

Quality Footwear at MILLERS

HERE are Shoes for all occasions at competitive prices.

"Walkalong" De Luxe, Box Oxfords, welted and with Avon rubber soles and heels. In Brown or Black.
pair Rs. 47-50 nett

"Saxone" Tan, light medium-weight, smooth calf, wing tipped Brogues with saw-teeth edges.
pair Rs. 70-00 nett

"Walkalong" De Luxe. Black patent leather, light-weight dress shoes.
pair Rs. 60-00 nett

"Walkalong" De Luxe, Brown Suede Brogues, five blind eyelets, crepe rubber soles and heels.
pair Rs. 65-00 nett

"Walkalong" De Luxe, Brown Norwegian shoes, with Avon rubber soles and heels.
pair Rs. 52-50 nett

millers Ltd.
Men's Footwear Dept., Colombo

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 New Light on an old Controversy ...	1
2 Antiquarian Postscripts ...	15
3 Lorenz Ludovici ...	17
4 Genealogy of the Family of Austin of Ceylon ...	19
5 Genealogy of the Family of Ernst of Ceylon ...	27
6 Founder's Day ...	35
7 Albrecht Herport's Travels in the East Indies ...	38
8 Things in General ...	48
9 Baldaeus' Tree ...	51

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

Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 10/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 5/- to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.

The objects of the Union shall be :

To promote the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon.

--:--:--:--:--

To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Union composed of all obtainable books and, papers relating to the Dutch occupation of Ceylon and standard works in Dutch literature.

--:--:--:--:--

To cause to be prepared and.....printed and published, papers, essays, etc: on questions relating to the history and origin of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, and to publish the genealogies of the Dutch families now in Ceylon.

--:--:--:--:--

To prepare and publish a memorial history of the Dutch in Ceylon, descriptive of their social life and customs, their methods of administration, and the influence of these upon existing institutions in the Island.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLIII.]

JANUARY, 1953.

[No. 1

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD CONTROVERSY

Has the Story of the Decline of the Dutch Power in Ceylon been fully covered ?

By

R. L. BROHIER.

There are several versions of the events which led to the surrender of the Dutch Settlement in the Island of Ceylon to the British, and more especially of those events concerning the capture of the Town of Colombo in which the chief Fort was situated. Of these several versions, Captain Percival, an English officer of His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot, endeavours to lead the readers of his "Account of the Island of Ceylon" to believe: "that the fire of patriotism which had once animated the Dutch in Europe was completely extinguished in this Colony at the time." He goes further to say, that: "Rapacious exactions, the want of any regular plan or policy, and a total neglect of military defence were other causes which deprived the Dutch of their hold over the maritime regions of Ceylon." On the other hand, M. de La Tombe, a contemporary French observer, has also left "A Collection of Notes on the Attack and Defence of Colombo" and its surrender to the English. He has otherwise to say, and declares that "Mr. Percival, an English Officer, like a good Englishman is far from allowing that treachery alone procured to his country the capture and occupation of this beautiful colony."

Which of these versions is correct ? I shall let the reader judge for himself by venturing to build a picture of the intricate political developments which preceded the surrender of the Dutch possessions in Ceylon to the British, and by largely using for this purpose records which I have examined at the Government of India Record Office, at Egmore, Madras.

This seems to call for a few words in explanation. It occurred to me at a time I was engaged in writing a history: "Land, Maps and Surveys", that the Madras Record Office may have some material on the organisation and technicalities of this subject. This idea hinged on the

fact that the Government of the territory acquired in Ceylon by the British was administered by the East India Company in Madras, from 1796 to 1800. It seemed clear to me when I began investigations that apart from material which was the object of my quest, there were other records relating to the history of Ceylon shortly before and after the Dutch cession some of which, to the best of my knowledge, has never before been quoted or published. It is this material I propose to use in both comprehensive and brief summary to throw light on the intricate political developments which influenced both men and administrative methods of those times. There is naturally much which in the more favourable light and vantage of the present would be judged ignoble. Consequently in reviewing these old-time happenings it is as well to remember that a great deal was done and said in the heat and burden of building Empires which must, if we are to get a sense of proportion, be sized up in historical perspective.

To begin with let us provide ourselves with a back-ground by briefly considering the events which led up to the final act of surrender of the Dutch possessions in Ceylon to the British.

In 1793 France declared war against England and the Netherlands, and sent an army into Holland. The Stadholder, William V., Prince of Orange abandoned his country and sought the protection of England. Meanwhile, the Netherlands was over-run by France, the Stadholderate was abolished, the constitution of Holland was altered, and the States General was replaced by the Batavian Republic in close alliance with France. The Prince of Orange in exile, nevertheless still claimed to be the States General. England constituting herself the protector of the Prince emphasised this claim.

There are two factors arising from these stirring events in Europe which at this stage merit notice. The French were known to be using their vantage at this juncture to bring their well cherished scheme for taking over the Dutch colonies of the Cape, Java and Ceylon into fulfilment. On the other hand it is barely possible to entirely ignore the fact that England was unaware of the opportunity which had come her way of annexing Ceylon. The advantages the Dutch derived from possession of the harbour of Trincomalee was always much in England's mind. And after all, is it not begging the subject to be unmindful of the efforts the British East India Company had made, beginning with the mission of Pybus undertaken 27 years earlier, to bring about an alliance between the King of Kandy and the Presidential Governments of India on behalf of His Britannic Majesty.

These circumstances were not without various misunderstandings and uncertainty in the minds of the Colonial Dutch authorities, and they apparently were divided in opinion whether they owed allegiance to the Prince of Orange, then an exile in England, who, notwithstanding, still claimed to represent the States General, or whether they came under the new constitution—the Republican Government in alliance with France. Quite obviously van Angelbeek, the 60 year old Dutch Governor of Ceylon was one of possibly many other colonial administrators who was placed in the greatest uncertainty.

The motive behind the diplomacy which England employed to set all doubts of the Dutch Colonial Governments at rest is debatable. She took action to further emphasize her friendly relations with the exiled Stadholder by persuading the Prince to empower the authorities in the Dutch colonies to avail themselves of the protection which His Britannic Majesty was desirous of holding out to them. Assurance was given in a formal manner that any vessel or place held in trust by England in these circumstances would be restored to the States General of the United Provinces as soon as peace was made with France, and the Independence of the United Provinces as lawfully constituted, was guaranteed. This undertaking was ratified in the most authentic form possible on the 2nd of February 1795. Thereafter, the following letter was transmitted to Governor van Angelbeek, through the Council in Madras who in turn added the second letter hereinafter appended:—

(I) Noble and Most Honoured Confidante, Our Trusty and Well Beloved.

We have deemed it necessary to address you this communication and to require you to admit into Trincomalee and elsewhere in the Colony under your rule the troops of His Majesty the King of Great Britain which will proceed there, and also to admit into the harbours of such other places where ships might safely anchor the warships, frigates and armed vessels which will be despatched on behalf of His Majesty of Great Britain: and you are to consider them as troops and ships belonging to power that is in friendship and alliance with their High Mightinesses, and who come to prevent the Colony from being invaded by the French.

Wherefore, Noble and Most Honoured Confidante, Our Trusty and Well-beloved, we commit you to God's Holy protection, and remain.

Your Well-wishing friend

W. PR. OF ORANGE,*

Kew, 7th February, 1795.

(II) **To the Honourable J. G. van Angelbeek, Governor of Colombo.**

I have the honour to acquaint you that I have received orders to carry into execution such measures as appear necessary to prevent the French extending to this country and for this purpose the Prince Stadholder who has been obliged to take refuge in Great Britain has transmitted a letter for you which contains the orders of His Serene Highness for putting the Dutch Settlement on the Island of Ceylon under the protection of His Majesty's forces upon the condition of their being restored to the Republic at the conclusion of the general peace.....

*Report on Dutch Records, by R. G. Anthonisz, p. 138. Translated from the original in the Government Archives, Colombo.

Having made this communication it is my duty to inform you that if contrary to His Majesty's expectations resistance should be made to deliver up the several Colonies and Settlements upon the Island of Ceylon disregarding the order of the Prince Stadtholder such action will render you responsible for the consequences..... Major Agnew who has the honour of delivering these despatches is an officer upon whose integrity and discretion you may place the fullest reliance.*

Signed: HOBART,
Fort, St. George.
7th July, 1795,

Major Agnew delivered both letters at Colombo on the 25th of July. Nevertheless on the very day Hobart's letter was written, the Madras Government resolved, in consultations with Colonel Brathwaite, Commandant of the Coast Army, and with Commodore Peter Rainer, to despatch an Expeditionary Force under the Command of Colonel James Stuart, to Trincomalee. The choice of Ceylon and the selection of Trincomalee, in particular for protection is explained by the fact of Ceylon being geographically vulnerable, and Trincomalee with its harbour the most likely object for attack by the French. An expedition was also sent to Malacca. Correlated to this turn of events there are letters in the Madras Record Office, issued on or about this time from Fort St. George, which have an important bearing on subsequent issues. They are referred to in the following summary:

19th July 1795: (Fort St. George Military Corresp. pp. 99, 100)

Letter to the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore, advising them of the political state of affairs with respect to the Dutch in Europe, stating that the French might attempt to get possession of the Dutch settlements in India and particularly Ceylon; intimating the resolution of sending a large armament thither in order to frustrate such design and requesting them to *issue orders throughout the country to prevent any kind of supplies being sent to any part of the Island of Ceylon until the issue of the present expedition be ascertained.*

19th July 1795: (Military Correspondence pp. 100—105):

Letters to the King of Candia detailing particulars respecting the Government of Holland and its alliance with the French nation who were preparing to send a force to Ceylon; drawing his attention to the danger and misfortune he might be subjected to; *intimating the detachment of a large force against the Dutch settlements in the island of Ceylon; proposing the speedy conclusion of a treaty between the English and His*

Majesty for the purpose of effecting a perpetual alliance of friendship between the two nations; intimating the steps taken in consequence and requesting him to issue orders to his people to supply the troops at Trincomalee with provisions on payment of the usual prices.

21st July, 1795: (Fort St. George Military Correspondence pp. 2002—2121):

- (1) Letter to Commodore Rainier on sundry points connected with the expeditions which had relation to naval details;
- (2) Letter to Colonel Stuart, Commanding the expedition to Ceylon, embodying general instructions relative to the objects of the detachment placed under his command;
- (3) Copy of letter to the King of Candia inviting him to enter into a treaty of alliance with the English Company, to be forwarded should the Dutch decline the protection of the English and offer resistance at Trincomalee;
- (4) Similar letter to be forwarded to the King of Candia in case the Dutch at Ceylon put themselves under the protection of the British Troops;

21st July 1795: (Fort St. George Military Sundries pp. 1—8).

Letter to Mr. R. Andrews appointing him Ambassador to the King of Candia in the Island of Ceylon *for the purpose of concluding a treaty of alliance and friendship with him on behalf of the Company.*

22nd July 1795: (Fort St. George, Political Despatches to England 1792—1795, pp. 360, 367).

Copy of Secret general letter to the Court of Directors relating to the preparations for the Expedition to Trincomalee, Ceylon and Malacca, giving details of troops etc.

At this point, sequence in the matter of dates brings us to a letter from Governor van Angelbeek which was forwarded in reply to the communication from Madras delivered to him by Major Agnew:

To the Officers Commanding the English Naval and Land Forces in the Bay of Trincomalee.

I received through Major Agnew a letter from Lord Hobart the contents of which you are acquainted with and I send you my answer by Major Agnew. I have the honour to declare as well for myself as for the Members of the Council that all of us adhere faithfully to the old and lawful Government system of the Republic of the Seven Provinces with the States General and the hereditary Stadtholder, as guaranteed in the year 1787 and we acknowledge the English as our close and intimate allies.

*Military and Political Proceedings, 1795—Government of India Record Office, Madras.

Our principal forces are provided with everything that is necessary for a vigorous defence and we are not so much in want of a supply which has been offered. Nevertheless it will be agreeable to us if the Government of Madras will now return the friendship which we showed it last year with an equal quantity of 800 Europeans of which 300 ought to be placed in the Fort of Ostenburgh 300 near Colombo in the Forts of Negombo and Caliture and 200 near Gale in the Fort of Matura but thereby we ought to inform you we are unable to pay these troops. The recommendation of the Stadtholder to give every help in our harbours to His Britannic Majesty's ships shall be obeyed according to our power but respecting the proposal of Lord Hobart to put our settlements under the protection of His Britannic Majesty I am obliged to answer that we are in duty and by oath bound to keep them for our superiors and not to resign the least part of them. I trust that this declaration will be approved by you as the letter of the Prince of Orange on which His Lordship grounds his proposition does not make the least mention thereof; as I have no doubt that this declaration will be accepted, the Major and Commandant Fornbauer is ordered by me to take in 300 Europeans and station them in the Fort of Ostenburgh.

Signed: J. G. VAN ANGELBEEK.
Colombo, 27th July 1795.

This letter appears to have been drafted after the turn of events had received the serious consideration of the Governor and the Political Council. It was handed to Major Agnew on the 28th of July. In short, the tenor of the letter reflected a policy which took the middle course hoping not to provoke the English to hostilities and at the same time to preserve an independent position over the issue whether the Colony was being held for the Bavarian Republic which now represented Holland, or in the name of the Prince of Orange who was under the protection of his cousin, George III, King of England.

The impressions which Major Agnew gained from the various conversations he had with Governor van Angelbeek are reflected in the following letter despatched from Trincomalee which he dated the 18th August 1795:

Agnew to Brathwaite.*

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you on the 13th instant my arrival on board His Majesty's Ship *Heroine* which sailed from Batticaloa. Contrary winds and calms prevented our arrival at Colombo till the 25th when after announcing the object of my mission I landed and delivered to Mr. Angelbeek the letters entrusted to my charge.....

In various conversations with the Governor and Principal Officer of the Troops the constant tenor of their declarations went to impress me with the belief that they were friendly to the British

* Madras Record Office Volume 197 A, 2542 et seq.

interest as the allies of the Republic. The ancient constitution of which was guaranteed in the year 1787, by which the Prince of Orange is declared hereditary Stadtholder they considered as the only legal authority by which the Seven Provinces could be governed and that which they had sworn to obey. But on the immediate object of my mission I could obtain no answer till the day before my departure when the Governor informed me in general terms of the measures which he thought the Council would adopt. On this I judged it expedient to communicate to him copy of the proclamation intended to be issued by the Commanders of His Majesty's Forces that he might see clearly the extent of the demands they were instructed to make, expressing the same time my apprehension that the measures his Council was about to adopt would not be satisfactory. This he said he would consider and communicate to me copy of the letter which I was to be charged in answer to Lord Hobart's despatch. On the morning of the 28th instant the Governor gave me the papers he had promised informing me that in the line of conduct the Government of Ceylon had adopted they had done more than they could justify to their superiors from a desire to mark the sense of what was due to Britain as ally and friend of the Republic that he had not been able to carry through this measure without opposition. That the orders of the Prince Stadtholder on which the demand of Lord Hobart was principally founded did not go to the extent which those demands seem to imply, and that although he had personally no doubt of the authority under which Lord Hobart made those demands a recent communication from the Government of Madras did not permit the Council of Ceylon to receive as an act of that Government any address signed only by the Governor; such an address having been declared in expressed terms not binding on the part of the English Government. This circumstance would in itself have been sufficient to prevent the Government of Ceylon from entering into any decisive arrangement on the subject of Lord Hobart's letter and Mr. Angelbeek requested that in any future communication measures might be taken to obviate this objection. Under these circumstances my instructions relative to the transfer of the European troops never came into discussion and being assured from Governor Angelbeek of his wish to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain against the common enemy I took my leave accompanied by a gentleman deputed by the Government of Colombo to put the Fort of Ostenburgh in the possession of our Troops should the terms they propose meet with the approval of the British Commander.*

The delicacy of my situation prevented me from making those local observations which I might have been able to do had my employment been of a less public nature but from what I saw in passing through the Fort of Colombo and part of its environs I conceive it to be strong, in good order and the garrison very respectable.†

* The merchant Francken

† Percival: An Account of the Island of Ceylon, p. 29—refers to "a total neglect of military defences," and of a garrison totally demoralised.

Apropos the concluding paragraph of the letter, correspondence with Mr. G. Powney, Collector of Ramnad, who had communicated intelligence regarding the state of the defences etc. of the Dutch settlement of Mannar, leaves no doubt that an intelligence service was providing information which would be useful if strategy failed. The intention is made clear in a letter to Colonel Stuart to which a copy of Mr. Powney's letter was appended.*

Major Agnew, accompanied by the merchant Francken, reached Trincomalee on the 31st of July. The arrival of the Expeditionary Force with Commodore Rainer himself in command of the naval units, and Colonel Stuart in command of the land forces, is told in the following letter from Major Fornbauer the Commandant of Trincomalee, Anthony Maartensz the Administrateur, and leading citizen Bartholomeusz.

To His Excellency, the Right Hon'ble John Gerald van Angelbeek, Ordinary Counsellor.....Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon....., and to the Council at Colombo.

† Hon'ble Sir, and Sirs,

Yesterday and the day before, eight three-masted ships, and five two-masted ships, came within sight and disappeared towards the evening. This morning they are lying at anchor on the eastern side of Kottiar coast. They appear to be English ships. In case they attack us, we are ready to defend ourselves even in the event of a siege. From information received from Jaffna, we are led to suppose that the English intend to make a hostile invasion against us. We have the honour, with deep reverence to be, Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your Most Obedient Servants

J. G. Fornbauer
Anthony Maartensz
John Bartholomeusz.

Trincomalee, 1st August, 1795.

On the face of this forceful and deliberately worded communication, it should not be difficult to assess the surprise of the Commandant when he was confronted with the letter Major Agnew had brought from van Angelbeek directing him to garrison Fort Ostenburg with 300 English. If nothing else did, the vagueness of the instruction appears in itself sufficient to have caused bewilderment. It therefore seems natural, inasmuch as it might be considered intentional, that Fornbauer played for time by claiming that there was "an informality in the order on which he needed further instructions."

* Military Conversations File—(pp. 2126-2135) 28th July 1795
Madras Record Office.

† D.B.U. Jul. Vol. XXXIII, p. 43.

While letters were being exchanged, British troops were being landed four miles to the north of Back Bay off Trincomalee. One of their vessels the *Diomede*, struck a submerged rock and sank with all the stores on board. Subsequent events were not slow in kindling hostilities. The situation had obviously taken a turn in Colombo too, as the following letter shows:

To the Officers Commanding the British Naval and Military
Formations Trincomalee.

Sirs,

Having received the news that you have thought fit to invade the Company's territory with armed troops and to summon the Forts of Trincomalee and Ostenburg, we have annulled our Resolution to accept of eight hundred men as auxiliars... etc. . . ., and have resolved to defend with the forces we have the Forts and Establishments which have been confided to us against every one that wishes to make themselves masters thereof, we inform you thereof and have the honour to be

etc. etc. etc.

Signed J. G. Van Angelbeek
D. C. Van Drieberg
J. Reintous
B. L. Van Zitter
A. Samlant
J. A. Vollenhove
D. D. Van Ranzow
A. Issendorp
J. G. Hoffland.

Colombo,
15th August 1795.

The British assault on Trincomalee is described in "Military Correspondence, Fort St. George August 1795—pp. 2502—2603:"

On the 26th of August, from the "Camp before Trincomalee", Rainer and Stuart formally summoned Fornbauer to surrender the Fort under his command. They claimed motives of humanity alone for this summons "to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood". The summons promised safety of lives and property of the Garrison by immediate surrender. Alternately if they are prepared to stand a storm it was requested that the women and children of the Garrison be sent immediately out—one hour from the time of delivery of the summons was allowed for decision—when all firing would cease unless provoked by acts of hostility.

Fornbauer:—Asks for 24 hours armistice to adjust terms of capitulation, the first article of which was to be that the Garrison shall be allowed to march out to Jaffnapatam or Colombo,

Same date :—Terms offered to Fornbauer by Rainer and Stuart—"Garrison will be allowed to march out of fort with the honours of War, Drums beating and Colours flying to the Glacis when they will ground all arms and surrender themselves prisoners of war."

"The British troops to be put in possession one hour after capitulation—two officers of the rank of Captain to be delivered immediately as hostages for the performance of the agreement."

"These are the only terms offered.....Major Fornbauer, if he accepts will sign this paper and return it by two officers he will send as hostages within $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.....".

Fornbauer replies :—He must consult his officers—he will send answer by two officers at 6 that evening—26th August 1795.

The exchange of notes being considered unacceptable by the Officers Commanding the British Naval and Military Forces, their batteries opened fire on Fort Frederick. The attack was brief but severe. Shortly a white flag was displayed on the ramparts. The conditions finally offered were thereupon accepted, signed and brought to the British camp by two officers of the Dutch Garrison.

The terms of the Capitulation of the Fort, followed, and were signed by Fornbauer for the Dutch, and by P.A. Agnew (Deputy Adjutant General for the British) on the 26th of August.

On the next day (27th of August) Rainer and Stuart demanded the surrender of the Fort of Ostenburg. The Commandant refused to conform to the summons, but three days later, when Stuart was in readiness to attack the Fort, an officer of the Garrison approached the English camp, stating that the Commandant desired to negotiate. This offer to surrender was ratified by Nine Articles of Capitulation between Captain G. Hoffman, and Major Agnew, on the 31st of August 1795.*

The following Extract from a letter: Brathwaite to Stuart† expresses the sense of frustration with which the British authorities viewed the refusal by the Dutch authorities in Ceylon to fall in with their plans.

"Therefore although I should in all probability, have determined just as Commodore Rainer and you did on Mr. Angelbeek's proposition on the supposition it was not made in good faith, and considering the advantage which might result from our immediate possession of Fort Ostenburg, I am not sorry that the development of the business determined you to resort to your original instructions as there is too much reason to believe the proposition was not made in good faith—As Mr. Angelbeek after fully stating, in writing, the objection made to Lord Horbart's letter on account of its wanting the signature of the Council and in full knowledge of the usage of his own Government did nevertheless send his order of so much importance to the Major Commandant

* Articles of Capitulation : See Jnl. R.A.S. (C.B.) Vol. X, 1888, pp. 401, 402.

† Madras Record Office, Vol. 197 A—August 1795, p.2548.

of Trincomalee, over his own signature only which he must have had occasion to believe rendered it null and void. Nor did the order even sent as it was—without stating any particulars as to our Independency in the Command of Fort Ostenburg—(Major Fornbauer's representation was that the letter allowed for the admission of 300 soldiers into the Fort).

Upon all these considerations—I cannot but highly appreciate your determination to resort to your original instruction and of the measures you have taken—I trust that the measures which the conduct of the Dutch Government whether by design or necessity or accident have compelled you to resort to, will be attended with success.

The loss of the *Diomedé* with all stores etc. upset plans for action against the Dutch and a P.S. to the letter adds all haste was being made to send further provisions and armaments.

The extension of the operations to cover the full object of the expedition — namely, to put the Dutch Settlement in Ceylon completely under His Britannic Majesty's protection, is covered by the following entry.

The Board having been of opinion that it would be an object of great importance to secure possession of Jaffnapatam and Manar previous to the change of the Monsoon, the following letter was despatched a few days later to Colonel Stuart and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell—

To Colonel Stuart

Commanding the British Forces
at Trincomalee.

Sir,

I think it necessary to acquaint you, without the loss of a moment, that I have this day received despatches from His Majesty's Secretary of State that render it highly advisable to send a second deputation to the Government of Colombo. I shall employ Major Agnew on this service, who will be charged with a letter from this Government containing propositions similar to those communicated in my former letter to the Governor Van Angelbeek, in so far as they regard the possession that may be held at the time by the Dutch on the Island of Ceylon. It is therefore of the utmost importance that previous to the arrival of Major Agnew at Colombo the British Troops should be in possession of Batticaloa, Jaffnapatam and Manar. With regard to the first of these places I learn from your letter of the 13th instant, that you were then making preparations for sending a force against it—as to the second—I have to desire that you will lose no time in endeavouring to possess yourself of it; and that you may have the means, I now despatch the Company *Cruizer* and *Swift* and the *John Schooner* and tomorrow His Majesty's Sloop of War Commanded by Captain Page will follow for the same purpose—The Ordnance and Artillery requisite for this Service can be sent from Trincomalee and such part of His Majesty's

52nd Regiment as may be wanted can be drawn from Negapatam. I conceive that the three above mentioned vessels will be sufficient for their conveyance, but if you should be of a different opinion you have my full authority to exercise your own discretion upon the subject. I rely upon your best exertions to accomplish this desirable object in time to prevent Jaffnapatam from being included in any negotiation between Mr. Van Angelbeek and Major Agnew. With respect to Manar I have sent orders to Lieutenant Colonel Campbell Commanding at Palmacota to employ such Force as he may judge necessary for its reduction; and he will be aided by the two Bombay Cruizers, which are stationed at the Gulf of Manar.

If Commodore Rainer should be at Trincomalee, on your receipt of this letter, I desire you will make the contents of it known to him, whose sanction to the measure as far as it relates to him, I have not the smallest doubt it will be cheerfully afforded.

I have the honour to be
etc., etc., etc.
Signed. HOBART.

Fort St. George.

17th September, 1795.

Extract. Letter to van Angelbeek, dated Sept 22nd 1795, Fort St. George, signed: Hobart, C. Saunders, E.H. Fallowfield.

"We feel the most sincere concern that the harmony and good understanding which had long subsisted between the two Governments should have suffered an interruption by your not having conceived yourself called upon by the Stadtholder's letter to acquiesce altogether in the proposition our President had made to you; and that even the limited manner in which your Government had thought proper to comply was frustrated by the Officer Commanding in Trincomalee from a deficiency in point of form, with regard to the signature of the order, not deeming himself warranted to obey it..... We are too well disposed to peace with the representatives of the Stadtholder's Government to forego any opening which may lead to so desirable an object, and therefore renew our former proposition, as far as it regards these Settlements which remain in the possession of your Government. It may at the same time be expedient that you should explicitly understand that our proposition goes to putting the Dutch Settlements in question completely under His Britannic Majesty's protection and control, the troops to be stationed for the purpose to be either British or selected from among those now in your service, according to the disposition we may think it advisable to make, under the impression of existing circumstances."

The above letter was conveyed by Major Agnew, who had made a second journey on instructions from the Council in Madras.

Van Angelbeek replied:

To the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor, and Council
at Fort St. George.

My Lord and Sirs—We have had the honour to receive from Major Agnew your letter of September 22 last, and reply to it as follows:—

Our answer to Lord Hobart's letter of July 7, which agreeably to his Lordship's desire was despatched to the Commanding Officers of the British Naval and Land Forces before Trincomalee, contained all that His Serene Highness the Hereditary Stadtholder demanded from us, and the strongest reasons why we could not agree to the remaining demands of his Lordship which went much further.

Our Governor alone signed that letter because Major Agnew insisted so much on having his despatch immediately on account of the danger to which the frigate was exposed in the bad monsoon, and as part of the Members of Council lived without the fort, hours would have been spent in getting it signed by them. Our Governor signed it without hesitation, as the draft had been approved by every one of us, and as the Governors of Ceylon have always in matters of the greatest importance given orders to the subordinate officers by letters signed alone by them.

Major Fornbauer should then without hesitation have complied with its contents, and we have therefore left the consequences of his refusal to his account.

We nevertheless expected with much reason that the Commanding Officers would have contented themselves with the aforesaid Major's offer, to ask additional orders, and then to comply, in which case this unfortunate misunderstanding could have been adjusted within a few days.

But as they commenced public hostilities by invading our territory and summoning both our Forts, we were obliged by our letter of August 15 to repeal our peaceable offer.

We will suppose for an instant that the misdemeanour of Major Fornbauer had given the Commanding Officers a right to commence hostilities. But with what reason can the conquest of Batticaloa, Jaffnapatnam, and Tuticorin be justified? The Chiefs of those places having made liberal offers for the admittance of your troops, what right or argument can you allege, My Lord and Sirs, except your superior force, to summon us to deliver our establishments in the manner you have done by your letter of September 22 last.

Respecting the capitulation which the Count de Meuron has entered into with your Government for the Swiss Regiment, we declare he had no power to do it, because he had consigned his regiment permanently to us, as long as the Company might want it, as appears by

the 25th Article of the Capitulation, of which a copy is annexed. He says in his letter to his brother the Colonel Commandant, that the Government with whom he capitulated is dissolved, and that therefore he had resolved to withdraw his regiment from the Dutch Army. But the Government is not yet dissolved, as will appear at the conclusion of a General Peace in the Netherlands. In the meantime we are here the representatives of the same, and as such you acknowledge us by your letter of September 22 last.

But although we are deprived of that part of the regiment which is here, and which consists of five hundred men; we are, however, not destitute of resources to defend what has been confided to us, and if we are at last crushed by a superior force, we will find sufficient consolation in the reflection that we have done all that could be expected from loyal officers, who prefer their honour and their duty to every other consideration.

We have the honour to be etc.

J. G. VAN ANGELBEEK,
C. VAN ANGELBEEK,
D. C. VAN DRIEBERG,
J. REINTOUS,
B. L. VAN ZITTER,
A. SAMLANT,
J. A. VOLLENHOVE,
D. D. VAN RANZOW,
A. ISSENDORP.
T. G. HOFFLAND.

Colombo, October 13, 1875.

The reference made to the capitulation of the de Meuron Regiment which was at the time serving with the Dutch army in Ceylon, introduces an yet more perfidious episode in the story of the Capitulation of Ceylon by the Dutch. What material the Madras Record Office has to furnish towards it, and to the story of the Hagh Cleghorn—whose very tombstone claims, was “the Agent by whose instrumentality the Island of Ceylon was annexed to the British Empire,” remains to be told in another issue of the Journal.

ANTIQUARIAN POSTSCRIPTS.

Christmas—Its Customs, Superstitions and Legends.

(Communicated)

Who would plan a Christmas party without mistletoe? Its magic influence has raised brighter roses than the most vivid *rouge* ever wooed. Its spell has lured ringing peals of laughter, fun, enjoyment and happiness, into numberless houses year after year.

Yet, how many of us realise when we procure bits of this artificial evergreen to promote the Spirit of Christmas, that we perpetuate a custom, wrapped in obscurity, but with a reputation sanctified by ages.

Time was, they say, when the Greeks venerated this parasite for its supposed medicinal powers, although it is expunged from the *materia medica* of our times. The Druids are said to have gathered it with religious solemnities, and used it to keep grand festival on December the 25th. The Scandinavians dedicated it to their Venus in remembrance of an important crisis in the history of their favourite hero.

In the Middle Ages it bore a reputation as a remedy for epilepsy, as an antidote against poison, a protection against witchcraft and a remedy for sterility. It seems certain that among other pleasant though unedifying practices which crept in during these times, kissing was one. This became so popular that the provocative mistletoe was banished from its earlier uses in churches and sacred precincts.

A writer says that it is a well-known superstition that oxen will be found on their knees on Christmas eve, at midnight. As coffer who was taken by a companion to prove the truth of this, found that at 12 o'clock only two of the oldest oxen were on their knees. Evidently the modern notions had penetrated to the animal Kingdom, and the younger ones either did not know, or would not deign to conform to this custom!

The Yulelog plays an important part in Christmas ceremonies which are in fact only a part of the great feast of Yule extending from Christmas eve to the Twelfth Night (Sunday 6th). All those who help to haul in the Yule-Log are supposed to be protected from evil spirits until the festival next comes round. There were many other customs and beliefs associated with this Christmas log which are carried out much more thoroughly than we are able to do with the makeshift provided by our confections. For instance, what we cannot do is to put a bit of the log under our bedding for luck and save it up to set alight the new one on the following Christmas.

Yule, or "The Twelve Nights" is also a fire festival from which it takes the name "Feast of Light," commemorating the power which flows from the candle of Bethlehem. This is why candles are used profusely at this season and adorn Christmas trees. The lesson which lies behind the presents we universally give each other at Christmastide is symbolised in the gifts taken by the Magi of the East to the Crib in the Stable.

Gaety, music and festivities which make the world go mad at Christmas originates from the custom of appointing a *Lord of Misrule*, or an "Abbot of Unreason" to hold office from All Hallowe'en to Candlemas day, whose duty it was to get up revels, to play practical jokes on other people—and, if he still exists in our times, to arrange the Christmas gala nights in clubs and hotels. The Turkey, which is an essential item in Christmas feasting, was according to one authority introduced in 1524. Now we have another hardy Christmas annual—how *not* to kill the Turkey.

The word carol some say is derived from *cantare*, to sing, and *rola*, an interjection of joy, and the custom of giving Christmas Boxes was kindled by a mediaeval custom which originated some time later. The delight of having masses sung was extended to all ships about to set out for distant ports. The priest usually at the conclusion placed a box on board under the protection of a Saint into which people were induced to put money. The Mass was called Christ-mass, and the box came to be called Christ-mas box.

Of course, there also is the fiction of Santa Claus—perhaps the most delightful of all Christmas myths. The idea of the dear old, saintly man journeying from a far country laden with gifts for good children has assumed a variety of versions, but ever remains the most cherished memory of childhood.

There is perhaps both peace of mind and refreshment of spirit in garnering knowledge of those queer and quaint customs we meaninglessly observe when the spell of Christmas is on us. There is no resisting Christmas, nor the ages which have lent these customs a peculiar sacredness.

LORENZ LUDOVICI



LORENZ LUDOVICI

(Block kindly lent by Times of Ceylon)

A hundred years ago Charles Ambrose Lorenz and Leopold Ludovici made names for themselves in the field of English prose. Since then, other members of the two families have distinguished themselves in different walks of life, but it has been left to Lorenz Ludovici, the son of the late Mr. J. Ludovici, retired Superintendent of Police, who died recently, and great-grand-nephew of Lorenz (his grand-mother being Lorenz's sister), to take up again the calling in which his ancestors so greatly excelled. Born in Ceylon, Lorenz Ludovici left the island 22 years ago, with the object of making literature his life's work, and in doing this he has broken entirely new ground. He has succeeded so well that he has gained an honoured place in the ranks of contemporary writers. Ludovici started his publishing career with Robert Hale of Jarrolds in 1932. He next joined Dennis Archer and Methuen as one of their literary editors. In 1938 he founded the firm of Andrew Dakers, and was Literary Director of that concern. He made frequent trips abroad to negotiate business connected with foreign books for the firm, and translated books from French and German. He resigned the Directorship of the firm in 1948.

Ludovici's military career began in 1940 when he joined the R.A.F. as an Air Craftsman. He received his Commission in December, 1941, performing fighter control and special intelligence work. He ended up as a Staff Officer at the Air Ministry with the rank of Squadron Leader. He next spent eighteen months as Staff Officer at the Air Ministry, engaged in preparation of narratives for Air Histories. He compiled a narrative of the Night Defence of Great Britain in 1939-1941. He was the author of various B.B.C. features and plays and gave two talks on the B.B.C. last year. He is at present doing reading and editorial work in addition to other journalistic activities, including the writing of the life of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.

He spent a year writing the book "Fleming, Discoverer of Penicillin," which will soon be out of the publisher's hands. It is unique in that it has been written by a Ceylonese on a subject little known to most people. The book, which has been very favourably reviewed, can be obtained from Cave's. One writer says that "Ludovici has proved himself a faithful and diligent biographer of the eminent bacteriologist. Not content with merely setting forth the salient facts about Fleming's life from his boyhood days in Ayrshire up to the present day, he has given a detailed description of the Man's work, with special emphasis on the Penicillin experiments."

In the course of his narrative, Ludovici brings out very clearly the extreme modesty of the great man, and gives him all the credit that is his due. He quotes him as saying: "I hit on Penicillin. The very first stage in the discovery of Penicillin was due to a stroke of good fortune." Ludovici counters this by saying: "There are no accidents in science. As Pasteur held: 'In the fields of observation, chance only favours the mind prepared.' It was not chance that made Fleming keep the contaminated Petri dish that gave him the clue to Penicillin." But Fleming has the last word: "I am just a canny Scot, who never throws away anything. Ludovici sums up Fleming's character in one sentence: "Quiet, modest, self-effacing, undisturbed by fuss,"

No higher tribute could have been paid to Fleming's biographer than that bestowed on him by his reviewer: "Whatever praise is lavished on Ludovici he has well earned, for his biography of this great man of our own age is one of the most readable books of its kind." The publishers are Messrs. Andrew Dakers, Ltd., London, and the book is priced at 15 shillings. The book will shortly be on sale in Colombo.

J. R. T.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Extracts from Minutes of Meetings of the General Committee which were hitherto printed in the Journal, will be published in future in the monthly News Bulletin.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF AUSTIN OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1914; revised by Mr. D. V. Allendorff in 1952).

I

Nathaniel Austin of the 3rd Ceylon Regiment, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Galle, born 26th March 1785, died at Galle, 7th June 1853, married in St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo, 30th July 1807, Sophia Frederica Wilhelmina Calesky, born 6th February 1794, died 1862, daughter of Friedrich Wilhelm Calesky of Grandzee (Brandenburg) and Elizabeth Rodriguez, widow of Jan Harmensz of Amsterdam. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 68). He had by her—

- 1 William, who follows under II.
- 2 Nathaniel Adrian, who follows under III.
- 3 George, born 11th December 1811, baptised at St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo, 25th December 1811.

II

William Austin, born 12th May 1808, baptised at St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo, 29th May 1808, died 25th October 1860, married in St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo, 2nd January 1832, Eliza Garvin, born 1813, died 17th December 1852, daughter of Thomas Garvin, Sergeant Major in the Royal Artillery, of Port Genoi, Antrim, Ireland, and Maria Abigail Eckley nee Palm. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 109). He had by her—

- 1 George William, who follows under IV.
- 2 Willem Matthew, born 31st October 1834, died 9th March 1876.
- 3 Benjamin, who follows under V.
- 4 Frederick, who follows under VI.
- 5 Sophia Frederica, born 11th June 1840, died 1841.
- 6 Eliza, born 6th April 1842, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 6th February 1867. George Frederick Halliley, son of William Agar Halliley, of the 90th Regiment and afterwards Collector of Customs, Colombo, and Elizabeth Morrow.
- 7 Agnes Isabella, born 25th April 1844, died 1914.
- 8 Emmeline, born 19th March 1846.
- 9 Arthur Nathaniel, who follows under VII.
- 10 John Alfred, Doctor of Medicine, born 3rd September 1850, married Elizabeth Maitland, and settled in England.

III

Nathaniel Adrian Austin, baptised in St. Peter's Church, Colombo 4th March 1810, married:

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 14th November 1831, Elizabeth Hogg, daughter of Thomas Hogg, Lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and Catharine Burr.
- (b) In All Saints' Church, Galle, 31st July 1843, Harriet Caroline Ludovici, born 11th June 1825, daughter of Petrus Jacobus Hendrik Ludovici and Henrietta Josephina Smit. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, pages 61 and 62).

Of the first marriage, he had

- 1 Nathaniel James, who follows under VIII.

Of the second marriage, he had

- 2 Elizabeth Frederica, born at Galle, 28th May 1844, died 1904.

IV

George William Austin, born 29th April 1833, died 4th May 1902 married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 26th January 1862, Clara Elizabeth Andree, daughter of Adolphus Wilhelmus Andree and Lucilla Charlotta Henrietta Lorenz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 48, and Vol XL, pages 47 and 48). He had by her—

- 1 Ada Aliena, born 14th May 1862.
- 2 Edith Maud, born 20th August 1863.
- 3 George Augustus, born 4th October 1864.
- 4 Percy Stanhope, born 29th June 1866.
- 5 Eliza Mary Ann, born 1st March 1868.

V

Benjamin Austin, born 11th September 1836, died 22nd May 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 26th November 1862, Ellen Mary Wood, born 12th November 1841, died 24th February 1882, daughter of Edmund James Wood, Ceylon Civil Service, Sitting Magistrate, Wannai, and Sarah Agnes Burke. He had by her—

- 1 Ethelind Grace, born 26th October 1864, died 24th June 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 20th December 1888, David Anderson, born 11th April 1861, died 1894, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment and later of the Ceylon Light Infantry, son of Robert Anderson and Margaret Roy, of Paisley in Scotland.
- 2 William Prior, who follows under IX.
- 3 Alice Constance, born 28th April 1868, died 28th April 1873.
- 4 Ellen Agnes (Nelley) born 16th April 1870, died 20th May 1938, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 26th April 1913, Leslie Jocelyn Gratiaen, Superintendent of Examinations, Education Department, born 28th February 1889, died at Bangalore in India, 2nd November 1933, son of Richard Gratiaen and Elizabeth Jane Winn. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 21).

- 5 Benjamin Cuthbert, who follows under X.
- 6 Anna Marion, born 13th March 1874, died 8th March 1948.
- 7 Margaret Emmeline, born 2nd March 1876.
- 8 John Burke, born 20th February 1878, died 4th August 1885.
- 9 Julian Ernest, who follows under XI.

VI

Frederick Austin, born 28th May 1838, died 27th January 1914, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 8th April 1869, Sophia Eliza Ann Wood, died 26th June 1876, daughter of Edward James Wood, Ceylon Civil Service, Sitting Magistrate, Wannai, and Sarah Agnes Burke. He had by her—

- 1 Ellen Eliza, born 16th January 1870, died 14th June 1896, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 6th December 1894, George Wilfred Pereira, born 6th January 1863, son of Daniel John Pereira and Susan Bartholomeusz.
- 2 Mary Florence, born 5th August 1872.
- 3 Frederick William, born 23rd May 1876, died 6th November 1950, married Henrietta Solomonsz.

VII

Arthur Nathaniel Austin, Proctor, born 27th October 1848, died 1900, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, Priscilla Seraphina Piters, daughter of Cornelius Jacobus Piters and Mary Ann Garvin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 110). He had by her—

- 1 Jessie, born 6th March, 1873.
- 2 Edith Maud, born 2nd September 1881, died 4th April 1944, married Arthur Frederick Van Buuren, born 4th April 1870, son of Charles Frederick Van Buuren, Proctor, and Georgiana Charlotte Piters.
- 3 Nellie, born 23rd December 1882.
- 4 Violet, born 6th January 1886.
- 5 Arthur Herbert Edward, born 30th August 1888.
- 6 Mary Cecilia, born 16th October 1889.

VIII

Nathaniel James Austin, Proctor, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 15th December 1856, Agnes Elizabeth Stork, born 3rd December 1838, daughter of Gerrit William Stork and Seraphina Wilhelmina Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 159) He had by her—

- 1 Ada Elizabeth, born 27th March 1858, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 12th July 1877, Peter Daniel Vander Straaten, born 15th August 1853, died 4th April 1928, son of Philip Joseph Lewis Vander Straaten and Sophia Maria Louisa Spencer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 164).
- 2 Osmund Hollowell, who follows under XII.
- 3 Cyril Thomas, who follows under XIII.

IX

William Prior Austin, born 19th Septembre 1866, died 11th July 1932, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 18th December 1894, Violet Wood, died 1908, daughter of John Wood and Bannister. He had by her—

- 1 J John Benjamin, born 13th January 1896.

X

Benjamin Cuthbert Austin, born 21st February 1872, died 31st March 1941, married:

(a) In 1896, Selena Smidt.

(b) 8th April 1912, Lilian Elizabeth Baptist.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 1 Lilian Bianca, born 4th October 1918.

XI

Julian Ernest Austin, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, born 4th May 1880, died 30th August 1925, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 23rd March 1903, Emma Maud Hudson, born 1882, died 13th August 1937, daughter of Henry Hudson of Birmingham and Lydia Crispeyn. He had by her—

- 1 Philip Hubert Elstone, who follows under XIV.
- 2 Edris Marguerite, born 25th September 1904, died 23rd July 1915.
- 3 Sheila Joan Lorraine, born 17th August 1907, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 18th January 1930, Frederick Alexander Ebert, born 7th August 1900, son of Edward Frederick Ebert and Amy Alexandra Bell.
- 4 Julian Henry Wood, born 8th September 1909, died in England 13th July 1951.
- 5 Kathleen Emma Nesta, born 29th April 1911, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 18th February 1933, Cedric Leonard Ondaatje Conderlag, Inspector of Police, born 14th August 1909, son of Wilfred Prins Conderlag and Eva Ethel Ondaatje. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 161 and 162).
- 6 Ethelind Linnette Myra, born 6th August 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 17th April 1933, Sidney Eugene Eeward Ohlms Joseph, born 7th August 1910, son of Sidney Percival Joseph, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.) L.F.P. and S. (Glas), V.D., Provincial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, Captain in the Ceylon Medical Corps, and Anne Noble Ohlms. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28, and Vol. XXVIII, page 178).

XII

Osmund Hollowell Austin, Proprietary Planter, born 4th May 1860, died 14th September 1905, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 10th January 1888, Mabel Kriekenbeck, born 28th October 1868, died 20th May 1938, daughter of Charles Arnold Kriekenbeck, M.D. and Emelia Lucretia Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 72 and 73, and Vol. XXIII, page 166). He had by her—

- 1 Harold Stanley, who follows under XV.

XIII

Cyril Thomas Austin, born 23rd May 1863, died 13th June 1925, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th May 1884, Ada Lilian May Vander Straaten, born 6th May 1864, died 23rd February 1943, daughter of Philip Joseph Lewis Vander Straaten and Sophia Maria Louisa Spencer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 164). He had by her—

- 1 Lester Cameron, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Linda May, born 6th July 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th December 1907, Clarence Percival de Vos, born 3rd December 1881, died 3rd December 1938, son of James Percival de Vos, Chief Clerk, Kacheheri, Colombo and Agnes Leonora Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 108, and Vol. XXVII, pages 139 and 144).
- 3 Roy Eversley, who follows under XVII.
- 4 Clive Terence, who follows under XVIII.
- 5 Hubert Lorraine, who follows under XIX.
- 6 Agnes Estelle, born 15th February 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th February 1915, Samuel Denis de Vos, L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas), L.M. (Dublin), C.T.M., D.T.M. and D.P.H. (Lond.), Ceylon Medical Department, born 16th August 1890, son of James Percival de Vos, Chief Clerk, Kacheheri, Colombo, and Agnes Leonora Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 108, and Vol. XXVII, pages 139 and 145.)
- 7 Gordon Llewellyn Spencer, born 30th December 1905).

XIV

Philip Hubert, Elstone Austin, born 14th May 1903, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 14th January 1937, Ellen Charlotte Jansz, and he had by her—

- 1 Raymond Hodges Benjamin, born 26th June 1937.
- 2 Philip Vincent Richard Anthony, born 20th September 1943.
- 3 Layard Ernest Hubert Elstone, born 24th January 1950.

XV

Harold Stanley Austin, Proprietary Planter, born 21st October 1891 married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 28th December 1922, Freda Isabel Harriet Fryer, born 23rd August 1899, daughter of Julian Andrew Fryer, and Florence Seraphina Harriet Stork. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 23 and 27). He had by her—

- 1 Desmond Harold Fryer, born 21st February 1926.
- 2 Reginald David Fryer, born 6th August 1930.

XVI

Lester Cameron Austin, born 1st May 1885, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th September 1907, Ethel Elfreda Nicolle, born 5th March 1886, died 1st February 1938, daughter of Richard Emanuel Nicolle and Letitia Georgiana Margaret Wyrewanaden.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th February 1939, Mildred Grace de Kretser, born 1st August 1895, died 11th November 1945, daughter of Edward Hippolyte de Kretser, I.S.O., Ceylon Civil Service, Assistant Controller of Revenue and Secretary of the Ceylon Savings Bank, and Alice Grace Arjon. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 22).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Lester Drogo Cameron, who follows under XX.

XVII

Roy Eversley Austin, Proctor and Notary Public, born 5th September 1891, married in St. James' Church, Chilaw, 16th February 1920, Noble Sylvia Martin, born 23rd April 1895, daughter of Walter George Martin and Elsie Lydia Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 66 and 67). He had by her—

- 1 Bianca Noble, born 11th January 1921.
- 2 Ada Lilian, born 14th July 1926, married at Melbourne in Australia, 14th August 1948, Reginald Vernon Matthew Fernando, born 19th September 1923, son of William Francis Fernando and Isabel Rush Van Langenburg.
- 3 Elsie Therese, born 24th September 1931.

XVIII

Clive Terence Austin, born 17th November 1892, died 11th January 1934, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 3rd January 1914, Mary Antoinette Muriel Toussaint, born 28th June 1891, daughter of Edwin Joseph Toussaint and Emelia Antoinette Swan. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. IV, page 38 and Vol. XXVI, page 68). He had by her—

- 1 Ada Emmeliné Margaret, born 17th October 1914, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th December 1940, Eric Douglas Toussaint, Solicitor, born 27th January 1913, son of James Reginald Toussaint, Ceylon Civil Service, and Muriel Clarice de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 41, and Vol. XXVII, page 139.)
- 2 Heinrich Christian, born 14th August 1916, died 11th August 1938.
- 3 Cecil Travice, who follows under XXI.
- 4 Doreen Muriel, born 10th October 1922, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 31st October 1943, Charles Joseph Stevens of Ewelme in Oxford, England.
- 5 Kingsley George, born 19th June 1929.
- 6 Yolande Ancia, born 30th December 1930.

XIX

Hubert Lorraine Austin, born 13th December 1893, married:—

- (a) In Penang, 1917, Kathrine Alice Maud Hawkins.
- (b) In St. James Church, Chilaw, 16th September 1929, Christine May Martin, born 28th September 1909, daughter of Samuel Algernon Martin, Proctor, and Zillie Elfrida de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 21, and Vol. XXXVII, page 67).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Olga Lilian Gladys, born 11th December 1920, married in Colombo in 1941, Henry Templar Rosslyn Koch, R.M.S. (Ceylon), M.B.B.S. (Lond.), born 5th November 1918, son of Theodore Hugh Rosslyn Koch, O.B.E., Merchant and Company Director, Member of the House of Representatives, Ceylon, and Florence Lilian Krickenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 73, and Vol. X, page 134.)

- 2 Francis Henry, who follows under XXII.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 3 Christine Lorraine, born 10th July 1931, married in the Baptist Church, Greenslopes in Brisbane, Australia, 5th April 1952, Peter Gordon Cambridge.
- 4 Christopher Lawrence, born 11th June 1938.
- 5 Hubert Leonard, born 1st August 1941.

XX

Lester Drogo Cameron Austin, L.M.S. (Ceylon), F.R.C.S., (Eng.), Civil Medical Department, born 17th October 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 6th June 1935, Alice Eleanor Loos, born 18th September 1912, daughter of Guy Errol Loos, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Eleanor Lucretia de Hoedt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 117). He had by her—

- 1 Carole Myrna, born 18th March 1937.
- 2 Jeannette Ethel, born 30th March 1941.
- 3 Nigel Drogo Cameron, born 2nd April 1946.

XXI

Cecil Travice Austin, born 2nd November 1918, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th July 1945, Felicia Winifred Kreltzheim, daughter of Robert Godfrey Kreltzheim and Nellie Ethel Koelmeyer. He had by her—

- 1 Christopher Trevor, born 15th June 1946.
- 2 Adrian Rodney, born 4th August 1947.
- 3 George Kenneth, born 24th February 1950.

XXII

Francis Henry Austin, born 23rd September 1925, married at Montreal in Canada, 4th August 1947, Germaine Jacques, and he had by her—

- 1 Richard, born 3rd October 1948.
- 2 Linda, born 11th September 1949.
- 3 Dian, born 10th December 1950.

Note :—Harriet Caroline Ludovici, widow of Nathaniel Adrian Austin, referred to in Section III, married at Galle, 4th February 1858. James Swan, widower of Anna Eliza Charlotta de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 67, and Vol. XXVII, page 134.)

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ERNST OF CEYLON

(*Compiled by Mr. E. H. Vander Wall in 1933; revised by
Mr. D. V. Altendorff in 1952.*)

I

Georg Nicolaas Ernst, born at Neustadt on the Aisch in Bavaria (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 39) married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 31st March 1771, Gertruida Podree. He had by her—

- 1 Nicolaas Christiaan, who follows under II.
- 2 Helena Catherina, born 29th March 1775, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 29th May 1791, Johan Gabriel Smith, Surgeon.
- 3 Michiel Johan, who follows under III.
- 4 Petrus Wilhelmus, baptised 13th July 1783.
- 5 George Johan, baptised 17th July 1785.

II

Nicolaas Christiaan Ernst, born 12th July 1772, married :

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 31st May 1795, Helena Charlotta Grosman.
- (b) Maria Van Dort.

Of the first marriage he had

- 1 Nicolaas Philippus, baptised 29th April 1798.
- 2 Ernestus Martinus, baptised 24th May 1800.
- 3 George Edward, who follows under IV.
- 4 Johanna Cornelia Carlotta, born 29th June 1804.
- 5 Clara Gertruida, born 3rd January 1807.

Of the second marriage, he had

- 6 Johanna Leonora married Benjamin Charles Daniel Vollenhoven, baptised 19th May, 1816, son of Johannes Vollenhoven and Johanna Wilhelmina Altendorff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 93, and Vol. XXXIII, page 99).

III

Michiel Johan Ernst, baptised 25th February 1781, married :

- (a) Frederica Louisa Pannes, baptised 25th December 1803, daughter of Jan Hendrik Pannes and Petronella Baziell Sangen.

- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 16th January 1833, Maria Elizabeth Ludovici, born 3rd August 1801, daughter of Jan Hendrik Ludovici, Garrison Surgeon, Matara, and Gertruida Rudolphina Hoffman (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, pages 60 and 61).
Of the first marriage, he had

- 1 Johan George, born 23rd September 1821.

Of the second marriage, he had

- 2 Henrietta Drusilla, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 7th February 1859, Leopold Ludovici, Proctor, born 11th April 1833, son of Johan Hendrik Ludovici and Sophia Venekam. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 61).
- 3 Francis.

IV

George Edward Ernst, born 19th September 1802, died 31st August 1884, married at Matara by Governor's licence No. 387 dated 27th May 1823, Petronella Gerardina Vollenhoven, daughter of Johannes Vollenhoven and Johanna Wilhelmina Altendorff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 93 and Vol. XXXII, page 99). He had by her—

- 1 John Henry, who follows under V.
- 2 Alethea Elizabeth, born 28th March 1828.
- 3 Emelia Felicia, born 19th November 1835, died 19th May 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 4th December 1856, John Buultjens, Proctor, born 23rd June 1829, died 1st October 1881, son of William Cornelius Buultjens and Angenita Petronella Gomes. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 22 and 24).
- 4 George Edward, who follows under VI.

V

John Henry Ernst, born 21st May 1826, died 1864, married Amelia Sophia Frederica Jansz, born 6th June 1832, died 29th April 1895, daughter of Frederick Ernestus Jansz and Arnoldina Engelberta Catharina Van Zitter. He had by her—

- 1 Emily Harriet, born 1851, died 31st May 1871, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 3rd May 1869, Wilfred Charles Vander Wall, born 20th July 1842, died 11th December 1879, son of Philip Anthony Vander Wall and Frances Harriet Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 153 and 155, and Vol. XXXI, page 197).
- 2 John Henry, who follows under VII.
- 3 Alice Harriet, born 3rd May 1855, died 31st December 1886, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 14th September 1876, Gerald Edward Keuneman, J.P., Proctor, born 8th December 1849, died 1st December 1922, son of Jurgen David Bartholomeus Keuneman and Gerardina Carolina Vollenhoven. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 93, and Vol. XL, page 151).

- 4 William Henry.
- 5 Charles Henry, who follows under VIII.
- 6 Margaret Harriet, born 12th March 1860, died 14th December 1882, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, September 1878, Caspar Thomas Leembruggen, Deputy Fiscal, Galle, born 8th January 1852, son of Gerard Hendrik Leembruggen and Elizabeth Riberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 26).

VI

George Edward (Charles) Ernst, born 13th June 1851, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 25th April 1878, Eliza Catherine Sela, born 4th October 1859, died 19th March 1943, daughter of Andrew Henry Sela and Emelia Frederica Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 22, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 57). He had by her—

- 1 William Edward, who follows under IX.
- 2 Hugh Victor, who follows under X.
- 3 Catherine Vivienne, born 24th September 1881, died 1882.
- 4 Amelia Irene, born 28th July 1883, died 31st May 1900.
- 5 Claire Elaine, born 10th July 1885, died 26th June 1950, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 10th July 1910, Fretz Arnold Altendorff, Engine Driver, Ceylon Government Railway, from 18th October 1880, died 30th September 1941, son of Andreas Charles Altendorff and Caroline Emelia Bastiansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 103 and 106).
- 6 Lionel Claude, born 3rd May 1887, died 26th January 1889.
- 7 May Catherine, born 21st May 1889, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 23rd November 1911, Reginald Ridley Ludkens, born 4th November 1887, son of Reginald Robert Ludkens and Maria Margritta Mackenan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 83).
- 8 Carl Ambrose, born 9th January 1892.
- 9 Lena Violet, born 15th January 1895, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 30th October 1912, James Dunstan de Niese, born 16th July 1886, died 31st August 1944, son of James de Niese and Dorothea Martyn.

VII

John Henry Ernst, Proctor, born 15th July 1852, died 2nd February 1900, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 14th February 1889, Rose Marion Vollenhoven, born 29th July 1865, died 31st July 1949, daughter of James Edward Vollenhoven and Emmeline Louisa Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 93, and Vol. XL, page 48). He had by her—

- 1 Arthur Henry, born 10th December 1889, died 26th June, 1908.
- 2 Noel Edward, who follows under XI.

- 3 Gerald Frank, who follows under XII.
- 4 Hazel Alice, born 19th March 1896.
- 5 Edna Marguerite, born 8th July 1899.

VIII

Charles Henry Ernst, Proctor, born 1st February 1857, died 27th November 1930, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 28th January 1885, Galla Victoria Altendorff, born 14th August 1866, died 2nd February 1937, daughter of Charles Henry Bartholomew Altendorff, J.P. for the Island, Crown Proctor, Matara, and Henrietta Charlotte Victoria Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 102, and Vol. XXXVI, page 81). He had by her—

- 1 Charles Henry Evan, born 13th January 1886, died 13th February. 1935.
- 2 Galla Herena, born 3rd February 1887, died young.
- 3 Alick Hilton, who follows under XIII.
- 4 Trutand Henry, born 28th February 1888, died young.
- 5 Adalbert Henry, who follows under XIV.
- 6 Lawrence Conrad, born 21st June 1896.
- 7 Gerald Eitel, who follows under XV.
- 8 Owen Mauritz, born 6th January 1901, died 24th May 1905.
- 9 Rita Victoria, born 16th September 1902.
- 10 Alton Victor, born 9th April 1905, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 28th December 1927, Hazel Rose Ludowyk.
- 11 Maureen Victoria, born 26th May 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 8th December 1932, Wilhelm Augustus Carlyle Smith, Government Surveyor, born 8th December 1907, died 30th June 1943, son of Alexander Allan Smith and Emma Louisa Woth.

XI

William Edward Ernst, born 4th May 1879, married in the Methodist Church, Matara, 24th March 1909, Millicent Auwardt, born 18th May 1878, died 11th February 1933, daughter of Allan William Auwardt and Harriet Jane Balkhuysen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 75.) He had by her—

- 1 Edward William Clifford, born 28th February 1913, married in Christ Church, Kuruwagala, 2nd August 1952, Marjorie Auwardt, born 20th July 1905, daughter of Albert Henry Auwardt, Surveyor, and Ella Winifred Kate Daniels. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 51, and Vol. XXXII, page 76).

X

Hugh Victor Ernst, born 31st July 1880, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 30th July 1903, Eugenie Lilian Buultjens, born 3rd July 1880, daughter of John Buultjens and Emelia Felicia Ernst, referred to in section IV, 3, *supra*.
- (b) Erin Vera Vollenhoven, daughter of Arthur Lindsay Vollenhoven and Evelyn Maud de Zilwa. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 94).
Of the first marriage he had

- 1 Irene Marguerite, born 3rd January 1904, married:

- (a) Ball
- (b) Emile Balthazar, son of James Joseph Balthazar and Grace Auwardt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 75).
- (c) 2nd December 1943, Richard Carlisle Hackerdon.

- 2 Gwendoline Lilian, born 13th March 1906, died 1st December 1951, married in St. Mary's Church, Matara, 3rd April 1929, Cornelius Stewart Dickman, Proctor, born 25th March 1896, son of Henry Theodore Dickman and Eliza Hope Stewart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 128.)
- 3 Hugh Maurice, born 27th January 1908, married in the Church of the Ascension, Matara, 18th January 1941, Una Merle Buultjens, born 3rd October 1909, daughter of James Alfred Ernst Buultjens, B.A. (Cantab), Advocate, and Sylvia Blanche Kellar nee Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 28 and 29, and Vol. XL, pages 53).

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Veronica Victorine, born 3rd July 1915, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 16th September 1933, Henry Frederick Neil Auwardt, born 24th November 1900, son of Albert Henry Auwardt, Surveyor, and Ella Winifred Kate Daniels. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 51, and Vol. XXXII, page 76).
- 5 Vernon Lindsay Clair, born 10th December 1917, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd January 1943, Sybil Inez Therese Reimers, born 25th October 1919, daughter of Colin Lancelot Reimers and Louise Georgiet Hardy-Harris. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 51).
- 6 Eric Vivian, born 7th July 1924.

XI

Noel Edward Ernst, C.M.G., Ceylon Civil Service, born 25th December 1891, married in St. Thomas' Church, Matara, 4th September 1916, Margaret Henrietta de Vos, born 17th October 1894, daughter of James Edward de Vos, Surveyor and Zilia Florence Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 149). He had by her—

- 1 Gertruida Joan Madge, born 27th July 1917.
- 2 William Henry, born 16th October 1924.

XII

Gerald Frank Ernst, B.A., (Lond.), Proctor and Notary Public, born 22nd January 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 22nd December 1921. Esme Edith Victoria Jonklaas, born 19th September 1897, daughter of Henry Oswald Jonklaas and Athelind Victoria Altendorff. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 208, and Vol. XXXIII, page 103). He had by her—

- 1 Noel Leonard Gerald, 25th December 1924.
- 2 Bryan Henry Frank, 25th December 1924.

XIII

Alick Hilton Ernst, Government Surveyor, born 12th March 1888, died 3rd September 1921, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 31st December 1916, Blanche Mildred Anthonisz, born 13th April 1897, daughter of Frederick Leonard Anthonisz, J.P., Assistant Registrar General, and Katherine Eleanor LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 72, and Vol. XXXIX, page 155). He had by her—

- 1 Galla Mildred Katherine, born 10th March 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1942, Arthur Douglas Cuthbert Stork, born 19th May 1910, son of Leopold Percival Stork, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Florence Clara Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 25, and Vol. XII, page 26).

XIV

Adalbert Henry Ernst, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Proprietary Farmer in Tzaneen, Northern Transvaal, South Africa, born 2nd September 1890, married in St. Botholf's Church, London, 14th December 1918, Phyllis Maud Helen Anthonisz, born 18th May 1894, daughter of Samuel Ludovici Anthonisz, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Florence Helen Wright Jonklaas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 207 and Vol. XXXIV, pages 53 and 54). He had by her—

- 1 Vernon Derek, born at Kandy in Ceylon 18th September 1921.
- 2 Alex Henry, who follows under XVI.
- 3 Galla Phyllis Jean, born at Tzaneen in South Africa, 6th January 1931.

XV

Gerald Eigel Ernst, Proctor, born 29th March 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara :

- (a) 27th April 1929, Henrietta Wilhelmina Schokman, born 7th July 1906, died 27th December 1930, daughter of Walter Horace Schokman and Ulrica Antoniette Amelia Trant Beling. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 112, and Vol. XXXIX, page 12).

- (b) 11th May 1938, Olga Feodora Altendorff, born 17th February 1911, daughter of Glanville Hubert Frederick Altendorff and Myra Garvin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 106, and Vol. XXXIV, page 113).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Isobel Dorothy, born 16th April 1930.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Myra Juliana, born 27th September 1944.

XVI

Alex Henry Ernst, M.Sc. (Agric.), born at Bangalore in India, 14th November 1924, married in the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, Kroontradt North, Orange Free State, 3rd September 1949, Janette Henrietta Maria Aletta Buys, born 6th May 1927, daughter of Johannes Christoffel Buys and Maria Aletta Roothman. He had by her—

- 1 Etienne Adalbert, born 11th June 1950.
- 2 Johann Heinrich, born 7th March 1952.

Notes :—(1) Gertrude Podree, widow of Georg Nicolaas Ernst referred to in section I, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Matara, 18th May 1792, Pieter Johannes Tornois of Ghent.

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

- (a) Helena Catherina, widow of Johan Gabriel Smith, referred to in section I, 2.
- (b) Johanna Leonora, widow of Benjamin Charles Daniel Vollenhoven, referred to in section II, 6.
- (3) William Henry Ernst, referred to in section XI, 2, was well known for his superb performances in University Dramatic Society plays. He is now a Dominican Friar at the Hawkesbury Priory in Staffordshire. He lives and works under the most rigid discipline demanded of the priests in that order. He has declared that he has never before been so happy. He is now known as Brother Cornelius.
- (4) Adalbert Henry Ernst, referred to in section XIV, was educated at the Royal College in Colombo. He entered the Ceylon Medical College and passed out in 1914 winning the Loos Gold Medal for Pathology and the Vander Straaten Silver Medal for Hygiene. He proceeded to England in 1915, and having obtained a Commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, he served in France in the First World War. He took part in the battle of the

Somme and in the operations on the Marne and Ypres with the 1st Battalion of the 7th Liverpool Regiment as its Medical Officer. He was severely wounded in January 1917, and spent over a year as a patient in various Military Hospitals in England. He returned to duty in 1918, and spent the next two years on "Home Service". He volunteered for service in Mesopotamia when the rebellion broke out there in 1920 and saw active service from 1921 to 1923. He was then transferred to India and served in Bangalore and Jhansi. He was also Officer Commanding the Military Hospital in Bellary. He resigned from the Army in 1927 with the rank of Major and was "repatriated" to South Africa at his own request. Arriving in South Africa in May 1927, he purchased a farm in Tzaneen in Northern Transvaal called "Allesbeste" where he and his family have resided since. He has made a great success of farming, mainly citriculture, and is one of the biggest exporters of oranges, fruit juices etc., principally to Australia. Apart from farming, he owns a saw mill and a flour mill, and is also a large shareholder in a leading bank and in a Cigarette Manufacturing Company. He has travelled extensively, and has visited countries in Europe, and also Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Honolulu and Singapore. In 1938 he went with a party of South African Ex-Service men and visited battle fields and cemeteries in France and Belgium, and also paid an official good-will visit to Germany. When in England, he was presented to the late King and Queen at Buckingham Palace as the only British Ex-officer of the party. In May 1952, he again went on tour with a party of South African Ex-Service men and visited battle fields and cemeteries mainly in Italy. While in England, the party was received by the present Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle. He visited Ceylon in 1930, and again in 1950. On the first occasion he delivered a lecture at the Dutch Burgher Union Hall entitled "Some impressions of South Africa," and it is re-produced in D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XX, pages 45.

- (5) Vernon Derek Ernst, referred to in section XIV, 1, was educated at the "Boys' High School in Pretoria, at the University of Witwatersrand, and at the Teachers Training College in Johannesburg where he obtained the degrees Bachelor of Art (B.A.) and Bachelor of Music (B. Mus.) and the Transvaal Teachers Diploma.
- (6) Alex Henry Ernst, referred to in section XVI, was educated at the Boys' High School in Pretoria, the University of Stellenbosch and the University of Pretoria where he obtained the degrees Bachelor of Science (Agriculture) and Master of Science (Agriculture.)

FOUNDER'S DAY

The Fortnightly Review commenting on founder's day observes that:—In these days of hurry and bustle, when far-reaching events follow one another with bewildering rapidity, one is apt to lose sight of the origin of movements which have made a lasting contribution to the welfare of any particular Community. A case in point is the establishment of the Dutch Burgher Union in 1908 by Richard Gerald Anthonisz. Up to this time the Community in question was fast losing its identity. There was nothing which brought the members together, which kept them together; nothing which was to them a visible sign of their common ancestry and traditions; nothing to remind them of the greatness of their heritage or the obligations which that heritage involved. Mr. Anthonisz was quick to see this and to realize that the remedy was the formation of a Union. The movement was at first regarded as a scheme hostile to the other Communities, but Mr. Anthonisz persevered, and he was supported by the best elements of his Community, until to-day, forty-four years after its foundation, the Union occupies a worthy place in the regard and esteem of all the other Communities.

Mr. Anthonisz was at first content to serve as Honorary Secretary, but when he had placed the Union on a secure foundation, he consented to accept the office of President, and served in this capacity until his death in 1930, after an uninterrupted service of 22 years. In recognition of his invaluable work, it had been the custom to make an annual event of the anniversary of his birth. This year being the centenary, it was decided to give greater emphasis to the event, and to invite representatives of other Communities also to take part in the celebrations, which was held on the 22nd October. The guest-of-honour was the Hon. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the Prime Minister.

The President addressing the gathering said.

"Mr. Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my privilege and special duty to say a few words this evening. I must at the very outset offer to you, Mr. Prime Minister, a very hearty welcome to our Union. It is indeed good of you to have found the time to join us this evening and I can assure you that we appreciate very much the honour you have done us. On behalf of all the members of the Union I thank you very sincerely. We are also very glad to have with us so many friends. I welcome you all and thank you for coming.

Founder's Day is with us a day of remembrance. It has been our practice on this day when assembled in this hall no matter what we are doing to pause for a few minutes to pay honour to the memory of and to remind ourselves of the debt we owe to our Founder, Richard Gerald Anthonisz, whose portrait adorns that wall (Pointing to the portrait).

To day is a very special day in that it was just one hundred years ago that R. G. Anthonisz was born in Galle. He had his early education in that town and won a scholarship to the Colombo Academy. It is well to remember that at that time our forefathers had not yet lost the use of their mother tongue. We read that Richard's grandfather took great pleasure in talking to him in Dutch and that his grandmother taught him his childhood prayers in the same language. Richard was a student not only of the Dutch language but also of Dutch history and customs.

From the Academy he returned to Galle and passed out as a Proctor. The legal profession however made no appeal to him and after teaching for a short time at Richmond College he joined Government as a teacher at the Galle Central School. He served Government for 42 years as teacher, Asst. Registrar of Lands, Asst. Registrar General, Police Magistrat, Examiner of Dutch Records and finally Government Archivist and Librarian. He retired in 1921 and Government rewarded him with the Imperial Service Medal and made him a Justice of the Peace.

The life work for which we honour him may be said to have commenced about the time he took charge of the Dutch records. He found them in a very bad state of neglect. They had been lost sight of and were lying scattered about at the Secretariat, and the different Kaechcheris. He collected them, arranged them, restored what were left of them and translated some of the more important of them. That the Dutch Records are today in a state of preservation is chiefly due to the love and affection with which he tendered them.

What he did in his official capacity for the records he did in his private capacity for the community. He found the Burghers fast forgetting the history and traditions to which they were born chiefly because there was nothing that brought them together and held them together. He set about to remedy this and in 1908 founded this Union. He took up duties as Secretary and it was not until he had revitalised the Community and placed the Union on a sound foundation that he agreed to give up those arduous duties and accept the Presidency. He held this office to the date of his death, the 3rd January, 1930.

Summarised briefly the main object of the Union is to promote the moral, social and intellectual welfare of the Community. This object the Union kept always in the forefront and to the credit of the older members it must be said that they achieved a fair measure of success.

We now have this splendid building in which members, their families and their friends can meet in close fellowship. We have a number of endowments and funds for use in relieving distress and encouraging talent, including a magnificent bequest from the late Sir Stewart and Lady Schneider which allows for a number of valuable

scholarships at S. Thomas College for children of members of the Union. In recent years we have established a HOME for the old folk of the Community, which I am glad to say is serving very useful purpose.

I appeal to the younger members to carry on the good work so that the Union may continue to inspire all members of the Community with courage and confidence in themselves, loyalty to their country and feelings of friendship and fellowship with all their fellow countrymen.

I am glad to be able to end these few remarks of mine by reading you a message I received a few days ago from Mrs. Denzil Koch, the only daughter of our founder. Although she left Ceylon very many years ago she still retains her interest in the Union. She was present with us this day last year, and we all regret her inability to be present with us today.

This is Mrs. Koch's Letter.

Dear Mr. Speldewinde,

Having heard that the D. B. U. intends celebrating the centenary of my father's birth in a special way, I feel, that as the only daughter of the Founder I should send a message to the members of the Union on that day. Will you be so good as to give them this message?

"Dear Friends, I am so much in spirit with you today, that I feel I should like to say a few words in honour of this occasion. A hundred years! You are celebrating the anniversary of one who died 22 years ago. This building is a lasting memorial to him, who, worked so much in the cause. The Dutch Burgher Union had been his cherished ideal all his life and his portrait which hangs in the Union hall is a loving work of one of its members. In unity and strength you can follow the Founder in his upholding of the ideals of the community.

The Prime Minister can be fully assured of the good feeling which exists between the Dutch Burghers and other communities. A Union which stands proudly in its own integrity, and which is non-political, and stretches out hands of friendship to all men irrespective of race, colour or religion. This is only a short message, but I feel as I write this, and send you greetings from Australia, that many of you who remembered my father, admired him as a man, loved him as a friend and respected him as the beloved Founder of the Dutch Burgher Union.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us
Foot prints in the sands of time.

Yours very sincerely,
DORA KOCH.

ALBRECHT HERPORT'S TRAVELS IN THE EAST INDIES

Albrecht Herport was a Bernese who served under the Dutch in the East Indies from 1659 to 1668. His narrative in German was published in Bern in 1669; and a Dutch translation appeared in Amsterdam in 1671.—

On the 15th March 1663, there was again another muster, and there-after 250 were sent to Batavia and 200 Ceylon. The city (Cochin) was also provided with all sorts of necessaries and N. Pitter appointed Governor. The Admiral Ryklof van Goen embarked with his Company in which I was, and on the 20th March we left Cochin, while to his honour the guns round the city were fired three times. On the 22nd we came opposite Koilang (Quilon), where our Admiral landed, and by evening came back on board, and thus we neared Cape Comorin the weather being fine. On the 25th we lost sight of land and steered our course towards Colombo, a city in Ceylon.

On the following day we saw two high hills, one of which was called Piko d' Adam (Adam's Peak) or Adamberg (Adam's hill), and the other Heuberg (Hooiberg: Haycock). On the same day we had many travados* much thunder and violent whirlwinds. On the 27th we sighted the fort of Negombo, where we anchored after midday. Our Admiral landed and journeyed overland to Colombo, where we also arrived with fine weather the following day and anchored. We landed fresh and sound to remain here for some time. On the 18th April the Admiral set out with his Company to Point-de-Galle. He was carried by slaves in a palankeen. We marched the same day past Caltura, which is on a high hill 8 miles (Dutch) from Colombo. When we had advanced three miles, we came to another fort called Barberyn, and on the same evening to Alagan, where we had to be ferried across the river. We remained the whole night on the other side of the river opposite the fort of Bentotte. Early the following morning we set out on our march when we met some wild elephants whom we drove away with our guns. At night we arrived at the city of Point-de-Galle, where we still found the ships which had left Cochin before we did bound for Batavia, and which proceeded on their voyage on the 25th April.

In the beginning of May an Ambassador by name Hendrik Trak was sent to the King of Kandy with a valuable present to be given to him on behalf of the Dutch Company. This present consisted of some pieces of scarlet cloth, silk and cotton stuff, a box full of Venetian mirrors, a cask of Spanish wine and all sorts of valuable oils of spices and three fine horses.

*Travados, s. m., Travado, a kind of whirlwind or a sudden and most tempestuous storm at sea, such as frequently happens on the coast of Guinea.—Vieyras's Portuguese Diet.

On the 12th we saw a ship coming out at sea which was continually firing her guns, to show the great danger she was in. When she came close to the harbour we saw that she was the ship "*De Dolfyn*", from Persia, laden amongst other things with rich bales of silk and 48 boxes of coined silver called Rubei, each piece being worth half a dollar. This ship was so damaged that she could not be kept from filling by continual pumping and baling, and they thought that she would sink at any time. So they all took to their sloops and boats, and took with them five boxes of money, after which they saw her sink before their very eyes with all her precious freight.

At the end of the month we were again on our way to Colombo, where our Admiral had his residence. He was Governor of all the places in the whole of Ceylon and Malabar which belonged to the Dutch. About this time there arrived a ship from Batavia bringing the news of the Treaty of Peace between Holland and Portugal which was publicly proclaimed.

Some writers on Ceylon say that it is about 400 miles, (Dutch) in circumference, but it is now ascertained that it is not more than 300 miles (Dutch), as even now daily much land is lost by the inroads of the sea. It is also thought that it was formerly a part of the mainland, as to this day there lie between it and the continent a large line of rocks through which an ordinary ship can scarcely sail. These rocks are called Adam's Bridge, for it is thought that Adam lies buried there. One still sees Adam's image made of earth and of remarkable size on the hill Hakman (Hakmana), where also stands a temple or pagoda in which a light burns night and day. Not far from here are found his footsteps, and it is thought that the same are hewn after his foot. An inscription is also to be seen hewn in stone which can be read or understood by nobody. It is also said that giants had inhabited this country, and to this day is seen in the district of Wannai a very great work of stone intended to dam up a river which to this day is called the Giants' work. The forts and cities which lie round the coast belonging to the Dutch are first, Colombo, which is a fine big city built by the Portuguese and taken by the Dutch in 1656. In the same year they conquered Caltura, Allagan, and Bentotte, which forts lie on rivers flowing into the sea.

As regards Point-de-Galle, also built by the Portuguese, the same was also taken by the Dutch in 1640. There is here an excellent harbour in which ships can lie during the whole monsoon safe and sound.

There are also still other ports and places in which the Dutch live, such as Pollikan (Belligam), Matara, Baticalo, Trincomale, and Punte de Petere (Point Pedro). The fort of Jaffna which was also taken from the Portuguese in 1658 is an excellent and well-built place. The district belonging to it is very fertile. The inhabitants are slaves. Not far from here on the sea-coast, there lies the fort Geifz (Kayts?) and Mannar also taken by the Dutch the same year. Calpentyn follows next lying at the mouth of a river flowing far inland. Many foreign ships come here and carry on much trade with the inhabitants. Further, Negombo is the first fort taken by the Dutch from

the Portuguese. All these cities and forts which, as has been said, lie on the coast round the island, are strongly garrisoned with Dutch soldiers. The King of Kandy reigns inland. He first helped the the Dutch to get a footing in the island, and after they had conquered the Portuguese forts, they declared war also against the King himself.

The King has his palace in the city of Kandy, where he reigns in great pomp and great magnificence. He always has about 100 elephants in his Court, who all, when they see the King, bend their fore-legs to do him honour.

They have in their pagodas or churches many wonderful images, some like those of the Malabars and others still more dreadful. They have a peculiar race of demons to whom they make daily offering, and whom they honour. Many take images of their idols with them to the fields, in order that the same may be more productive. They also present to them the skulls of their nearest dead relatives, and some offer those of elephants, hoping to attain wisdom and understanding thereby. They believe that after death they will be changed into oxen and cows whom they look upon as their ancestors, and they call the oxen Abba and the cows Amma.

In the King's dominions are many valuable diamonds and carbuncles, and in certain rivers rubies and sapphires, which, however, cannot be sought for without the King's permission. For the King causes this to be done by prisoners condemned to death, in order that the treasure should not be disclosed. It is said that it lies deep in the earth.

The cinnamon grows here in plenty, and so good and strong that it excels all the other cinnamon in the Indies. The trees which also abound in the woods are like our young hazel, especially as regards size. They have white flowers but no fruit. They are peeled in the beginning of the monsoon. The bark is cut round and then lengthways, when it can easily be taken off. The inner bark is then peeled off and put to dry in the sun. The tree must after this stand for 3 years before it is again fit for peeling.

Areca or binang also grows here in abundance. Throughout India it is extensively used, and when chewed purifies the mouth. There is also here much sugarcane and all other Indian fruits and trees in which this country is very rich.

The whole country is full of wild elephants who do much injury to the fruits, trees, and also to people. A great number of these animals are caught here and exported to Persia and other places. They are caught in the following manner:— Over the course which the elephant is expected to take there is hung to the big trees which overhang the path great heavy blocks, with a sharp peg attached to them. When therefore an elephant comes under it, the watchman on the tree cuts off the rope and thus lets the block fall on the elephant, in consequence of which, when it strikes him, he dies. This is done solely that people may use the paths with greater safety.

They also set in the bush two rows of palisades of thick trees the entrance of which is about half an hour's walk, and afterwards become very narrow. At this end trenches are dug and strong sliding-doors are made which can be made to fall. When everything is ready the people separate in three or four bands, some hours' journey from each other, and encamp at the place where they expect to find elephants, make huge fires, beat the drums, blow the horns, shoot and make a great incessant noise, in consequence of which the elephants collect together in great numbers. They are then pursued with the noise of drums and trumpets, and especially with fire for which they have a fear and aversion, and are thus forced to enter the end of the two rows of palisades until they come close to the trap. They now surround them with fire and noise in such a manner, that they know no other means of escape than to rush into this trap, when some watchers on the palisades drop the sliding-gate and close up the way out. They are now allowed to remain here three or four days without food or drink, so that they roar and rage fearfully and injure each, especially those with tusks, who pierce the hides of the others. Those thus injured or being otherwise old and unserviceable have either their trunks cut off or their eyes put out and then allowed to go, and these afterwards generally die. But a thick rope is thrown round the neck of those intended to be preserved, and they are tied to a tame elephant outside the palisades. When they are thus bound together the paling is cut down and the wild and tame elephants are allowed to walk together. The wild elephants allow themselves to be guided by the tame, and in a short time become calm and tame, and go to the stall with the tame ones. After this they are tied by the hind legs till they are quite tame. They are now sold and generally sent to Persia, where they are used in warfare, and a building is constructed on their backs in which are placed two guns and some soldiers. To others is attached a chain of three or four fathoms length, which they take up with their trunks and swing about, and if they come amongst the enemy do great damage. Others carry provisions and the necessaries of life, and are often used like horses for draught purposes. They do not however, allow themselves to be put to waggons, but have only a rope round their necks, so that they can always see the load they are drawing.

We have in this manner in July 1666 in this island on the orders of our General caught at one time 96 of these beasts with the help of the natives. It was wonderful to see these horribly wild and untamed beasts fighting for 4 or 5 days with each other with their trunks and tusks.

When these elephants of Ceylon go to other countries they are feared by all other elephants, and as it were honoured, as they bend their fore-legs in their presence*. They are very swift and can overtake a horse in full gallop. They jump to a man's height. They are very averse to the horses and enjoy themselves very much when they can bathe in a pool of water. They can swim for a long time and keep nothing but their trunk above water. Certainly those writers err

* Ribeiro says the same

miserably who say that people half saw through trees, and that when the elephant comes and leans against them, in consequence of the weight, beast and tree fall down together. Who, as they falsely write, having fallen never can rise again.

After we had remained some time in Colombo, the Governor Hutser (Hustaerd) who had come in place of Ryklof van Goens for some time sailed to Cochin on January 1664.....After three days we came to Cochin.....When we had brought everything into good order in Cochin and placed a suitable garrison there, the Admiral, Quartermaster (Watch-meester), and we who formed his company left for Colombo. We were accompanied by the Commander and other superior and subordinate officers of Cochin as far as Quilon, when they took leave of us, and we to honour them fired some of our guns, of which one being of iron burst in pieces, killed the chief gunner and three others, wounded two, broke the right leg of one, and beat in the upper deck on which it stood and set fire to some cotton cloth and bales, which caused great fear. But as we had many men on board the fire was soon put out.

On the 28th March 1665, we set sail from Cape Comorin, where we anchored and came after some days to Colombo, when our Admiral Ryklof van Goens again took over the administration. About this time there came some Ambassadors from the King of Kandy having with them as prisoner the brother of the Prince of Huven (Uva) who was, as it were, a Privy Councillor of the King and had attempted his life. He had already in fact wounded him in various parts of his body. He had also killed five people before he could be captured. The King, therefore, sent this prisoner to Colombo that he may be ignominiously put to death there. The object of this prisoner was, after the king's death, to make his brother, the Prince of Uva, King, as then he might rule as a Prince. And as this kingdom was for a long time governed by the Prince of Uva, who were always friendly towards the Dutch, so this Prince was secretly sent to Batavia. (The following is the purport of a letter of 11th July 1665, sent by the Batavian to the Ceylon Government:—(1) Surprised to hear that some discontented Dissawas and Appuhamies had conspired to kill Raja Singha..... (2) The revolutions in the Kandyan Court and the disturbances arisen therein, we must regard as a gift from heaven. Therefore, nothing should be neglected, etc.....)

And, as this King had not much faith in his own people, he asked for a company of Dutch to be close at hand to him, whom he may use in case of need. He promised that for that purpose he would build two forts. We being 300 strong were, therefore, sent there under the command of the Wachtmeester Du Pont. (Capt. Marten Scholten and the merchant van Goens were associated with Du Pont in the command of the forces). We set out on the 3rd May from Colombo to Horrenwibel,* where there is a Dutch fort with a strong garrison. We had to remain here 12 days as we could not go further in consequence

At the foot of the hill on which this fort stands is a stream which has its source from the precious river from which the King gets his rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones. We sought for some stones here in the sand of the stream and found some rubies.

We thus made forts in three places in this country and strongly garrisoned them under pretext that they were to be used by the King in case of need. These garrisons were relieved every three months from Colombo, as it was so unhealthy then, that scarcely one out of ten men escaped the land sickness, which is a dire disease, and often hangs on one for three whole years, at the end of which he dies of it.

On the 20th August we again set out for Colombo, and as we passed through the Aldeas (Portuguese for villages), the inhabitant according to their custom spread white cloth on the way along which we passed. They deck their houses inside with white cloth, and generally construct in front of their houses and dwellings some arches like gates which they surround with palm leaves and coconut leaves, and hang on them all sorts of nice fruits and flowers, under which one has to go before entering their houses, which is done to honour the foreigners. It is always very dangerous to journey through this country in consequence of the number of wild elephants who swarm in these parts.

When we had after a few days arrived in Colombo, there came two hookers from Holland, eight of which had left Texel, of which one was taken by the English. These brought us the first intelligence of the open war between England and Holland, and informed us how it had progressed from the beginning. Preparations were therefore at once made to attack the English in India at sea and on land. The English merchants who lived and traded at Porka were taken prisoner and sent to Batavia. Shortly afterwards an English ship was taken opposite Massulipatam and all on board made prisoners.

All places in Ceylon were protected as also the whole Malabar Coast, and all forts were provided with necessaries as far as possible, as it was feared that the English would attack Ceylon if the Dutch power then were on the decline.

On the 10th September there arrived the intelligence in Colombo that an English ship lay at anchor in the bay of Trincomalee, and that an Ambassador had been sent to the King of Kandy. Two ships were at once sent there with 100 soldiers under the command of Du Pont. But they did not find her, but built there opposite the bay a strong fort which was afterwards fortified with guns and men for the protection of the harbour.

In October there came here five ships from Batavia with 300 soldiers who were placed as a garrison here. The person in command of these ships was J. Lares, who had come out the previous year with a fleet from Holland with the intention of besieging Mosambique, but was prevented from doing so by contrary winds. He set sail afterwards with these ships to Persia to remain there as Director or Governor. In the beginning of 1666 two ships were sent from there to Holland laden with cinnamon and other valuable goods. The learned Divine, Baldeus, was on board.

* i. e. Gurubewila—Hanwella

of the water, as the protracted rains had over run everything. During this period we had to be very sparing with our provisions, for we had nothing save our bare rice and salt, and not enough of that either. When the floods had abated a little, the company passed through the stream, marched over the hills as far as Sitavacca, where we remained that night. On the following day it rained so hard that the river was so swollen that we could not reach or advance, and had to remain there three days. We had also no provisions, but found some trees on which were some unripe fruits called Sursak,* which we roasted in the fire and helped ourselves to.

This was however not to be compared with the misery and great hardship which we had to suffer in consequence of the leeches—a pest which cannot be described by those who had not experienced it. They are to be found all over the country, not only in the morasses and waters, but also in the fields, on grass, sand, stones, nay even on the trees and leaves, so that one cannot pass a tree without meeting them, especially as one goes almost naked in consequence of the great heat. They suck themselves so full of blood that they cannot hold themselves much longer in consequence of their weight but must fall down. They attack men in such numbers that one can scarcely protect one's eyes from them. By their sucking they make people quite weak and feeble, as we only too well found during that time. They can only be got rid of with hot ash or gun-powder and salt, namely, by sprinkling and rubbing the place they settle on with it. They, however, do not attack sick people.

The King of this country formerly had his palace here (Sitavacca). This was a great city of which even now are seen the old walls and a stone bridge wonderfully constructed.

After three days our other people also came here to us, and afterwards also the boats which came up the river laden besides other necessities of war with rice, salt and salt-fish, to which we could help ourselves. A fort was here built with piles and garrisoned with men. We afterwards marched three hours through the country Seticorle† to a place called Ruanwelle. This district extends as far as the dominion of the King of Kandy, where at one period 900 Portuguese were defeated by the soldiers of this King. We built a fort here also, being fortified outside with piles and inside with an earth wall.‡ This country is specially fertile, and we found among the inhabitants cattle, poultry and all sorts of fruits for which we bargained.

When we finished making this fort and garrisoned it, we marched a few hours landwards under the command of Capt. Jan van Amstel, and came to a place called Saffragam, where the Portuguese formerly had had a fortress, and where still were standing a church and other buildings built by the Portuguese. We made here a fort round the church with two strong batteries, on each of which we mounted 4 guns.

* The jak is meant :

† Seven Korales

‡ Till recently the Ruwanvela Rest house was within this fort

On the east* of Ceylon, five hours' journey from Manaar, is a beautiful pearl-bank stretching out 3 or 4 hours' journey into the sea, and from which the Portuguese in former times made great profit, which, however, up to this time was not used by the Dutch except 8 years ago, when they took the fort of Manaar from the Portuguese. But having since inspected these banks and finding them very rich, they have also established a fishery and proclaimed throughout all India that the same would commence at the end of March. Heer van der Laan having charge of it set out therefore for Manaar, and took us six soldiers as his company. We set out on the 7th February in a hooker from Colombo and arrived at Manaar on the 11th, when there came on the day specified about 400 boats, and each was stipulated with, in his own language, that he should fish for himself for 20 and for the company for one day, and pay as tax for each stone with which a native went to the water eight fanams a day (twelve fanams being equal to a rixdollar), a foreigner paying 16 fanams. Also when the time (of service) had expired the pearls were to be openly sold. They made, therefore, along the shore huts which extended from the church called Arripe to a three hours' journey.

First of all early every morning there was a gun fired at our residence where the Commander lived as a signal that they should all at once and not one before the other commence work. Thereupon the whole fleet of boats put out to sea. When they come to the banks which in some places are 6 or 7 fathoms deep, they get their baskets, with which they go down to the bottom, ready, hang a stone of 30 pound weight to it, and allow themselves to sink with it. When they reach the bottom they break from each other with an iron instrument made for the purpose the oysters which form as it were a wall. When the basket is full they come up, and then the basket which is firmly attached to a rope is drawn up. The water is so clear that one can see them go and break the oysters. It sometimes happens that they are overpowered by the powerful and unhealthy smell of the oysters and drowned. When their boats are full they go ashore and lay their oysters on the sand where they become decomposed by the heat of the sun. There consequently arises such a noisome smell that it causes much sickness, and many die of hot fevers and headache. During this period there died within six weeks about 1,500 men partly of hot fevers arising from the horrible smell, partly in consequence of the water which we all had to drink, and which was so white as milk from mud and clay. For we had then absolutely no other water, and this also scarcely enough in consequence of the number of people, which then with women and children, were estimated at 200,000, who all had to get water from one place. This was a pond about half an hour's journey wide and about a spear's length deep in the centre. During the time of six weeks that we were there, so much water was taken from it and drunk, that afterwards a man could cross it up to his waist.

* This should be west.

It had not rained for almost two years in these parts, and now there was only a shower. The ground was therefore so dry here that the water remained on it as on a stone, which also we took from the small channels and drank and felt a little refreshed.

The oysters having thus lain for about ten days open of themselves after the inside or fish becomes rotten. The pearls are then found lying there bare, but not in all, for very often twenty oysters are emptied without finding a single pearl. On the other hand 20 pearls are often found in one oyster. After this a place is appointed for the sale of the pearls, where also foreign merchants and traders betake themselves to. Every one who sells pearls has nine different copper sieves, of which the one has bigger holes than the other. The pearls which pass through the smallest holes are sold as pearl dust by the weight, the rest for a fixed price. Those pearls of the size of a hemp seed are sold for two fanams, of which 12 make a rixdollar, the others for a higher price, and so on till the biggest which are found in the biggest sieve which are highly prized, and not priced like the others, but sold to the highest bidder, especially if they are red and without flaws. The largest pearls which was at that time found was like a hazel nut in size, and was sold there for 80 rixdollars.

Pearls were not unjustly highly prized in these parts, and they cost so many their lives which they risk for them, and often also they perish miserably.

After the sale of pearls is over the ships return laden more with dead and sick people than with pearls.

We had also with us a company of our soldiers from the fort Manaar about 180 strong, of whom not more than six died and fifteen lay very sick. These were sent in a ship to Manaar, where also our Commander being very unwell came. When we had remained some days at Manaar, and our Commander was a little better, he got himself taken overland in a palankeen to Colombo. We began our journey in the beginning of June, and on the first day we arrived at the Church Arippe. The following day we march for Ryklof's pond, where we hoped to get some good water. We went therefore this day in great heat for fully 12 hours. But when we arrived there late in the evening we again found no water, although we were half stifled with thirst, as we had undergone the whole day a horrible and intolerable heat. On the following day we set out again early and had to go six hours before we could get good water.

When we came to a pond, we, it is true, found water in it, but it was so thick and dreggy that it could not flow through an ordinary piece of cloth. It was also red from the water of the elephant who had bathed there. To us, however, it tasted like very rich wine in consequence of the great thirst that we suffered.

On the same evening we came to Calpentyn, where is to be found a church and fort garrisoned by the Dutch Company, and situated on a river where also is a passage from the sea to the river*. This night we could refresh ourselves with fresh food and sweet water. We set out again the following day. We walked for 12 hours and came on the evening to the coast where we encamped. We had the whole night a heavy shower, and therefore set out early and arrived about evening at the river Selou (Chilaw) where we rested a little and cooked our rice. The same evening we went as far as Matambe (Madampe), and next day reached Negombo, where they had commenced to build new fortifications. The next day about noon we reached Colombo, but for the most part sick in consequence of the arduous journey, and principally the bad water which we had to drink. The distance from Manaar to Colombo is reckoned at 60 hours.

In October five ships came from Batavia to Colombo, which, being loaded with pepper, sailed to Persia, from which place also two other ships came here to Colombo. One of them called *Hazenburg* was getting ready to sail to Batavia. Capt. van der Laan had then taken his leave to sail with his whole family to Batavia. When I heard of this I also decided to be relieved and go away, as I had already served more than two years beyond the stipulated time. I therefore applied for leave to the Governor, who for some time refused it saying, that I could return with the first ship if I did not choose to remain in service longer. I at last got leave through the incessant interference of my Capt. van der Laan, in whose Company I had been many years.

When everything was ready I went with Heer van der Laan and his family on board. On the 12th October we left Colombo. On the 14th we still saw the city of Point-de-Galle. After that we lost sight of Ceylon.

(This translation appeared in The Ceylon Literary Register, Vol: 1. June 1887. The translator's name is not known)

* Puttalam Lake is meant.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
THINGS IN GENERAL.

[FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT].

By Athena.

THE MODERN GIRL.

One must be very careful to differentiate between the modern girl, and the smart woman. No one is an admirer of the latter, who with her smart sayings, loud voice, and eccentric clothes tries to dominate over all those around, in her endeavour to catch the public eye.

It is the modern girl with her refreshing, breezy easy going ways we admire. She is like a fresh morning breeze, and a man turns to her with relief, after half an hour spent in the Company of some smart woman, whose pushing ways have played sad havoc with his nerves. It is such a pleasure to him to talk to some one who can forget that he is a man, who can form opinions of her own, who does not think it necessary to be flattered and complimented at every turn, abhors sentiment, and does not fancy that every man is in love with her!

Contrast her next with the hot-house flower, who is under her mother's thumb, and is afraid to do this or that, because the eye of her august parent is on her. This girl eyes her up-to-date sister with open disapproval and raised eyebrows, but secretly envies her, her independent spirits.

Now the secret of the modern girl's independence lies in the fact that she earns her own living. She, therefore, holds her own both at home as well as abroad. She is respected at home by her male relatives who understand what wage-earning means. She cares not a jot for the opinions of her male friends, for she meets them on equal ground and does not believe that matrimony is the beginning, or the sole end of her existence.

The poor stay at home has to be shielded and protected, while the modern girl has to learn to take care of herself, which she soon knows to do very efficiently. She may be "hail-fellow, well met with all around, is exceedingly popular because of her kindly approachableness, and generally has a train of admirers, but this does not make her lose her natural refinement, and she invariably knows just where to draw the line.

One of her special virtues is that she is not difficult to get on with while she has the knack of immediately setting you at your ease. She always knows what to say and when to say it, and can generally be depended on in any case of emergency. She is very keen and enthusiastic in everything she undertakes, and having learned by experience that the doors of opportunity are marked "Push" and "Pull", carries things through with a zest which is quite refreshing to watch. She is very broad-minded, and takes an interest in serious questions of the day. She is very fond of out-door life and all forms of sport, and quite appreciates being called "a sport" for she knows the meaning of the word. Naturally she sometimes indulges in slang, and occasionally copies mannish ways, but this is only a pose. Delve deep beneath the surface and you will find her a true woman, for when necessary she can be more sympathetic and gentle than most girls, who may probably collapse when trouble arises.

She does not disapprove of matrimony, for deep down in her heart she looks forward to having a home of her own, but she is in no hurry to accept the first man who asks her, and if "Mr. Right" does not come along, well, life is still worth living.

The modern girl is never happier than in the midst of her own sex, and she is exceedingly popular with them. There is nothing she enjoys more than a picnic or party from which mere man is religiously excluded; here she is at her best; she is one of the prime moves in it and her enthusiasm helps greatly towards making the excursion an unqualified success. She is also fond of children, and does not think it at all undignified to indulge in a romp with them. You may be sure she is a hot favourite with them all.

"Is the Modern Girl a success"? Is a question asked by many at the present day. Now I am obliged to confess that from a matrimonial point of view she is a failure. All match-making mothers are aware of this, and for this reason they endeavour to tie their daughters to their apron strings as much as possible. For alas! when a man is in search of a wife he passes over the modern girl, and selects the stay at home. You may wonder why this would be. Well, it is a matter of fact that all men are bullies at heart, at any rate many of them are,—and as they love to have their own way in everything they do not care to reckon with the spirit of the modern girl.

Independence is a trait worthy of admiration, but is certainly not a virtue to be possessed by one's wife; Besides the helplessness of the old-fashioned girl appeals to him; he likes to have some thing or some one to protect and look after. His vanity is great, and he is flattered by having some one who will look upon him as a superior being, some one who will hang on his words and carry out his slightest wishes. He will enjoy fussing over her and petting her, but, this state of affairs will not last beyond the first few years of wedded life; man is only human and requires a wife in the true sense of the word and not a toy. She will soon lapse into a mere house-keeper, and he will hold her something better than his dog, a little lower than his horse!"

-:-

-:-

-:-

But not so with the modern girl. If a man can only reconcile himself to her independent spirit what a wife she will make what a companion, what a helpmate! She, with her experience of the ups and downs of life will be able to give him the sympathy that only comes with understanding, in a way that no other type of girl could. With her broader views of life, and her varied experiences she will make an ideal companion and she will help, rather than hinder in the great battle of life.

BALDAEUS' TREE

VANISHING LANDMARKS WHICH MADE DUTCH HISTORY.

(Communicated)

Writing in 1663 of the Province of Jaffnapatam and its Churches, Baldaeus observes: The Church Pareititure is the largest and most stately looking one in the whole of this Province (Waddemoratchy), the place is called by the Portuguese Punta des Pedras* or the Rocky Point.

Pareititure signifies in Tamil Cotton Harbour from the great quantity of Cotton which grow there on small Trees. Not long since whilst we were at War, with England a small defence was raised here skirting the Sea, and during our War with the Portuguese, the Dutch carried off from hence one of their Priests, and have plundered Manarat the same time. This gave rise to a serious encounter betwixt the Portuguese and ourselves, when we have been hardly dealt with by the Enemy, and lost amongst many others, Captain John Horgzaten. During our Siege of Jaffnapatam it was at this place where the Portuguese had expected to land their succour.

The ships might safely be moored here for 7 or 8 months, but they must quit it before the Northern Monsoon sets in, for then the place is rendered a dangerous Lee shore. When there are any ships in sight, a flag is then being hoisted on a long Pole in order to direct them. The Church was for some while in a decayed state, but has been since repaired in my time. *In front of the Church, there stands a large Tamorind Tree and it was often that I have under the shade of this Tree delivered my Sermons to the people to forego the oppressive heat. Now and then there is an attendance of 3000 auditors and the School Children 1000 strong†*

Nearly a century later, on the 5th of September, 1760 a Danish Missionary, Christian Frederick Schwarz of the S.P.C.K. visited Point Pedro for the purpose of seeing the tree under which the celebrated Baldaeus addressed his first discourse. In 1906, a stone was set up beneath the tree commemorating this event:

Baldaeus' Tree
1658

Visited by Schwarz
5th September, 1760.

Nearby, there used to stand the Police Court and Magistrate's house until they were removed when Mr. Dyke the Government Agent was the *Rajah* of the Province, and in the vicinity too stood the Dutch Church (once Portuguese) which was demolished much earlier.

* Hence from the anglicised name: Point Pedro

† A translation of Baldaeus made circa 1840, by Peter Brohier.

But alas! the glory of this tree which has long enjoyed a niche in history, and weathered three hundred years—perhaps much more, is now ended. Today, it lies thrown down, a victim of a cyclone which swept over the Peninsula in November last. It had a circumference of 42 feet at the base of the trunk. The crown reached a height of about 65 feet. Very possibly the heart of the tree is hollow, or shaken, but of that we shall know more when the trunk is logged.

Beneath the shade of this tree men and women foregathered in thousands to hear of the best that our literature holds—and left perhaps with their thoughts coloured and their conduct more or less governed by "the pastoral idylls from Genesis, the poetry of Isaiah, the divine philosophy of John and the rhetoric of Paul." Thus we had in Baldaeus' tree a powerful moral lever. It also helped to put us into direct communication with a great figure in Ceylon's history.

The manner men have drawn the best from the philosophy of history does not lie through the entanglements of record alone, but also through field-work or other tangible channels. This thought brings us to the main issue—how best can this link with history be perpetuated to posterity so that it will provide that touch of realism which the living tree afforded to generations in the past? Perhaps the Director of National Museums can be persuaded to consider a cross section of the trunk of the tree as an exhibit in the Colombo Museum. A tablet in brass briefly setting out its significance will doubtless help in measure to recall the story of the despoiled memorial.

Printing

== for the ==

Public

WE OFFER THE SERVICES
OF A SKILLED STAFF
AND UP-TO-DATE PLANT
FOR HIGH-CLASS JOB AND
BOOK-WORK. WE HAVE
OVER 30 YEARS' EX-
PERIENCE IN HIGH-
GRADE LETTERPRESS
PRINTING :: :: ::

STRICT FAITH KEPT



Frewin & Co., Ltd.,

PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND
: RUBBER STAMP MAKERS :

40, Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo

'PHONE 2896 P. O. Box 58