater part of the rice we now are obliged to purchase from the continent of India and with rice of superior and more nutritive quality.

The returns from the interior state that all the rice lands, which have remained uncultivated for several years past, are this season sown again, and promise an abundant harvest. New industry seems to animate every inhabitant. They are now convinced that the labour they bestow on the cultivation of their lands is for their own advantage, and that no Adikar, Dessave, or headman, can at his will and pleasure despoil them of the fruits of their labour.

It is most pleasing to observe how the confidence of these natives daily augments towards our excellent General; they call him their father, and truly what father could listen with more benevolence to the grievances of the children than he does to their's! Let the complainant be rich or poor, he is heard with equal kindness; his case is inquired into by the general himself, and where assistance is necessary it is given immediately. No petition remains unanswered for many days. This is so well known, that few or no subjects for complaint arise; certainly none of a serious nature have come before the Governor, which is the more astonishing, if we consider what a system of oppression has prevailed for so many centuries in the Kandian country.

These provinces have now been for more than eighteen months in our possession, and during all this time not one act of violence has been committed by the natives, who have just emerged from such a state of abject barbarism and slavery as cannot be described, and who are now enjoying, for the first time, the blessing of freedom and security. On a late tour of his Excellency the Governor through the interior, a court of justice was held by him at Kandy, at which he presided in person. It was the first which it was found necessary to hold in fourteen months. The cases brought before the court generally arose from disputed title deeds, &c., &c., and were promptly decided according to the Kandian laws; neither party was obliged to pay enormous fees to proctors and other law advisers, and the party who failed of success had not to regret two losses at the same time.

The great road from Colombo to Kandy is nearly finished, under the superintendence of Captain King, of the Royal Staff Corps, and aide-de-camp to the Governor, and will be passable for wheel carriages, except over the Balani mountain; but it is intended to avoid that pass, by a circuitous route. From Kandy to Trincomalee the road is very excellent. It begins to be thinly inhabited, after having passed the Matale province, owing to the low lands abounding in swamps, the exhalation of which render it very unhealthy even for the natives. It was by this road that the Portuguese and



Dutch brought to Kandy their cannons of a heavy calibre, of which we found a number buried under ground at the King's elephant stable. The post goes now from Colombo, *via* Kandy, to Trincomalee, in five days; the old road requires nine days.

Kandy is becoming a gay town, and several ladies have joined their husbands, who are either in garrison there or hold civil situations, and so healthy is it considered, that no officer has left it from choice, since we took possession of the country!

Before I bid adieu to the Kandian provinces I must inform you, that the conquest and annexation to the crown of the Great Britain of this fine and fertile country, the beauty, the salubrity, and the rich and various productions of which have given rise to the idea of its being the seat of Paradise, have cost not more, including every incidental expence, than £40,000. Its value, in every point of view, is most promising; but must, in a great measure, depend upon the means employed for its improvement. A considerable stimulus to the exertions of the natives has, as I have before observed, been already given, by the certainty the cultivator feels under our dominion, that he who sows will reap; but to render the island flourishing and prosperous to the full extent of its resources, much is yet wanting, both in the old and in the new province. We are deplorably deficient in four essential articles; capital, a spirit of enterprise, industry, and labourers; till we are supplied with these much must be left undone. Capital will be drawn into action by confidence in Government, and its successful employment will gradually give rise to a spirit of enterprise which, even in our old provinces, has degenerated under the discouragements of a depreciated coinage and exchange. The indolence of the Cingalese it will be most difficult to overcome; but inveterate as it is, it may not be insurmountable. They want the stimulus of example, and no remedy seems better calculated, in my opinion, to supply it, or to add to the deficiency of its stock, than the introduction of some thousand Chinese as colonists. The Chinese are a laborious, skilful and peaceable race of men, and easy to be obtained. I am aware that an unsuccessful attempt of the kind was made some years ago by Government. It did not succeed for very obvious reasons. The importation was not made from any part of China but from Prince of Wales' Island, where almost every Chinaman acquires bad habits from the company he associates with; that island being the Botany Bay of the East. These depraved Chinamen, when landed, were left to themselves; idleness and all the vices in its train became prevalent amongst them, and the scheme was abandoned. Are we never to make the experiment again, because it has once failed? The Chinese ought to be brought to Ceylon as they are to Java, direct from China, and then ruled by similar laws to those in force at Java. The advantages which government and the whole island would derive, from such an importation of industrious men, are incalculable; it is certainly owing to them that Java is at present one of the richest and best cultivated islands in the world.

The introduction of Chinamen into Ceylon, is of so much interest, that you will allow me to add a few more words on this subject, to which I have given every consideration, during a residence of sixteen months in Java, and nearly the whole of the Eastern Islands, to which places I was sent in 1813 and 1814, on a mission from his Majesty's Government on Ceylon.

Every person, on landing in any part of Java, must be struck with the industrious habits of the numerous class of Chinese inhabitants, which offer the greatest contrasts to the indolent and lazy habits of the Dutch and Javanese. I landed in the middle of a very warm day at Batavia. Not an European was to be seen out of doors, except some of our young officers driving in open carriages from one shop to another. Mynheer was cooped up in his house, dressed in a loose night-gown, smoking his pipe, or dozing over it. The Javan lay stretched under a shady verandah on a mat, fast asleep: but the Chinese were hard at work in the smiths' or carpenters' work-sheds, or anxiously looking for customers at their shop doors: others groaned under heavy loads of goods, which they hawked about for sale; or were cheerfully working in the gardens and fields, and their crops showed that they had not been raised by slaves: they were not only abundant but neat.

The Chinese are the best gardeners and husbandmen which can be found; particularly if they once become possessed of any property: then their industry rises and displays itself in its brightest colours. They build excellent carriages. They are masons, carpenters, wheel-wrights, smiths, painters, tanners, shoemakers, sadlers, tailors, confectioners, butchers, cooks, fishermen, distillers; in short, point out to them the means of gaining a livelihood, and they will soon acquire and excel in them.

I lived for two months at the country house of the China Major at Grisse, a seaport on the eastern side of Java, and had a daily opportunity of conversing with this very intelligent man, who is possessed of considerable property in Java. Our conversation often turned on the measure of bringing China settlers to Ceylon, and he gave me his opinion very freely. I must reserve some of his observations for another time, because Java has since changed masters.

The result of my inquiries and observations on this subject are, that Chinamen can be imported into Ceylon direct from China, at an expence of about 110 or 120 Spanish dollars per head. I should think that the island of Solo (situated almost in the China sea, ninety miles from Samboaugen, in the island of Mindanao, one of the Philippines where I resided for some time) with a good harbour, would be the most eligible place for fixing a resident, who could select, from the many China junks which touch there, the number of men required. The money thus laid out might be reimbursed by instalments, from the men so imported, as it is necessary for them to enter into a contract either with government or with individuals for that purpose, on being engaged. On the first establishment of

such a colony in Ceylon, I would recommend that government alone should take the management of them, under certain rules which are absolutely necessary for their controul. It would be advisable to engage some respectable Chinamen of known industrious habits, if possessed of some little property the better; these men should be appointed China majors, or captains or lieutenants, as is the case in Java, and in them the civil jurisdiction of their countrymen must, in some measure, be vested, and they must be allowed to exercise that sort of discipline over them, which their early habits and customs render necessary; they also should be empowered to collect the instalment agreed on, and afterwards any taxes which may be levied. By investing these superintendents with ostensible power over their countrymen, they become a most useful engine in the hands of Government; for their inherent wish to rule (or to have a show of ruling, the consequence of vanity) will make them faithful observers of the regulations laid down for their guidance, while the Chinamen will more cheerfully and readily obey such a superior than a foreigner.

It is well understood that it is not the best class of Chinamen who emigrate; therefore those who do so, it may be supposed, require in the beginning some coercion to keep them to their labour, and the power of slight punishment must be given to their superiors, without the interference of Europeans, except when it is abused. The Chinaman is naturally not cruel, and he begins early to aspire to the possession of property of his own, which, if once acquired, will render him eminently industrious.

The Chinese should be kept together, in colonies of two or three hundred, for the first few years, till they begin to acquire property, and Government should go to the expense of allowing a certain number of female Chinese, which need not to be very great, as they intermarry with other women, the natives of the country in which they settle.

It would be necessary to set apart proper grounds for these new settlements, to build houses on them, to supply farming utensils, live stock and seeds. All this should be done before they arrive, that their useful labour may immediately begin, that they should not have leisure for bad habits or connections, and that they the sooner should enjoy the sweets of their own labour, which is the greatest incitement to industry.

It would require more time than I have at present, to enumerate the whole arrangement for bringing these settlers to Ceylon, or for their encouragement and government when there; but every person who has the welfare of this island at heart, should exert himself to promote the success of this plan; for, by the proper introduction of Chinamen, and the application of their skill and industry, our coffee, indigo, and cotton plantations, would be brought to perfection, and the cultivation of rice be so extended, as to make that island, in a few years, the most valuable colony in the world.

The industry of the Chinese has never appeared to me in a more striking light than at Java, in the districts of Probolinggo and Besooki, situated in the Eastern part of that island. These extensive tracks of land, forming a great province, were, a few years ago, sold by Governor Daendels to a Chinese family, whose head received the rank of China Major, for one million Spanish dollars. The whole was, when purchased, almost barren. At the time I saw it in 1813, the richest rice fields and sugar plantations and numerous villages presented themselves everywhere to your view. Aqueducts of several miles in length crossed the plains for the better irrigation of the lands, and many thousand families lived and flourished where a short time before, scarcely a wild buffalo could have been fed.

At other places, such as Amboyna, Banda, Solo, Malacca, and Prince of Wales' Island, I found Chinamen in great numbers, and they constituted, everywhere, the most industrious and peaceable class of inhabitants.

If His Majesty's Government should be induced to make a fresh trial at Ceylon to introduce Chinamen, it is to be hoped that their treatment will be different from what it was when the first experiments were made. It will require much attention so far to attach them to Ceylon, as to induce them to come in their own vessels, which they certainly might do, either from Acheen Head or Bencoolen, where their junks already resort: still when we advert to the many articles with which Ceylon supplies China, indirectly, and those which, if known to them, might be added to their wants, it is reasonable to presume, that when the intercourse between the two countries has been once established by the first colonists, it may be increased most beneficially. It would be lengthening a topic, on which I fear you will already think I have dwelt too long, to enumerate all the advantages of such an intercourse; I will only mention a direct sale of our seed pearls, cinnamon, ivory, satinwood, shark's fins, &c., &c., which now reach them by a circuitous trade the emoluments of which are so much lost to the island.

Your next question, as to "the practicability, means, and policy of converting the natives of his island," to be fully answered, would require a volume, and more knowledge of the subject than I possess. That it is perfectly practicable, is past a doubt, from the numerous converts to Christianity, and their descendants, actually existing in Ceylon. Nearly all the Moodeliars and other headmen, employed by the British Government in our old territories profess the Protestant religion, and bring up their children in its tenets, and a large proportion of the inhabitants follow the example of their superiors. The Roman Catholics are still more numerous.

There is no part of India where Christianity has been so long established, and so well received as it is here. It is indeed the only colony in the East where, till lately, the attempt to propagate it has been made in a judicious and effectual manner; I mean by the slow but sure influence of education; by early inculcating its precepts,

and at the same time enlightening the young mind, so as to enable it, at an age almost susceptible of religious impressions, to distinguish truth from error. The grosser the error, the more absurd the system to be corrected, the greater the chance of success in supplanting it, by a more natural doctrine; and, perhaps, with the single exception of the homage paid to the intriguing deities of Greece and Rome, there never was a mode of worship more monstrous or absurd than that of Buddhism, which prevails here. The introduction of Christianity in this island is coeval with the partial conquest of it by the Portuguese. They instituted schools in almost every village, for the instruction of the inhabitants in their religion and language. The latter continues to be generally spoken, in our old territories and the knowledge of it by the natives naturally assists the unwearied efforts of the Catholic priests sent from Goa, to preserve the influence of the Romish church, and to make proselytes. The pageantry of the Roman Catholic ceremonies is a powerful auxiliary to their zeal, and renders its exertions so effectual and so much beyond what our clergy or missionaries can accomplish, that it may admit of a question, whether we have not carried the liberal spirit of toleration beyond its proper boundary, by withdrawing those checks which the Dutch had established, to prevent this gaudy form of worship from gaining the ascendancy over the simpler ceremonials of Calvinism.

The influence of the Popish clergy over their flocks is unbounded, and they drain the country of considerable sums annually, for their support, levied for the most part on the poorer classes. These contributions are not under the control of our Government, and their exact amount is not ascertainable; but it may be guessed at, from the frequent arrivals of new priests to succeed the old ones, who return hence *gravis aere*. We should never forget, that if Ceylon were to be attacked by an European power, it would in all probability be by a Popish state, and that in such an event there might be a bias in the native Catholics to that potentate professing the same faith with themselves, which, if their numbers increased as rapidly as they have lately done, might not be perfectly consistent with our security.

The Dutch followed the steps of the Portuguese, and kept up the village schools. Their clergy, far more numerous than our own, regularly visited these establishments, examined the children in the Catechism, Belief, and Lord's Prayer, and preached to them in their own language. It was common for the principal Dutch families to stand sponsors for the children of the natives, who were named after them; and the Dutch Government made it a rule to employ no native, even in the most subordinate situations, who could not produce his certificate of baptism. Some merely nominal christians, no doubt, by this plan, increased the apparent number of converts; but the majority of those who were in the Dutch Service, when we conquered their possessions, and especially those of the higher orders, cultivated their new faith with sincerity and devotion.

Under the benevolent government of Mr. North, a school was formed for educating the sons of the principal natives, and instructing them in the English language. Two of these youths, who received the elements of their education at this seminary, are now in England, completing their studies at the expense of the British Government, the one for the bar, and the other for the church. The schools in the several villages are placed under the superintendence and direction of one of the British chaplains.

We have in one respect departed from the system of our predecessors. They taught their own languages in all the schools. It is only at the principal seminary at Hultsdorp that English is taught. If natives were educated at this place, for the purpose of becoming teachers at the several village schools, it would be the means of gradually abolishing the use of the Portuguese language, now so prevalent; it would in a great degree, diminish the influence of the Catholic priesthood, and it would increase the attachment of the natives to the British Government and religion.

There is another means of promoting these objects which seems to me important. While great pains have been taken to enlighten the male part of our native subjects, the females, till very lately, have been left totally uninstructed. There was no school for girls of any description, till Lady Brownrigg established one for those of the Malabar cast (*sic*), in the suburbs of Colombo, conducted under the ladyship's immediate superintendence. The children are educated by a native clergyman, and regularly attend divine service at the Malabar Christian Church, which has been recently erected, in the vicinity of Colombo, by the present Governor, and is regularly consecrated. It may be hoped that the same zeal, which has founded this establishment will be extended to the female offspring of Cingalese parents, who are equally in need of instruction.

Several Missionaries, from England, are assiduously applying themselves to the study of the Cingalese and Malabar languages, to enable them more effectually to extend their pious labours. A translation of the New Testament into the Pali and Cingalese languages, made by Mr. William Tolfrey, one of the Civil Servants, who has acquired a profound knowledge of both these dialects, is now in considerable forwardness, and a Bible Society has been established in Colombo under the auspices of the Government. Nor is that wanting, which is eminently calculated to ensure the success of those endeavours to extend the blessing of our religion—the influence of good example. Our excellent Governor with his family regularly attends divine service, and his humane and just conduct and extensive charity is a practical commentary which renders his observance of the Sabbath eminently useful. New chapels have been lately erected and our ecclesiastical establishment enlarged. Some Missionaries from America have reached Ceylon, but how far it may be prudent or necessary to encourage their visits may be reasonably doubted.

As to your question of policy when generally applied to the spreading of Christianity in this island, it admits but of one short answer, that no policy can be just, or ought to be attended to, which interferes with that paramount duty we owe to the Supreme Being, in whose hands we may be the humble instruments of spreading his sacred word, but not of circumscribing or counteracting its propagation. Farewell, and believe me, &c.

(To be continued).



## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF MACK OF CEYLON.

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

### I.

Johannes Pieter Mack of Gueldersheyn in Holland, born circa 1750, died 13th February 1810, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

(a) 29th July 1770, Ida Elizabeth Kergheim of Negapatam.

(b) 8th December 1776, Maria Elizabeth Reckerman.  
Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Cornelius Johannes, baptised 7th July 1771.
- 2 Johannes Nicolaas, who follows under II.
- 3 Jurgen Petrus, baptised 18th September 1774.
- 4 Ida Wilhelmina, baptised 5th October 1775, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th June 1793, Johan Andries Paeuw of Amsterdam.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 5 Johannes Jacobus, baptised 14th September 1777.
- 6 Johanna Wilhelmina, baptised 26th March 1780, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd January 1815, Johan Gerard Andriesz of the Dutch East India Company's Service, born 1771, widower of Martina Charlotta Augusta Vander Smagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 85).
- 7 Johanna Petronella, baptised 8th April 1781.
- 8 Johannes Martinus, who follows under III.
- 9 Johannes Andriaan, baptised 13th March 1785.
- 10 Susanna Elizabeth, baptised 8th June 1786.
- 11 Justina Fredrika, baptised 23rd December 1787.
- 12 Pieter Adolph, baptised 1st March 1789, died 11th July 1819.
- 13 Theodorus Maximus, baptised 20th June 1790, died 26th October 1803.
- 14 Anna Cornelia, baptised 1st August 1791, died 24th April 1832, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th July 1810, Petrus Johannes Ebert, born 27th April 1786, died 13th October 1855, son of Rycloff Johannes Ebert and Susanna Vander Laan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 79).
- 15 Johannes Cornelius, who follows under IV.

- 16 Fanny Henrietta Jacoba, baptised 27th March 1796, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th November 1834, Abraham Hendrik Heer, born 1778, died 3rd January 1860, widower of Albertina Elizabeth Christina Von Bergheim.
- 17 Charlotta Wilhelmina, baptised 19th October 1798.
- 18 Johanna Gerhardina Justina, born 21st September 1801, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th September 1818, Magnus Frederik Willem Dickman, Chief Clerk of the Customs Department, baptised 30th August 1789, died 17th January 1849, son of Johan Heindrich Freiderich Dickmann and Carolina Helena Le Dulx, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 125).

## II

Johannes Nicolaas Mack, died 10th June 1815, married:—

- (a) Anna Catharina Corea.
- (b) Magdalena Philipina Ursula Kraft.
- (c) 15th July 1798, Maria Antonetta Jongbloet (widow).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Johannes Cornelius, baptised 4th September 1791.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Cornelia Philipina Ursula, baptised 4th October 1795, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th April 1813, Gerardus Adrianus Ebert, Proctor, baptised 30th September 1792, died 23rd September 1860, son of Rycloff Johannes Ebert and Susanna Vander Laan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 80).

## III

Johannes Martinus Mack, born 16th June 1782, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th April 1805, Johanna Elizabeth Vander Laan. He had by her:—

- 1 John Pieter Martinus, who follows under V.
- 2 Sara Wilhelmina, baptised 3rd November 1807, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th September 1831, Hendrik Van Langenberg, son of Andries Livinus Van Langenberg and Susanna Gertruida Lodewyksz.
- 3 Joseph William, who follows under VI.
- 4 George Peter, who follows under VII.
- 5 Cornelius Arnoldus, who follows under VIII.
- 6 Anna Selina, born 8th July 1823, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th July 1846, William Henry Jansz.
- 7 Carel Frederic, born 14th March 1825.

- 8 Henrietta Eliza, born 19th July 1826, died 29th December 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th March 1867, Charles Edward Van Dort, born 8th September 1817, died 11th June 1874, widower of Anne Morris, and son of Justinus Arnoldus Van Dort and Johanna Elizabeth Henrietta Thuring. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 21 and 24, and Vol. XXX, page 131).

## IV

Johannes Cornelius Mack, born 27th July 1794, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th October 1818, Johanna Gerhardina Berenger, and he had by her:—

- 1 Eliza Arnoldina, born 2nd March 1822.
- 2 John William, who follows under IX.
- 3 Matilda Henrietta, born 26th August 1826, died 19th March 1855, married in St. Stephen's Church, Trincomalee, 3rd June 1844, Henricus Gerardus Dickman, F.R.C.S., Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 11th June 1822, son of Magnus Fredrik Willeon Dickman and Johanna Gerhardina Justina Mack, (*vide* I, 18 *supra*, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 125).

## V

John Pieter Martinus Mack, born 6th April 1806, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.

- (a) 15th April 1833, Sielnet Barber, born 18th April 1815, died 25th December 1864, daughter of Johan Konrath Barber and Maria Magdalena Thuring. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 131).
- (b) 12th February 1866, Louisa Rudolphina Jonklaas, born 31st October 1826, widow of Charles Godfried Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 78) and daughter of Johannes Frederick Jonklaas and Catharina Henrietta Camp. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 205).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Maria Elizabeth, born 22nd June 1834.
- 2 George Oswald, born 3rd April 1836.
- 3 Henry William, who follows under X.
- 4 Charlotta Petronella, born 30th March 1840, died 25th February 1903, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th September 1859, Charles Richard Van Rooyen, born 12th June 1836, died 1908, son of Wouter Carolus Van Rooyen and Johanna Jacoba Koelman.

## VI

Joseph William Mack, died 25th April 1853, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.



(a) 23rd February 1881, Gerardina Marian Hoffman, born 31st August 1814, daughter of Carel Willem Hoffman and Dorothea Wilhelmina Francina Vander Smagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 85).

(b) 23rd November 1835, Euphrosina Henrietta Jansz, died 11th April 1848.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Martin Edmund, who follows under XI.
- 2 John Charles, born 8th October 1832.
- 3 John William, who follows under XII.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 4 Edwin Henry, born 8th November 1837.
- 5 James Cecil, born 26th August 1839.
- 6 George Francis, born 12th July 1841.
- 7 Jane Georgiana, born 31st October 1842.

#### VII

George Peter Mack, born 12th December 1811, died 29th October 1864, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo 4th July 1832, Wilhelmina Gerardina de Neys, and he had by her:—

- 1 Louisa Elisabeth, born 27th April 1833, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th January 1861, Philip John Solomonsz.
- 2 Mary Caroline, born 14th October 1834, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th July 1862. Charles Lorenz Solomonsz.
- 3 Egbert Joseph Oliver, who follows under XIII.
- 4 Arthur William, who follows under XIV.
- 5 Susan Eveline, born 8th April 1843.
- 6 Stephen Parys, who follows under XV.
- 7 William Agar, who follows under XVI.
- 8 Margaret Alice, born 3rd September 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th September 1867. Christian Albert Pompeus, born 27th September 1843, died 15th March 1877, son of Christiaan Albertus Pompeus and Emelia Josephina Wilhelmina Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 158).
- 9 Lawrence, who follows under XVII.
- 10 Peter Archibald Adolphus, born 21st June 1855.
- 11 Eugenie Eliza, born 8th March 1858, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th June 1874, John Edmund Garth.
- 12 George Richard, born 21st November 1859.

13 Julia Rosamond, born 16th August 1862, died 9th April 1936, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th April 1883, Evan George LaBrooy, born 10th October 1857, died 13th June 1932, son of Edwin George Theodore LaBrooy and Frances Agnes Maria Keith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 72 and 75).

14 Thomas Ross, who follows under XVIII.

15 Francis.

#### VIII

Cornelius Arnoldus Mack, born 4th December 1821, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th September 1843, Anne Elizabeth Keyt, and he had by her:—

- 1 Henry Edward, born 7th June 1844, died 27th September 1856.
- 2 Jane Priscilla, born 23rd July 1845, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th September 1863, Joseph Sansoni Foenander, died 8th November 1867, widower of Ellen Julia Sansoni and son of Samuel Pieter Foenander and Maria Elizabeth Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 159, and Vol. XXXVIII, pages 92 and 94).
- 3 Marianne Susan, born 5th June 1847, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 8th February 1872, John William Franciscus.
- 4 Frances Sophia, born 26th November 1849, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th June 1873, Edward Pompeus Ohlmus, Chief Inspector of Police, born 26th November 1850, died 18th April 1898, son of Gabriel Johannes Ohlmus and Merciana Catharina LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70, and Vol. XXVIII, pages 168, and 173).
- 5 Alice Kate, born 23rd February 1852.
- 6 James Edgar, who follows under XIX.
- 7 Laura Evelyn, born 21st April 1856.
- 8 Jane Maud, born 27th January 1859, married in the Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th May 1881, Charles Frederick Ephraims, born 30th November 1854, died 10th July 1908, son of Peter Henry Ephraims and Harriet Loos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 97, and Vol. XXIV, page 106).
- 9 Annie Eugenie, born 5th May 1861, died 27th August 1866.
- 10 Arthur Wilfred, who follows under XX.
- 11 Jemima Aileen, born 31st July 1865.

#### IX

John William Mack, Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, born 6th February 1824, married in St. Stephen's Church, Trinco-

malee, 24th May 1847, Josephine Charlotte Dornhorst, born 18th August 1829, died 9th November 1908, daughter of Fredrik Dornhorst and Johanna Petronella Schultze. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 105). He had by her:

- 1 William Frederick, born 10th March 1848, died 13th July 1849.
- 2 William Edmund, Proctor and Notary.
- 3 Richard Francis, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon.
- 4 Josephine Sophia Grace, born 23rd September 1853.
- 5 Letitia Matilda Elizabeth, born 1st March 1855, died 15th December 1908, married in Christ Church Cathedral Colombo, 23rd September 1889, Edward Pompeus Ohlmus, widower of Frances Sophia Mack, referred to in VIII, 4, *supra*.
- 6 Eugenia Harriet, born 9th October 1856, died young.
- 7 Theodore Dornhorst, who follows under XXI.
- 8 Cecil Henry.
- 9 Maud Mary, born 15th December 1870, married in Christ Church Cathedral Colombo, 30th April 1900, Cyril Foenander, born 19th December 1866, died 30th December 1932, son of Henry Adolphus Foenander and Maria Elizabeth Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 93).

## X

Henry William Mack. Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway, born 1838, died 1880, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th March 1863. Anne Catherine Van Dort, born 12th September 1842, daughter of Charles Edward Van Dort and Anne Noris. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 144, and Vol. XXVIII, page 24). He had by her:—

- 1 Ella Constance, born 18th December 1863, married in the Staats Settlements, John Frederick Giffening, born 11th October 1859, son of John Frederick Giffening and Henrietta Matilda Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 37).
- 2 Edward Dynely, born 9th January 1865, died 19th October 1897.
- 3 Harris Oswald, born 9th March 1866, died 28th June 1912.
- 4 Ralph Conrad, born 14th December 1867.
- 5 Evelyn, born 9th February 1869.
- 6 Reginald Evan Arthur, born 24th February 1870.
- 7 William Henry Arthur, who follows under XXII.
- 8 James Cecil, born 19th June 1874.
- 9 Louis, born 11th September 1875.

## XI

Martin Edmund Mack, born 5th September 1831, died 19th February 1909, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th November 1854, Emelia Maria Idé, born 27th October 1835, died 23rd August 1915, daughter of Gerard Joan Idé and Clara Anetta Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 78). He had by her:—

- 1 Edmund Idé, born 11th November 1855.
- 2 Peter Daniel Anthonisz, who follows under XXIII.
- 3 William Edmund, who follows under XXIV.
- 4 Emily Maria, born 6th October 1862, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th November 1894, John Guthrie.
- 5 Clara Emily Hoffman, born 23rd June 1864, died 24th October 1866.
- 6 Caroline Emily Leitner, born 3rd June 1867, died 14th April 1943.
- 7 Lovell Edmund, who follows under XXV.

## XII

John William Mack, born 6th November 1833, died 31st January 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th June 1858, Jane Henrietta de Kretser, baptised 18th January 1839, daughter of Adrianus Henricus de Kretser and Johanna Matthysz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20). He had by her:—

- 1 Arthur Lloyd, who follows under XXVI.
- 2 Alice Lydia, born 19th July 1860, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st July 1890, Ernest Colvin de Kretser, born 29th October 1858, died 29th March 1942, son of John Michell de Kretser and Amelia Henrietta Raffel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20).
- 3 Roseline, born 24th October 1861, died 25th August 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th April 1882, Theodore Jansz.
- 4 John Theobald, born 15th January 1863.
- 5 Jenny Rosamund, born 1st June 1864.

## XIII

Egbert Joseph Oliver Mack, born 11th August 1837, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th February 1871, Matilda Fernando, and he had by her:—

- 1 Dora Matilda, born 20th January 1872.

## XIV

Arthur William Mack, born 16th May 1841, died 28th February 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th June 1866, Laura Catherine Vanden Driesen, born 16th January 1847, died 1st July 1885, daughter of Jan Dirk Vanden Driesen and Jane Mary Van Dort. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 57, and Vol. XXVIII, page 20). He had by her:—

- 1 George Peter, born 20th April 1867.
- 2 William Alfred, born 30th April 1868, died 22nd September 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 27th April 1896, Clarine Agnes Jansz, born 15th December 1872, died 20th February 1937, daughter of Albert William Jansz and Charlotte Margaret Poulier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 28).
- 3 Ida Laura, born 1st July 1869, died 1914, married :—
  - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 24th July 1890, Leslie Francis Ephraums, born 27th February 1863, died 23rd August 1916, son of Angelo Frederick Ephraums and Harriet Margaret Matilda Andree, (D.B.U. Journal Vol. X, page 16, and Vol. XXIV, pages 106 and 110).
  - (b) Richard Van Dort.
  - (c) . . . Nicols, Foreman Plate Layer, Ceylon Government Railway.
- 4 Edmund Albert, who follows under XXVII.
- 5 Hector Loos, born 17th September 1871, died 1st August 1899.
- 6 Ernest Percival, born 16th June 1873.
- 7 Arthur Basil
- 8 Mabel Rose, born 14th May 1877, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd April 1900, John Henry Basil Spittel, born 23rd January 1877, died 29th September 1944, son of John Spittel and Laura Frances Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 164 and 166).
- 9 Florence Eleanor, born 2nd January 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th May 1901, Thomss Alexander Rankine, born 15th August 1877, son of William Rankine and Mary Jane Melder.
- 10 Harris Luke, born 12th January 1880, died 28th May 1883.
- 11 Charles Christopher, born 27th August 1882.
- 12 Donald Eric, who follows under XXVIII.

## XV

Stephen Parys Mack, born 16th July 1845, married Maria Josephina Jansz, and he had by her :—

- 1 James Stephen, born 15th July 1867, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 20th November 1898, Eva Frederica Gratiaen, born 16th August 1862, died 20th November 1898, daughter of John Gerard Gratiaen and Agnes Louisa Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70, and Vol. VI, page 19).

## XVI

William Agar Mack, born 15th October 1847, married :

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th September 1876, Sarah Elizabeth Vanden Driesen, born 26th August 1856, died 6th April 1877, daughter of Jan Dirk Vanden Driesen and Jane Mary Van Dort. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 57, and Vol. XXVIII, page 20).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th May 1879, Caroline Agnes Fernando (widow).
- (c) In the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 2nd January 1889, Adeline Maud Anthonisz, born 27th December 1867, daughter of Joseph Nathaniel Anthonisz and Maria Josephine Alvis nee de Jong. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 126).
- (d) In the Scots Kirk, Kandy, Avalin Ann Magdalene Deutrom, born 18th November, 1858, daughter of George Jacobus Deutrom and Engelina Rincina Woutersz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 64).

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 1 William Colville, born 2nd October 1879.
- 2 Hester Daisy, born 22nd June 1881.
- 3 Watkin Arthur, born 14th June 1882.
- 4 Lucretia Borgia, born 28th December 1883.

Of the third marriage, he had :—

- 5 Ethel Margaret, born 15th December 1889, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 25th June 1927, James Alarick Nelson Thiedeman, born 23rd October 1890, died 4th October 1933, son of James Alarick Edwin Thiedeman and Mary Bulner. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 65).
- 6 Ernest Christie, born 18th December 1890.

## XVII

Lawrence Mack, born 21st June 1855, died 25th July 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th September 1882, Agnes Henrietta Gratiaen, born 27th December 1860, daughter of Joan Gerard Gratiaen and Agnes Louisa Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70, and Vol. VI, page 19). He had by her :

- 1 Agnes Daisy Gratiaen, born 26th July 1883, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 2nd October 1907, Charles Henry Ebell, born 17th May 1882, son of Percy Henry Ebell and Georgiana Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42, and Vol. XXX, pages 14 and 15).
- 2 Lawrence Reginald Gratiaen, born 22nd February 1885, died 2nd January 1886.
- 3 Alice Rachel Ryland, born 3rd August 1886, died 29th July 1903.

- 4 Elsie Ulrica Gratiaen, born 15th August 1888, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 22nd December 1913, George Victor Ebell, born 14th July 1887, son of Percy Henry Ebell and Georgiana Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42, and Vol. XXX, pages 14 and 16).

## XVIII

Thomas Ross Mack, died 11th November 1924, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th May 1889, Charlotte Margaret Schubert, born 12th March 1868, daughter of George Martin Schubert and Eliza Sophia Van Eyck. He had by her:—

- 1 Edna Claudine, born 22nd March 1890.
- 2 Oswald Ross, born 29th March 1892, died in February 1941 at Plymouth in England.
- 3 Nesta May, born 8th March 1894.
- 4 Charlobel, born 20th February 1897.

## XIX

James Edgar Mack, Inspector of Police, born 1st January 1854, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th December 1874, Alice Caroline Gratiaen, born 10th November 1854, died 9th October 1908, daughter of Joan Gerard Gratiaen and Agnes Louisa Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70, and Vol. VI, page 19). He had by her:—

- 1 Edgar Ellis Sidney, born 1st November 1875, married and had issue.
- 2 Willam Dallas, who follows under XXIX.
- 3 Hilda Blanche married Ernest Hugh Godwin Rockwood Felsinger, son of Michael Alfred Felsinger and Emelia Sophia Godlieb. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 125).
- 4 Arthur Herbert Gratiaen, born 23rd November 1882, married Rose Irene Andree, born 11th February 1893, daughter of Ambrose Lorenz Andree and Emily Irene Mulder. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 16).
- 5 Agnes Louisa Grace, born 13th October 1884, married:
  - (a) Duncan Frederick Bartholomeusz, son of Frederick Bartholomeusz, Surveyor, and Arabella Josepha Bartholomeusz.
  - (b) 2nd October 1916, Charles Allanson Ephraims, born 5th December 1894, son of Charles Frederick Ephraims, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, and Jane Maud Mack (vide VIII, 8, *supra*, and Vol. XXIV, pages 109 and 113).
- 6 Anne Isabel Hellen, born 22nd October 1885, married:
  - (a) In Christ Church, Galkissa, 22nd June 1910, Edward Vincent Anthonisz.
  - (b) In the Registrar-General's Office, Colombo, 14th April 1915, Charles Allanson Anthonisz.

- 7 Alice Constance Nellidith, born 2nd November 1886, married in Christ Church, Galkissa, 16th November 1910, Arnold Edward Annesley Bartholomeusz, born 26th July 1873, died 30th June 1939, widower of..... Mills, and son of Ebenezer Daniel Bartholomeusz and Georgena Caroline Bartholomeusz.

- 8 Samuel Guy.

## XX

Arthur Wilfred Mack, born 9th April 1863, died 11th November 1933, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1886, Catherine Morris Christoffelsz, born 24th April 1867, died 29th September 1922, daughter of Johannes Justinus Christoffelsz and Elizabeth Sophia de Rooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 17). He had by her:—

- 1 Elizabeth Beryl, born 17th May 1887.
- 2 Sybil Clara, born 12th August 1888.
- 3 Edith Maude, born 3rd March 1890, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 5th September 1923, Arthur James Sansoni, son of Miliani Henri Sansoni and Alice Rosalind Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 117).
- 4 Gertrude Blanche, born 6th March 1891.
- 5 Clarence Arthur, born 19th November 1892.
- 6 James Henry Vernon, born 27th June 1894.
- 7 Frederick Reginald, born 7th January 1896, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 3rd November 1923, Helen Amybel Clair Jansen nee de Moor.
- 8 Frances Adele, born 17th September 1897.
- 9 Rhoda Florence, born 22nd November 1898, married 16th February 1922, Theodore Louis Ferdinands, born 19th September 1892, died 26th December 1927, son of Frederick William Ferdinands and Henrietta Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 82).
- 10 Cecile Maude, born 22nd September 1900.
- 11 Alexander Kenneth, born 6th October 1902.
- 12 Robert Vere, born 15th January 1905.
- 13 Hester Eileen, born 19th January 1908, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 22nd May 1935, Clive Edward Milhuisen.

## XXI

Theodore Dornhorst Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, born 23rd August 1861, died 5th February 1947, married:—

- (a) In Christ Church, Kurunegala, 27th December 1886, Joseline Priscilla Daniels, born 26th August 1859, died 10th May 1906, daughter of Jacobus Valentinus (James

Valentine) Daniels and Arnoldina Carolina Eusonia Carron. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 51 and 134).

- (b) In St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 12th August 1908, Elsie Frances Swan, born 5th April 1878, daughter of George Edward Swan, Proctor, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Alice Mary Beven. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 69).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Ernest Lionel, who follows under XXX.
  - 2 Spencer Augustus, born 4th August 1890, died 28th May 1891.
  - 3 Fritz Theodore Dornhorst, who follows under XXXI.
  - 4 Muriel Alice, born 26th November 1894.
  - 5 Walvin Gerald, who follows under XXXII.
- Of the second marriage, he had:
- 6 Geoffrey Hugh, Advocate, born 8th October 1910.
  - 7 George Vernon, born 1st January 1912.

#### XXII

William Henry Arthur Mack, born 23rd August 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st October 1908, Alice Henrietta Juliet de Vos, born 25th August 1880, widow of Albert Eric Van Rooyen, and daughter of Richard Morgan de Vos and Anne Sophia Von Hagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 139). He had by her:—

- 1 Hyacinth Deliya, born 13th July 1909.
- 2 Phyllis Noelyn Charlotte, born 20th October 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th June 1932, James Michael Herbert Toussaint, born 17th March 1908, son of Peter Frederick Toussaint and Louise Ernestine Felsing. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 43, and Vol. XXVIII, page 126).
- 3 Helen Marjorie born 4th January 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th August 1935, Conrad Guy Arndt Felsing, born 16th December 1908, son of Guy Spencer Felsing and Edith Mary Arndt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 101, and Vol. XXVIII, pages 129 and 130).
- 4 Clifford Malcolm, born 10th November 1917.

#### XXIII

Peter Daniel Anthoniz Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, born 9th October 1857, died 9th August 1924, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th December 1882, Abigail Maria Garvin, born 25th September 1861, died 4th November 1924, daughter of John Garvin, Surgeon, and Anetta Charlotta Angelina Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 111, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 92). He had by her:—

- 1 Edmund Garvin, who follows under XXXIII.
- 2 Stanley, who follows under XXXIV;
- 3 Evelyn, born 5th March 1888, died 1st July 1946.
- 4 Marie, born 6th March 1889, died 25th September 1889.
- 5 Leslie, who follows under XXXV.
- 6 Peter Daniel Anthonisz. who follows under XXXVI.
- 7 Norah, born 3rd September 1894.

#### XXIV

William Edmund Mack, born 25th May 1860, died 12th March 1929, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 4th April 1894, Ethel Sophia Loos, born 2nd August 1865, daughter of James Robertson Loos, Proctor, and Anna Maria Louisa Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 99, and Vol. XXIII, page 164). He had by her:—

- 1 Ethel Maria, born 5th January 1895.
- 2 Edmund Elmar, i.c.s., Judge of the High Court of Madras, born 2nd May 1896.
- 3 Milryll Ide, born 25th September 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 23rd July 1932, Frederick Christian Van Cuylenburg, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 9th May 1899, son of Wilfred Lorenz Van Cuylenburg and Marguerite Evadne La Brooy, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 84, and Vol. XXIV, page 72).
- 4 Wilhelm Loos, who follows under XXXVII.
- 5 Thelmutz Leitner Frederic, who follows under XXXVIII.
- 6 Ithalie Amelia, born 5th May 1908, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 15th August 1932, Clifford Trevor de Saram, Proctor, born 21st August 1902, son of William Frederick Henry de Saram, Proctor, and Renée de Saram.

#### XXV

Lovell Edmund Mack, born 26th September 1877, died 17th June 1939, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 11th August 1915, Edyth Agnes Blanche Anderson, born 19th June 1880, daughter of Edwin Alfred Anderson, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Assistant Port Surgeon, and Sarah Harriet Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 126). He had by her:—

- 1 Lovell Edmund, who follows under XXXIX.
- 2 Brian Ennis, born 1st April 1919, died 25th December 1929.

#### XXVI

Arthur Lloyd Mack, Chief Clerk, Police Department, born 26th March, 1859, died 2nd August 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1882, Ellen Julia Foenander,



born 7th February 1862, died 11th April 1912, daughter of Joseph Sansoni Foenander and Ellen Julia Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 94 and 95). He had by her :—

- 1 Mildred Juliette, born 2nd October 1888.
- 2 Arthur Elliston, who follows under XL.
- 3 Ruth Lloyd, born 31st May 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th June 1916, John William Jansz, son of Theodore Jansz and Rosaline Mack, referred to in XII, 3, *supra*.
- 4 Arthur Crosbie Foenander, who follows under XLI.
- 5 Arthur Burdett Ravenscroft, born 11th July 1890, died 2nd November 1920.
- 6 Arthur Eugene Leigh, who follows under XLII.

## XXVII

Edmund Albert Mack, born 10th August 1870, died 2nd April 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1900, Lillian Marie Colomb, born 4th October 1887, daughter of James Bertram Colomb and Evelyn Frances Miller. He had by her :—

- 1 Lillian Clare, born 18th September 1901, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 8th June 1927, Thomas Hardy, born 11th January 1898, son of Frederick Richard Hardy and Minnie Garnier.
- 2 Douglas Clive Colomb, born 4th December 1904, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 24th November 1927, Kathleen Iris Selina Spittel, born 29th September 1903, daughter of John Henry Basil Spittel and Mabel Rose Mack, vide XIV, 8, *supra*, and (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 166).
- 3 George Edward, died 1st August 1938, married 10th April 1935, Dagmar de Kretser, and had two sons, Russel and Ralph.
- 4 Malcolm Claude, born 1910, married Maisie Isabella Spittel, born 26th June 1911, daughter of John Henry Basil Spittel and Mabel Rose Mack, vide XIV, 8 *supra*, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 166 and 167).

## XXVIII

Donald Eric Mack, born 28th March 1884, died 17th October 1946, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 6th November 1906, Pansy Beatrice Askey, daughter of Allan Reginald Askey and Evelyn Beatrice Heyzer. He had by her :—

- 1 Dodwell Reginald, married in St. James' Church, Mutwal, 28-12-1946, Frances Ida Fernando.
- 2 Ivor Clifford
- 3 Cora Dagmar, married Lloyd Anthony Herft.

- 4 Vernon Arthur, who follows under XLIII.
- 5 Winslow Anthony, who follows under XLIV.
- 6 Beryl Norma Mercia, born 11th February 1919, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1938, Eric Vernon Ebell Collette, born 22nd February 1910, son of Theodore Frederick Collette and Ivy Clare Henritta Ebell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 14 and 64).

## XXIX

William Dallas Mack, born 7th March 1877, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th September 1899, Mabel Florence Andree, born 12th December 1876, daughter of William Owen Andree and Laura Elizabeth Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 19, and Vol. X, page 15). He had by her :—

- 1 Noel Dallas, born 31st March 1905.
- 2 James Mervyn, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th December 1932, Queenie Pretoria Bartholomeusz, daughter of Charles Edward Lorenz Bartholomeusz and Evelyn Beatrice Maud Bartholomeusz.

## XXX

Ernest Lionel Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, O.B.E. (Military Division) and V.D., born 28th October 1888, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th January 1918, Ethel Van Langenberg, born 2nd September 1893, daughter of James Arthur Van Langenberg, K.C., Solicitor-General, and Frances Ethel Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 163). He had by her :—

- 1 Theodore Ernest, born 2nd March 1919.
- 2 Michael Lloyd, born 24th October 1933.

## XXXI

Fritz Theodore Dornhorst Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, born 23rd May 1892, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 17th November 1920, Mona Violet Barnes Walker, and he had by her :—

- 1 Patricia, born 21st December 1921, married in St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo, 9th April 1947, Douglas Goodacre of Portsmouth.
- 2 Sheila, born 23rd May 1923.
- 3 Colleen, born 11th October 1928.
- 4 Pauline, born 7th June 1929.

## XXXII

Walvin Gerald Mack, Visiting Agent and Valuator, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ceylon Light Infantry, O.B.E. (Military Division), born 8th May 1897, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 5th January 1924, Minnette Loos, born 7th April 1897, daughter of Hermann Albert Loos, District Judge, Colombo, and Minnie Evelyn Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 20, and Vol. IX, page 99). He had by her :—

- 1 Moira Minnette married in St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo, 11th May 1946, Tyrrell Boghurst Garnier-Richards, Major, R.A.S.C., of Formby in Lancashire, England.

## XXXIII

Edmund Garvin Mack, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), Physician, General Hospital, Colombo, born 6th December 1883, died 6th September 1934, married in London, 1st April 1905, Eleanor Mary Jarvis, born 25th June 1882, died 24th July 1924. He had by her:—

- 1 Esmé Eleanor, born 23rd May, 1906.
- 2 Ellaline May, born 17th December 1911,
- 3 Garvin Earle, who follows under XLV.

## XXXIV

Stanley Mack, Engineer, Pumping Stations, Colombo Municipality, born 27th September 1885, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 11th April 1917, Linda Treherne Dickman, born 19th August 1889, died 13th December 1925, daughter of Walter Henry Dickman, Barrister-at-Law, and Sarah Margaret de Saram. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 128).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd March 1928, Enid Treherne Dickman, born 22nd July 1891, sister of (a) *supra*.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Stanley Dickman, born 7th February 1918.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Rosemary, born 10th December 1929, married 11th August 1948, Ivo Cedric Meier, born 10th September 1921, son of Ivo Eric Meier, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. & S. (Glas.), T.S.M. (Lond.), Civil Medical Department, and Maria Ruth Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 146).

## XXXV

Leslie Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, born 23rd September 1890, died 30th April 1939, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th September 1915, Ruby Toussaint, born 29th June 1889, daughter of Colin Henry Toussaint and Frances Bridget Weinman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39).
- (b) In the Registrar's Office, Kandy, 2nd May 1927, Muriel Irene Hope Ferdinands, born 18th December 1890, widow of Henri Hilton Ludwig St. Clair de la Harpe (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 52) and daughter of John Dudley Ferdinands and Alice Hope Rowlands.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Patrick, who follows under XLVI.
- 2 Gordon, born 1st July 1921.

- 3 Leslie, born 29th July 1922.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 4 Lawrence, born 18th October 1928.

## XXXVI

Peter Daniel Anthonisz Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, born 8th July 1893, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 4th June 1917, Cornelia May Modder, born 14th May 1895, daughter of Frederick William Orton Modder, Chief Inspector of Police, and Agnes Cornelia Johnson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 71). He had by her:—

- 1 Yvonne married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 6th April 1942, Terence Powell Jonklaas, born 22nd December 1919, son of Cecil Norman Dunbar Jonklaas, Proctor, and Mary Vernon Keyt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 209).
- 2 Yvette, born 26th February 1922.
- 3 Peter Daniel Anthonisz, who follows under XLVII.

## XXXVII

Wilhelm Loos Mack, born 26th October 1899, died at Calcutta 12th August 1944, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th June 1925, Glencora Mavis Hole, born 18th August 1898, daughter of George Adolphus Hole, L.M.S., (Ceylon), and Florence Mabel Wright. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 22). He had by her:—

- 1 Maureen Marguerite, born 25th May 1926.
- 2 Anton Wilhelm George born 9th June 1927.
- 3 Althea Catherine, born 14th September 1928.
- 4 Moira Celine Ethel, born 18th September 1891.

## XXXVIII

Thelmutz Leitner Frederick Mack, Proctor, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, born 12th June 1902, married in All Saint's Church, Galle, 23th December 1932, Lois Mignon Claire Andree, F.T.C.L., born 21st May 1910, daughter of Richard Benjamin Andree and Ivy Madeline Wittensleger. He had by her:—

- 1 Corinne, born 23rd January 1934.
- 2 Frederic Brian, born 6th December 1935.
- 3 David, born 15th October 1937.
- 4 Jennifer Anne, born 16th September 1942.

## XXXIX

Lovel Edmund Mack, born 14th March 1917, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 20th May 1944, Drusilla Yvette Ohlmus, born 31st January 1918, daughter of Basil Joseph Ohlmus and Yvette Jeane Van Cuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 176). He had by her:—

- 1 Jeannette Blanche Yvonne, born 18th August 1945.
- 2 Dorothy Lauren Edyth, born 23rd September 1947.

## XL

Arthur Elliston Mack, born 14th February 1884, died 30th November 1933, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th April 1911, Elsie Ethel Mottau, born 2nd February 1888, daughter of Charles Frederick Mottau and Ethel Gleanor Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 87 and Vol. XXXVI, page 83). He had by her:—

- 1 Ellen Ethel, born 8th June 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 15th February 1936, Llewellyn Earle de Kretser, born 16th April 1911, son of Walter Harris de Kretser and Matilda Constance Vanderwert.
- 2 Arthur Elliston Frederick, who follows under XLVIII.
- 3 Eanswythe Noreen, born 9th January 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 16th September, 1938, Richard Andrew Scorell.
- 4 Orison Burdett, who follows under XLIX.
- 5 Mavis Pearl, born 19th January 1920, died 23rd August 1920.
- 6 Arthur Lloyd, born 21st March 1931.

## XLI

Arthur Crosbie Foenander Mack, born 17th August 1888, died 28th August 1944, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 12th February 1915, Ethel Florence Nathanielsz, born 1st June 1892, died 14th October 1918, daughter of George Edward Nathanielsz and Matilda Angelina Fernand. He had by her:—

- 1 Hazel Juliet Foenander, born 26th April 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 8th June 1940, Herbert Lorenz de Kretser, born 2nd July 1913, son of Walter Harris de Kretser and Matilda Constance Vanderwert.
- 2 Ethel Florence, born 10th October 1918.

## XLII

Arthur Eugene Leigh Mack, born 12th May 1892, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 28th December 1925, Ruth Eliza Jansz, born 26th July 1893, daughter of George Edward Jansz and Eliza Frederica Balkhuysen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 137). He had by her:—

- 1 Pamela Aileen, born 10th February 1935.

## XLIII

Vernon Arthur Mack, married Gladys Ferdinands, and he had by her:—

- 1 Marlene.
- 2 Tony.
- 3 Claudette.
- 4 Lorna.
- 5 Heather.

## XLIV

Winslow Anthony Mack married Iris Ivy Collette, born 15th May 1921, daughter of Theodore Frederick Collette and Ivy Clare Henrietta Ebell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 14 and 64). He had by her:—

- 1 Norman.
- 2 Warner.
- 3 Andries.

## XLV

Garvin Earle Mack, born 3rd January 1913, married:—

- (a) In the Registrar's Office, London, S.E., 1st September 1934, Dulcie Louise Simpson, born 13th March 1913, daughter of William Alfred Simpson and . . . . . Rivett.
- (b) At Colombo, 12th December 1942, Doreen Viola Ann Pompeus, born 29th May 1908, daughter of Francis Bernard Pompeus and Daisy Augusta Beling.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 David Garvin, born 30th August 1936.

## XLVI

Patrick Mack, born 1st November 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th February 1945, Olga Jansz, and he had by her:—

- 1 Conrad, born 19th August 1946.

## XLVII

Peter Daniel Anthonisz Mack, born 15th March 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 27th August 1947, Barbara Sheen Vanden Driesen, born 1st December 1926, daughter of Arthur Ferris Vanden Driesen and Gladys Evelyn Cooke. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 59). He had by her:—

- 1 Peter Daniel Anthonisz, born 8th April 1948.

## XLVIII

Arthur Elliston Frederick Mack, born 9th September 1914, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 10th April 1939, Veena Isabel Maud Frugtniet, born 15th September 1918, daughter of Herbert Reginald Frugtniet and Muriel Maryann Campbell. He had by her:—

- 1 Arthur Elliston, born 14th January 1940.
- 2 Arthur Herbert George, born 14th December 1942.
- 3 Owen, born 11th December 1945, died 25th April 1946.

## XLIX

Orison Burdett Mack, born 14th November 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th June 1941, Maisie Helen Vanderwert, born 16th January 1918, daughter of Henry Emmanuel Vanderwert and Esther Janet Willenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 31). He had by her:—

- 1 Orison Montague, born 23rd March 1942.
- 2 Maisie Hester, born 14th June 1944.
- 3 Herman Cuthbert, born 23rd September 1946.

*Notes:—*(1) Oswald Ross Mack, referred to under XVIII. 2 served with the Royal Army Service Corps in the World War of 1914—18. He then settled down in England and married there. At the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he rejoined his old unit and served in France. He was in the withdrawal from Dunkirk.

- (2) Patricia Goodacre nee Mack, referred to under XXXI, 1, was taken prisoner of war in the World War of 1939—45, and spent three years in a Japanese prison camp in Yokohama, and was also detained in Germany for six months.

## FOENANDER GENEALOGY

D.B.U. JOURNAL, VOL. XXXVIII, PAGES 92—108.

## Correction.

In Section XXXIII, line 3, insert between 'D'Abrera' and 'and' the following:—

"born 14th December 1890, daughter of Harry Stephen D'Abrera".

D. V. A.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

*Obituary:—*We regret to announce the following deaths which occurred during the last quarter:—Mrs. Florence Fryer, Mr. H. K. Loos, Mr. F. P. van Houton, Mr. A. C. van Cuylenburg, Mrs. Frances VanderStraaten, Mr. J. A. Fryer. The last named was a member of the Union from its inception and took part in all its activities. He was a loyal supporter of the Journal.

*Items of Interest from Minutes of Committee Meetings.—*(1) The withdrawal of the resignation of membership of Dr. G. H. Arndt was accepted. (2) Mr. F. W. Loos was elected a member of the Union and Mr. B. J. Thiedeman was re-elected. (3) The purchase of a new typewriter at Rs. 700 was approved. (4) Certain decisions were taken in regard to the re-organisation of the office staff. (5) The resignation of membership of Mr. N. M. Daniels was accepted with regret. (6) It was resolved that the awning at the back of the Hall be renewed at a cost of Rs. 750 and that the Building Company be requested to meet the expenditure or at least a part of it.

